

How green ambidexterity works

by Turnitin Check

Submission date: 15-May-2023 02:31PM (UTC+0500)

Submission ID: 2093597748

File name: 1a_How_green_ambidexterity_works_.pdf (231.66K)

Word count: 2353

Character count: 13934



3

International Research Journal of Management, IT & Social SciencesAvailable online at <https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/irjmis/>

Vol. 10 No. 3, May 2023, pages: 135-140

ISSN: 2395-7492

<https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v10n3.2302>

How Green Ambidexterity Works?: A Case Study on Environmental Performance



I Wayan Sukarta ^a
I Gede Made Subagiana ^b
I Made Sarjana ^c
Lily Marheni ^d
Ni Ketut Lasmini ^e

Article history:

Submitted: 27 February 2023

Revised: 18 March 2023

Accepted: 09 April 2023

Keywords:

*ecological environmental;
environmental performance;
green ambidexterity;
modern industry;
service innovation;*

14

Abstract

This study examines the effect of Green Ambidexterity (GA) on Environmental Performance (EP). Where the purpose of this study is to analyse the effect of Green Ambidexterity (GA) on Environmental Performance (EP) in company and assist companies in dealing with emerging ecological environmental problems. By distributing questionnaires to employees who work in the company, 100 answers were collected from the survey conducted. The results of the study found that the positive influence of Green Ambidexterity (GA) on the tested Environmental Performance (EP) was significant. Due to the dependence of environmental performance (EP) on green ambidexterity (GA), the green process of product and service innovation must be a proactive step in company activities.

3

International research journal of management, IT and social sciences © 2023.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Corresponding author:

I Wayan Sukarta,
Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia.
Email address: wayansukarta@pnb.ac.id

^a Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

^b Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

^c Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

^d Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

^e Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

1 Introduction

The rapid development of modern industry has caused ecological environmental problems to appear globally so that at this time organizations are directly contributing to dealing with environmental problems that have become a global concern, this is a challenge for every organization/company in responding to it. HR (human resources) also influences an organization where with quality human resources the company can improve positive environmental performance and aims to encourage employees to actively practice environmental protection and green behavior of employees, human resources have a strategy for implementing green behavior namely GHRM (Green Human Resource Management), in which GHRM (Green Human Resource Management) represents aspects of environmental performance with HRM which is the key in environmental management and plays an important role in achieving organizational goals (Úbeda-García et al., 2022). Environmental performance has now become a major issue in organizations, but environmental performance only focuses on organizations in large companies have not paid much attention to environmental performance Zahoor & Gerged (2021) so that the application of green ambidexterity (GA) to environmental performance (EP) in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Talaud needs to be carried out to minimize and even overcome the occurrence of problems arising from the activities of the company itself (Mansfield & Lee, 1996; Murphy, 1997).

Green ambidexterity (GA) is a dynamic capability in dealing with ever-changing environmental conditions by using a management role to adapt and integrate and reconfigure the skills of organizational resources. According to Úbeda-García et al. (2020) Green ambidexterity (GA) is a company's ability to pursue exploitation and exploration as two different modes of learning simultaneously" (Shen et al., 2022; Jas; Bui et al., 2021). From the theory put forward by Úbeda-García et al. (2020) in his article, it can be concluded that Green ambidexterity (GA) is an organizational capability in aligning and streamlining every organizational operation simultaneously with adaptive and flexible support for organizations to be together, contribute to environmental innovation (Chen et al., 2014; Crossley et al., 2021). Green Ambidexterity (GA) plays a role in innovating with dynamic capabilities so as to ensure that the company is successful in dealing with very rapid environmental changes from time to time, which in dealing with changes in the organizational environment needs to pay attention to Environmental Performance (EP) in innovating to deal with environmental changes that occur very rapidly (Wu et al., 2010; Ascough Ii et al., 2008). quickly with a focus on where Green Ambidexterity (GA) is a tool and strategy for an SME (small enterprises) to deal with environmental problems with this innovation, it can be concluded that there is a positive impact on Environmental Performance (EP), which forms the third hypothesis as follows:

H3: Green Ambidexterity (GA) has a positive influence on Environmental Performance (EP)

2 Methods

Companies need environmental knowledge integration to understand relevant knowledge in order to enable the development of solutions to social problems and environmental issues, so as to improve the environmental performance (EP) of the company itself. In addition, the influence and development of green ambidexterity need to be considered by the company (Arfi et al., 2018; Chang & Gotcher, 2020). Green ambidexterity has an important role and influence in the running of a business, which is evidenced by the recruitment, selection, and implementation of green behavior towards every employee (Liefänder et al., 2015; Machado et al., 2020). In Environmental Performance it also has a significant impact on the company's development so that green ambidexterity needs to be considered and considered in running the company. This study uses a type of research, namely a quantitative survey where it is necessary to distribute questionnaires to perusahaan employees (Paauwe, 2009; Sun et al., 2018; Yi et al., 2016). The analysis technique used is simple linear regression analysis (Witell et al., 2016; Nylén & Holmström, 2015).

