

A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ETHICAL MARKETING PRACTICES

Anita Verma

Assistant Professor Department of Commerce, DU

ABSTRACT:

There's no denying that the concept of a sustainable marketing plan has evolved. In contemporary business practices, sustainability and ethical considerations have become increasingly significant. Effective marketing improves the firm's profits and its stakeholders' wealth. Profits for the company and the wealth of its stakeholders both rise with effective marketing. Long-term benefits and client confidence are only achieved by businesses when agreements and transactions are founded on ethical marketing strategies. Sustainability and ethical considerations have grown manyfold in importance in today's business operations. This study examines customer behaviour and trust building through sustainability and ethical practices, aiming to capture a large market share and improve profits for businesses.

Keywords: Sustainability, Ethical marketing, Strategic perspective, social responsibility, Consumer preferences, Transparent communication, Customer loyalty, and Sustainable practices.

INTRODUCTION:

Sustainability and ethical considerations are crucial in modern business practices, enhancing profits and stakeholder wealth. Effective marketing strategies with favourable parties ensure long-term benefits and customer trust. Customers are prioritizing ethical brands in the present era. The companies that lead this space can capture a large market share. Companies can use sustainability as a marketing strategy when it integrates into their operations. Since the importance of sustainability issues has already been established, businesses should give them top priority. Promoting goods and services that are not only safe but also responsible and sustainable is known as ethical marketing. In actuality, it emphasizes openness, truthfulness, and justice in marketing and commercial procedures. Ethical marketing seeks to establish enduring bonds of mutual respect and trust with clients in addition to financial success. Profits for the company and the wealth of its stakeholders both rise with effective marketing. Long-term benefits and client confidence are only



achieved by businesses when agreements and transactions are founded on ethical marketing strategies with favourable parties. It is difficult for businesses to manage customer relationships and brand loyalty in the cutthroat marketing environment. Consumer awareness of the environmental and social implications of their purchase decisions is growing in the quickly changing corporate world of today. The significance of implementing sustainable practices and ethical marketing is thus becoming more and more apparent to firms. Businesses may achieve commercial success and have a beneficial global influence by matching their values with those of their target audience. The journey of sustainability in marketing is one of change and adjustment, reflecting the way both consumers and businesses are becoming more aware of themselves.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The impact of business and the enduring triumph of sustainable as well as ethical approaches have been investigated in many studies in the past. Building strong relationships with customers and loyalty is progressively significant in the context of sustainability and ethical marketing in the manner in which customers assess the outlook of the company towards customer-band relations and product evaluation. Greenwood (2017), argued that sustainable responsible consumption can be achieved through embracement. All company sectors that are designed to obtain a competitive advantage have researched ethical marketing tactics. According to Battersby (2017), environmental strategies aim to address general issues to maximize the attention of clients when purchasing goods. The management of customer relations is not simple to pose and attain difficulties. All company sectors that are designed to obtain a competitive advantage have researched ethical marketing tactics. The ethical marketing of a company impacts the routine of customer activity and is associated with the buying of products. The fact that customers in contemporary cultures still demand high-quality goods and choose socially conscious businesses, even if they may have to pay more for those goods, emphasizes the need for ethical marketing even more. By gaining the trust of the public, ethical marketing can foster a long-lasting relationship between the consumer and the business. Jones (2013), conceptualized ethically minded customer behavior with elements like recycling, plying, and price premium, the quality of brand relations with visions, and brand commitment for the reasons of ethical marketing.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is organized on global brand that is based on ethical marketing - Everlane which offers remarkable insight into the competition in the sustainable global market. The target population of three hundred twenty participants of this leading global brand. The methodology of the study uses online survey platforms to distribute the questionnaire to three hundred twenty participants of brand. In this method, a random sampling approach was employed and a structured questionnaire was designed. The questionnaire of the study captures relevant data about the ethical marketing of the company and the sustainability program.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1. To evaluate the importance of sustainability and ethical considerations in consumer purchasing decisions.
- 2. To analyze the impact of businesses' environmental initiatives on the trust of the consumer.
- 3. To explore the customer response to sustainable and ethically labelled products.
- 4. To assess the effectiveness of communication channels in conveying sustainability efforts.

