



Qualitative Text Analysis: The Role of the Government to Spread Corporate Green IT

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Abstract

Purpose – This study explores the role played by the government in spreading corporate green IT. Indeed, a lot of evidence is emerging that governments acting independently are not in a position of attaining the far end economic and social changes need for the realization of green IT. As much as matters about green IT was initiated by many governments.

Research design, Data, and methodology – This study selected the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) as a research design. The PRISMA is recognized for its standard evidence reporting system and can provide adequate systematic review among previous studies.

Result – A lot of consensus leads to the acquisition of the value of corporate green IT concerning the effectiveness of the collaboration. This study could obtain six suggestions from the systematic review, such as ‘Rebalancing Government and Public Duties’, ‘Direct Regulation’, ‘Marketing Tools and Fiscal or Economic Measures’, ‘VNRP’, ‘Education for Decision Making’, ‘Latest Policy Trends within the G8 Nations’.

Conclusion – The most challenging aspect when it comes to ensuring corporate green IT is the separation of economic growth from the perspectives regarding life qualities. According to the study (Falcone, 2020), this needs a second policy-oriented wedge concerning re-socialization with the desire of encouraging the development of the culture associated with the corporate green IT.

Keywords: Green IT, Corporate Strategy, Public Policy, Qualitative Approach

JEL Classification Code: Q51, L10, L38, C25

1. Introduction

At each level and in every region across the globe, governments are embracing the value of addressing green IT. On an increasing note, the language concerned with green IT is dominating the majority of the public debates. According to the study (Pianta & Lucchese, 2020), handling challenges including the opportunities associated with green IT remains an imperative that is past the domestic-based agendas. Indeed, no nation can remain solely as being the land of green IT where others never practice the same. On the same note, Mousa and Othman (2020) noted that no major government or institution may succeed in the creation of the economic, social, and environmental value via the changes in policy or the innovative based practices in case the globally-oriented drivers and the systems of reward are functioning in the opposing direction. Thus this calls for factoring the global contexts within the agenda on domestic policy.

Indeed, a lot of evidence is emerging that governments acting independently are not in a position of attaining the far end economic and social changes need for the realization of green IT. As much as matters about green IT was initiated by many governments, Ge, Liu, Qiao, and Shen (2020) believed in the need for engaging each sector within the society that again has proved to be very imminent currently. Regardless of the intensive capacity and wealth, Mousa and Othman (2020) insisted that businesses should embrace the solutions that promote green IT. For instance, there have been certain arguments that have been fronted by business sectors that even bigger institutions within the globe have been after ensuring the realization of green IT within the shortest time possible. Based on this notion, Nanayakkara and Colombage (2019) asserted that businesses need to be at the frontline in both global and domestic operations and presence. Concerning the green IT issues within the developing nations, the role served by the government is the enhancement or supporting the private sectors in handling the needs of the whole population of the world. In this regard, it entails not only those lucky enough in living in richer economies, and as such this has to be achieved via the green IT lenses as cited by Zhang, Li, Cao, and Huang (2018). Further, Fender, McMorrow, Sahakyan, and Zulaica (2019) asserted that the business case regarding the reduction of poverty is indeed very much defined since businesses can never be successful in societies characterized by failures.

Elsewhere, Pianta, and Lucchese (2020) identified that one of the major roles played by the ministries in charge of the environment in various governments is to assist in enhancing green IT business operations. Within the context of the business, corporate green IT entails any business activity either in the private or public sector, informal or formal that is done by adhering to the green IT principles. Scaling down the focus to the formal type of economy, corporate green IT according to Nguyen, Agbola, and Choi (2019) entails the production of commodities that are sustainable or services by institutions that exhibit transparency and responsibility to every stakeholder or that which is functioning based of sustainability principles. Thus corporate green IT leads to the creation of the social, environmental, and economic impact while at the same time desisting from the natural, economic or social capital damage. In fact, Hammoudeh, Ajmi, and Mokni, (2020) noted that they conduct their operations based on accountability and transparency principles. Consequently, this study explores the role played by the government in spreading corporate green IT.

