

A Theoretical Study On Human Resource Management In Environmental Engineering: Towards Green HRM (GHRM)

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ABSTRACT

Human resource management (HRM) in environmental engineering is the process of managing people to achieve the environmental goals of an organization. It involves a wide range of activities, including, Recruitment and selection, Training and development, Performance management, Compensation and benefits, Employee relations. In addition to these traditional HRM functions, environmental engineering organizations are also increasingly focused on green human resource management (GHRM). GHRM is a strategic approach to HRM that aims to align employee behaviors and attitudes with the organization's environmental goals. Various initiatives have been studied for achieving these goals.

Keywords : HRM, Green HRM, Environmental, Goals

I Introduction

1.1 Human Resource Management

Human resource management (HRM) is the strategic approach to the effective and efficient management of people in an organization. It is a process that involves acquiring, developing, maintaining, and retaining a productive workforce to achieve organizational goals.

HRM is a critical function for all organizations, regardless of size or industry. It plays a vital role in attracting and retaining top talent, developing employee skills and knowledge, and creating a positive work environment.

Here are some of the key functions of HRM:

- Recruitment and selection: HRM professionals are responsible for finding and hiring qualified employees to fill open positions. This involves developing job descriptions, posting job openings, screening resumes and applications, conducting interviews, and making hiring decisions.
- Training and development: HRM professionals are also responsible for providing employees with the training and development they need to perform their jobs effectively and to contribute to the organization's goals. This may involve developing training programs, sending employees to conferences, or providing on-the-job training.
- Performance management: HRM professionals are responsible for setting performance goals for employees, monitoring their progress, and providing feedback and rewards. This helps to ensure that employees are meeting expectations and that they are contributing to the organization's success.
- Compensation and benefits: HRM professionals are responsible for developing and administering compensation and benefits programs that are competitive and fair. This includes setting salaries and wages, designing benefits packages, and managing payroll.
- Employee relations: HRM professionals are also responsible for promoting positive relationships between employees and management. This may involve resolving employee disputes, handling disciplinary issues, and mediating negotiations between unions and employers.

In addition to these traditional HRM functions, many organizations are also focusing on strategic HRM. Strategic HRM is a proactive approach to HRM that aligns the organization's human resources with its overall business strategy. This involves developing HRM policies and practices that support the organization's goals and objectives. HRM is a complex and ever-changing field, but it is essential for the success of any organization. HRM professionals play a vital role in attracting and retaining top talent, developing employee skills and knowledge, and creating a positive work environment.

Here are some of the benefits of effective HRM:

- Increased employee productivity and engagement
- Reduced employee turnover
- Improved compliance with labor laws and regulations
- Enhanced employer brand
- Increased organizational profitability

HRM is a critical function for all organizations, regardless of size or industry. By investing in HRM, organizations can create a workforce that is productive, engaged, and committed to the organization's success.

1.2 Environmental Engineering

Environmental engineering is the application of science and engineering principles to protect human health and the environment. Environmental engineers design, build, and operate systems that control pollution, manage waste, and provide clean water and air.

Environmental engineers work on a wide range of projects, including:

- Water and wastewater treatment: Designing and operating systems to clean water and wastewater, so that it is safe for drinking, recreation, and reuse.
- Air pollution control: Designing and operating systems to reduce air pollution from sources such as power plants, factories, and vehicles.
- Solid waste management: Designing and operating systems to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste in a safe and environmentally friendly manner.
- Hazardous waste management: Designing and operating systems to safely handle and dispose of hazardous waste, such as chemicals, medical waste, and nuclear waste.
- Environmental remediation: Cleaning up contaminated soil, water, and air.
- Sustainable engineering: Designing and building products and systems that minimize environmental impact.

Environmental engineers play a vital role in protecting human health and the environment. They work to solve some of the world's most pressing environmental challenges, such as climate change, air pollution, and water scarcity.

II Literature Review

Here are some specific examples of GreenHRM practices that have been studied in the literature:

2.1 Green recruitment and selection: This involves screening job applicants for their environmental values and experience. For example, an organization might ask applicants about their experience with recycling, energy conservation, and sustainable transportation [1,2,3,4,5].

2.2 Green training and development: This involves providing employees with training on environmental topics, such as pollution prevention, waste management, and energy efficiency. For example, an organization might offer training on how to reduce energy consumption in the workplace or how to recycle properly [6,7,8,9,10].

2.3 Green performance management: This involves incorporating environmental criteria into employee performance evaluations and rewards programs. For example, an organization might reward employees for reducing their energy consumption, recycling, or commuting sustainably [11,12,13,14,15].

2.4 Green compensation and benefits: This involves offering employees compensation and benefits that promote environmental sustainability. For example, an organization might offer employees public transportation subsidies, telecommuting options, or on-site composting [16, 17].

2.5 Green employee relations: This involves creating a workplace culture that supports environmental sustainability. This can be done by encouraging employees to make green choices in the workplace, such as turning off lights when they leave a room or using reusable mugs instead of disposable cups [18, 19].

