

CLIMATE CRISIS

Research within the Framework
of Disaster Preparednes

Editor
Afşin Ahmet KAYA



Social Sciences

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PREFACE

Unfortunately, the world is in the midst of a profound change. The moment we realize this signifies a time frame in which we may already be too late. With its escalating impacts, this transformation will not only affect nature, living beings, and systems but will also influence the entire future. Disaster management adopts a comprehensive system that begins with planning for events before they occur, extending to the moment of the event and its aftermath. When climate change is examined within this systematic framework, it becomes evident that if intervention is not possible before the event, mitigating the damage and keeping losses under control during and after the event will be extremely challenging. However, the pre-disaster risk reduction phase demonstrates that by reducing the effects of the disaster, emergency levels can be minimized before the event occurs.

This editorial work explores how climate change, occurring on a global scale, is evaluated from the perspective of disaster management. Additionally, it delves into secondary disasters caused by climate change and the methods employed to combat them. As we continue to grapple with the long-term impacts of global climate change, the topics discussed in this work will frequently be the subject of conversation.

In the creation of this work, experts in the field and experienced scientists in disaster management have contributed. I express gratitude to the authors and the working team for their contributions to this work, and I hope it proves beneficial to readers and the academic community.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afşin Ahmet KAYA
November-2023

Dünya ne yazık ki uzun bir değişimin içinde. Bunu fark ettiğimiz an bile geç kaldığımız bir zaman dilimini ifade ediyor. Artan etkileri ile bu değişim sadece doğayı canlıları ve sistemleri değil tüm geleceği de etkileyecek. Afet yönetimi olayların öncesini planlamaktan başlayarak olayın gerçekleştiği anı ve sonrasını da kapsayacak bir sistemi benimser. İklim değişikliği bu sistematik içinde incelendiğinde olayın öncesinde müdahale edilemez ise olay anı ve sonrasında sadece zarar azaltma ile kayıpları kontrol altında tutma çok zor olacaktır. Oysaki afet olmadan önceki risk azaltma aşaması, afetin etkilerinin azaltılarak acil durum seviyelerine indirgenebileceğini göstermektedir.

Bu editoryal eser de küresel ölçekte meydana gelen iklim değişikliklerinin afet yönetimi bakış açısı ile nasıl değerlendirildiği anlatılmaktadır. Ayrıca iklim değişikliğinin oluşturduğu ikincil afetler ve bunlar ile mücadele yöntemlerine de değinilmektedir. Etkilerinin uzun vadede görüleceği küresel iklim değişikliği ile mücadele devam ederken ele aldığımız konular bu süreçte sıklıkla konuşulacaktır.

Bu eserin oluşturulmasında alanında uzman ve afet yönetimi konusunda tecrübeli bilim insanları katkı sunmuştur. Bu esere katkı veren yazarlarımıza ve çalışma ekibime teşekkür eder, okuyuculara ve akademi dünyasına yararlı olmasını dilerim.

Doç. Dr. Afşin Ahmet KAYA

Aralık-2023

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CHAPTER IV

GREEN MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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1. Introduction

The concept of management is one of the oldest and most universal concepts in terms of human history. Management is a process of managing human communities to solve problems. Individuals have been establishing organizations and trying to manage them in order to achieve their goals by using the resources available to them effectively and efficiently from past to present. The phenomenon of management is important for the effective functioning of established organizations, the use of resources, and the realization of objectives. Although management is an old concept, it is a concept that maintains its importance in every field from the business world to non-governmental organizations, from state administration to interpersonal relations. The phenomenon that enables these elements to achieve their goals by using their resources in the best way is management. The concept of management includes basic functions such as planning, organizing, leadership, coordination, and control as well as effectiveness and efficiency, objectives, and resources. For an organization to be successful, these functions must be implemented in a balanced manner. The concept of management has an important place in a constantly changing and developing world, especially in business life. Factors such as technological developments, globalization, environmental factors, and social changes require organizations to constantly review their management approaches. Successful management stands out with its ability to be compatible with these variables.

