

Journal of Management & Business Studies

ISSN 2452-5340 / Vol. 6 • Nº 1

Recibido: 20/ abril /2024 • Aprobado: 29/ julio /2024

Green Human Resource Management and Green Transformational Leadership on Employee Performance in the Cave Tourism Industry

Gestión de recursos humanos y Liderazgo Verde en Transformación Rendimiento de los empleados en la cueva Turismo Industria

Muhammad Ramdhan Rimaldi (D

Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Asep Rokhyadi Permana Saputra¹ 🝺

Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

FETY ROCYAWATI QUDRAT MULYA

Management Study Program, Yapis Islamic Economics College, Merauke, Papua, Indonesia

Vegalyra Novantini Samodra 🗈

Sharia Management Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Al Azhar University, Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the impact of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) and Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) on employee performance in Pindul's cave tourism industry by 2024, focusing on the role of employee engagement as a mediation variable. This research uses quantitative studies, prioritizing verifiative hypothetical logic and deductive thinking in making and testing hypotheses, based on the philosophy of positivism. The study population included 165 employees from 3 Pindul cave tourist attractions, with sampling using simple random sample, technique using quota sampling. Data collection methods include questionnaires, interviews, and documentation, provide comprehensive and representative data. The results showed that GHRM had a significant impact on employee engagement, while GTL had no direct impact on employee

doi: 10.32457/jmabs.v6i1.2529

¹ Corresponding authors: asep@mercubuana-yogya.ac.id

engagement. Employee engagement also mediates the relationship between GHRM and employee performance. The main conclusion emphasizes the importance of GHRM implementation to increase employee engagement as well as create a sustainable working environment in Pindul's cave tourism industry.

Keywords: Employee engagement, Green Human Resource Management, Green Transformational Leadership, Employee performance, Tourism industry.

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo evaluar el impacto de la Gestión Verde de Recursos Humanos (GHRM) y el Liderazgo Transformacional Verde (GTL) en el desempeño de los empleados en la industria del turismo de cuevas de Pindul para 2024, centrándose en el papel del compromiso de los empleados como variable mediadora. Esta investigación utiliza estudios cuantitativos, priorizando la verificación lógica hipotética y el pensamiento deductivo en la formulación y prueba de hipótesis, basándose en la filosofía del positivismo. La población de estudio estuvo compuesta por 165 empleados de 3 atractivos turísticos de la cueva de Pindul, con un muestreo mediante muestreo aleatorio simple. Los métodos de recopilación de datos incluyen cuestionarios, entrevistas y documentación, que proporcionan datos completos y representativos. Los resultados mostraron que GHRM tuvo un impacto significativo en el compromiso de los empleados, mientras que GTL no tuvo un impacto directo en el compromiso de los empleados. El compromiso de los empleados también media la relación entre GHRM y el desempeño de los empleados. La conclusión principal enfatiza la importancia de la implementación de GHRM para aumentar el compromiso de los empleados y crear un entorno de trabajo sostenible en la industria del turismo de cuevas de Pindul.

Palabras clave: Compromiso de los empleados, Gestión Verde de Recursos Humanos, Liderazgo Transformacional Verde, Desempeño de los empleados, Industria del Turismo.

1. Introduction

Pindul Cave Tourism in Yogyakarta province is the largest cave tourism in Indonesia, because of its size and area, it is managed by 3 community tourism business entities, offering a variety of unique Cave Tubing experiences. However, problems from inadequate environmental policies, as evidenced by the problem of rubbish, murky rivers, and lack of awareness of officers, according to the results of mandates and research from Sanjiwani & Pujiani, (2017), this shows that the implementation of HR management is not yet optimal. As an important economic sector, tourism must be sustainable and have a positive local impact. Implementation of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) is crucial to maintaining environmental sustainability and tourism attractiveness in Indonesia. GHRM involves preserving the environment,

minimizing pollution, and increasing employee engagement in environmentally friendly practices, supporting corporate sustainability (Opatha & Hewapathirana, 2019). Even though many companies have adopted environmental standards such as ISO 14001, there is still a need to implement GHRM comprehensively (Irmawati, 2020).

