

Methodology And Application of Innovative Technologies to Ensure Sustainable Development: Formation of Eco-Awareness Through the Prism of Ecotourism

Yuliia Borutska¹, Iryna Dydiv², Oksana Krupa³, Liudmyla Hryhorieva⁴, Oleksandr Sylkin⁵

Abstract

The formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism is of paramount importance in today's world as it addresses the pressing need for sustainable interaction with our environment. The purpose of the article is to define the methodology and forms of application of innovative technologies to ensure sustainable development: formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism. The task is to apply innovative technologies to ensure sustainable development: formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism. Ecotourism serves as a powerful educational tool, offering individuals first-hand experiences of natural environments while promoting conservation and sustainability. The object of the study is the formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism. The methodology of the study involves the use of the IDEF0 method. As a result of the study, a model for ensuring sustainable development is presented: formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism. The innovativeness of the results obtained is revealed through the presented IDEF0 model.

Keywords: *Methodology, Innovative Technologies, Sustainable Development, Eco-Awareness, Ecotourism.*

Introduction

Ecotourism also plays a crucial role in supporting local economies and communities, particularly in regions rich in biodiversity. It provides an alternative to environmentally destructive practices such as deforestation and overfishing, by creating economic incentives for conservation. Local communities benefit from ecotourism through job creation and infrastructure development, which can lead to improved living standards and a reduction in poverty. Furthermore, when communities are directly involved in and benefit from ecotourism, they are more likely to support and engage in conservation efforts, creating a positive feedback loop that enhances both local well-being and environmental health.

Another significant aspect of ecotourism is its potential to mitigate climate change. By promoting sustainable travel practices, such as reduced carbon footprints, ecotourism encourages tourists to adopt more environmentally friendly behaviors. This can include supporting renewable energy initiatives, participating in carbon offset programs, and reducing waste. Additionally, ecotourism can raise awareness about the impacts of climate change on natural habitats and wildlife, inspiring individuals to take action in their own lives to reduce their environmental impact and advocate for broader systemic changes.

Ecotourism also contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage. Many ecotourism destinations are home to indigenous and local communities with rich cultural traditions and knowledge systems. By visiting these areas and engaging respectfully with local cultures, tourists can help preserve and celebrate these traditions. This cultural exchange can also lead to greater global understanding and respect for diversity, fostering a sense of global community and shared responsibility for the planet.

Moreover, ecotourism often involves activities that directly support conservation efforts, such as wildlife monitoring, habitat restoration, and environmental education programs. These activities provide essential funding and manpower for conservation projects, helping to protect endangered species and restore

¹ Department of Tourism, Lviv National Environmental University, Lviv, 80381, Ukraine.

² Department of Tourism, Lviv National Environmental University, Lviv, 80381, Ukraine.

³ Department of Tourism, Lviv National Environmental University, Lviv, 80381, Ukraine.

⁴ Department of Tourism and Hotel and Restaurant Business, Khmelnytskyi National University, Khmelnytskyi, 29018, Ukraine

⁵ Faculty of Management, Rzeszów University of Technology, Rzeszów 35-021, Poland, Email: alexsylkin9@gmail.com

degraded ecosystems. Tourists who participate in these activities often gain a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by conservationists and are more likely to support these efforts long after their trip has ended.

Education is a central component of ecotourism, and it plays a vital role in shaping eco-awareness. Through guided tours, interpretive centers, and interactive experiences, tourists learn about the ecological significance of the areas they visit and the threats they face. This education can have a lasting impact, influencing attitudes and behaviors long after the trip is over. By fostering a sense of connection to the natural world, ecotourism can inspire individuals to become lifelong advocates for environmental stewardship.

Furthermore, the promotion of eco-awareness through ecotourism can lead to broader societal change. As more individuals adopt sustainable practices and advocate for environmental protection, there is potential for significant shifts in public policy and corporate behavior. This collective action can drive systemic changes that are necessary to address global environmental challenges such as biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. By cultivating a widespread culture of eco-awareness, ecotourism can contribute to the development of a more sustainable and equitable world.

In conclusion, the formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism is critical for fostering a sustainable relationship between humans and the natural world. By providing immersive, educational experiences, supporting local communities, mitigating climate change, preserving cultural heritage, and directly contributing to conservation efforts, ecotourism plays a multifaceted role in promoting environmental stewardship. As individuals and societies become more eco-aware, they are better equipped to tackle the environmental challenges of today and ensure a healthier planet for future generations.

Literature Review

The literature on innovative methodologies and technologies for ensuring sustainable development through the formation of eco-awareness via ecotourism encompasses various dimensions, including economic, legal, technological, and social aspects. This review synthesizes key findings from relevant studies, highlighting their contributions to the understanding and implementation of sustainable ecotourism practices.