DISCUSSION, FINDINGS AND RESULTS:

The study was conducted for the fulfilment of the study's objectives and its evaluation through analysis. A total of three hundred twenty responders are found to participate in this study consisting of one hundred seventy-six males and one hundred forty-four females.



Visualization of Demographic Profile

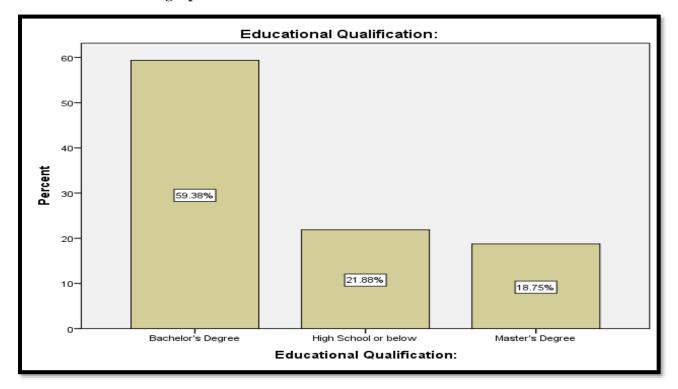


Figure I: Educational Qualification Demographic profile

From the above Figure I it is clear that responders who have completed the bachelor's degree are found to in more than others.

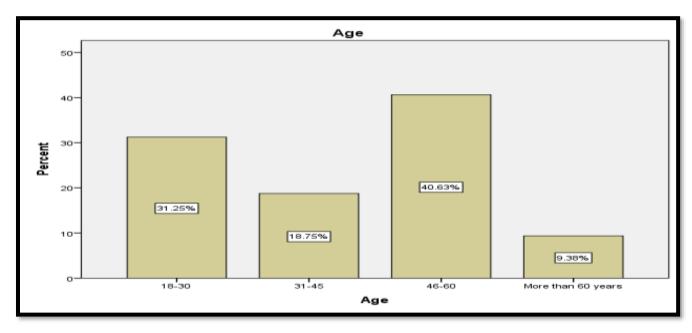


Figure II: Age Demographic profile



From the above figure II, it is clear that 46-60-year-old responders are found more than others.



Figure III Subjective Question 1: To what extent do you consider sustainability and ethical practices when making purchasing decisions?

From the above figure III, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 1.

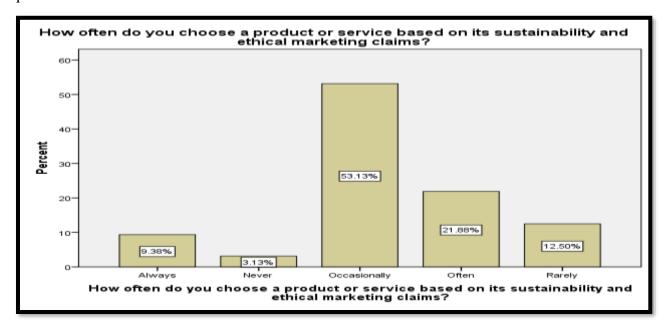




Figure IV Subjective Question 2: How often do you choose a product or service based on its sustainability and ethical marketing claims?

From above figure IV, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to occasionally for survey question 2.

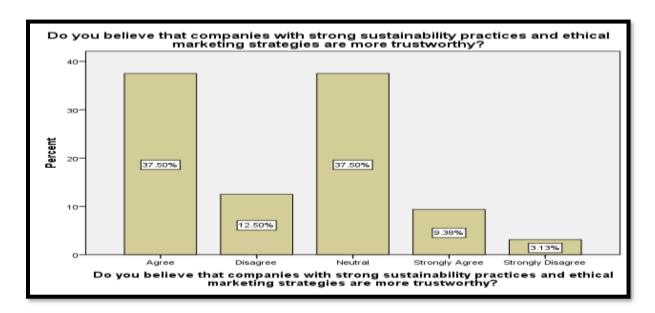


Figure V: Subjective Question 3: Do you believe that companies with strong sustainability practices and ethical marketing strategies are more trustworthy?