3 Results and Discussions

Table 1
Validity Test

Construct	Standardize Factor Loading	Cronbach's Alpha
Our company is actively improving environmentally friendly products, processes, and services.	0,750	0,60
Our company is actively adapting today's eco-friendly products, processes, and services	0,761	
Our company is actively strengthening the current green market.	0,686	
Our company is actively strengthening technology	0,876	

Primary Data, 2023

Table 2
Hypothesis Result

Hipotesis	β	p-value (<0.05)	Information
Green Ambidexterity (GA) on Environmental Performance (EP)	2.793	0.000	Accepted

Primary Data, 2023

The results of the hypothesis test that examines the effect of green ambidexterity (GA) on environmental performance (EP), it is known that the estimate (β) is 2.793 with a p-value of 0.000 < alpha 0.50. Then the decision from this statistical test is the accepted hypothesis and it can be concluded that green ambidexterity (GA) has a positive effect on environmental performance (Y) (Hadjri et al., 2019; Kim et al., 2019). The results of this study are supported by previous researchers by Úbeda-García et al. (2022) where green ambidexterity (GA) has a positive influence on environmental performance (EP). companies that implement green ambidexterity (GA) can be confirmed that companies that adopt exploratory and exploitative innovations in environmental activities achieve greater environmental performance (EP) (Singh et al., 2020). This research proposes that green ambidexterity (GA) in these products, services and processes can improve environmental performance (EP) (Úbeda-García et al., 2022).

4 Conclusion

There is a positive effect between Green Ambidexterity (GA) on Environmental Performance (EP) which has been tested significantly. Due to the dependence of environmental performance (EP) on green ambidexterity (GA), the green process of product and service innovation must be one of the steps that proactive in company activities where this has the goal of reducing or even eliminating the negative environmental impacts of each company and to improve environmental performance (EP). Therefore, managers need to encourage each of their employees to participate more in studying and even implementing environmental performance (EP) towards green ambidexterity (GA) in every work implementation. Furthermore, companies also need to focus more on assessing and monitoring the performance and environmental activities of each employee, where this can be done by establishing an independent board to help monitor the work and environmental activities carried out by each employee to provide environmental feedback from each customer, manager, to the provision of employees in progress towards the implementation of environmental performance (EP).

9

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

6

acknowledgments

We are grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

References

- Arfi, W. B., Hikkerova, L., & Sahut, J. M. (2018). External knowledge sources, green innovation and performance. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 129, 210-220.
- Ascough II, J. C., Maier, H. R., Ravalico, J. K., & Strudley, M. W. (2008). Future research challenges for incorporation of uncertainty in environmental and ecological decision-making. *Ecological modelling*, 219(3-4), 383-399. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2008.07.015>
- Bui, T. D., Tsai, F. M., Tseng, M. L., Tan, R. R., Yu, K. D. S., & Lim, M. K. (2021). Sustainable supply chain management towards disruption and organizational ambidexterity: A data driven analysis. *Sustainable production and consumption*, 26, 373-410. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2020.09.017>
- Chang, K. H., & Gotcher, D. F. (2020). How and when does co-production facilitate eco-innovation in international buyer-supplier relationships? The role of environmental innovation ambidexterity and institutional pressures. *International Business Review*, 29(5), 101731.
- Chen, Y. S., Chang, C. H., & Lin, Y. H. (2014). The determinants of green radical and incremental innovation performance: Green shared vision, green absorptive capacity, and green organizational ambidexterity. *Sustainability*, 6(11), 7787-7806.
- Crossley, R. M., Elmagrhi, M. H., & Ntim, C. G. (2021). Sustainability and legitimacy theory: The case of sustainable social and environmental practices of small and medium-sized enterprises. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(8), 3740-3762.
- Hadjri, M. I., Perizade, B., & Farla, W. (2019, October). Green human resource management, green organizational culture, and environmental performance: An empirical study. In *2019 International Conference on Organizational Innovation (ICOI 2019)* (pp. 138-143). Atlantis Press.
- Jasch, C. (2000). Environmental performance evaluation and indicators. *Journal of cleaner production*, 8(1), 79-88. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-6526\(99\)00235-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-6526(99)00235-8)
- Kim, Y. J., Kim, W. G., Choi, H. M., & Phetvaroon, K. (2019). The effect of green human resource management on hotel employees' eco-friendly behavior and environmental performance. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 76, 83-93.
- Liefländer, A. K., Bogner, F. X., Kibbe, A., & Kaiser, F. G. (2015). Evaluating environmental knowledge dimension convergence to assess educational programme effectiveness. *International Journal of Science Education*, 37(4), 684-702.
- Machado, M. C., Vivaldini, M., & de Oliveira, O. J. (2020). Production and supply-chain as the basis for SMEs' environmental management development: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 273, 123141.
- Mansfield, E., & Lee, J. Y. (1996). The modern university: contributor to industrial innovation and recipient of industrial R&D support. *Research policy*, 25(7), 1047-1058. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0048-7333\(96\)00893-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0048-7333(96)00893-1)
- Murphy, K. J. (1997). Executive compensation and the modern industrial revolution. *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 15(4), 417-425. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-7187\(96\)01027-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-7187(96)01027-2)
- Nylén, D., & Holmström, J. (2015). Digital innovation strategy: A framework for diagnosing and improving digital product and service innovation. *Business horizons*, 58(1), 57-67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2014.09.001>
- Paaauwe, J. (2009). HRM and performance: Achievements, methodological issues and prospects. *Journal of Management studies*, 46(1), 129-142.
- Shen, X., Dai, M., Yang, J., Sun, L., Tan, X., Peng, C., ... & Naz, I. (2022). A critical review on the phytoremediation of heavy metals from environment: Performance and challenges. *Chemosphere*, 291, 132979. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2021.132979>
- Singh, S. K., Del Giudice, M., Chierici, R., & Graziano, D. (2020). Green innovation and environmental performance: The role of green transformational leadership and green human resource management. *Technological forecasting and social change*, 150, 119762.
- Sun, H., Teh, P. L., & Linton, J. D. (2018). Impact of environmental knowledge and product quality on student attitude toward products with recycled/remanufactured content: Implications for environmental education and green manufacturing. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 27(7), 935-945.
- Úbeda-García, M., Claver-Cortés, E., Marco-Lajara, B., & Zaragoza-Sáez, P. (2020). Toward a dynamic construction of organizational ambidexterity: Exploring the synergies between structural differentiation, organizational context, and interorganizational relations. *Journal of Business Research*, 112, 363-372.