Kopytko and Sylkin (2023) explore the integration of information systems to enhance economic security and combat corruption, emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability. Although their study focuses on economic security, the principles of robust information support can be applied to ecotourism. By implementing similar systems, ecotourism initiatives can ensure sustainable management practices and mitigate risks associated with economic exploitation and environmental degradation. This approach is crucial for maintaining the integrity and sustainability of ecotourism destinations.

Alazzam et al. (2023) discuss the development of information models for e-commerce platforms, addressing the broader context of global digitalization and legal compliance. Their insights into creating effective socio-economic systems through digital technologies are pertinent to ecotourism, where digital platforms can facilitate sustainable tourism practices. For instance, digital booking systems, real-time environmental monitoring, and virtual tours can reduce the physical impact on fragile ecosystems while enhancing tourist engagement and education about sustainable practices.

Sylkin et al. (2018) focus on financial security and crisis management in engineering enterprises, providing practical insights into anti-crisis management. These principles can be adapted to ecotourism to develop resilient and financially sustainable tourism models. Effective financial management ensures that ecotourism projects can withstand economic fluctuations and continue to support conservation efforts and community development, thus contributing to long-term sustainability.

Bani-Meqdad et al. (2024) examine the intersection of cyber-environment and human rights, highlighting challenges in protecting intellectual property and ensuring sustainable development. Their findings underline the importance of a secure and regulated digital environment, which is also critical for ecotourism.

Ensuring that digital tools and platforms used in ecotourism are secure and legally compliant can help protect the interests of local communities, promote fair trade practices, and support sustainable tourism development.

Blikhar et al. (2023) investigate the economic and legal aspects of counteracting corruption within state anti-corruption measures. Their study reveals the need for strong governance and regulatory frameworks to ensure effective implementation of anti-corruption strategies. In the context of ecotourism, similar governance structures are essential to prevent exploitation and ensure that tourism activities contribute positively to local economies and environmental conservation.

McCool and Lime (2001) introduce the concept of tourism carrying capacity, discussing its applicability and challenges. Understanding and managing the carrying capacity of ecotourism sites is critical to prevent over-tourism, which can lead to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. By setting and enforcing limits on visitor numbers and activities, ecotourism can maintain ecological balance and ensure that natural resources are preserved for future generations.

Ajay et al. (2015) provide a social perspective on tourism sustainability, emphasizing the importance of considering social carrying capacity. Their work suggests that sustainable tourism should not only focus on environmental impact but also on the social dynamics of host communities. Ensuring that tourism development does not disrupt local cultures or exceed the social tolerance of communities is vital for long-term sustainability and community support for ecotourism initiatives.

Candia et al. (2020, 2018) discuss integrating carrying capacity methodologies into tourism strategic plans and sustainable development in Mediterranean coastal areas. Their studies highlight the importance of strategic planning and regional cooperation in achieving sustainable tourism. By adopting comprehensive planning approaches that consider environmental, social, and economic factors, regions can develop ecotourism strategies that promote sustainable development and enhance the resilience of local ecosystems and communities.

Alazzam et al. (2023) examine state management of environmental systems in the context of bioeconomy, emphasizing ecological aspects. Their research underscores the importance of sustainable resource management and environmental protection in economic development. Applying these principles to ecotourism, state management can ensure that tourism activities are aligned with environmental conservation goals and contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources, thereby supporting the broader objectives of sustainable development.

Methodology

IDEF0 (Integration Definition for Function Modeling) is a method designed to model the decisions, actions, and activities of an organization or system. Developed by the U.S. Air Force in the 1970s, IDEF0 provides a structured and standardized approach to create a graphical representation of a system's functions and the relationships between them. The primary goal of IDEF0 is to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of how various processes interact within a system, making it easier to identify areas for improvement, ensure alignment with organizational goals, and facilitate communication among stakeholders.

The IDEF0 methodology uses a top-down approach to function modeling, starting with a high-level diagram that represents the overall function or system and then breaking it down into more detailed sub-functions. Each function is depicted as a box, with inputs, controls, outputs, and mechanisms (ICOM) represented by arrows that enter or exit the box. Inputs are the resources or data required for a function to operate, controls are the guidelines or constraints that influence the function, outputs are the products or results generated by the function, and mechanisms are the means or resources that enable the function to occur. This standardized representation helps to ensure consistency and clarity in the modeling process.

One of the key advantages of IDEF0 is its ability to promote a shared understanding among diverse stakeholders, including management, technical staff, and external partners. By providing a visual and systematic depiction of processes, IDEF0 facilitates effective communication and collaboration, helping to bridge gaps between different perspectives and expertise. Additionally, the method's structured nature supports rigorous analysis and documentation of functions, which can be critical for process improvement, system design, and regulatory compliance. Overall, IDEF0 is a powerful tool for capturing and analyzing the complex interplay of activities within an organization, driving more informed decision-making and fostering operational efficiency.