2. Literature Review

The efforts dedicated to navigating above the corporate green IT rhetoric have on certain occasions missed support due to the notion that serious instances of commitment towards corporate green IT will result in the limitation of the nation's economic opportunities. Ge and his colleagues (2020) said that the sentiments have in one way or the other been echoed in diverse jurisdictions across the globe with some going back as early as the 1960s. At first, businesses considered environment-laid down rules as additional costs and as a result, were never ready in going past the compliance while the role of campaigning towards the minimization of the environmental laws was ever spearheaded. Regardless of whether the corporate green IT approaches pose or no threats to the economic development of the ancient economy into the modern economy, Nguyen, Agbola, and Choi, (2019) still identified that various factors have contributed to changing the green IT equation. For example, within the new economy, failures in factoring the green IT principles through the economic practices according to the study (Mousa & Othman, 2020), will within the shortest time be forcing the enterprise into hitting the wall on a social or ecological basis.

The major components of the environmental scenario according to the study (Fender et al., 2019), might be considered as being the walls of the bigger funnel in which the community demand for the underlying resources is either one or side for the funded and the presence of resource lie on another side. Meanwhile, Li, Xu, and Zheng (2018) noted that the society's demand tends to rise and the capacity should be after meeting the decline in the demand since

the society appears to be narrowing to the funnel's portion. On the hand, there is the likelihood of changing this situation towards being sustainable and restorative as well.

Based on the findings by Zhang et al. (2018), diverse opportunities will lead to the opening of the sectors and firms that are better placed in moving via a greener economy in the future. For sure, the said opportunities stand being characterized by greener based industry and business operations in combination with the information together with communication sector that Hammoudeh and his associates (2020) said may end up being the cornerstone behind the new or next economy. Sun and Zhang (2019) on the other hand noted that the attainment of the corporate greener IT will imply many million dollars in terms of services, technologies, and commodities that rarely exist currently. Though the businesses of the past were normally expected to have a negative effect on the environment and the currently responsible entities ever striving after zero impact, the businesses of tomorrow should be after learning toward making positive impacts. Increasingly, firms will be after selling solutions to the environmental issues affecting the world.

During their latest evaluation processes from the findings, MacAskill, Roca, Liu, Stewart, and Sahin (2021) explained that pursuing a given mission concerning corporate greener IT might force firms into being very competitive, much resilient towards the incidences of shock, being nimble within the speedily changing world and the social form of equity that may attract and retain clients including better employees as well as making it easy in handling financial markets, regulators, insurers and banks. Pianta and Lucchese (2020) on their side defined corporate green IT as the internalization of the environment and the socially related tasks through the rejuvenated major business strategy into a phased perspective that aids the corporation in delivering benefits to the present and the future generations comprising of the employees, stakeholders, and shareholders. Thus, a section of the renowned global and fast looking firms offer the evidence regarding the value of the corporate greener energy for the newer economy besides showing the positive association between the price of the stock, and social and economic performance.

Contrastingly, Yang, Lau, Lee, Yeung, and Cheng (2018) identified that various firms together with a section of them that have started embracing corporate green IT have met a myriad of issues that lead to the underscoring of the effect of business on environmental and social imperatives. For instance, various attempts were at first put towards organizing the boycotts witnessed in Esso stations situated in Canada because of the higher sulfur contents within the Imperial Oil Gasoline. In the end, the Exxon commodities within Europe have encountered major boycotts that have been brought by the position taken by the organization in opposing the Kyoto Accord. On the same note, Sun and Zhang (2019) noted that Monsanto has experienced nearly the same manner after the debacle that led to it being pushed beyond the biotechnological area regardless of the intensive warnings from the very stakeholders that they had resorted to the non-greener corporate path. At the moment the organization has so far been advertised for sale. The other example listed by the study (Lebelle, Lajili Jarjir, & Sassi, 2020) entails Talisman Energy Inc. from Canada which also experienced major pressure from the accusations that there were aiding the civil war and eventually leading to the violation of the human rights in areas such as Sudan.