In green corporate strategies, attention to stakeholder pressures including government regulations, NGO supervision, and community participation, which encourages businesses to improve environmental behavior and adjust responses to gain legitimacy (Wang et al., 2020). Of course, proactive leadership on environmental issues becomes increasingly important in this context. The importance of green leadership is reflected in its ability to inspire individuals to work towards a sustainable vision (Su et al., 2020). Facts show that environmentally friendly management

practices from leaders have a positive impact on company performance (Suliman et al., 2023). Performance evaluation influences work morale and attitude, which requires a comprehensive evaluation of human resources and tourism performance to stimulate employees full potential (Wei, 2022). Without involvement employees, tourism growth is hampered and disengagement threatens performance, especially in protecting the environment (Yu et al., 2017).

2. Literature review and hypothesis development

This research is based on organizational theory, which is a collection of concepts and principles for understanding and managing organizational behavior (Jensen, 1998). Organizational theory reflects GHRM which prioritizes efforts to minimize environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency, and promote environmentally friendly policies (Hossain et al., 2022). GHRM implementation can be driven by GTL, which involves leader behavior to achieve environmental goals (Ding et al., 2023).

GTL, with a focus on the four dimensions of transformational leadership, has an important improving pro-environmental performance (Srour et al., 2020). Employee engagement, as a mediating variable, is also related to GTL. Employees who feel involved in their work tend to be more productive and have a strong relationship with the company (Fulaedzah et al., 2022). Employee engagement is also related to employee performance, which can be improved through training and education programs (Bedarkar & Pandita, 2014). Leaders have a responsibility to ensure employees have superior performance and quality (Nasution & Priangkatara, 2022). By implementing GHRM (Basana et al., 2022), employee engagement (Muntari et al., 2021)

and green transformation leadership (Sun et al., 2022), you could be encourage and remind employee performance

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) on Employee Performance

GHRM is the key to improving employee performance (Jia et al., 2018). GHRM links sustainability to employee productivity through HRM practices (Razab et al., 2015). Involving employees in corporate environmental initiatives is an important aspect of GHRM (Shoaib et al., 2021). GHRM has a positive impact on motivation and job satisfaction (Mohtar & Rajiani, 2016). Employee involvement in sustainability programs creates strong ties to organizational goals (Islam et al., 2023). Employee involvement creates a strong bond with organizational goals which is in line with research by (Makarim & Uii, 2021). GHRM is not only a moral and ethical concept, but also a profitable way to improve employee performance through empowerment in the company's sustainability efforts (Aburahma et al., 2020). With GHRM will directly encourage employee performance.

H1: Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance.

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) on Employee Engagement

GHRM is an HRM approach that emphasizes sustainability and environmental responsibility (Hasan, 2022). Apart from implementing HRM policies and practices that support environmental protection, GHRM also increases employee involvement (Budiani & Sopiah, 2022). The implementation of GHRM creates a work environment that supports sustainability values and stimulates social responsibility (Isrososiawan et al.,

2021). By strengthening the bond between employees and the company, GHRM creates a dynamic and sustainable work environment (Hossain et al., 2022). GHRM forms an organizational culture that cares about the environment and encourages sustainable involvement from all team members (Ahmad, 2020).

H2: Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Engagement.

Employee Engagement on Employee Performance

Employee engagement is not only an emotional response to the work environment, but also the key to improving individual and organizational performance (Chen & Peng, 2019). This creates an environment that supports creativity, innovation and motivation to achieve excellence (Adhitama & Riyanto, 2020). In this relationship, career development and learning are crucial (Sendawula et al., 2018). Employees who feel engaged tend to seek opportunities to improve their skills, and employee engagement not only increases productivity, but also forms an inclusive and values-oriented organizational culture (Bedarkar & Pandita, 2014). The deeper and more professional employee engagement will create employee performance itself.