Management is an important factor affecting the success of organizations and this discipline has been handled scientifically and shaped by researchers over time. Management approaches; classical management approaches, behavioral management approach, contingency approach, system approach, and modern approaches have been developed by putting forward many theories. These approaches have been developed and applied in different periods and according to different needs in the management world. Today, when modern management approaches are examined, it is seen that they are developing under the influence of technological developments, social events, global reflections, and many other factors. Green management, one of the modern management approaches, is seen as a management model based on environmental sustainability and the protection of natural resources. The related concept aims to reduce the (positive/negative) impacts of profit-oriented or non-profit enterprises and organizations on the environment and to fulfill their social responsibilities as well as their purpose of existence. Green management includes issues such as environmental sensitivity, energy efficiency, waste reduction, and sustainable use of natural resources, and one of the main objectives of the concept is to minimize environmental impacts. In green management, not only the main goal is to protect nature but also to contribute to the long-term sustainability of businesses. For example, production enterprises should take into account that recycling will be recycled when designing the products to be put on the market and may have implemented green management practices by minimizing waste levels. Adopting green management principles is considered important to contribute to a sustainable future both environmentally and economically.

On the other hand, climate change, which is one of the most fundamental and important problems of today, refers to long-term changes in the world's climate system and is generally stated as an increase in temperature worldwide due to the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. When we look at the phenomenon of climate change, it is seen that it is a more complex problem that brings along many environmental, economic, and social problems. Since climate change is a concept expressed as temperature imbalance, the increase in temperatures can cause the melting of glaciers, drought, floods, and many similar negative situations. The occurrence of all these problems reveals various problems and can cause many problems such as refugee problems, food security problems, and economic instability. Although climate change is not a problem that cannot be eliminated today, it will cause major problems for future

generations. Therefore, combating climate change problems is recognized as a responsibility of everyone today.

Green management and climate change are among the most important environmental and sustainability issues of today's world. It is seen that the relationship between the two concepts is important and the management styles exhibited by businesses play an important role in combating climate change. Businesses that adopt green management principles can play an active role in increasing energy efficiency, producing environmentally friendly products, and providing services. In terms of climate change, overuse and depletion of natural resources lead to climate change and this situation may adversely affect businesses that use raw materials. Problems such as damages due to climate events, supply chain interruptions, and increases in energy costs can threaten the sustainability of businesses. For this reason, businesses can both fulfill their environmental responsibilities and reduce the risks of climate change by adopting green management practices. This study, aims to contribute to the accumulation of knowledge in the literature by addressing the concept of green management and climate change and to provide recommendations to businesses at the point of implementation.

2. Green Management

In the literature, it is seen that the green management approach is used synonymously with the environmentally friendly activities of organizations. The Green management approach, which can be expressed as environmentally sensitive management, has meanings such as acting environmentally oriented and directing the field of activity accordingly. In general, activities such as taking into account environmental impacts in all activities carried out by enterprises, raising awareness of employees environmental awareness, providing training, and using technologies and raw materials that are not harmful to the environment express the green management approach (Karakuş & Erdirençelebi, 2018: 681).

Looking at the historical development of the green management concept, it is seen that it emerged at the end of the 20th century and gained value worldwide. Although the understanding of green management and the practices it brings with it are costly, it has been seen that they have turned into facts that create added value for businesses. It is seen that the concept of green management is used together with the concept of sustainability

in the literature and is sometimes used synonymously. Kuhlman and Farrington (2010) state that sustainability is to ensure the effective use of natural resources for businesses and to increase profitability as a result. Although it is used synonymously with the concept of sustainability, green management reveals a different understanding than sustainability. Haden et al. (2009) state that green management is the process of continuous learning, and implementation of innovations with goals and strategies in order to reduce waste, maintain sustainability, ensure social responsibility, and gain competitive advantage.

Apart from being an understanding, green management has started to take its place as a new function for businesses. Peng and Lin (2008: 203) state that green management is the whole of green products, green research and development, and green marketing elements that produce environmentally friendly products. It is reported that the practices within the scope of green management are an approach that minimizes the negative effects on the environment. In addition to these elements, Loknath et al. (2017) state that green management is an innovation process and that it is a culture that spreads throughout the enterprise instead of innovation in a product or service.