Results Of Research

The significance of eco-awareness formation through ecotourism extends to the psychological benefits for participants, contributing to a deeper personal connection with nature. Experiencing pristine natural environments can evoke a sense of awe and wonder, fostering a profound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the natural world. This emotional engagement can be a powerful motivator for adopting environmentally friendly behaviors and advocating for conservation efforts. By connecting emotionally with nature, individuals are more likely to internalize the importance of preserving it, leading to long-lasting changes in attitudes and actions.

Ecotourism also plays a pivotal role in enhancing environmental literacy among the general public. By integrating educational components into travel experiences, ecotourism provides practical knowledge about ecosystems, biodiversity, and conservation strategies. This hands-on learning approach can demystify scientific concepts, making them more accessible and relatable to a wider audience. Increased environmental literacy empowers individuals to make informed decisions about their daily lives and encourages active participation in environmental advocacy and policy discussions.

The benefits of ecotourism extend beyond individual experiences to influence broader social dynamics. By fostering eco-awareness, ecotourism can contribute to the development of a community-oriented approach to sustainability. Tourists who engage in ecotourism often return home with a renewed commitment to environmental stewardship, which can inspire community initiatives and local conservation projects. These grassroots efforts can build momentum for larger-scale environmental movements, creating a ripple effect that amplifies the impact of individual actions.

Ecotourism can also act as a catalyst for innovation in sustainable practices and technologies. The demand for eco-friendly accommodations, transportation, and activities drives the development of new solutions that minimize environmental impact. For example, eco-lodges often incorporate renewable energy sources, water conservation systems, and waste reduction techniques. These innovations not only benefit the tourism industry but also have the potential to be adopted in other sectors, promoting sustainability across the economy. By demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of sustainable practices, ecotourism can inspire wider adoption of green technologies and strategies.

Additionally, ecotourism provides a platform for raising global awareness about environmental issues. Many ecotourism destinations are located in biodiversity hotspots and areas facing significant environmental threats. By visiting these places and learning about the challenges they face, tourists can become informed advocates for global conservation efforts. This heightened awareness can lead to increased support for international environmental agreements, funding for conservation projects, and pressure on policymakers to take action on critical issues such as deforestation, ocean pollution, and climate change.

The role of ecotourism in promoting sustainable development cannot be overstated. By balancing environmental conservation with economic growth, ecotourism offers a model for how tourism can contribute to sustainable development goals (SDGs). It supports livelihoods and economic development in rural and underserved areas while ensuring that natural resources are used responsibly and preserved for future generations. This alignment with the SDGs underscores the potential of ecotourism to contribute to broader global objectives such as poverty alleviation, gender equality, and sustainable cities and communities.

Furthermore, ecotourism fosters cross-cultural understanding and respect, which are essential for global cooperation on environmental issues. Interacting with diverse cultures and learning about different environmental practices and perspectives can broaden tourists' worldviews and promote empathy and solidarity. This cultural exchange helps break down barriers and build the trust and collaboration needed to address complex global challenges. By promoting a sense of shared responsibility for the planet, ecotourism can contribute to a more united and effective global environmental movement.

Finally, the holistic approach of ecotourism to sustainability encompasses not only environmental but also social and economic dimensions. This integrative perspective is crucial for addressing the interconnected nature of today's environmental challenges. Ecotourism initiatives often prioritize community involvement, equitable benefit-sharing, and the protection of cultural heritage alongside environmental conservation. By demonstrating how these elements can be harmoniously integrated, ecotourism provides a blueprint for sustainable development that can be applied across various sectors and regions.

In conclusion, the formation of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism is vital for fostering a sustainable and resilient relationship between humans and the natural world. By providing immersive educational experiences, supporting local economies, promoting innovation, and raising global awareness, ecotourism contributes to a comprehensive approach to environmental stewardship. This multifaceted impact underscores the importance of ecotourism as a powerful tool for cultivating a widespread and enduring commitment to sustainability.

Lets build first IDEF model:

A1. Assessment and Planning. The first stage involves conducting a comprehensive assessment of the local environment, culture, and community needs. This includes identifying key natural and cultural assets, evaluating the potential impacts of tourism, and engaging with local stakeholders to understand their perspectives and priorities. Through participatory planning processes, communities can set clear objectives for ecotourism development that align with sustainable development goals, ensuring that tourism initiatives are well-integrated into the local context and support long-term sustainability.

A2. Capacity Building and Training. Once the planning phase is complete, the next stage focuses on building the capacity of local communities to manage and benefit from ecotourism. This involves training residents in areas such as hospitality, tour guiding, conservation techniques, and small business management. By equipping locals with the necessary skills and knowledge, communities can take ownership of ecotourism initiatives, ensuring that they are implemented effectively and that economic benefits are retained locally. This empowerment is critical for fostering a sense of stewardship and long-term commitment to sustainable practices.

