Khalid Zaman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3633619/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

		126907	144013
108	4,016	33	57
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
109	109	109	2490
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Tourism development, energy consumption and Environmental Kuznets Curve: Trivariate analysis in the panel of developed and developing countries. Tourism Management, 2016, 54, 275-283.	9.8	341
2	Energy consumption, carbon dioxide emissions and economic development: Evaluating alternative and plausible environmental hypothesis for sustainable growth. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2017, 74, 1119-1130.	16.4	295
3	Moderating and mediating role of renewable energy consumption, FDI inflows, and economic growth on carbon dioxide emissions: evidence from robust least square estimator. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 2806-2819.	5.3	177
4	Environmental Kuznets curve among BRICS countries: Spot lightening finance, transport, energy and growth factors. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2017, 154, 474-487.	9.3	141
5	Environmental logistics performance indicators affecting per capita income and sectoral growth: evidence from a panel of selected global ranked logistics countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2017, 24, 1518-1531.	5.3	139
6	Travel and tourism competitiveness index: The impact of air transportation, railways transportation, travel and transport services on international inbound and outbound tourism. Journal of Air Transport Management, 2017, 58, 125-134.	4.5	124
7	The relationship between energy-resource depletion, climate change, health resources and the environmental Kuznets curve: Evidence from the panel of selected developed countries. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2016, 62, 468-477.	16.4	109
8	The role of information and communication technologies in mitigating carbon emissions: evidence from panel quantile regression. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 21065-21084.	5. 3	92
9	Green is clean: the role of ICT in resource management. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 25341-25358.	5.3	90
10	Dynamic linkages between tourism transportation expenditures, carbon dioxide emission, energy consumption and growth factors: evidence from the transition economies. Current Issues in Tourism, 2017, 20, 1720-1735.	7.2	88
11	Does financial development contribute to SAARC×3S energy demand? From energy crisis to energy reforms. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2015, 41, 818-829.	16.4	82
12	Dynamic linkages between tourism, energy, environment, and economic growth: evidence from top 10 tourism-induced countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 31273-31283.	5.3	75
13	Dynamic linkages between sustainable tourism, energy, health and wealth: Evidence from top 80 international tourist destination cities in 37 countries. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2017, 158, 143-155.	9.3	72
14	Cleaner Technology and Natural Resource Management: An Environmental Sustainability Perspective from China. Clean Technologies, 2022, 4, 584-606.	4.2	71
15	International tourism, social distribution, and environmental Kuznets curve: evidence from a panel of G-7 countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 2707-2720.	5.3	68
16	The Role of Technological Innovation in a Dynamic Model of the Environmental Supply Chain Curve: Evidence from a Panel of 102 Countries. Processes, 2020, 8, 1033.	2.8	68
17	Ecological footprints jeopardy for mineral resource extraction: Efficient use of energy, financial development and insurance services to conserve natural resources. Resources Policy, 2021, 74, 102271.	9.6	68
18	New toxics, race to the bottom and revised environmental Kuznets curve: The case of local and global pollutants. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2018, 81, 3120-3130.	16.4	65

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Knowledge Management: a Gateway for Organizational Performance. Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 2017, 8, 859-876.	4.4	64
20	Natural disasters and economic losses: controlling external migration, energy and environmental resources, water demand, and financial development for global prosperity. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 14287-14299.	5. 3	59
21	Does communicable diseases (including COVID-19) may increase global poverty risk? A cloud on the horizon. Environmental Research, 2020, 187, 109668.	7.5	59
22	The impact of tourism and finance on women empowerment. Journal of Policy Modeling, 2019, 41, 234-254.	3.1	54
23	Achieving environmental sustainability through information technology: "Digital Pakistan―initiative for green development. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 10011-10026.	5.3	52
24	Identifying the Carbon Emissions Damage to International Tourism: Turn a Blind Eye. Sustainability, 2020, 12, 1937.	3.2	51
25	Access to clean technologies, energy, finance, and food: environmental sustainability agenda and its implications on Sub-Saharan African countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 16503-16518.	5.3	50