The examples listed above depict the fewer cases of the increasing trend in which firms must be engaged in "doing good" for the sake of doing well. Hammoudeh et al. (2020) stressed that it is emerging to be imperative for firms to consider building reputations and tracking records as environmentally and socially responsible corporate-based persons in case they are after accessing newer resources, raw contents, skilled workers, and markets for selling their commodities. In fact, Zhang et al. (2018) said that this is very true within the sector of the natural resources in which firms have a direct visible effect on the societies where they are conducting their respective activities. For sure it has become not anymore enough for mining or forestry organizations to offer employment to the society within a shorter duration of time (Sun & Zhang, 2019). With the desire of gaining and maintaining a license of operation within the host client, it then becomes upon firms in building relationships and trust with the societies. In this regard, they have to offer proloner lasting value to the societies by exchanging the natural resources. Besides, it calls for assuring the host societies that the firm wills indeed leave good rapport with the society especially on better economic, social, and communication-wise.

Top firms especially natural resource-oriented firms are highly embracing the green IT principles including the practices with the intent of maintaining the global licenses of operations and at the same time increasing their stakeholder and shareholder value. Indeed, taking great consideration of the social and environmental obligations according to Tang and Zhang (2020) has contributed to the expansion of capacity of the performance of corporates from the single economic type of bottom line to the Triple Bottom Line. Regardless of the same, the approach needs the business into undergoing expansion above the financial accounting to factor the ethical, environmental, and social accounting together with its reporting.

3. Data Collection Process for PRISMA

The current study selected the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) partially as a research design, conducting the qualitative content analysis (Hong, 2021; Kang, 2021) to investigate prior literature review about our topic. The PRISMA is recognized for its standard evidence reporting system. The health sciences departments and journals are the endorsers of the above standards. There are various benefits of using PRISMA for the researchers and they include the following. It is used as a demonstration of the review quality. It also allows the readers to make assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of the review that has been conducted. Moreso, PRISMA allows the review methods to be replicated. It is also useful in the structuring and the formatting of the review by making use of the headings of PRISMA (Nguyen, Nantharath, & Kang, 2022).

The major justification for the use of PRISMA by researchers is the fact that it helps them avoid issues that may be encountered when writing systematic reviews. PRISMA does this by scanning all published reports extensively to come up with and find the answers that clearly define a certain research question. It utilizes various criteria of inclusion and exclusion in the identification of the reports that should be included in the review and then it synthesizes the findings. The development of the PRISMA statement and the document explaining it was to facilitate a wide array of reporting of systematic reviews by authors. It was essential in the assessment of the harms and the benefits of the healthcare intervention. Most of the items on the checklist are relevant for the reporting of the reviews of studies that are non-randomized (Nguyen et al., 2022). The flow of information within the different systematic review phases is illustrated in the four-phase PRISMA flow diagram. The diagram ascertains the identified number of articles, their screening, eligibility, and their inclusion in the review (Brooks & McNeely, 2013). The data collection process for PRISMA is as follows.