A3. Implementation of Eco-Friendly Infrastructure. With trained personnel in place, the third stage involves developing and implementing eco-friendly infrastructure and services. This includes constructing sustainable accommodations, such as eco-lodges, establishing waste management systems, and promoting renewable energy sources. By prioritizing low-impact and resource-efficient infrastructure, communities can minimize the environmental footprint of tourism activities while enhancing the overall visitor experience. This stage also includes creating interpretive trails, visitor centers, and other facilities that educate tourists about local ecosystems and conservation efforts.

A4. Monitoring and Adaptive Management. The final stage involves establishing monitoring and evaluation systems to track the impacts of ecotourism on both the environment and the community. Regular assessments can identify any negative impacts and areas for improvement, allowing for adaptive management strategies to be implemented. This stage ensures that ecotourism remains sustainable over the long term by continuously refining practices based on feedback and changing conditions. Ongoing community involvement in monitoring efforts reinforces local stewardship and helps maintain the alignment of ecotourism with sustainable development objectives. (Fig.1).

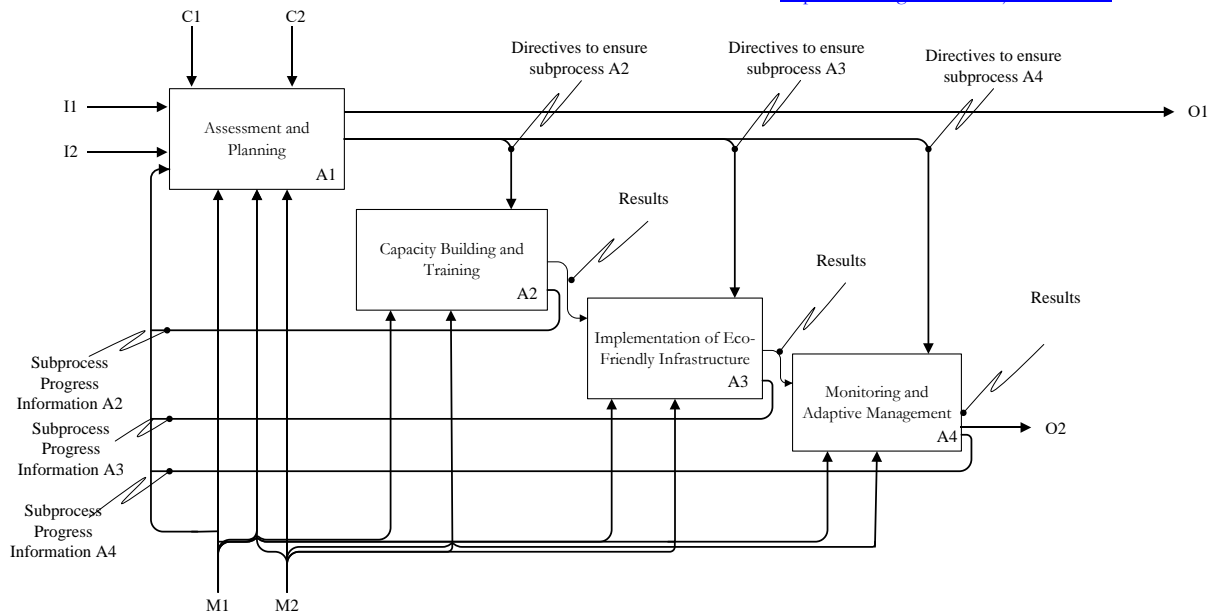


Figure 1. The first IDEF0 model

Source: own analysis

Lets build second IDEF model:

B1. Partnership Formation and Goal Setting. The initial stage focuses on forming partnerships between public entities, private businesses, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These stakeholders collaborate to set shared goals for ecotourism development, ensuring that objectives align with broader sustainable development priorities. By leveraging the strengths and resources of each partner, these collaborations can create a robust framework for sustainable ecotourism initiatives. Clear agreements and commitments from all parties help establish a foundation for successful implementation and long-term cooperation.

B2. Development of Sustainable Business Models. Once partnerships are established, the next stage involves creating sustainable business models for ecotourism operations. This includes identifying viable ecotourism products and services, such as eco-tours, wildlife safaris, and cultural experiences, and developing business plans that emphasize environmental sustainability and community benefits. Financial planning, market analysis, and risk assessments are crucial components of this stage, ensuring that ecotourism ventures are economically viable and capable of delivering on their sustainability promises.