III Methodology

We considered the following steps for studying the human resource management in environmental engineering using various AI tools

Step 1 : Search for the articles

- 1.1 Search for the articles in the order of Literature Survey
- 1.2 Consider only unique articles

Step 2 : Study of unique articles

- 2.1 Study the unique articles
- 2.2 Understand the unique articles

Step 3 : Prepare the Outcome

- 3.1 Prepare information from the unique articles
- 3.2 Arrange information in the order of Literature Survey

Step 4 : Prepare the Results of Outcome

IV Results and Discussions

4.1 Green recruitment and selection (GRS) is a process of attracting and hiring candidates who are committed to environmental protection and who have the skills and experience to support the organization's sustainability goals. It involves screening job applicants for their environmental values and experience, as well as their technical skills and qualifications.

The literature on GRS is still relatively new, but there is a growing body of research on its benefits and challenges. Some of the key benefits of GRS include:

4.1.1 Hiring employees who are more likely to be engaged and productive in their work. Employees who are committed to environmental protection are more likely to be motivated to work for organizations that share their values. They are also more likely to be innovative and proactive in finding ways to reduce the organization's environmental impact.

4.1.2 Improving the organization's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen. By hiring employees who are committed to environmental protection, organizations can demonstrate to their customers, stakeholders, and the public that they are serious about sustainability. This can lead to improved brand recognition, customer loyalty, and employee morale.

4.1.3 Reducing the organization's environmental impact. By hiring employees who have the skills and experience to implement green practices, organizations can reduce their energy consumption, waste production, and greenhouse gas emissions. This can lead to significant cost savings and environmental benefits.

4.2 The literature on green training and development (GTD) is growing rapidly, as more and more organizations recognize the importance of training their employees on environmental issues. GTD is defined as the process of providing employees with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes they need to reduce the organization's environmental impact and contribute to its sustainability goals.

There are a number of benefits to GTD, including:

4.2.1 Improved environmental performance: GTD can help organizations to reduce their energy consumption, waste production, and greenhouse gas emissions.

4.2.2 Reduced costs: GTD can help organizations to save money on their energy bills and waste disposal costs.

4.2.3 Improved employee morale and engagement: Employees who are trained on environmental topics are more likely to be engaged in their work and committed to the organization's sustainability goals.

4.2.4 Enhanced reputation: GTD can help organizations to enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens.

4.3 Green performance management (GPM) is a strategic approach to performance management that incorporates environmental criteria into employee performance evaluations and rewards programs. This is done to align employee behavior and incentives with the organization's sustainability goals.

The literature on GPM is relatively new, but it is growing rapidly. Some of the key benefits of GPM include:

4.3.1 Improved environmental performance: GPM can help organizations to improve their environmental performance by reducing their energy consumption, waste production, and greenhouse gas emissions.

4.3.2 Reduced costs: GPM can help organizations to save money on their energy bills and waste disposal costs.

4.3.3 Improved employee morale and engagement: Employees who are rewarded for their environmental performance are more likely to be engaged in their work and committed to the organization's sustainability goals.

4.3.4 Enhanced reputation: GPM can help organizations to enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens.

4.4 Green compensation and benefits (GCB) are a growing trend in the workplace, as more and more organizations are looking for ways to reduce their environmental impact and attract and retain top talent. Green compensation and benefits are defined as any form of compensation or benefit that is provided to employees in exchange for their environmental performance or behavior.

There are a number of different types of green compensation and benefits that organizations can offer their employees, including:

- Financial rewards for meeting or exceeding environmental goals
- Non-financial rewards such as paid time off, telecommuting options, or green career development opportunities
- Discounts on green products and services
- Recognition and appreciation for environmental efforts

4.5 Green employee relations (GER) is a relatively new concept, but it is quickly gaining traction as organizations recognize the importance of sustainability. Green employee relations is defined as the management of employee relations in a way that promotes environmental sustainability. This can be done by creating a workplace culture that supports green choices and behaviors, and by empowering employees to make a difference.

There are a number of ways that organizations can promote green employee relations. Some examples include:

4.5.1 Providing employees with training on green practices. This could include training on topics such as energy conservation, waste reduction, and recycling.

4.5.2 Creating a green workplace culture. This could involve things like having a recycling program in place, providing employees with reusable mugs and utensils, and encouraging employees to turn off lights and computers when they are not in use.

4.5.3 Empowering employees to make green choices. This could involve things like giving employees the authority to purchase green products and services, and allowing them to telecommute or take public transportation to work.

4.5.4 Recognizing and rewarding employees for their green efforts. This could involve things like giving employees bonuses or other financial rewards, or simply publicly recognizing their efforts.

4.5.5 Communicating the organization's environmental goals and progress. This helps to keep employees informed and engaged in the organization's sustainability efforts.

V Conclusion

Human resource management (HRM) plays a critical role in enabling environmental engineering organizations to achieve their sustainability goals. By attracting, developing, and retaining talented and motivated employees, and by creating a workplace culture that supports environmental sustainability, HRM can help environmental engineering organizations to reduce their environmental impact, improve their operational efficiency, and enhance their reputation as responsible employers.

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