From the above Figure V, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to agree and neutral for survey question 3.



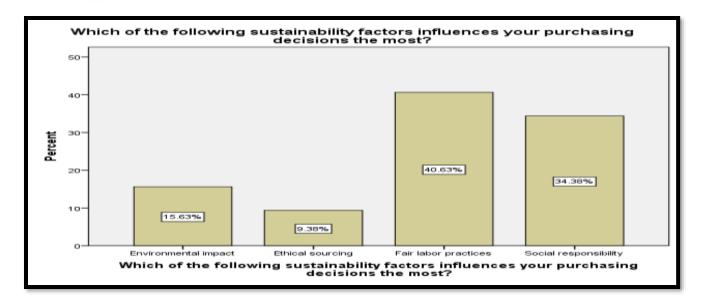


Figure VI: Subjective Question 4: Which of the following sustainability factors influences your purchasing decisions the most?

From the above Figure VI, it is clear that the response is mostly favourable to labour practices for survey question 4.

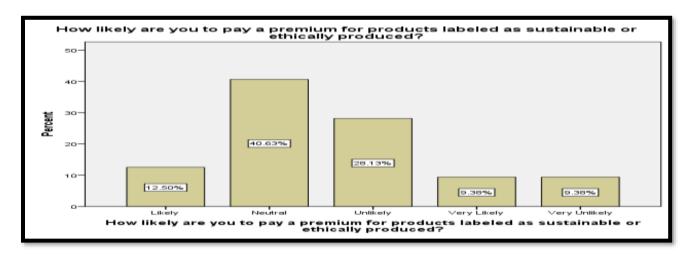


Figure VII: Subjective Question 5: How likely are you to pay a premium for products labelled as sustainable or ethically produced?

From the above Figure VII, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 5.



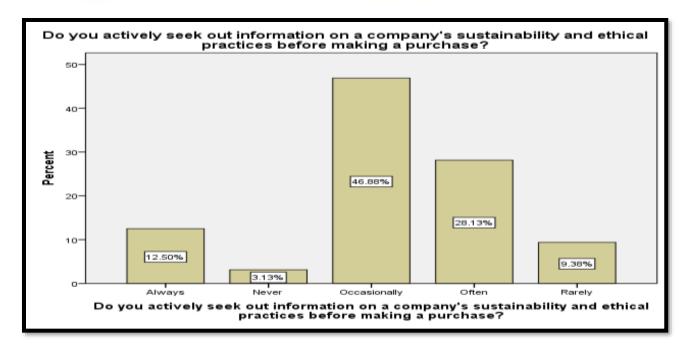


Figure VIII: Subjective Question 6:

Do you enthusiastically look for information on a company's ethical and sustainable practices?

From the above figure VIII, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to occasionally for survey question 6.



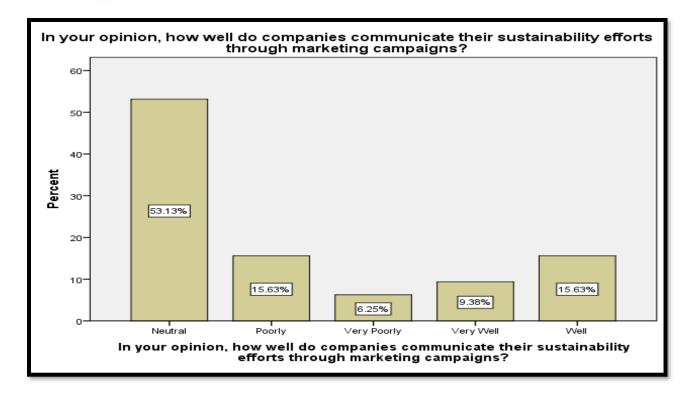


Fig IX: Subjective Question 7: In your opinion, how well do companies communicate their sustainability efforts through marketing campaigns?

From the above figure **IX**, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 7.