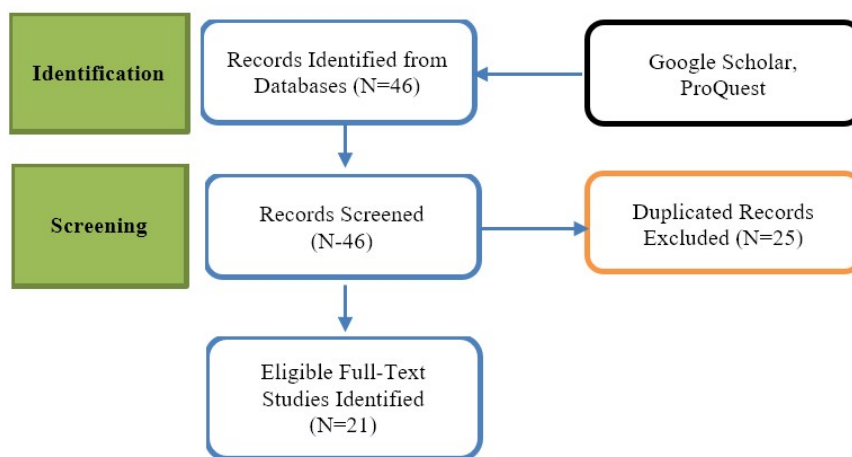


Figure 1: The Process of Data Collection

The first process is the identification process. During this stage, the number of records is identified by searching the database. In addition to this data, an additional number of records are discovered using other sources. All limits are applied during this process. After the combination of all the search terms and the relevant limits, the final record or article number for every database is provided. Next, the addition of the combined results from the databases is done with the inclusion of the duplicated data.

The next process is the screening stage. During this stage, the number of the records encountered as duplicates are removed. The process is done to avoid the review process of the articles that are duplicated. The researcher may then decide to perform the exportation of the entire article list from every database to a citation manager for the removal of the duplicates there. The screened number of records is also described together with the records that have been excluded (Liberati, Altman, Tetzlaff, Mulrow, Gøtzsche, Ioannidis, & Moher, 2009). The article abstracts and titles that are relevant to the given research question are screened. There is also the inclusion of articles that may help provide answers to the question used in the research. The number of articles that are obtained and those that were unable to be found are listed. The third process involves checking for eligibility. Here, assessments are made on the

texts of the full articles to check for eligibility (UNC, n.d.). More so, the number of full article texts that are not included is given together with the reasons behind the exclusion. It involves the number of results that have been sought for retrieval minus the report numbers that have not been retrieved.

The last process is the included process. Here, there is a description of the study numbers that were utilized in the qualitative system synthesis. The meta-analysis is outlined which is the number of the studies that have been included in the quantitative synthesis (Liberati et al., 2009). The excluded articles that are counted are only counted once even if they meet the criteria of multiple exclusion. The final step is the subtraction of the excluded records in the eligibility review from the total article numbers that were reviewed initially for the eligibility criteria. The process is then completed.

4. Findings from PRISAMA

4.1. Rebalancing Government and Public Duties

Each G8 nation has in the past had certain aspects of public enterprise as much as the extent and attention regarding the government ownership has shown considerable variation. On a similar note, Pham, Thanh, Tučková, and Thuy (2020) identified that during the 1980s extending to the 1990s, almost every G8 government made a reconsideration of the desirability of the arrangements including taking the experimentation of extents of undertaking privatization. Thus the question concerning the presence of optimum balance with the desire of promoting corporate green IT requires answering based on its circumstance and context as advised by the research group (Reboredo, Ugolini, & Aiube, 2020). In situations, perspectives tend to be varying in each country and position based on the political spectrum.

A lot of consensus leads to the acquisition of the value of corporate green IT concerning the effectiveness of the partnership and the collaboration involved as well. According to the study (Ge et al., 2020), this indeed has effects in every sector within the society. For instance, the major players have no limitations on business and government. On the same note, civil society firms are at the same time emerging as being very essential. Based on the business perspectives, as cited by the study (Fender et al., 2019), collaboration for the sake of attaining green IT among the corporates will demand going above the stakeholder dialogue for the sake of embracing the following step which is a practical association comprising of players in varied sectors. The partnerships of this nature do not just offer the skills and offer accessibility to the constituencies whereby one partner might lack but at the same also promote the credibility of the outcomes. Wang, Chen, Li, Yu, and Zhong (2020) categorized the outcomes as those that might end up being less effective and also believable in case they have their relative roots in civil society, government, and business. Added to this, Verger, Fontdevila, and Parcerisa (2019) has offered the same note with the promise of undertaking the implementation of the green IT strategy within the active partnership and the private sectors including the civil society as well as promoting the cooperation within the stakeholders like in the place of work.