H3: Employee Engagement Has a Positive and Significant Influence on Employee Performance.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) on Employee Engagement

GTL delivers impact significant impact on engagement employee through merger principle transformational with commitment to continuity (Özgül & Zehir, 2021). GTL leaders emphasized not quite enough answer social and ecological, creating culture supportive innovation growth personal employee (Shobaih et al., 2022). Focus on sustainability and responsibility answer social strengthen bond emotional between employees and organizations (Srour et al., 2020). Support GTL leader became trigger relevant to involvement employee (Chen et al., 2014).

H4: Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Engagement.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) on Employee Performance

GTL, concept leadership For continuity environment, creating culture friendly company environmental and inspiring employee (Zhao et al., 2021). GTL Leader delivers example practice sustainable supportive initiative and environment (Zahid, 2023). They use tools leadership transformational For increase performance employees and build supportive relationship collaboration (Moon et al., 2019). Study latest show that GTL contributes to performance sustainable employees (Aulia & Nawangsari, 2013). Support from GTL leaders motivate employee For increase productivity (Metz et al., 2019). Productivity will indirectly and directly drive business and employee performance.

H5: Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance.

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) on Employee Performance Through Employee Involvement

GHRM is an HR approach that emphasizes practice sustainable (Amik, 2020). With involve employees, GHRM strengthens

awareness environment in recruitment. Engaged employees in recruitment sort of That tend support values continuity company (Guerci et al., 2016). GHRM also facilitates involvement employee through training environment (Aboramadan, awareness 2022). GHRM practices improve involvement employee in taking decision continuity (Santhi & Shankar, 2021). GHRM improves involvement employees who improve satisfaction and motivation (Pham et al., 2019). So it can be concluded that strong employee involvement in GHRM will also encourage employee performance.

H6: Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance Through Employee Involvement.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) on Employee Performance Through Employee Involvement

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) is not simply guide achievement objective sustainable organization, but also integrating principles environment and responsibility answer social in leadership (Huang et al., 2021). GTL empowers and inspires, creates spirit collaborative, and improving involvement employee (Zhang et al., 2020). This matter

produces environment work dynamic that makes employee feel own role important in continuity company. Involvement employees, fine in a way emotional, cognitive, or behavior, is key GTL's success in push performance employee (Sanusi et al., 2023). Employee engagement will strengthen GTL and drive employee performance itself.

H7: Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance Through Employee Involvement.

3. Methodology

This study use study quantitative, processing numerical data for analyze characteristics (Bairagi & Munot, 2019). Approach this prioritize logic hypothetical verification with think deductive in create and test hypothesis (Samsu, 2017). This research was adopted from Baykal & Bayraktar, (2022) for Variable of Green Human Resource Transformational Management, Green Leadership from Tian, (2023) and Van et al., (2023). Employee Engagement from Hassan et al., (2020) and Ramanayake et al., (2022), and Employee Performance variable from Alsafadi & Altahat, (2021) and Wahyudi et al., (2022), as in Figure 1.

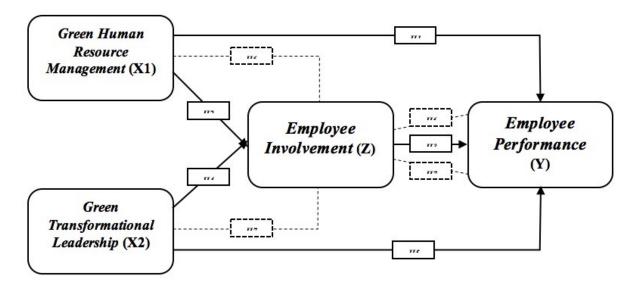


Figure 1. Research Model

Population and Sample

The population of this study includes all employees from 3 places, namely Tunas Wisata Goa Pindul, Goa Pindul Wirawisata, and Dewa Bejo Goa Pindul, with a total of 165 employees. Sampling used a random sampling, technique using quota sampling. where the entire population of 165 employees was used as the research sample.

Method of Collecting Data

The research used questionnaires, interviews and documentation as data collection methods. Questionnaires were used for quantitative data from employees at 3 Pindul cave tours, while interviews with Human Capital provided more in-depth information. Documentation records information from publication sources that support research. With this combination of methods, research obtains comprehensive and representative data.