Sukarta, I. W., Subagiana, I. G. M., Sarjana, I. M., Marheni, L., & Lasmini, N. K. (2023). How green ambidexterity works? A case study on environmental performance. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 10(3), 135-140. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjm.v10n3.2302>

- Úbeda-García, M., Marco-Lajara, B., Zaragoza-Sáez, P. C., Manresa-Marhuenda, E., & Poveda-Pareja, E. (2022). Green ambidexterity and environmental performance: The role of green human resources. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 29(1), 32-45.
- Witell, L., Snyder, H., Gustafsson, A., Fombelle, P., & Kristensson, P. (2016). Defining service innovation: A review and synthesis. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(8), 2863-2872. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.12.055>
- Wu, G., Kang, H., Zhang, X., Shao, H., Chu, L., & Ruan, C. (2010). A critical review on the bio-removal of hazardous heavy metals from contaminated soils: issues, progress, eco-environmental concerns and opportunities. *Journal of hazardous materials*, 174(1-3), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.09.113>
- Yi, Y., Li, Y., Hitt, M. A., Liu, Y., & Wei, Z. (2016). The influence of resource bundling on the speed of strategic change: Moderating effects of relational capital. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 33, 435-467.
- Zahoor, N., & Gerged, A. M. (2021). Relational capital, environmental knowledge integration, and environmental performance of small and medium enterprises in emerging markets. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(8), 3789-3803.
- Zhao, Y., Zhang, X., Jiang, W., & Feng, T. (2021). Does second-order social capital matter to green innovation? The moderating role of governance ambidexterity. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 25, 271-284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2020.09.003>

How green ambidexterity works

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

10%

INTERNET SOURCES

7%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

kops.uni-konstanz.de

Internet Source

2%

2

mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de

Internet Source

1%

3

digilib.uin-suka.ac.id

Internet Source

1%

4

ejournal.poltekkes-smg.ac.id

Internet Source

1%

5

Preksha Yadav, Jain Mathew. "Improving Organizational Sustainable Performance of Organizations Through Green Training", International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development, 2023

Publication

1%

6

Elefthérios Sapsalis, Bruno van Pottelsberghe de la Potterie. "THE INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE VALUE OF ACADEMIC PATENTS", Economics of Innovation and New Technology, 2007

Publication

1%

7	Mercedes Úbeda-García, Enrique Claver-Cortés, Bartolomé Marco-Lajara, Patrocinio Zaragoza-Sáez. "Toward a dynamic construction of organizational ambidexterity: Exploring the synergies between structural differentiation, organizational context, and interorganizational relations", Journal of Business Research, 2020 Publication	1 %
8	Submitted to University of Muhammadiyah Malang Student Paper	1 %
9	pure.rug.nl Internet Source	1 %
10	repo.journalinx.com Internet Source	1 %
11	Rixiao Cui, Juanru Wang, Cong Zhou. "Exploring the linkages of green transformational leadership, organizational green learning, and radical green innovation", Business Strategy and the Environment, 2022 Publication	1 %
12	dergipark.org.tr Internet Source	1 %
13	strathprints.strath.ac.uk Internet Source	1 %

14 www.rsisinternational.org 1 %
Internet Source

15 www.tandfonline.com 1 %
Internet Source

16 Maha Mohamed. "Green Intellectual Capital and Business Sustainability in the Egyptian Industrial Companies: The Mediating Role of Green Innovation", *المجلة العلمية للدراسات والبحوث المالية والتجارية*, 2023
Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On