B3. Infrastructure Investment and Development. With business models in place, the third stage focuses on investing in and developing the necessary infrastructure to support ecotourism activities. Public-private partnerships can mobilize resources for constructing eco-friendly facilities, improving access to natural sites, and enhancing conservation areas. This stage also includes implementing best practices for environmental management, such as habitat restoration and biodiversity protection, to ensure that tourism development does not compromise ecological integrity. Collaborative efforts can optimize resource use and minimize the environmental impact of infrastructure projects.

B4. Marketing, Education, and Promotion. The final stage involves marketing and promoting ecotourism destinations while integrating educational components to raise eco-awareness. This includes developing targeted marketing campaigns that highlight the unique ecological and cultural features of the destination, as well as the sustainability practices in place. Educational programs for tourists, such as guided nature walks, workshops, and interpretive displays, can enhance their understanding of local ecosystems and

conservation efforts. Effective communication strategies help attract responsible tourists who value sustainability and are willing to support conservation initiatives financially and through positive word-of-mouth (Fig.2).

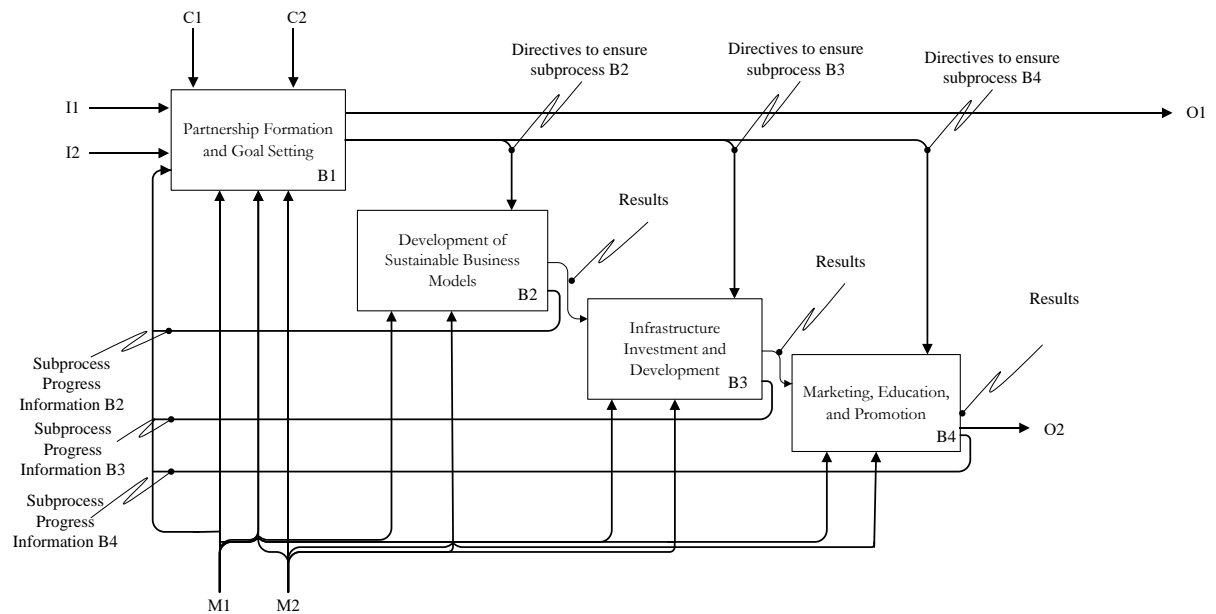


Figure 2. The second IDEF0 model

Source: own analysis

By adopting these structured approaches, stakeholders can better address the complexities of eco-awareness through the prism of ecotourism and promote sustainable development.

Discussions

Alazzam et al. (2023) highlight the role of state management in rational environmental use within the bioeconomy. Their research emphasizes the necessity of a robust regulatory framework to guide sustainable commercial activities, ensuring that economic development does not compromise ecological integrity. This is particularly relevant to ecotourism, where state policies can enforce sustainable practices that protect natural resources while promoting eco-friendly tourism initiatives. The findings underline the importance of government intervention in creating an environment conducive to sustainable ecotourism.

Satrya et al. (2024) discuss the significance of authenticity, local culture, and perceived value in enhancing tourists' memorable experiences and revisit intentions. Their study underscores the importance of integrating cultural elements into ecotourism, which not only enriches the tourist experience but also supports the preservation of local heritage. By promoting cultural sustainability alongside environmental conservation, ecotourism can provide a holistic approach to sustainable development, ensuring that tourism benefits both the environment and local communities.

Alazzam et al. (2024) explore the methodical approach to business management strategies in response to changing commercial activities. Their research provides valuable insights into adaptive management practices that can be applied to ecotourism businesses. By adopting flexible and innovative management strategies, ecotourism operators can better respond to market dynamics and environmental challenges, ensuring long-term viability and sustainability. This approach aligns with the principles of sustainable development by promoting resilience and adaptability in the face of uncertainties.