Green economies, which come with the understanding of green management, have provided businesses with various advantages. In terms of costs, it is seen that there are disadvantages and it is reported to be a challenging process. As a result of this understanding, it has been suggested by Barbiroli (2011: 24) that the transition to green and sustainable economies has advantages and difficulties, and these are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Advantages and Disadvantages Experienced by Businesses in the Transition to Green Economy

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Economic goods that are adapted to nature are formed.	Prices of energy and mineral resources to be used in production increase.
With the development of new technologies in all sectors, global regional needs can be met more appropriately.	Prices of industrial products and agricultural food rise.
The functional features of newly produced goods increase the value of these goods.	High investment costs are needed to develop new technologies in all sectors.
Competition between businesses increases with the adaptation of sustainable management.	Production costs and market prices of long-lasting products increase.
Small and medium-sized enterprises are formed, new job opportunities arise.	There may be a decrease in the interaction between companies and the value of the products they produce.
Environmental balances are restored.	Unemployment may increase in large-capacity enterprises.
The efficiency of resources increases and the demand for energy resources and natural resources decreases.	There may be a decline in per capita incomes in the world.
Quality of life is greatly enhanced in sustainable cities.	People's purchasing power decreases.
If development has started successfully between industrialised and non-industrialised countries, incomes are redistributed.	In large cities and other urban centres, the transition to sustainable working and living spaces requires high costs.
Mobility in personal needs and working life is reduced, resource efficiency is increased, environmental pollution and energy use are reduced with clean products.	The investment costs used in the creation of clean transport and transport systems with economic advantages are high.

Source: Barbiroli, 2011: 24

Table 1 shows the advantages and disadvantages of green management practices. In order for green management practices to become more widespread, it is important for businesses to reduce their costs. Because the most basic goal of businesses is to make continuous profit.

In addition to the advantages and disadvantages of the green management approach for businesses, there are difficulties in adopting and implementing green management approaches. It may not be possible for organizations managed with traditional management approaches to enter the scope of green management at once. It is important that this understanding can be in a process and spread over time to ensure sustainability. In the process of adopting the green management approach to the whole organization and its stakeholders, Shrivastava (1995) reveals the differences between traditional and environmentally sensitive management. These are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Differences between Traditional Management and Environmentally Responsible Management

Event Space	Traditional Management	Environmentally Responsible Management
Objective	Economic growth and profit Return to stakeholders	Sustainable Development Quality life Stakeholder wellbeing
Production Process	Products designed for the price Packaging that creates unnecessary waste	Environmentally friendly products Environmentally friendly products
Organization Process	Hierarchical structure Top-down decision-making Centralised authority	Democratic and participatory structure Stretchable hierarchy
Environmental Awareness	Approaching the environment as a resource Utilisation of pollution and product residues as waste	Being in harmony with the environment Effective and efficient use of resources Reduction and management of pollution and product waste
Business Functions	Marketing aims to increase consumption. Financing aims at short-term profit Accounting concentrates on traditional costs. Human resources aims to increase worker productivity.	Marketing is orientated towards consumer education. Finance aims at long-term sustainable growth. Accounting concentrates on costs related to the environment. Human resources endeavours to ensure health and safety in the workplace.

Source: Shrivastava, 1995: 130

As seen in Table 2, the main differences between traditional management and environmentally sensitive management are focussed. As mentioned above, green management is not only an understanding but also a green business function. In today's world, the spread of environmentally sensitive management approaches is considered important in order to leave a more livable world in the future.

3. Green Human Resources Management

With the green management approach, the business world focuses more on the concepts of environmental awareness and sustainability than in the past. Businesses act with the aim of reducing the negative effects of the sectors in which they operate on the environment and contributing more to society by acting beyond making a profit. Therefore, green human resources management plays an important role in contributing to the realization of these objectives. Öncer (2019: 199) emphasizes that green human resources management is one of the most important functions of the green management approach. Unlike a classical human resources management function, green management is an approach that emphasizes green jobs. It focuses on many elements such as environmental training, green recruitment, sustainability policies, performance evaluation, and encouraging environmental sensitivity.