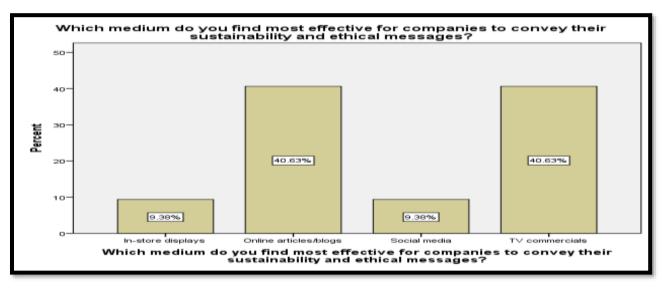


Figure X: Subjective Question 8: Which medium do you find most effective for companies to convey their sustainability and ethical messages?



From the above figure, \mathbf{X} it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to online articles, and TV commercials for the survey question 8.

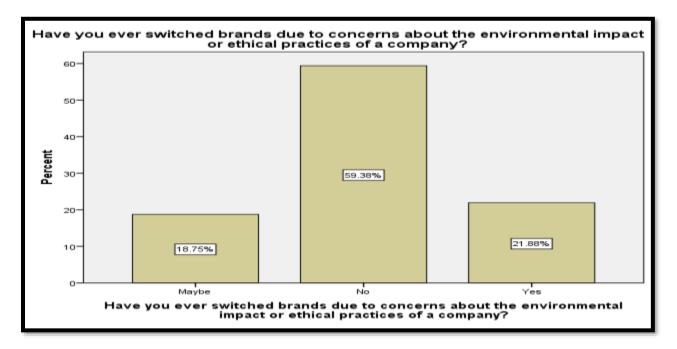


Figure XI: Subjective Question 9: Have you ever switched brands due to concerns about the environmental impact or ethical practices of a company?

From the above figure **XI** it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to no for survey question 9.

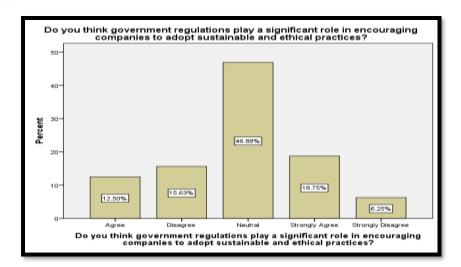


Figure XII: Subjective Question 10: Do you believe that laws and regulations have a big influence on businesses deciding to follow ethical and sustainable business practices?

From the above Figure XII, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 10.

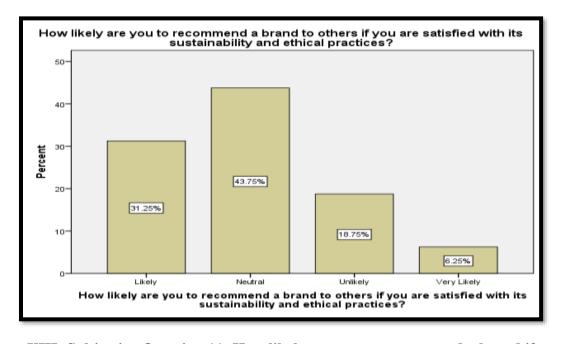


Figure XIII: Subjective Question 11: How likely are you to recommend a brand if you are satisfied with its sustainability and ethical practices?

From the above Figure **XIII**, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 11.



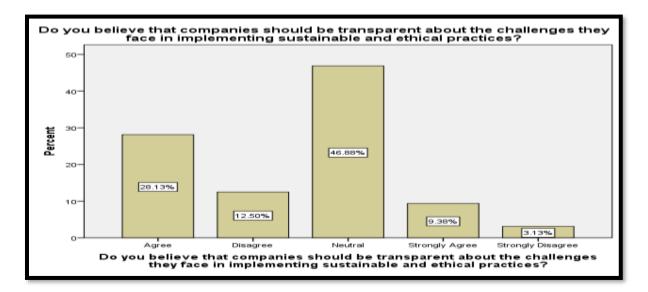


Figure XIV: Subjective Question 12: Do you believe that companies should be transparent about the challenges they face in implementing sustainable and ethical practices?

