Human Resource Strategic to Maintain Waste Management in Organization

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Abstract

The time constraint to concentrate on human resource management and lack of knowledge for the key strategic management of human resource would constrain the expand of the needs for its execution. The objective or motivation behind this study is to investigate the relationship and practice of strategic human resource management, the awareness of the exploration on strategic human resource management improves and professional conduct on waste management in organization. This investigation enhances to the logical group of research to fill the gap that as of now exists in organization. Waste management is chosen as the concentration of this investigation in relationship between strategic human resource management and sustainable competitive advantage. Thus, this research is important to manager’s level and academia for benefit table to business settings further enhancement.

Keywords: Strategic Human Resource Management, Waste Management, Sustainable Competitive Advantage

1. Introduction

Research showed that organizations using Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM) would do well to remaining in their industry (Pfau and Kay, 2002). Moreover, research likewise showed that those organizations had employees with more prominent responsibility (Subramony, 2006) and less turnover (Ulrich and Smallwood, 2004). The absence of assentation about the foundation meaning of SHRM (Lawler and Mohrman, 2003) encouraged a sensible definition for SHRM. SHRM parts comprehensive of business cooperating, authoritative system, monetary methodologies, and the capacity to work at an official level. This superseded value-based human resource (Vosburgh, 2003).

Besides, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collaborates with city arranging in a general sense from the wellspring of waste era: individuals and manufactured condition. City organizers' organization in waste management has been constrained to the natural field, with an attention on office siting (Hostovsky, 2000; Farhan and Murray, 2006). At the end of the day, waste management is commonly seen as the “end-of pipe” of socioeconomic exercises. In this way, current waste administration programs have concentrated on transfer of the waste created, rather than looking at the wellsprings of waste era and the whole life cycle of waste materials and items.

In the first place, MSW and perilous mechanical waste are directed distinctively by enactment and handled through various frameworks. The change in waste attributes and administration strategies discovers that distinctive sorts of waste should be inspected independently, although strategy suggestions as a rule can be material to all. Second, MSW management requires more consideration from both the general population part and individual families. The regular level rate trash expenses have made waste management "out of the picture, therefore irrelevant," paying little respect to the volume created. Also, dangerous waste (for example, batteries, lights, and PCs) from family units are still under-controlled and may cause higher expenses for future remediation when they are blended in the MSW stream. Third, MSW management is customarily an open management yet the private segment has assumed an expanding part (Waste Business Journal, 2009).

2. Literature Review

Regardless of rich observational help of the adequacy of SHRM, Subramony (2006) contemplated that current writing had set up help for the handiness of SHRM (Ramllall, 2006). The theoretical system of this exploration depended upon the current research that proposed an incentive from actualizing key human resource management (SHRM) applies in organization (Lawler and Mohrman, 2003; Subramony, 2006). The training identifies with attracting, hiring, and holding key human capital.
2.1 Human Resource Strategy Management

Sahoo et al. (2011) depicted key management as far as nature, process, and methods. The idea of system has symbolized how management in organization are driving firms in an exact and positive heading (Castaneda and Bateh, 2012). Key management has guaranteed the best possible use of the assets of the organization to accomplish competitive advantage (Yorks and Barto, 2013). Mello (2009) recommended the execution of strategies should follow the arranging phase of systems with clear goals. Following this procedure was a vigilant examination of the outer condition to investigate the regulations, competitors and different elements that impact the business. The principal approach was the resource based approach of SHRM, which has helped in accomplishing a relationship between the compelling arrangements of the current HR and the assets of the organizations[9]. This approach has upgraded the key abilities of managers to execute improved procedures[6]. The guideline of accomplishing a vital fit in an organization has spoken to the second approach of SHRM by adjusting the HR techniques and abilities to the business arranging and procedures (Lengnick-Hall et al., 2009). This combination of HR vital arranging into the techniques of the firm could support the organization to accomplish competitive advantage (Sahoo et al., 2011). The third technique identifies with the requirement of high performance management in organization, using remarkable enrollment, choice, and preparing training [6].

2.2 Waste Management

The substantial and developing part of population, material and vitality streams are related with the utilization and transfer of items and materials around the world ([8]; Leigh et al., 2008). A city can’t be economical on the off chance that it produces more waste than it can absorb, waste decrease is more basic than waste transfer management as the end issue. Even, new methodologies have risen to address the huge instabilities and lack of knowledge in environment system, for example, versatile management and cooperative basic leadership, which focus on the progression of ecological arranging and the estimations of groups ([13]; [5]). Specifically, [11] contends for three key fundamentals for versatile management: experimentalism (given the vulnerabilities), multi scale investigation (of space and time), and place affect ability (i.e., each management challenge is extraordinary and might be an open door for new thoughts and systems).

2.3 Sustainable Competitive Advantage

[10] showed that environmental (HR) management enhances and increments competitive advantage of the organizations. To be sure, such organizations utilize researchers to develop competitive advantage. It has been noticed that aggregating profitable resources is regularly insufficient to help an economical competitive advantage in the changing worldwide markets ([3]; [12]). Assets are setting based on qualities rely on upon the attributes of the given condition. Since assets are generally sticker than their condition, the progressions and adjustments of assets frequently linger behind the ecological changes [15]. Thus, rapidly evolving setting, a predominant concentrate on center assets may make center inflexibilities that are the assets which used to be important yet have turned out to be out of date since they have not been fittingly adjusted, updated or rebuilt in reacting to the new condition [18].

3. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 1, the conceptual framework on this study indicate the mediating effect of waste management on relationship between human resource strategy and sustainable competitive advantage.

4. Discussions

Execution of SHRM required the HR experts’ participation in the organization from a business teaming up point of view. Contribution at an indistinguishable level from different officers in finance, promoting, and operations guaranteed that the executed practices lined up with organizational strategy. Contribution would improve the HR techniques that hiring and held human capital will create an organizational structure that is hard to copy. [14] added the importance of the adequacy of SHRM rehearse. From the asset based view, the creators considered the impacts of SHRM on firm execution key HRM is a result: 'as organizational system intended to accomplish supportable competitive advantage through individuals'. For others, in any case, SHRM is a procedure, 'the way toward connecting HR practices to business technique' [17]. Essentially, [1] portray SHRM as the procedure by which organization try to connect the human, social, and scholarly capital of their individuals to the vital needs of the firm. As indicated by [17] 'HR system' is the result of 'the mission, vision and needs of the HR work'. Steady with this view, [1] conceptualize HR strategy as a result: 'the example of choices in regard to the approaches and practices related with the HR framework'. The creators go ahead to make a valuable qualification between senior management "adopted" HR system and their "developing" technique. The adopted HR strategy refers to the example of HR-related choices made however not actualized, though the new HR technique alludes to the example of HR-related choices that have been connected in the working environment. Various focal points exist when directing legitimate SHRM ([4]; Sahoo et al., 2011; Yorks and Barto, 2013). One advantage of SHRM identified with the specific contracting that is procedure of enrolling applicants who have potential desires to achieve organizational goals [9]. Another favorable position of SHRM is the authorization of the dedication management to produce more elevated amounts of execution and eagerness in the workplace [9].

5. Conclusions

The commitment of the HR work thus lies in its capacity to arrange the association's HR after some time, to make a situation where change and learning are grasped and diffused
through the organization, to embrace a future concentration and to create joins with the general key bearing of the organization [16]. The discussion of SHRM and HR system with an attention on the connection between strategic of human resource and competitive advantage. A scope of business HRM joins has been grouped as far as a proactive reactive continuum [8] and as far as environment, human asset strategy and business system linkages [2].

References


