

GREEN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GMS): AN OVERVIEW OF INTEGRATED ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

As worldwide concerns about environmental sustainability grow, firms are increasingly turning to Sustainable Green Management Systems (SGMS) to reduce their environmental impact while enhancing operational efficiency, which includes emissions, effluent discharge, waste disposal, and energy efficiency, as a result of growing global concern over climate change and widespread awareness of environmental sustainability and cleaner production. This article provides a all-inclusive view of how GMS serves as a pivotal strategy for achieving Organizational Sustainable Development (OSD), encompassing environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic resilience. It investigates integrated approaches within SGMS, focusing on their conceptual frameworks, implementation methodologies, and potential implications for organizational sustainability. The research dives into the theoretical foundations of integrated approaches within SGMS, revealing the synergistic integration of Socio-economic elements. Organizations adopting a holistic view attempt to match their business objectives with sustainable practices, supporting long-term viability and resilience in a rapidly changing global landscape. This study investigates into the potential Merits and Demerits of using an integrated SGMS, While increased environmental performance, company reputation, and regulatory compliance are significant benefits, firms face challenges such as high initial investment costs, complex stakeholder dynamics, and restricted technology capabilities. This article provides helpful ideas for firms looking to implement integrated techniques in their SGMS. These include developing a sustainable culture, harnessing technical advancements, forming strategic collaborations, and adopting a long-term approach to sustainability integration.

KEYWORDS: Green Management System, Sustainability, Organisation Sustainable Development.

Introduction

Organizations worldwide are being forced to Execute methods of effectively arrange the Components of organizational sustainability, such as wastage removal, degradation and energy creation, as a result of growing global concern over climate change and widespread awareness of environmental sustainability and cleaner production. Explain the word **Green**" means to pursue knowledge and practices that can lead to more Socio-economic friendly, responsible decisions and lifestyles, which can help to protect the environment and socio-economic development. **"Green Development" and "Sustainable Development"** Sustainable development While both concepts aim to promote a more sustainable and equitable future, green development is more narrowly focused on environmental aspects, whereas sustainable development encompasses a wider range of factors. Sustainable development means not passing on a depleted environment to future generations, whereas green development means "planting trees at the present now to provide shadow for future generations," i.e., adding of more inputs and passing on enriched ecological assets.

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Green Production refers to manufacturing processes that minimize environmental impacts through efficient use of resources, reduction of waste, and implementation of sustainable practices. It involves using renewable energy sources, reducing emissions, recycling materials, and designing products with their entire lifecycle in mind to ensure they are environmentally friendly. The goal is to achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability, such as saving and investing in resources, improving utilization efficiency, clean production, and the repeated use and recycling of materials. Environmentally and socially conscious companies tend to have more liberal policies than their counterparts. To be labelled as "green," a company must fulfil the following four standards: Every business choice is guided by the company's commitment to environmental stewardship. Non-green goods and services are replaced with ecologically friendly alternatives. It is possible to have a profitable corporation while also addressing current environmental problems when a company engages in environmentally friendly or green operations. In other words, "meet the demands of today's [world] without compromising the capacity of future Prospects to fulfil their own needs." Investigating how renewable resources are used in the production of a company's products, as well as the best ways to design new products to maximize the current environmental position. Sustainable measures need to be taken to decouple the growth in energy demand intensity from the industrial development. Global concern for the issue of sustainability has become more important today (F. Carvalho et al., 2020). The global economy is also highly influenced by business organizations promoting sustainability (Rahman et al., 2021). The objective of sustainability is to satisfy present needs without sacrificing the future's needs (Asri & Yusgiantoro, 2021). Sustainability is the business paradigm of this century, the concept of which is translated into the business context through the triple bottom line (Souza & Alves, 2018). The triple bottom line, as the support system of sustainable development, is composed of three main elements: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection (Asri & Yusgiantoro, 2021; Rahman et al., 2021). The implementation of an integrated management system can serve as the core function of sustainable management, aiming at promoting SDG attainment, in addition to communication and reporting on Socio-economic performance results (Nunhes et al., 2022). Implementing this integrated management system can result in significant savings and increases in organizational effectiveness and efficiency, contributing to organizational success and sustainable development. The Sustainable Green Management System (SGMS) is an unified framework designed to promote organizational sustainability by efficiently managing environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and energy use. By unifying various green initiatives into a cohesive system, SGMS enables organizations to monitor, analyze, and optimize their sustainability efforts comprehensively.