Saleh et al. (2020) examine the legal aspects of managing cryptocurrency assets within national security frameworks. Although focused on financial systems, their insights into the regulatory challenges and solutions can inform the governance of ecotourism, particularly in managing financial transactions and investments. Implementing robust legal frameworks can ensure that ecotourism operations are transparent, secure, and aligned with national sustainability goals, thereby supporting the broader objectives of sustainable development.

Shtangret et al. (2021) discuss the practical application of anticipative management to enhance the economic security of enterprises. Their findings highlight the importance of proactive strategies in mitigating risks and ensuring economic stability. In the context of ecotourism, anticipative management can help operators foresee potential environmental and economic challenges, allowing for timely interventions that safeguard both the business and the environment. This proactive approach is crucial for maintaining the sustainability of ecotourism ventures.

Krupa et al. (2024) emphasize the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in the digital transformation of enterprise competitiveness, particularly in personnel management. The integration of AI technologies can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of ecotourism operations, from optimizing resource use to improving customer service. By leveraging digital innovations, ecotourism can achieve greater sustainability and competitiveness in a rapidly evolving market. This technological advancement aligns with sustainable development goals by promoting smarter and more efficient resource management.

Shtangret et al. (2024) analyze the impact of the war in Ukraine on human and labor rights, focusing on the management of human capital during crises. Their research provides insights into the social dimensions of sustainability, emphasizing the need to protect and support human capital in challenging conditions. For ecotourism, this highlights the importance of ensuring the well-being and security of local communities and workers, which is essential for the sustainability and ethical operation of tourism activities.

Al-Maagbeh et al. (2024) explore the historical development of administrative law in Jordan, emphasizing the modernization of public administration and the use of artificial intelligence. Their study highlights the evolving nature of governance and its implications for various sectors, including ecotourism. Effective administrative frameworks and the integration of AI can enhance the governance of ecotourism, ensuring that it contributes to sustainable development goals through improved regulatory compliance and operational efficiency.

Ravlinko et al. (2023) discuss the formation and use of human capital during military conflicts, focusing on personnel security. Their research underscores the importance of safeguarding human capital as a critical component of sustainable development. In ecotourism, ensuring the safety, training, and well-being of personnel is essential for maintaining operational sustainability and providing high-quality experiences for tourists. This focus on human capital aligns with the broader objectives of sustainable development, emphasizing the need to support and protect individuals involved in ecotourism activities.

Conclusions

The formation of eco-awareness through ecotourism is instrumental in ensuring sustainable development, as it fosters a balance between environmental conservation and economic growth. By promoting responsible travel practices that minimize environmental impact, ecotourism encourages the preservation of natural resources while simultaneously generating income for local communities. This sustainable approach ensures that natural habitats and biodiversity are protected for future generations, while also providing economic opportunities that improve the quality of life for local residents. The dual focus on conservation and community benefits is a cornerstone of sustainable development, making ecotourism a vital tool in achieving this balance.

Ecotourism supports sustainable development by driving economic growth in a way that is environmentally responsible. Traditional tourism can often lead to environmental degradation through overuse of resources, pollution, and habitat destruction. In contrast, ecotourism emphasizes low-impact travel, conservation, and

the sustainable use of natural resources. This not only protects the environment but also creates jobs and stimulates local economies. By generating revenue through eco-friendly activities, such as guided nature tours, wildlife observation, and conservation projects, ecotourism helps local communities become more resilient and less dependent on environmentally harmful industries.

A key aspect of sustainable development is the equitable distribution of benefits, and ecotourism excels in this regard by involving local communities in the tourism process. By providing opportunities for locals to become tour guides, entrepreneurs, and conservationists, ecotourism ensures that the economic benefits are shared widely within the community. This inclusivity promotes social equity and empowers communities to take an active role in environmental stewardship. When communities are directly involved and see tangible benefits from conservation efforts, they are more likely to support and engage in sustainable practices, creating a positive feedback loop that enhances both environmental and social sustainability.

Ecotourism also contributes to sustainable development by fostering environmental education and awareness among tourists and local communities alike. Educational programs and interpretive experiences are integral components of ecotourism, helping visitors understand the importance of conservation and sustainable practices. This education can inspire behavioral changes that extend beyond the tourist's visit, influencing their daily lives and encouraging a broader cultural shift towards sustainability. Moreover, local communities gain valuable knowledge and skills that can be applied to other areas of their lives, further promoting sustainable development.

Lastly, ecotourism can serve as a model for other industries, demonstrating how economic activities can be conducted in a way that supports environmental sustainability. By showcasing successful examples of sustainable practices, such as eco-friendly accommodations, renewable energy use, and waste reduction, ecotourism sets a precedent for other sectors to follow. This can lead to wider adoption of sustainable practices across different industries, amplifying the positive impact on global sustainability efforts. The lessons learned from ecotourism can thus inform policies and practices in other areas, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient global economy.