4.2. Direct Regulation

After the surfacing the aspect of the environment as part of the issues needing attention by governments possibly in the year 1967 as captured from the previous study (Vuong, La, Nguyen, Ho, Vuong, & Ho, 2021), the attention by the public policy was about is regulation. The policy concerning the environment implied the regulation of pollution. With varied environmental issues being more complicated, for instance, the lesser clear recognizable single point-based processes, and while the policy widened to factor the pollution on the environment to the integrated corporate greener IT perspectives that supported upstream movements and enhancing the innovation, at last Sharma (2018) noted that new policy tools emerged. Meanwhile, a section of scholars including Huynh, Hille, and Nasir (2020) raised their argument that regulation had no relevance.

Indeed, an effectively balanced perspective according to the study (Du, Yu, Sun, & Han, 2021) considers the regulation as being an essential move or ideology for newer frameworks to effectively function. On the other hand, the challenge faced by the government is getting the desired mix regarding the policy tools and the determination of the way of making regulation into a valuable mix. For instance, Nguyen, Agbola, and Choi, (2019) advised that regulation is still vital to make sure that the minimum performance is based on the laggards linked to the environment and in some cases to define the standards of performance within sectors that are crucial for the public good despite the private sectors being permitted in assuming roles that were at one time being done by the government in fields like education, public utility, and healthcare including supply of water.

4.3. Marketing Tools and Fiscal or Economic Measures

Increasing One of the crucial ways whereby the government may enhance corporate green IT within the private sector is via establishing the conditions that lead to rewarding behavior of such kind. As noted by the previous researchers (Park & Kim, 2020), a nation that promotes innovation via the laid down regulations and the fiscal oriented policies and rejects the subsidization of non-sustainable types of activities and falling firms is much more likely to acquire leadership position within the future firms regardless of what they will be. Further, Huynh (2022) emphasized this point by asserting that unless there are sufficient preparations for shifting taxations on income to the environmental destructive actions like the emission of carbons and wastage of water usage, then the human beings can attain success in the economy building.

4.4. Voluntary and Non-Regulated Programs (VNRPs)

VNRPs gained their popularity during the times after Rio. In this regard, Uduji, Okolo-Obasi, and Asongu (2019) said that they entail diverse approaches like the industry codes, compact MOUs, self-imposed targets, and many others. On many occasions, they have received praises from diverse businesses for being effective means of enhancing actions that go beyond compliance. Concerning if VNRPs have a major force, Zhao, Jiang, and Wang (2019) identified that within the business perspective; promises might have considerable weight when compared to those promises within the political environment. For instance, with the element of transparency factored in, the moment a firm decides to do something, then it can never be classified as voluntary anymore. At this juncture, it stresses the value of VNRPs' success with regards to transparency and the aspect of reporting including pointing to the role played by the civil societies as being the validators and verifiers of the business voluntary oriented commitments. In this regard, Kumar (2022) stated that the aspects of accountability and transparency about the opinion of the public might prove as being powerful in enforcing any mechanism that may be formulated.

4.5. Education for Decision Making

Governments for real can offer the information for the sake of decision making in each sector within the society. Since this move is related to individual-based consumers, then Sartzetakis (2021) advised that businesses as well must carry out their obligations. In case a business is premised on a free market in which people can make choices, then Tolliver, Keeley, and Managi (2020) pointed out that the very businesses should consider accepting the task of informing the consumers concerning the environmental and social impacts of the decisions they have made. Arguably, knowledgeable, informed and responsible consumer decisions assist in attaining sustainability within the market via the triple twin especially through spearheading improvements in the life quality for the consumers, reduction of the social and environmental effects as well as increasing the share within the market regarding corporate green IT-oriented firms.

Zhou and Cui (2019) has come up with a peculiar approach to assisting the governments on matters concerning environmental choices. The environmental outlook currently undertakes the evaluation of the latest and the estimated future improvements on the environment whereby the present policy is utilized in the majority of the nations that perceive it as being urgent, adequate, or also uncertain. On the same note, Lee (2019) explained that issues within the environment acquire designated categories of being green light (industrial perspectives behind source pollution), yellow light inferring biotechnology, or red-light inferring generation of waste by the municipality. By focusing on issues that have had major economic, social and financial expenses or are surrounded by major instances of uncertainty, Tien et al. (2020) singled out the imperative behind coming up with good schemes of management. In fact, this seems very encouraging from the side of the governments in exploring the policy alternatives that might assist in the alleviation of the underlying situation.