From the above Figure XIV, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 12.

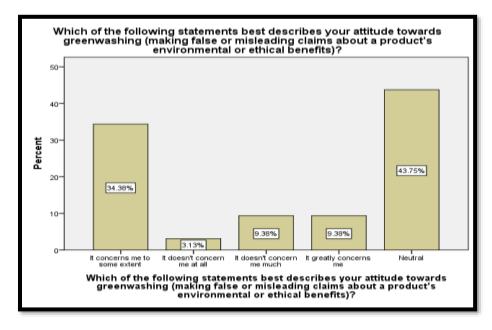


Figure XV: Subjective Question 13: Which of the following statements best describes your attitude towards greenwashing (making false or misleading claims about a product's environmental or ethical benefits)?

RES MILITARIS

Social Science Journal

From the above Figure XV, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 13.

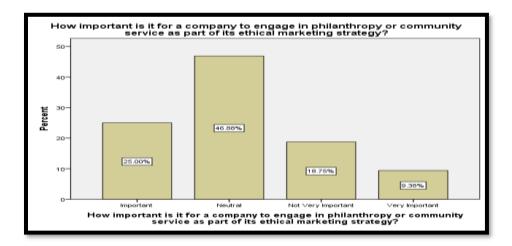


Figure XVI: Subjective Question 14: How important is it for a company to engage in philanthropy or community service as part of its ethical marketing strategy?

From the above figure **XVI**, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to neutral for survey question 14.



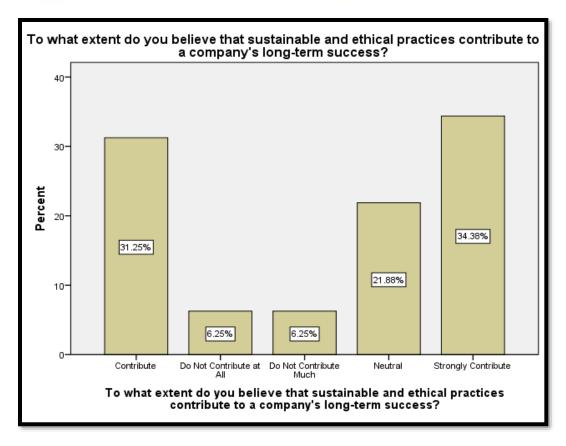


Figure XVII: Subjective Question 15: To what extent do you believe that sustainable and ethical practices promote a corporation's long-standing triumph?

From above figure **XVII**, it is clear that the response is mostly favorable to strongly contribute to the survey question 15.



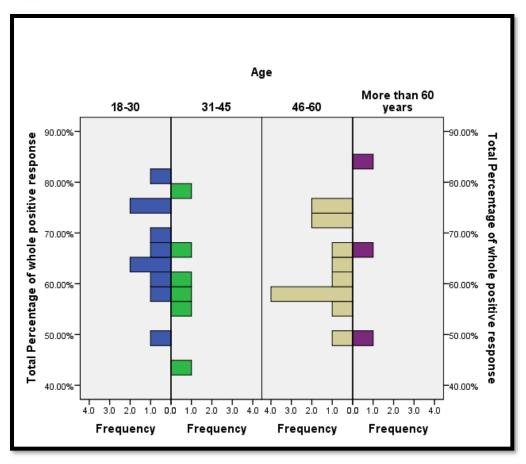


Figure XVIII: Total percentage of whole positive response by individual responders From the above table, 46-60 aged responders gave the maximum responses than others.



• REGRESSION ANALYSIS:

					Change Statistics		
		R	Adjusted	Std. Error of	R Square		
Model	R	Square	R Square	the Estimate	Change	F Change	df1
1	.855ª	.731	.509	.6600	.731	3.295	14

Model Summary

	Change Statistics		
Model	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	17	.011	

ANOVA^a

		Sum of				
Model		Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.095	14	1.435	3.295	.011 ^b
	Residual	7.399	17	.436		
	Total	27.500	31			

a. Dependent Variable: Do you enthusiastically look for information on a company's ethical and sustainable practices?