26	Efficiently managing green information and communication technologies, high-technology exports, and research and development expenditures: A case study. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019, 240, 118164.	9.3	47
27	Causal nexus between energy consumption and carbon dioxide emission for Malaysia using maximum entropy bootstrap approach. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2015, 22, 19773-19785.	5.3	44
28	Decomposing the linkages between energy consumption, air pollution, climate change, and natural resource depletion in <scp>P</scp> akistan. Environmental Progress and Sustainable Energy, 2017, 36, 638-648.	2.3	44
29	Management of natural resources and material pricing: Global evidence. Resources Policy, 2019, 64, 101500.	9.6	44
30	Impact of average temperature, energy demand, sectoral value added, and population growth on water resource quality and mortality rate: it is time to stop waiting around. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 37626-37644.	5.3	44
31	Measuring the impact of global tropospheric ozone, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide concentrations on biodiversity loss. Environmental Research, 2018, 160, 398-411.	7.5	43
32	Assessing Hybrid Solar-Wind Potential for Industrial Decarbonization Strategies: Global Shift to Green Development. Energies, 2021, 14, 7620.	3.1	43
33	The role of carbon taxes, clean fuels, and renewable energy in promoting sustainable development: How green is nuclear energy?. Renewable Energy, 2022, 193, 167-178.	8.9	43
34	Relationship between energy demand, financial development, and carbon emissions in a panel of 101 countries: "go the extra mile―for sustainable development. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 23356-23363.	5.3	42
35	The influence of electricity production, permanent cropland, high technology exports, and health expenditures on air pollution in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2017, 76, 1004-1010.	16.4	36
36	Management of green transportation: an evidence-based approach. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 12574-12589.	5.3	34

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	The impacts of COVID-19 measures on global environment and fertility rate: double coincidence. Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health, 2020, 13, 1083-1092.	3.3	33
38	Energy, tourism, finance, and resource depletion: panel data analysis. Energy Sources, Part B: Economics, Planning and Policy, 2018, 13, 463-474.	3.4	32
39	Progress in nuclear energy with carbon pricing to achieve environmental sustainability agenda: on the edge of one's seat. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 34328-34343.	5.3	32
40	Measuring the ecological footprint of inbound and outbound tourists: evidence from a panel of 35 countries. Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy, 2019, 21, 1949-1967.	4.1	31
41	Environment and air pollution like gun and bullet for low-income countries: war for better health and wealth. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2016, 23, 3641-3657.	5.3	30
42	Relationship of environment with technological innovation, carbon pricing, renewable energy, and global food production. Economics of Innovation and New Technology, 2021, 30, 807-842.	3.4	29
43	Energy-water-food nexus under financial constraint environment: good, the bad, and the ugly sustainability reforms in sub-Saharan African countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2017, 24, 13358-13372.	5.3	27
44	The impact of hydro-biofuel-wind energy consumption on environmental cost of doing business in a panel of BRICS countries: evidence from three-stage least squares estimator. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2018, 25, 4479-4490.	5.3	27
45	Relationship between population growth, price level, poverty incidence, and carbon emissions in a panel of 98 countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 31778-31792.	5.3	26
46	Financial development during COVID-19 pandemic: the role of coronavirus testing and functional labs. Financial Innovation, 2021, 7, 9.	6.4	26
47	Tourism in Austria: biodiversity, environmental sustainability, and growth issues. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2016, 23, 24178-24194.	5.3	25
48	Role of information and communication technologies on the war against terrorism and on the development of tourism: Evidence from a panel of 28 countries. Technology in Society, 2020, 62, 101296.	9.4	24
49	Environmental Factors Affecting Health Indicators in Sub-Saharan African Countries: Health is Wealth. Social Indicators Research, 2016, 129, 215-228.	2.7	23
50	Natural disasters and Malaysian economic growth: policy reforms for disasters management. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 15496-15509.	5.3	23
51	Evaluating pollution damage function through carbon pricing, renewable energy demand, and cleaner technologies in China: blue versus green economy. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 24878-24893.	5.3	22
52	Management of various socio-economic factors under the United Nations sustainable development agenda. Resources Policy, 2019, 64, 101515.	9.6	21