4.6. Latest Policy Trends within the G8 Nations

While preparing for their meeting, each member of the G8 has to offer an overview regarding the trends in policy that is upcoming within their nation through the completion of a matrix. The top part of the matrix entails an array of five policy-based levers. Within the lower section associated with the matrix are various major economic sectors. From every cell, there lies the symbol that depicts if the expectation within the nation is experiencing increment or

declining or just remaining constant as well- all these that assist in leveling of the intended policy by the country. Wang, Yang, Reisner, and Liu (2019) added the cases of declines or increments depict the trend's strength.

Table 1: The Summary of Research Findings

Finding Topic	Prior Literature	Contents
1. Rebalancing Government and Public Duties	Pham, Thanh, Tučková, & Thuy, 2020; Reboredo, Ugolini, & Aiube, 2020; Fender et al., 2019; Wang, Chen, Li, Yu, & Zhong, 2020; Verger, Fontdevila & Parcerisa, 2019	A lot of consensus leads to the acquisition of the value of corporate green IT concerning the effectiveness of the partnership and the collaboration involved as well according to the study.
2. Direct Regulation	Vuong, La, Nguyen, Ho, Vuong, & Ho, 2021; Sharma, 2018; Huynh, Hille, & Nasir, 2020; Du, Yu, Sun, & Han, 2021; Nguyen, Agbola, & Choi, 2019.	The policy concerning the environment implied the regulation of pollution. With varied environmental issues being more complicated, for instance, the lesser clear recognizable single point-based processes.
3. Marketing Tools and Fiscal or Economic Measures	Park & Kim, 2020; Huynh, 2022	A nation that promotes innovation via the laid down regulations and the fiscal oriented policies and rejects the subsidization of non-sustainable types of activities.
4. Voluntary and Non-Regulated Programs (VNRP)	Uduji, Okolo-Obasi, & Asongu, 2019; Zhao, Jiang, & Wang, 2019; Kumar, 2022	Aspects of accountability and transparency about the opinion of the public might prove as being powerful in enforcing any mechanism that may be formulated.
5. Education for Decision Making	Sartzetakis, 2021; Tolliver, Keeley, & Managi, 2020; Zhou & Cui, 2019; Lee, 2019	With big data, the H.R. can get to know the history of an individual, and this will help determine whether they will be influential and committed to the core objectives of the organization. Big data has been used by managers to detect fraud.
6. Latest Policy Trends within the G8 Nations	Wang, Yang, Reisner, & Liu, 2019	Within the lower section associated with the matrix are various major economic sectors. From every cell, there lies the symbol that depicts if the expectation within the nation is experiencing increment or declining or just remaining constant as well

5. Conclusions

Corporate green IT is never just a topic for inclusion or deletion from the government's agenda. Instead, it entails the lens whereby the perspective concerning the whole agenda like those touching on security with the intent of developing diversified, coherent types of strategies that handle crucial issues. Indeed, this is very essential since it has vital implications on the G8 matters concerning the environment whereby the world will eventually adopt matters concerning corporate green IT. For real, the topics that would draw concern are terrorism, economy, and development; all of that has to be reviewed based on the perspectives of the corporate green IT lenses to make sure that the desired response strategy wise is followed.

September 11's events definitely have had a notable effect on the opinion of the public. For example, many US citizens have concurred that their faith in the national government has risen. Also, the public in many wealthy nations the US included has gone past cracking down on the elements of terrorism by deploying the armed strategy that indeed

has been dominating the reaction from the government after the 9-11 attack (Zhang, Zhang, Zhang, Zhou, & Zhang, 2020). Thus, this has resulted in the public being very much amenable to considering the roots behind terrorism and handling poverty including the global social-based social equity matters. In case these statistics depict newer trends instead of what is just on the flip side of the scale, then it is upon the governments to have stronger legitimacy that will lead to them meeting the stronger expectations regarding the active roles from the same governments in handling matters concerning corporate green IT.