Table I: Regression Analysis and its ANOVA Table



From the above table, the R square value i.e. 0.731 which evidently reveals the dataset's nature (here strong dependencies among the variables). However, the significant level is not satisfied because its value i.e. 0.011 is not less than 0.005. The coefficient table is as follows:

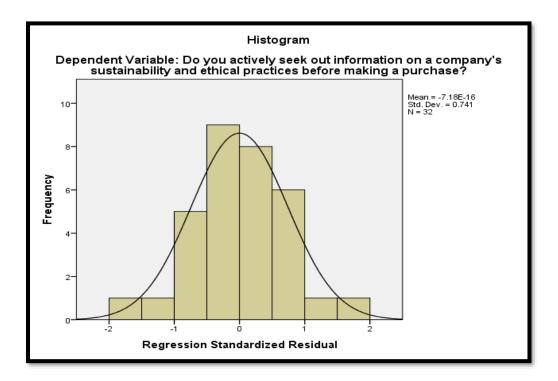


Figure XIX: Histogram analysis of the dependent variable

From the above Figure **XIX**, it can be depicted that the dependent variable is normally distributed.



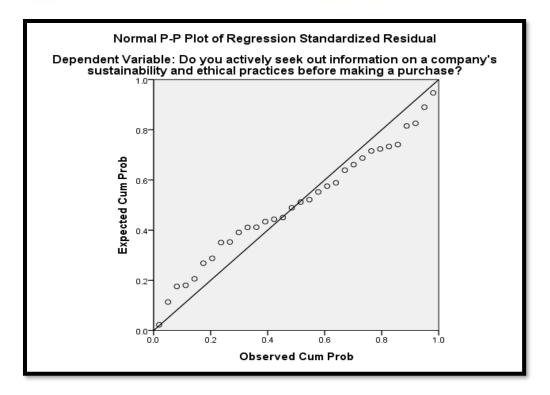


Figure XX: P-P plot analysis of the dependent variable

From the above figure XX, it can be depicted that the dots between the probable probability and discerned cumulative probability are proximate to the straight line. This suggests the prediction rate is not more scattered.



REGRESSION ANALYSIS:

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's	
	Alpha Based on	
	Standardized	
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items
0.733	0.752	15

Table II: Cronbach's Alpha Test

As depicted in Table II above, reliability analysis shows the data consistencies. Here the data consistency is reliable because Cronbach's alpha value is about 0.733.

Dependent variable	Independent variables	Correlation	
Do you actively seek out data on a	In your opinion, how well does	negative	
company's sustainability and	company communicate		
ethical practices before making a	sustainability efforts through		
purchase?	marketing campaigns?		
	Do you believe that company	positive	
	should be transparent about the		
	challenges they face in		
	implementing sustainable and		
	ethical practices?		

Table III: Correlation Type between Dependent variable and independent variables

From above table III, it can be concluded that a company's sustainability and ethical practices before making a purchase negatively correlate with companies communicating their sustainability efforts through marketing campaigns and positively correlate with companies being transparent about the challenges they face in implementing sustainable and ethical practices. The study shows



that environmental ethics could provide useful insight and a set of practical conceptual tools for the development of sustainable marketing theory. The roles, rights, and responsibilities of various market actors are the subject of ethical and social value discussions and debates that contribute to sustainability thinking and debate in non-governmental organizations, the public sector, the private sector, and industry.

CONCLUSION:

Sustainability and ethical considerations have grown in importance in today's business operations. Companies consider their strategies through sustainability and ethical marketing. Through the adoption of sustainable and ethical practices, companies can build trust, enhance their reputation, and pay attention to socially conscious customers. For businesses, sustainability and ethical marketing are becoming progressively significant. Effective marketing improves the firm's profits and its stakeholders' wealth. It can aid firms provide goods and services that better meet customer needs and wants. Sustainability marketing strategy aims to gain a competitive advantage by presenting a desirable, different, and defensible position. However, designing such strategies is challenging due to issues like resource conservation and consumption. Balancing these principles requires formulating strategies that ensure profits can still be earned despite reduced environmental and societal impact. Problems and solutions are interconnected, as they can lead to new problems arising from profitable solutions. Sustainability marketing strategies help companies gain a competitive advantage, save costs, and innovate. Companies must become truly sustainable to stay in the market and stay competitive. Companies can use sustainability as a marketing strategy when it integrates into their operations. Since the importance of sustainability issues has already been established, businesses should give them top priority.