As a concept, green human resource management has a structure that covers employees, managers, and the whole organization within the organization. Opatha and Arulrajah (2014) state that there are environmental policies, systems, and practices that will benefit business employees, the individual, society, the natural environment, and businesses. Renwick et al. (2013) stated that green human resource management is the aspect of corporate environmental management that looks at human resources. Opatha (2013) argues that the systems that aim to green the employees of an enterprise are green human resources management and it is reported that the idea of greening employees is the structure. Mampra (2013) states that green human resource management is the use of resources in the most sustainable way and encouraging this. The use of promoting environmentalism in human resource management policies refers to green human resource management. Ren et al. (2018) stated that all activities that affect the natural environment fall within the field of green human resource management and that this

understanding is to organize the relationships in the business as a system design. Zaid et al. (2018) reported that the presence of green behaviors in every element from recruitment, training, participation, performance management, and remuneration to production is green human resource management.

It is stated in the literature that there are some challenges in green human resource management practices as in every practice. Hosain and Rahman (2016) explain the challenges of green human resource management as follows:

- In every organization, there may be employees who are not willing to adopt green human resource management.
- The development and sustainability of green human resources management practices is a process that takes a very long time.
- The first stage of green human resources management practices requires a lot of cost for businesses, but the return may be low.
- It may be difficult to recruit and train business employees on green human resources management.
- It may be difficult to evaluate employee behaviors as green performance.
- It is difficult to transform employee behaviors and attitudes from traditional human resource management practices to green human resource management practices in a short time.
- The biggest challenge for human resources professionals is to select and develop future green leaders.

Since green management practices generally require a challenge and transformation, it seems quite difficult to adapt green human resource management practices to organizations. Milliman and Clair (1996) argue that green human resource management should have elements of traditional human resource management practices such as vision, training, employee performance, evaluation, and rewarding. Therefore, they emphasize that the transition from traditional human resource management to green human resource management is difficult. Although it is argued that many difficulties can be experienced, it is stated in the literature that many elements should be fulfilled in the process of transition to green human resources management. Tang et al. (2018) made a classification regarding the differences between the dimensions of traditional human resource management and green human resource management and this classification is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Dimensions and Characteristics in the Context of Green Human Resources Management

Human Resources Management Practices	Definitions and Basic Processes in Classical Human Resources Management	Green Human Resources Management Processes
Recruitment and selection	Recruitment is the process of seeking candidates to fill vacancies in the organization. The recruitment process attracts and secures the services of skilled personnel through effective and optimum utilisation of human resources.	Organizations prefer to fill vacant positions with candidates who are environmentally conscious, sensitive and willing to contribute to this.
Education	A range of learning activities such as knowledge and skills provided to employees in line with the objectives of the organization.	Organizations implement a training system on environmental issues in order to improve employees' awareness and skills related to environmental management in their work.
Performance Management	It is aimed at the overall improvement of the performance of employees. The enterprise will compare the performance results of the employees with the targets, so that the strategic objectives will be achieved in the long term.	The environmental results of employees in the whole operation process are evaluated to determine their contribution to organizational goals and the environmental management vision of the enterprise.
Wage and Reward System	The remuneration and reward system is the implementation tool through which employees are rewarded for their performance.	Financial and non-financial rewards are given to employees whose attitudes or behaviours help the environmental management of the enterprise.

Employee Engagement	Employees are involved in the operational process with their various contributions to organizational development and are committed to the success of the company.	An opportunity is provided for employees to participate in environmental management. It includes comprehensive elements aimed at encouraging participation, a culture of support and employee commitment to the organization's environmental management.
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Source: Tang et al., 2018

As seen in Table 3, the differences between the dimensions of traditional human resource management and green human resource management are presented. The basic principles of the green management approach clearly manifest themselves in the human resources function and foresee important steps for individuals, businesses, and society in the future.