53	Does COVID-19 pandemic disrupt sustainable supply chain process? Covering some new global facts. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 59792-59804.	5.3	21
54	Volatility in mineral resource pricing causes ecological footprints: A cloud on the horizon. Resources Policy, 2022, 77, 102673.	9.6	21

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Social and administrative issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan: better late than never. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 34567-34573.	5.3	20
56	Achieving pro-poor growth and environmental sustainability agenda through information technologies: as right as rain. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 41000-41015.	5.3	20
57	Resource management for green growth: Ensure environment sustainability agenda for mutual exclusive global gain. Environmental Progress and Sustainable Energy, 2019, 38, 13132.	2.3	18
58	The role of solar energy demand in the relationship between carbon pricing and environmental degradation: A blessing in disguise. Journal of Public Affairs, 2022, 22, e2702.	3.1	17
59	Socio-economic and environmental factors influenced pro-poor growth process: new development triangle. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 29157-29172.	5.3	16
60	Socio-economic and environmental factors influenced the United Nations healthcare sustainable agenda: evidence from a panel of selected Asian and African countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 14435-14460.	5.3	16
61	Nexus between natural and technical disaster shocks, resource depletion and growth-specific factors: evidence from quantile regression. Natural Hazards, 2020, 104, 143-169.	3.4	16
62	Evaluating Ecological Footprints through Inbound Tourism, Population Density, and Global Trade. Polish Journal of Environmental Studies, 2020, 30, 555-560.	1.2	16
63	War economy and pleasure: assessing the effects of military expenditure on tourism growth. Quality and Quantity, 2017, 51, 1733-1754.	3.7	15
64	Linear and Non-linear Relationships Between Growth, Inequality, and Poverty in a Panel of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries: A New Evidence of Pro-poor Growth. Social Indicators Research, 2018, 136, 595-619.	2.7	14
65	Relationship of environment with technological innovation, carbon pricing, renewable energy, and global food production. Economics of Innovation and New Technology, 2022, 31, 231-267.	3.4	14
66	The impact of coal combustion, nitrous oxide emissions, and traffic emissions on COVID-19 cases: a Markov-switching approach. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 64882-64891.	5.3	14
67	Communicable Diseases (Including COVID-19)—Induced Global Depression: Caused by Inadequate Healthcare Expenditures, Population Density, and Mass Panic. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 398.	2.7	13
68	Technowomen: Women's Autonomy and Its Impact on Environmental Quality. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 1611.	3.2	13
69	Managing Natural Resources through Sustainable Environmental Actions: A Cross-Sectional Study of 138 Countries. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 12475.	3.2	13
70	Evaluating race-to-the-top/bottom hypothesis in high-income countries: controlling emissions cap trading, inbound FDI, renewable energy demand, and trade openness. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 50552-50565.	5.3	13
71	Military Expenditures and Unemployment Nexus for Selected South Asian Countries. Social Indicators Research, 2016, 127, 1103-1117.	2.7	12
72	Tourism logistics management through financial and regulatory measures: evidence from a panel of countries. Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 2019, 24, 443-458.	3.7	12

#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
73	Pooled Mean Group Estimation for Growth, Inequality, and Poverty Triangle: Evidence from 124 Countries. Journal of Poverty, 2020, 24, 222-240.	1.1	12
74	The mediating role of ICTs in the relationship between international tourism and environmental degradation: fit as a fiddle. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 63769-63783.	5.3	12
75	Quadrilateral Relationship Between Information and Communications Technology, Patent Applications, Research and Development Expenditures, and Growth Factors: Evidence from the Group of Seven (G-7) Countries. Social Indicators Research, 2017, 133, 1165-1191.	2.7	11
76	Biofuel consumption, biodiversity, and the environmental Kuznets curve: trivariate analysis in a panel of biofuel consuming countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2017, 24, 24602-24610.	5.3	11
77	Effective International Tourism Management: A Strategic Approach. Social Indicators Research, 2018, 137, 1201-1224.	2.7	10
78	Food-beverage-tobacco consumption, smoking prevalence, and high-technology exports influenced healthcare sustainability agenda across the globe. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2018, 25, 33249-33263.	5.3	10
79	Does higher military spending affect business regulatory and growth specific measures? Evidence from the group of seven (G-7) countries. Economia Politica, 2019, 36, 323-348.	2.2	10
80	Identifying the Potential Causes, Consequences, and Prevention of Communicable Diseases (Including) Tj ETQc	10 0 0.7gBT	/Overlock 10