4. Analysis of results

General Description of Research Respondents

Table 1. Respondents Profile

Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
	Age	
< 20 Years	6	3.63
21-30 Years	34	21.6
31-40 Years	72	43.63
41-50 Years	41	24.85
> 50 Years	12	7.27
	Gender	
Man	129	78.18
Woman	36	21.81
	Last Education	
Junior High School	31	18.78
Senior High School	94	56.96
Diploma	15	9.09
Bachelor	20	12.12
Postgraduate	5	3.03
	Length of Work	
< 1 Year	48	29.09
1 - 5 Years	72	43.63
> 5 Years	45	27,27
Total	165	100

Source: Primary data processed by researchers, 2024.

Employees at the 3 Pindul Cave tourism managers are dominated by millennials (<40 years) as much as (68.86%), with 78.18% male. The majority of respondents have a senior

high school educational background 56.96%, with work experience between 1 - 5 years 43.63%.

Means and Loading Factors of Respondents Answers

Table 2. Mean/Average Results and Factor Loadings for All Variables

Variable	Questionnaire Statement	Mean/ Average	Loading Factor
	My company has entrust various not quite enough answer related protection environment For every position in organization.	2.67	0.745
	The company has enter need environmental and social in description tasks and specifications.	2.6	0.762
	My company enter capability friendly environment as element main inside specification work.	2.51	0.790
	My company design and implement position innovative work, which shows importance problem protection environment.	2.57	0.778
	Our company covers criteria "awareness green (awareness environment)" in utilization source power the human inside policy.	2.66	0.764
	Our organization is interesting candidate who considers important apply criteria friendly environment for create brand friendly company environment.	2.59	0.751
	My company own environment possible communication spread knowledge green, skills, and goals.		0.780
	My company identify who needs it training in the field environment life management.	2.7	0.767
	My company use element protection environment as element main in theme education green. Organization I give training management environment to increase awareness, skills, and knowledge employee about management environment.		0.772
Green Human Resource			0.714
Management (X1)	Criteria green used or evaluate performance employees in the company.	2.76	0.736
	System compensation in our organization recognizes and gives award on contribution made to protection environment.	2.59	0.777
	My company value acquisition Skills friendly environment.	2.72	0.735
	My company value participation in educational programs friendly environment.	2.68	0.778
	My company give award on his contribution to management environment through non- monetary rewards like paid leave paid, leave special, gift to employees and their families.	2.55	0.714
	My company set objective friendly environment employee.	2.82**	0.742
	My company provide his employees training green for promote values green.	2.65	0.783
	My company provide training employee friendly environment for develop knowledge and skills required employees for greening management.	2.55	0.776
	My company consider behavior friendly on-site environment work in performance evaluation.	2.7	0.784
	My company relate with behavior friendly on-site environment work to rewards and compensation.	2.63	0.779
	My company consider behavior friendly on-site environment work in promotion.	2.7	0.802

	Leader inspiring subordinate with plan environment.	2.55	0.735
	Leader give vision clear environment to subordinates.	2.76	0.756
	Leader push subordinate for do plan environment.	2.88**	0.832
	Leader push employee for reach objective environment.	2.76	0.790
	Leader consider confidence environment his subordinates.	2.76	0.837
	Leader project innovation friendly environment inspiring member project with plan environment.	2.54	0.810
	Leader project innovation green provide vision clear environment for followed by members project.	2.64	0.786
Green	Leader project innovation friendly environment get member project for work the same for the same thing objective environment.		0.790
ransformational eadership (X2)	Leader project innovation friendly environment give spirit member project for reach objective environment.		0.794
Leadership (A2)	Leader project innovation friendly environment act with consider confidence environment from member project.	2.61	0.832
	Leader project innovation friendly environment stimulating member project for think of friendly ideas environment.	2.52*	0.805
	Leader motivating employee for come up with friendly ideas environment.	2.8	0.815
	Leader work with employee for reach objective environment green.	2.85	0.776
	Leader require employee for obey policy environment.	2.81	0.800
	Leader give clear vision about environment to his employees.	2.74	0.751
	Leader push employee for think about degradation environment.	2.75	0.775