4. Green Marketing

The understanding of green management is an important practice that concerns businesses in general and society in general. Therefore, when it is considered in terms of an enterprise, the green management approach spreads throughout the enterprise, especially the organizational culture, and then it is directed towards those who receive products or services from the enterprise. The basis of the green management approach is people and firstly, the business is transformed with green human resources management, and then green culture is put into service. The basis of this is green marketing.

The green marketing concept is defined as the development of products designed to minimize the negative effects on the natural environment. Since the target point in green marketing is the consumer, it is important to provide a service that can respond to the sensitivities of consumers sensitive to environmental events. In addition, it refers to all efforts such as production, packaging, distribution, promotion, and recycling of products for consumers who are sensitive to environmental events (Manjunath and Manjunath, 2013: 76).

Green marketing is defined not only as a concept around a product but also as a philosophy between businesses, society, and consumers. This concept, which progresses in the scope of sustainability, is wider than the scope of the known basic marketing concept and is the spread of activities and technical

processes from the design of products to the point of commercialization to the philosophy of the business. In green marketing, when it reaches the producer to the consumer, it should be in a way that satisfies consumers who are particularly sensitive to environmental issues (Chamorro and Bañegil, 2006: 12).

The fact that green marketing has become a part of the green management approach is accepted as an indicator of a process. Looking at the development stages of green marketing, it is stated that it has different aspects from traditional marketing. The basis of green marketing is based on the fact that this world in which we live will end one day. On the other hand, due to the constantly changing and developing structure of the world, it is stated that wars, natural disasters, new discoveries leave people vulnerable and factors such as sustainability, clean technology, and competitive advantage are other contributions to the development of green marketing. It is reported that sustainability is another step of green marketing and that it consists of processes such as product planning, development, control, implementation, and pricing, and that the processes should be compatible with the ecological system in achieving organizational goals (Özcan & Özgül, 2019: 3). The aspects of green marketing that differ from traditional marketing are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of Traditional and Green Marketing Approaches

Criteria	Traditional Marketing	Green Marketing
Parties requiring clearing	Company and customers	Company, customer and environment
Targets	Customer satisfaction, fulfilment of company targets	Customer satisfaction, fulfilment of company objectives, satisfaction of the resulting ecological impact
Operational Responsibility	Economic responsibility	Socially responsible
The field of marketing decisions	From production to product use	The entire product value chain from raw material supply to post-consumption
Environmental demands	Legal obligations	Design for the environment outside the law
New print groups	Confrontation and passive behaviour	Starting relationships and co-operation

Source: Chamorro and Banegil, 2006: 13

In Table 4, traditional marketing and green marketing approaches are compared. Green marketing has been widely used in managerial studies thanks to the commercial and environmental advantages it provides to businesses. By its nature, green marketing tries to eliminate the incompatibilities between existing marketing approaches and the wide ecological environment and social realities in the market. In doing so, businesses are both environmentally sensitive and provide strategic advantages (Papadas et al., 2017: 7).

5. Climate Change

Climate as a system consists of land, sea, atmosphere, cryosphere, oceans, and land surface elements and these elements interact. It is the energy exchange that provides the formation of the climate system where the climate of the earth is due to this interaction (Houghton et al., 1997: 9). The concept of climate is defined as the average of weather conditions in any place in the time period on earth. The determination of the average of weather conditions is determined by synthesizing the statistical results (Barrie, 2005: 2).

When the concept of climate change is examined in general, it is defined as the creation of a greenhouse effect as a result of the sun's radiation waves hitting the earth and the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere reaching the Earth (Aksay et al., 2005: 31). In the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, climate change is defined as: *"In addition to the natural climate change observed in a comparable period of time, the change in climate as a result of human activities that directly or indirectly disrupt the composition of the global atmosphere"* (United Nations, 1992). It is revealed by many scientists that climate change, which has become an important issue in recent years, has gained momentum with the Industrial Revolution. According to the studies of scientists, it is observed that the average world temperature has been increasing since the 1900s and the glacier layers have thinned by 3% compared to the studies conducted in the 1970s (Giddens, 2013: 26).