Objectives of the Study

- To analysis of an unified process for managing sustainability elements use in organizations.
- To evaluate reduce resource improve efficiency within organizations.
- To study on demonstrate its impact on sustainable development.

Research Methodology

This Research paper analysis is dependent on secondary data, this is focused on Green Management System the collection of data from a various of journals, References and variety of National or International Research projects and other relevant books and published Sources.

Literature Review

We determined the qualitative factors Raharjo (2014) proposed as indicators of the implications of green management based on Given literature. Stakeholder demand, knowledge, resources available, and product distinctiveness are some of these variables. The stakeholder's demand, which is the first of four indicators, is described as Any individual or group of individuals with a stake in a company's success or failure is considered a stakeholder. Since an organization's efficiency to fulfil the requirements of its stakeholders determines how authentic it is, it is imperative that it maintain positive and balanced relationships with these parties.

Government policy and customer demand are more significant factors to take into account when discussing SSI in India. It is crucial to begin by defining customers as stakeholders. No matter how big or little, the most important source of income for any business is its customers. The organization's supply, goods, and services are vital to its existence. They are regarded as most important business growth strategies and are advantageous to the company. Making purchases and advising the business on how much to spend on goods and services are among their duties. In addition, they list the urgent

requirements for business expansion and growth. Consumers can help a business determine what to do next. They share their thoughts and experiences with the company, and they focus their demands on ways to make the services better. Customers regularly approach the business with suggestions on how goods and services should be sold in order to optimize earnings. Furthermore, small firms may learn what changes they need to make and what their clients desire because they have instant access to information about what is occurring within the organization (Amran & Keat, 2014). The implementation of water quality policy frameworks and standards, the regulation of pollutant discharge by the Environment, and the establishment of wastewater management, recycling, and reuse programs are just a few of the ways in which governments play a important role in accomplishing development goals and targets (Rossana Parizotto Ribeiro & Iuri Gavronski, 2021). For all businesses, regardless of size, environmental policy ought to be the cornerstone of their environmental actions. An environmental policy can yield substantial business benefits. Keep your employees aware of their environmental roles and responsibilities, keep costs down, reduce accidents that could lead to liability, save raw materials and energy, monitor the environment more, and make your processes more efficient (UN-Water Annual International Zaragoza Conference, 2015). As a result, the consumer's demand and the government's policy are essential in competition with others in small organizations or businesses, impacting the implementation of green management in SSI. The second indicator is the organization's resources. In green management, resources can play a significant role in environmental management.

Significance of Green Management System

Green Management Systems (GMS) are frameworks that integrate socio-economic considerations into organizational processes to promote sustainable development. These are the core benefits of a GMS in the context of integrated organizational sustainable development:

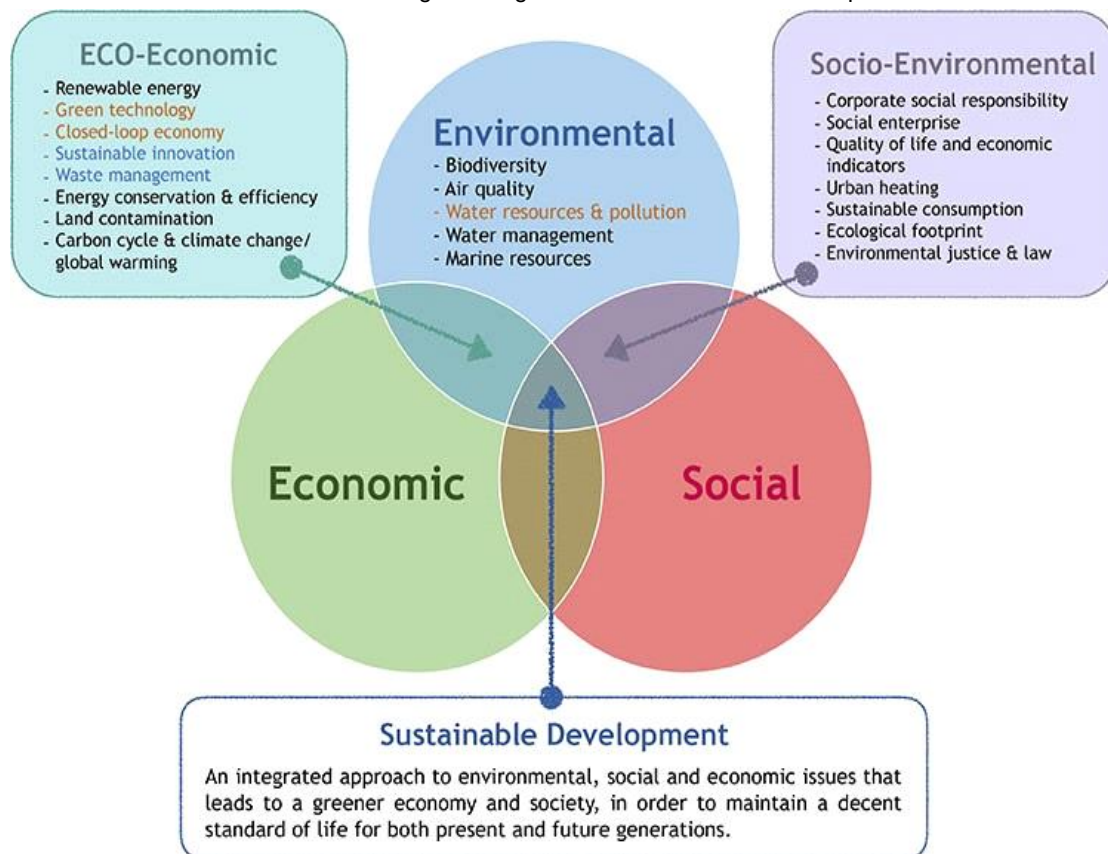


Fig.1: Sustainable Development

Ref. <https://www.google.com>

Environmental Benefits

- **Resource Efficiency:** GMS promotes the efficient use of resources such as energy, water, and raw materials, reducing waste and conserving natural resources.
- **Pollution Reduction:** By implementing cleaner production techniques and pollution prevention strategies, organizations can minimize their environmental footprint.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity through sustainable practices, such as reducing habitat destruction and supporting conservation efforts.

Economic Benefits

- **Cost Savings:** Efficient resource utilization and waste reduction can lead to significant cost savings in operations.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** GMS helps organizations comply with environmental regulations, avoiding fines and legal issues.
- **Market Advantage:** Companies that adopt sustainable practices can differentiate themselves in the market, attracting environmentally conscious customers and investors.
- **Innovation:** GMS fosters innovation by encouraging the development of green technologies and sustainable products.

Social Benefits

- **Employee Well-being:** Promoting a healthy and safe working environment enhances employee satisfaction and productivity.
- **Community Engagement:** GMS encourages organizations to involvement with local communities and stakeholders, fostering positive relationships and social responsibility.
- **Social Equity:** Ensuring fair labour practices and contributing to the social well-being of communities.

Operational Benefits

- **Risk Management:** Identifying and managing environmental risks can prevent disruptions and liabilities.
- **Continuous Improvement:** GMS provides a framework for continuous monitoring and improvement of environmental performance.
- **Stakeholder Trust:** Transparency and accountability in sustainability practices build trust with stakeholders, including customers, employees, investors, and regulators.

Strategic Benefits

- **Sustainable Growth:** Combine sustainability into the core business strategy supports long-term growth and resilience.
- **Brand Reputation:** A strong commitment to sustainability enhances brand reputation and loyalty.
- **Leadership Position:** Organizations that lead in sustainability set industry standards and influence positive change across their sectors.

Implementation of GMS

- **Policy Development:** Establishing clear sustainability policies and objectives.
- **Training and Awareness:** Educating employees and stakeholders about sustainability practices and their benefits.
- **Performance Measurement:** Implementing metrics and monitoring systems to track progress and identify areas for improvement.
- **Reporting and Communication:** Regularly reporting on sustainability performance and communicating achievements and challenges to stakeholders.

A Green Management System (GMS) is a comprehensive approach that integrates socio-economic dimensions of sustainability into organizational practices. This holistic approach not only addresses the pressing environmental challenges but also promotes economic efficiency, social equity, and long-term resilience.