References:

Amaeshi, K. M., & Crane, A. (2006). Stakeholder engagement: A mechanism for sustainable aviation. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 13(5), 245–19.

Battersby, J. (2017). MDGs to SDGs–new goals, same gaps: The continued absence of urban food security in the post-2015 global development agenda. African Geographical Review, 36(1), 115–129.

Borges, J. C., Ferreira, T. C., de Oliveira, M. S. B., Macini, N., & Caldana, A. C. F. (2017). Hidden curriculum in student organizations: Learning, practice, socialization and responsible management in a business school. The International Journal of Management Education, 15(2), 153–161.

RES MILITARIS

Social Science Journal

Carreira, F., Aguiar, A. C., Onça, F., & Monzoni, M. (2017). The Celsius game: An experiential activity on management education simulating the complex challenges for the two-degree climate change target. The International Journal of Management Education, 15(2), 350–361.

Elkington, J. (1998). Partnerships from cannibals with forks: The triple bottom line of 21st-century business. Environmental Quality Management, 8(1), 37–51.

Elkington, J. (1999). Triple bottom line revolution: Reporting for the third millennium. Australian CPA, 69(11), 75–76.

Elo, S., & Kyngäs, H. (2008). The qualitative content analysis process. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 62(1), 107–115.

Garrido-Miralles, P., Zorio-Grima, A., & García-Benau, M. A. (2016). Sustainable development, stakeholder engagement, and analyst forecasts' accuracy: Positive evidence from the Spanish setting. Sustainable Development, 24(2), 77–88.

Greco, G., Sciulli, N., & D'Onza, G. (2015). The influence of stakeholder engagement on sustainability reporting: Evidence from Italian local councils. Public Management Review, 17(4), 465–488.

Guthrie, J., & Abeysekera, I. (2006). Content analysis of social, environmental reporting: What is new? Journal of Human Resource Costing & Accounting, 10(2), 114–126.

Guthrie, J., Petty, R., Yongvanich, K., & Ricceri, F. (2004). Using content analysis as a research method to inquire into intellectual capital reporting. Journal of Intellectual Capital, 5(2), 282–293.

Hahn, T., Figge, F., Pinkse, J., & Preuss, L. (2010). Trade-offs in corporate sustainability: You can't have your cake and eat it. Business Strategy and the Environment, 19(4), 217–229.

Hardjono, T. W., & van Marrewijk, M. (2001). The social dimensions of business excellence. Corporate Environmental Strategy, 8(3), 223–233.

Herremans, I. M., Nazari, J. A., & Mahmoudian, F. (2016). Stakeholder relationships, engagement, and sustainability reporting. Journal of Business Ethics, 138(3), 417–435.

Hörisch, J., Freeman, R. E., & Schaltegger, S. (2014). Applying stakeholder theory in sustainability management: Links, similarities, dissimilarities, and a conceptual framework. Organization & Environment, 27(4), 328–346.

Jakhar, S. K. (2017). Stakeholder engagement and environmental practice adoption: The mediating role of process management practices. Sustainable Development, 25(1), 92–110.

Kepore, K. P., & Imbun, B. Y. (2011). Mining and stakeholder engagement discourse in a Papua New Guinea mine. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 18(4), 220–233.

Knowles, T., Macmillan, S., Palmer, J., Grabowski, P., & Hashimoto, A. (1999). The development of environmental initiatives in tourism: Responses from the London hotel sector. International Journal of Tourism Research, 1(4), 255–265.