In conclusion, the integration of eco-awareness through ecotourism is crucial for ensuring sustainable development. By balancing environmental conservation with economic growth, supporting local communities, fostering environmental education, and setting a precedent for other industries, ecotourism plays a pivotal role in promoting sustainability. As a model of how human activities can harmoniously coexist with nature, ecotourism offers valuable insights and practices that can help achieve sustainable development goals on a broader scale.

References

- Kopytko, M., & Sylkin, O. (2023). Modelling information support for combating corruption in the economic security management system of the state. *Social and Legal Studies*, 6(3), 60-66. <https://doi.org/10.32518/sals3.2023.60>
- Alazzam, F.A.F., Shakhatareh, H.J.M., Gharaibeh, Z.I.Y., Didiuk, I., Sylkin, O. (2023). Developing an information model for E-Commerce platforms: A study on modern socio-economic systems in the context of global digitalization and legal compliance. *Ingénierie des Systèmes d'Information*, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 969-974. <https://doi.org/10.18280/isi.280417>
- Sylkin, O., Shtangret, A., Ogirko, O., Melnikov, A. (2018). Assessing the financial security of the engineering enterprises as preconditions of application of anti-crisis management: Practical aspect. *Business and Economic Horizons*, 14(4): 926-940. <https://doi.org/10.15208/beh.2018.63>
- Bani-Meqdad, M.A.M., Senyk, P., Udod, M., Pylypenko, T., Sylkin, O. (2024). Cyber-environment in the human rights system: Modern challenges to protect intellectual property law and ensure sustainable development of the region. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 1389-1396. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.190416>
- Blikhar, M., Vinichuk, M., Kashchuk, M., Gapchich, V., Babii, S. (2023). Economic and legal aspects of ensuring the effectiveness of counteracting corruption in the system of anti-corruption measures of state authorities. *Financial and Credit Activity Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(51): 398-407. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.4.51.2023.4138>
- McCool, S.F., Lime, D. (2001). Tourism carrying capacity: Tempting fantasy or useful reality? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 9(5): 372-388. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580108667409>