Minus the support from the government towards the private sector on matters of corporate green IT, then it will never be easy in generating the momentum that will lead to fostering a green IT corporate world environment. Within the G8, Prokopenko and Miśkiewicz (2020) noted that Britain is after taking a stronger position in supporting the initiatives that promote a green IT environment among the corporates. As a result, the country has dedicated its attention to shaping its agenda on the matter and also attracting the needed support from civil societies and business entities. Thus based on the report released by the research group (Tu, Rasoulinezhad, & Sarker, 2020), in the UK the country's prime minister investigated on five sectoral based programs during the year 2001 partnerships for the sake of enhancing corporate green IT development within the government, the civil society, and businesspersons. In this regard, they entail sanitation, tourism, forestry, water, energy, and financial services. On top of the same, the government of the UK has active engagement with the broader business community who operate in the country and other places to ensure that they can engage in realistic ways of fostering corporate green IT practices.

Firms from Japan, North America, and Europe are embracing corporate green IT practices before the governments within their areas of operations define the actions towards enhancing the green IT practices. For instance, Taghizadeh-Hesary and Yoshino (2020) noted that a section of the organizations has managed to do the same as a constituent of the parallel path whereby they are after making money continuously in places where they operate but have fears of the disappearance of the green IT ideologies and consequently leading to the pervasiveness in the economies. Hence, various oil and gas firms have succeeded in repositioning themselves as being the corporate green IT firms including starting to undergo expansion of their implements in renewable or optional energy. All these according to Zhang, Cao, Tang, He, and Li (2019), occur while these firms continue with the exploitation of the fossil fuels despite them being aware that the energy is never enhancing the green IT practices. On top of the same, they are aware that the issue is never part of the supply. As noted by the study (Naidoo & Gasparatos, 2018), the Stone Age still exists since people became depleted of stones and the Oil Age will never deplete because of lack of oil.

The signs depicted by the governments including businesses originate from the whole public who at the same is becoming ambiguous. Li, Tang, Wu Zhang, and Lv (2020) based on the poles they conducted on latent support from the public for the action speedily and comprehensively on matters environment and green IT challenges has contradictions from that given by the previous researchers (Hachenberg & Schiereck, 2018) about consumer and the behavior by citizens on business continuity within the usual direction or moving in the backward direction.

The most challenging aspect when it comes to ensuring corporate green IT is the separation of economic growth from the perspectives regarding life qualities. According to the study (Falcone, 2020), this needs a second policy-oriented wedge concerning re-socialization with the desire of encouraging the development of the culture associated with the corporate green IT. Meanwhile, education for the sake of enhancing awareness of corporate green IT would emerge as a vital aspect in the re-socialization of the said policy wedge. Regardless of the same, Han, Lin, Wang, Wang, and Jiang (2019) noted that the aspect of re-socialization is never effective in responding to the social imperative associated with the corporate green IT. Likewise, Graafland (2019) said that it is very much urgent in reversing the downward spiral associated with the social exclusion as depicted in figure 2 below;

Even if expected or not, Bachelet, Becchetti, and Manfredonia (2019) noted that the policies linked to the consensus made in Washington have resulted in exacerbation of the social forms of inequities both internally in several nations and globally as well. Based on the information posted to the database of the World Bank by the prior researcher (Chung, 2020), affirmed that in the previous two decades, the ratio for the average income from a global perspective among the top 5% up to the bottom 5% has risen from 6 up to 186. On the same note, lesser cases of dramatic shifts have been witnessed in Canada by the prior research group (Biddlestone, Green, & Douglas, 2020) and also in the US too. On the other hand, in opposition to the beliefs linked to trickle-down proponents that also include in the study (Agliardi & Agliardi, 2019), the increasing tide from Gross National Product seems to have been a contributor to lifting majorly the yachts.

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