81	Technology- and logistics-induced carbon emissions obstructing the Green supply chain management agenda: evidence from 101 countries. International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications, 2023, 26, 788-812.	8.8	10
82	The role of information and communication technology (internet penetration) on Asian stock market efficiency: Evidence from quantileâ€onâ€quantile cointegration and causality approach. International Journal of Finance and Economics, 2021, 26, 2307-2324.	3.5	9
83	<scp>Goâ€forâ€green</scp> policies: The role of finance and trade for sustainable development. International Journal of Finance and Economics, 2021, 26, 1409-1423.	3.5	9
84	Nationwide Lockdown, Population Density, and Financial Distress Brings Inadequacy to Manage COVID-19: Leading the Services Sector into the Trajectory of Global Depression. Healthcare (Switzerland), 2021, 9, 220.	2.0	9
85	Demographic, psychological, and environmental factors affecting student's health during the COVID-19 pandemic: on the rocks. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 31596-31606.	5.3	9
86	Nonlinearity in the relationship between COVID-19 cases and carbon damages: controlling financial development, green energy, and R&D expenditures for shared prosperity. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 5648-5660.	5. 3	9
87	Socio-economic and corporate factors and COVID-19 pandemic: a wake-up call. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 63215-63226.	5.3	8
88	Financial development, oil resources, and environmental degradation in pandemic recession: to go down in flames. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 61554-61567.	5.3	7
89	Women's autonomy and its impact on environmental sustainability agenda. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 2022, 65, 1893-1913.	4.5	7
90	Do environmental pollutants carrier to COVID-19 pandemic? A cross-sectional analysis. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 17530-17543.	5.3	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Economic and ecological complexity in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic: evidence from 60 countries. Economic Research-Ekonomska Istrazivanja, 2022, 35, 3397-3415.	4.7	7
92	Innovative Carbon Mitigation Techniques to Achieve Environmental Sustainability Agenda: Evidence from a Panel of 21 Selected R&D Economies. Atmosphere, 2021, 12, 1514.	2.3	7
93	European Countries Trapped in Food Poverty and Inequality: Agricultural Sustainability is the Promising Solution. Social Indicators Research, 2016, 129, 181-194.	2.7	6
94	A note on poverty, growth, and inequality nexus: evidence from a panel of sub-Saharan African countries. Quality and Quantity, 2018, 52, 2173-2195.	3.7	6
95	Does improvement in the environmental sustainability rating help to reduce the COVID-19 cases? Controlling financial development, price level and carbon damages. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 49820-49832.	5.3	6
96	Ecofeminism and Natural Resource Management: Justice Delayed, Justice Denied. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 7319.	3.2	6
97	The Relationship between Money Supply, Price Level and Economic Growth In Pakistan: Keynesian versus Monetarist View. Review of Economic and Business Studies, 2018, 11, 49-64.	0.4	5
98	Saudi Arabia-China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: intergovernmental green initiatives. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 25676-25689.	5.3	5
99	Managing crime through quality education: A model of justice. Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 2019, 59, 597-605.	2.1	5
100	The role of carbon pricing in the relationship between air freight and environmental resource depletion: a case study of Saudi Arabia. Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy, 2020, , 1.	4.1	5
101	Structural changes, financial and business regulatory measures, energy and tourism demand: Evidence from group of seven countries. International Journal of Finance and Economics, 2021, 26, 2198-2218.	3. 5	5
102	Dynamic Linkages between Green Energy, Knowledge Spillover, and Carbon Emissions: Global Evidence. Polish Journal of Environmental Studies, 2021, 30, 3419-3423.	1.2	5
103	Environmental and natural resource degradation in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic: a wake-up call. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, , 1 .	5.3	5
104	Economics of death and dying: a critical evaluation of environmental damages and healthcare reforms across the globe. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 29799-29809.	5.3	4
105	Security Challenges and Air Quality Management in India: Emissions Inventory and Forecasting Estimates. Atmosphere, 2021, 12, 1644.	2.3	3
106	Does Materials Technology Pay its Carbon Price?. Journal of Economic Info, 2020, 7, 151-152.	0.2	2
107	Do precarious female employment and political autonomy affect the under-5 mortality rate? Evidence from 166 countries. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0269575.	2.5	1
108	In Search of Pakistan's Inclusive Growth: Evidence from Income and Non-Income Dimensions. Social Change, 2021, 51, 226-240.	0.3	0