- Ajay, K.L., Devasia, D., Kumar, S. (2015). The social perspective of tourism in review of sustainability and carrying capacity: A synthesis of observations and convictions. *Atna - Journal of Tourism Studies*, 10: 45-58. <https://doi.org/10.12727/ajts.14.4>
- Candia, S., Pirlone, F., Spadaro, I. (2020). Integrating the carrying capacity methodology into tourism strategic Plans: A sustainable approach to tourism. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 393-401. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.150317>
- Candia, S., Pirlone, F., Spadaro, I. (2018). Sustainable development and the plan for tourism in Mediterranean coastal areas: Case study of the region of Liguria, Italy. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 217: 523-534. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP180461>
- Alazzam, F.A.F., Aldrou, K.K.A.R., Berezivskyy, Z., Zaverbnyj, A., Borutskaya, Y. (2023). State management of the system of rational environmental use in the context of commercial development of the bioeconomy: Ecological aspect. *International Journal of Environmental Impacts*, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 155-163. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijei.060401>
- Satrya, I.D.G., Adityaji, R., Susilo, C., Karya, D.F., Hendra. (2024). The role of authenticity, local culture, tourism perceived value, and memorable tourism experience for heritage tourism revisit intention. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 1163-1170. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.190334>
- Alazzam, F. A. F., Tubishat, B. M. A.-R., Storozhuk, O., Poplavskaya, O., & Zhyvko, Z. (2024). Methodical approach to the choice of a business management strategy within the framework of a change in commercial activities. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 25(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2024.19676>
- Alazzam, F. A. F., Tubishat, B. M. A.-R., Savchenko, O., Pitel, N., & Diuk, O. (2023). Formation of an innovative model for the development of e-commerce as part of ensuring business economic security. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 24(2), 594-603. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2023.19781>
- Saleh, A.J., Alazzam, F.A.F., Aldrou, K.K.A.R., Zavalna, Z. (2020). Legal aspects of the management of cryptocurrency assets in the national security system. *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 10(1): 235-247. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.10.1\(17\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.10.1(17))
- Alazzam, F.A.F., Salih, A.J., Amoush, M.A.M., Khasawneh, F.S.A. (2023). The nature of electronic contracts using blockchain technology - Currency bitcoin as an example. *Revista De Gestão Social E Ambiental*, 17(5): e03330. <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v17n5-014>
- Shtangret, A., Topalova, E., Polovcev, O., Chornenka, O., & Musiyovskiy, A. (2021). Practical aspects of the use of anticipative management in the process of ensuring the economic security of an enterprise. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 22(1), 202-210. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2021.13556>
- Krupa, V., Oliinyk, I., Bazaka, R., Shtangret, A., Sytkin, O. Technical And Technological Support for Personnel Management: Digital Transformation of Enterprise Competitiveness Through Artificial Intelligence. (2024). *International Journal of Religion*, 5(11), 260-270. <https://doi.org/10.61707/d400cc80>
- Khan, T. I., Kaewsang-on, R., & Saeed, I. (2019). Impact of workload on innovative performance: Moderating role of extrovert. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 7(5), 123-133.
- Khan, T. I., & Akbar, A. (2014). Job involvement-predictor of job satisfaction and job performance-evidence from Pakistan. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 30(30), 8-14.
- Iqbal Khan, T., Kaewsang-on, R., Hassan Zia, M., Ahmed, S., & Khan, A. Z. (2020). Perceived organizational politics and age, interactive effects on job outcomes. *SAGE Open*, 10(3), 2158244020936989.
- Abbas, M., Jam, F. A., & Khan, T. I. (2024). Is it harmful or helpful? Examining the causes and consequences of generative AI usage among university students. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 21(1), 10.
- Khan, T. I., Nisar, H. G., Bashir, T., & Ahmed, B. (2018). Impact of aversive leadership on job outcomes: Moderation and mediation model. *NICE Research Journal*, 56-73.
- Sarwat, N., Ali, R., & Khan, T. I. (2021). Challenging, hindering job demands and psychological well-being: The mediating role of stress-related presenteeism. *Research Journal of Social Sciences and Economics Review*, 2(1), 135-143.
- Khan, T. I., Kaewsang-On, R., & Saeed, I. (2019). Impact of workload on innovative performance: Moderating role of extrovert. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 7 (5), 123-133.
- Jamil, R. A., Qayyum, U., ul Hassan, S. R., & Khan, T. I. (2023). Impact of social media influencers on consumers' well-being and purchase intention: a TikTok perspective. *European Journal of Management and Business Economics*, (ahead-of-print).
- Li, H. X., Hassan, K., Malik, H. A., Anuar, M. M., Khan, T. I., & Yaacob, M. R. (2022). Impulsive and compulsive buying tendencies and consumer resistance to digital innovations: the moderating role of perceived threat of COVID-19. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 912051.
- Ahmed, I., Farooq, W., & Khan, T. I. (2021). Customers' Perceptions and their Responses to Objectives of Islamic Banks—A Three-Wave Investigation. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 11(1), 43.
- Khan, M. T., Khan, T. I., & Khan, S. (2020). Innovation & Its Diffusion in Business: Concept, Stages & Procedural Practices. *sjesr*, 3(4), 174-186.
- Khan, T. I., Khan, S., & Zia, M. H. (2019). Impact of personality traits on workplace deviance—a pakistani perspective. *Global Regional Review, Humanity only*, 4(2), 85-92.
- Khan, T. I., Khan, A. Z., & Khan, S. (2019). Effect of time pressure on organizational citizenship behavior: Moderating role of agreeableness. *Sir Syed Journal of Education and Social Research (SJESR)*, 2(1), 140-156.
- Khan, T. I., & Akbar, A. (2015). Impact of stressors on employee performance: Moderating role of big five traits. Islamabad: Mohammad Ali Jinnah University.
- Mushtaq, R., Jabeen, R., Begum, S., Khan, A., & Khan, T. (2021). Expanded job scope model and turnover intentions: A moderated mediation model of Core-Self Evaluation and job involvement. *Management Science Letters*, 11(5), 1473-1480.

al politics and job outcomes.

- Kuo, Y. K., Khan, T. I., Islam, S. U., Abdullah, F. Z., Pradana, M., & Kaewsaeng-On, R. (2022). Impact of green HRM practices on environmental performance: The mediating role of green innovation. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 916723.
- Shtangret, A., Volodymyr, B., Berest, I., & Baran, I. (2024). Beyond the Battlefield: The War in Ukraine and its Protracted Impact on Human and Labor Rights. Detailed Analysis of Crimes Against Humanity in the Context of Human Capital Management (2014-2023). *Clio. Journal of History, Human Sciences and Critical Thought.*, (8), 369-386. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12600819>
- Al-Maagbeh, M. M., Rabbo Aldrou, K. K. A., Al-Naimat, O., & Sylkin, O. (2024). Historical approaches to the development of administrative law in Jordan in the period 1970-2024: From the modernization of public administration to the use of artificial intelligence. *Clio. Journal of History, Human Sciences and Critical Thought.*, (8), 52-72. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12597931>
- Ravlinko Z., Shliakhetko V., Motorniuk U., Petrukha N., Pawera R. (2023) Formation, development and use of human capital: aspects of personnel security in a military conflict. *International Journal of Services, Economics and Management*, 2023 Vol.14 No.4, pp.452 - 466. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJSEM.2023.134125>