Although the issue of climate change seems to be a field of science shaped by the studies of environmental scientists with various measurements, it is seen that the factors that cause climate change also affect other branches of science. Başoğlu (2014) states that the effects of the Industrial Revolution on climate change are great, but also states that situations such as population growth rates, rapid growth strategies of countries, increasing energy consumption, and insufficiency of resources lead to environmental pollution. In general, it can be

said that the increase in the number of people and what they can do has made the problem of climate change a global issue.

In this context, addressing climate change in terms of businesses is considered important in terms of ensuring the integrity of the subject in this study. Because climate change is a global problem and it is known that commercial activities have a great impact on climate change. The focus on continuous growth in an economic process where the main goal of businesses is to achieve continuous profit affects climate change. Businesses that think that their goal of continuing their existence and existing forever is economic growth are criticized by people sensitive to environmental events in terms of the threat of destroying the world (İsaoğlu, 2014: 86).

The phenomenon of climate change has a complex structure that cannot be explained by a single theory, explanations, and events, and according to the opinions of scientific researchers and experts, it is stated that it is driven by two main effects. These are natural-induced climate change and human-induced climate change (Lean & Rind, 2008).

Considering the causes of natural-induced climate change, it can be said that volcanic forcings, the effects of continental drifts, the evolution of the plates, the differentiation of the earth's orbit around its own and the sun's axis, and the change in energy from the sun over time (Kadioğlu, 2019: 125). On the other hand, looking at the causes of human-induced climate change, it is stated that the increase in the use of fossil fuels with the Industrial Revolution (Labatt & White, 2007: 3), six types of human-induced greenhouse gases (emissions) have an impact on climate change. It is also stated that technology is a structure developed by human hands and that technology indirectly affects climate change (Şen, 2022: 10). According to Akbulut and Kaya (2020), although climate change is human-induced, its solution is also within human power. It is necessary to accept climate change as a disaster.

While the natural origin of climate change is of course an unpredictable situation, the human origin of climate change refers to a situation that can be prevented. Because, although climate change does not harm people in the current situation, it is suggested by scientists that it will cause great destruction in the future. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to determine the effect of businesses that directly concern people and their management structure on climate change. The green management approach, which is the subject of the study, offers a different perspective on combating climate change.

6. The Relationship between Green Management and Climate Change

Green management is an approach that includes practices and policies for sustainability in terms of businesses and reducing negative impacts on the environment, and the first factor that will be positively affected in the adoption of green management approach by businesses is climate change. Because climate change is an event that has been negatively affected by human beings for many years. Although climate change will cause more negative situations to emerge in the future, the main purpose of businesses is to make continuous profit, to continue their existence, and to survive forever. In fact, the rule of surviving forever here is directly related to climate change. Because if there is a habitable world, businesses can survive forever. Situations such as depletion of natural resources, noticeable change of seasons, and difficulty in finding raw materials eliminate the condition of enterprises to survive forever and even jeopardize the condition of continuing their existence.

Research aiming to observe how businesses are affected and how they cope with the risks that occur during the crisis periods that occur as a result of climate change and natural disasters has examined the risk levels of nearly ten thousand supplier businesses engaged in international commercial activities due to environmental changes. One of the most important findings of these studies is that natural and environmental changes and constraints have an impact on the activities, income, expenditure items, and budgets of enterprises at least 80 percent of the time; significantly creating risks on these factors (Hıdıroğlu, 2021: 6). Therefore, not only the impact of businesses on climate change, but also the impact of climate change on businesses can be mentioned.

The fact that businesses act in line with the green management philosophy has a significant impact on climate change. Paul Hawken (1993), one of the researchers working on this subject, expresses the importance of environmental awareness as a third way in addition to organizational and market conditions in terms of the sustainability of enterprises. Stating that many advances have been made since the Industrial Revolution, the researcher stated that global ecological crises await all humanity at this point and that the way to get rid of these crises is to shape the strategies and policies of enterprises according to the green management philosophy. In addition, Önel (2021: 24) lists the factors that push businesses to become green businesses as follows:

- With the green management approach, savings can be achieved by eliminating material expenses and profitability rates can be increased.