Challenges and Strategies in Sustainable Construction and Building Processes

Challenges	Strategies
Environmental impact	Putting the environmental improvement system into practice putting in place efficient waste management methods ensuring energy efficiency in the different places of employment.
Cost-saving	Using the appropriate building methods could assist prevent needless expenses.
Health and safety	Putting in place safe and health-oriented management systems.
Physical resources	implementing efficient ways for managing storage. The application of just-in-time planning.
Training and education	Regular conferences to teach inexperienced building practices and aims for every website internet workforces. Education and training periods for subcontractor development.

Development of Sustainability through Green Management System (GMS)

Developing sustainability through a green management system involves implementing practices and policies that minimize environmental impact while promoting economic and social benefits. Here are key aspects of such a system. Implementing energy-efficient technologies and practices to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint. Reducing waste through recycling, composting, and efficient use of materials. This includes minimizing waste production and managing waste disposal responsibly. Using resources such as water, raw materials, and energy efficiently and sustainably to prevent depletion and ensure long-term availability. Sourcing materials and services from suppliers who adhere to environmental and social responsibility standards. Designing and constructing buildings that are energy-efficient, use sustainable materials, and create a healthy indoor environment. Reducing emissions of pollutants into the air, water, and soil through cleaner production processes and pollution control technologies Educating and involving employees in sustainability initiatives to foster a culture of environmental responsibility within the organization. Ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and standards, and regularly reporting on sustainability performance to stakeholders. Investing in research and development of new technologies and practices that enhance sustainability. Collaborating with local communities to support sustainability initiatives and promote environmental stewardship. By integrating these elements into a comprehensive green management system, organizations can significantly contribute to sustainability and create long-term value for both the environment and society.

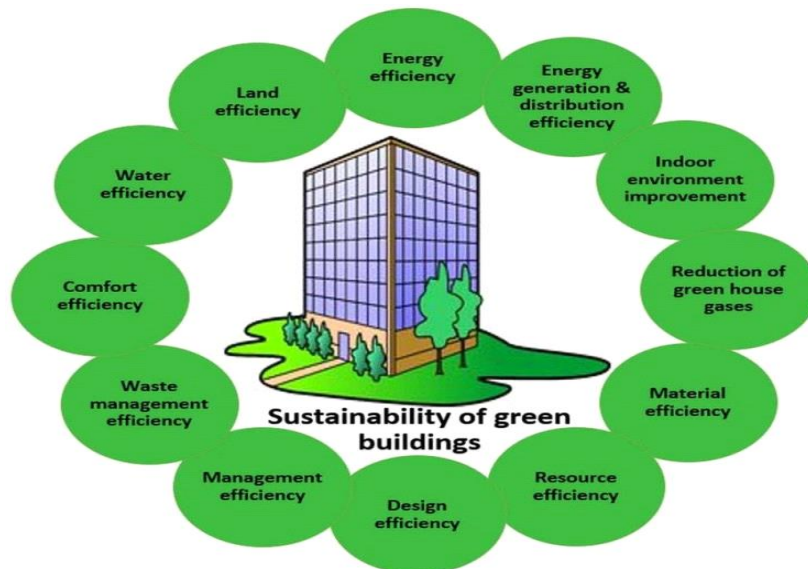


Fig. 2: Sustainability of Green Management

Ref: <https://green.org/2024/01/30/sustainability-and-green-building-practices/>

Conclusion

Implementing the environmental management in the approach to sustainable development becomes a requirement that is to say to the environmental management is the heart of sustainable development is also heart of the management process. The investigation and its description demonstrate that green management has a major effect on the sustainability performance in originations. The adoption of green management is greatly impacted by the product, stakeholder demand, knowledge, and uniqueness of the product, aside from organizational resources. This suggests that a product's originality, knowledge, and stakeholder demand all have a big influence on green management, which affects organizations sustainability performance. Green management also enhances Small Scale Industries' sustainability results. This report can serve as a guide and inspire future adoption of Sustainable Green management system. Furthermore, it is expected to function as a primary resource for improving the ongoing process of the integrated organisations. More states and industries should be included in future research, it is suggested, in order to enable generalization of the findings and better reflect real-world circumstances.

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