Kumar, S., Kumar, N., & Vivekadhish, S. (2016). Millennium development goals (MDGS) to sustainable development goals (SDGs): Addressing unfinished agenda and strengthening sustainable development and partnership. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 41(1), 1–4.

RES MILITARIS

Social Science Journal

Lim, J. S., & Greenwood, C. A. (2017). Communicating corporate social responsibility (CSR): Stakeholder responsiveness and engagement strategy to achieve CSR goals. Public Relations Review, 43(4), 768–776.

Maak, T. (2007). Responsible leadership, stakeholder engagement, and the emergence of social capital. Journal of Business Ethics, 74(4), 329–343.

Martín-de Castro, G., Amores-Salvadó, J., & Navas-López, J. E. (2016). Environmental management systems and firm performance: Improving firm environmental policy through stakeholder engagement. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 23(4), 243–256.

McLaren, D. (2004). Global stakeholders: Corporate accountability and investor engagement. Corporate Governance: An International Review, 12(2), 191–201.

Missonier, S., & Loufrani-Fedida, S. (2014). Stakeholder analysis and engagement in projects: From stakeholder relational perspective to stakeholder relational ontology. International Journal of Project Management, 32(7), 1108–1122.

Morioka, S. N., Bolis, I., Evans, S., & Carvalho, M. M. (2017). Transforming sustainability challenges into competitive advantage: Multiple case studies kaleidoscope converging into sustainable business models. Journal of Cleaner Production, 167, 723–738.

Noland, J., & Phillips, R. (2010). Stakeholder engagement, discourse ethics, and strategic management. International Journal of Management Reviews, 12(1), 39–49.

Othman, R., & Ameer, R. (2010). Environmental disclosures of palm oil plantation companies in Malaysia: A tool for stakeholder engagement. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 17(1), 52–62.

Pradhan, P., Costa, L., Rybski, D., Lucht, W., & Kropp, J. P. (2017). A systematic study of sustainable development goal (SDG) interactions. Earth's Future, 5(11), 1169–1179.

Prado-Lorenzo, J. M., Gallego-Alvarez, I., & Garcia-Sanchez, I. M. (2009). Stakeholder engagement and corporate social responsibility reporting: The ownership structure effect. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 16(2), 94–107.

Prencipe, A. (2004). Proprietary costs and determinants of voluntary segment disclosure: Evidence from Italian listed companies. European Accounting Review, 13(2), 319–340.

Roberts, S., & Tribe, J. (2008). Sustainability indicators for small tourism enterprises—An exploratory perspective. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 16(5), 575–594.

Rowe, A. L., Nowak, M., Quaddus, M., & Naude, M. (2014) Stakeholder engagement and sustainable corporate community investment. Business Strategy and the Environment, 23(7), 461–474.

Satterthwaite, D. (2016) Missing the Millennium Development Goal targets for water and sanitation in urban areas. Environment and Urbanization, 28(1), 99–118.

Scheyvens, R., Banks, G., & Hughes, E. (2016) The private sector and the SDGs: The need to move beyond 'business as usual'. Sustainable Development, 24(6), 371–382.

Sierra-García, L., Zorio-Grima, A., & García-Benau, M. A. (2015) Stakeholder engagement, corporate social responsibility, and integrated reporting: An exploratory study. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 22(5), 286–304.



Sridhar, K., & Jones, G. (2013) The three fundamental criticisms of the Triple Bottom Line approach: An empirical study to link sustainability reports in companies based in the Asia-Pacific region and TBL shortcomings. Asian Journal of Business Ethics, 2(1), 91–111.

Tosun, J., & Leininger, J. (2017) Governing the interlinkages between the sustainable development goals: Approaches to attain policy integration. Global Challenges, 1(9), 1700036.

Venkatraman, S., & Nayak, R. R. (2015) Relationships among triple bottom line elements: Focus on integrating sustainable business practices. Journal of Global Responsibility, 6(2), 195–214.

Williams, A. (2015) Aligning with the sustainable development goals. In Proceedings of the first WBCSD and EMAN joint international sustainability accounting symposium in Geneva. 28–29.