- Businesses that intend to transform into green businesses can increase their market value.
- Within the scope of green thinking, qualified people will be employed in terms of manpower.
- The number of consumer models with a lifestyle that can harm the environment as little as possible will increase gradually.
- As a business that attaches importance to environmental quality instead of harming the environment, more customers will be reached and it will become more attractive for consumers. More effective public relations activities will be carried out with green culture.
- Operating and real estate expenses will decrease with green understanding.
- The productivity capacity of the business increases.
- Businesses will create value in many areas by minimizing waste rates during their activities, using renewable energy, and creating environmentally friendly products.
- Possible risks will be reduced with a green management approach.
- Environmental problems that determine the business model and legal regulations on the subject create pressure on businesses.
- Businesses structured according to green thinking will create pressure on other businesses in terms of competition.
- Environmental responsibility can increase the motivation level of employees.
- The green thinking approach will draw a positive image in the eyes of customers, employees, and everyone who adopts and values this approach.
- Green economy, green management, green marketing, green marketing, green accounting, green human resources, and green informatics will create important opportunities for sustainable competition.

As stated above, the fact that enterprises are green enterprises by adopting the green management approach contributes to both themselves and environmental events. Therefore, the enterprise that contributes to the environment can pave the way for consumers to be conscious of the products it produces. On the other hand, while green management brings businesses to their goals with an environmental consciousness, it can also offer a strategic perspective on climate change. Because climate change needs a good risk management process since it includes elements that threaten the future. Since the desired situation includes

an improvement aim for both the present and the future, it will be beneficial to proceed with a strategic approach (Altıntaş & Akbulut, 2022: 65). Therefore, strategic green management practices should be applied to enterprises in every sense and measures should be taken by the public authority for this.

7. Conclusion

The green management approach, which is accepted as a sustainability and environmentally friendly approach, is accepted as a management approach that creates positive effects on the environment. This approach is gaining importance in public organizations, especially in private sector organizations. Green management aims to minimize negative impacts on the environment, to use natural resources in a sustainable manner, and above all to observe social responsibility. The approach is based on practices such as energy saving, waste minimization, investment in renewable energy sources, training, and awareness raising on environmental issues. The green management approach plays an important role in reducing environmental problems worldwide and building a sustainable future and is recognized as a tool that ensures harmony between the business world and the environment.

On the other hand, the concept of climate change, which poses a major threat to our planet, explains important effects such as long-term weather conditions, sea level rise, temperature, and precipitation increases/decreases in the world's climate system. These changes have accelerated especially in recent years and are associated with human impact. The main cause of climate change is seen as human-induced and is expressed as the increase in greenhouse gases accumulated in the atmosphere.

Considering the relationship between green management practices in enterprises and climate change, it can be said that they interact in many ways. For example, greenhouse gases, which have a significant impact on climate change, can be reduced through green management practices. While public and private sector organizations aim to increase energy efficiency, they can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving transport systems and investing in renewable energy sources. On the other hand, sustainability and sustainable resource utilization, which are at the basis of the green management approach, have a significant impact on climate change. Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, efficient use of forests and water resources, and recycling practices can contribute to reducing the negative impacts of climate change.

Environmental awareness and consciousness-raising, innovative technology and green innovation practices can be counted among the positive effects of green management on climate change. Finally, the development and shaping of public policies are considered important in terms of environmental practices. A public authority can contribute to the promotion of green policies by putting environmentally friendly practices on a legal basis. Private sector organizations, on the other hand, can ensure the spread of green management by setting similar targets to the practices implemented by the public sector in order to provide a competitive advantage. The understanding of green management is reflected in the products and services starting from the internal environment of the enterprise, and then it can create awareness of climate change by meeting with consumers. For example, in Turkey, the introduction of plastic bags for a fee on 1 January 2019 by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change (www.csb.gov.tr, 2023) has contributed to reducing the negative impacts on the environment by reducing the use of plastic bags.

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