	I think matter the most important thing that happened to me is involvement in self inside work.	2.43*	0.748
	I believe enjoyment the most together life I sourced from work.	2.71	0.790
	I believe I live, eat, and breathe with work.	2.69	0.842
	When superior I assign something work/tasks, I feel truly will accept it.	2.74	0.807
	I feel proud together my job run.	2.9**	0.745
	I am proud introduce self by department.	2.71	0.734
	I always arrived at the place work at the expected/right time.	2.64	0.776
	By general I not a person who likes it absenteeism.	2.72	0.803
	I mobilize effort level tall for carry out task/work.	2.64	0.827
	I speak positive about organization I when interact with other people.	2.71	0.785
	I do not have intention for withdraw self from my job.	2.83	0.780
Employee	I tried achieve task suitable with what is expected by the organization.	2,7	0.801
Employee Engagement (Z)	I have significant influence to my task do.	2.71	0.742
Liigagement (2)	I have enough influence big to speed work I in a way general.	2.64	0.772
	I have great influence in carry out assigned job to do.	2.64	0.822
	I have significant influence to method I do work.	2.72	0.811
	I have enough influence big to time start/end day work.	2.76	0.759
	Manager give information about change in method organization operate with good.	2.7	0.750
	Manager in a way effective give know I about change staff happened.	2.75	0.758
	Manager give clear information about change in method I do work.	2.79	0.791
	Manager give adequate information about problem finance to staff.	2.67	0.767
	Manager in a way good request opinion I as employee.	2.79	0.805
	Manager respond with good to my suggestion give as employee.	2.76	0.735
	Manager give chance to employee for influence decision end.	2.68	0.738
	I'm enough satisfied with level involvement I in taking decision.	2.69	0.760

	My performance year then very good.	2.68	0.803
	I reached objective I in a way regular.	2.82	0.790
	Personal goals I in a way direct support objective organization.	2.81	0.798
	I live until job done.	2,9	0.729
	I have confidence against ability me in working.	2.73	0.753
	I do activity work I with good.	2.67	0.789
	Skills I good in work.	2.72	0.822
	Competence I good for performance work.	2.78	0.766
n 1	My decision in work I is in hand.	2.74	0.812
Employee Portormana (V)	I am independent in work.	2.81	0.742
Performance (Y)	Every time I work, me prioritize service public.	2.72	0.769
	The company commissioned positions important.	2.68	0.829
	Leader I often set mandatory task as well as request I do work I with ability best.	2.59*	0.725
	I want to always work with maximum.	2.62	0.824
	I have time for gather with family I after coming home work.	2.66	0.765
	Room place I very supportive work I in increase quality work.	2.73	0.765
	I always work more from commitment.	2.86**	0.781
	The company delivers training work in a way periodically.	2.83	0.761
	The company delivers training work routinely.	2.72	0.774
	Work load/tasks assigned in accordance ability.	2.64	0.768

Source: Primary data processed by researchers, 2024.

Note: The sign (*) shows the lowest mean/average value and the sign (**) shows the highest mean/average value. Based on Table

2, the Loading Factor results show that there are no invalid Loading Factors because all values are >0.70 (Chin & Marcoulides, 1998).

5. Analysis test results

Outer Model Testing

Convergent Validity Test and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Test

Table 3. Construct Validity (AVE & Communality)

Construct	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Communality
Green Human Resources Management (X1)	0.583	0.583
Green Transformational Leadership (X2)	0.629	0.629
Employee Engagement (Z)	0.606	0.606
Employee Performance (Y)	0.607	0.607

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

Green Human Resource Management (X1), Green Transformational Leadership (X2), Employee Involvement (Z), and Employee Performance (Y), meet the validity

criteria with Loading Factor >0.70, AVE >0.50, and Communality >0,50. This shows good convergence of all variables, meeting the standards of good construct validity.

Reliability Test (Composite Reliability & Cronbach's Alpha)

Table 4. Reliability Test Results (Composite Reliability & Cronbach's Alpha)

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Green Human Resource Management (X1)	0.964	0.965	0.967	0.583
Green Transformational Leadership (X2)	0.961	0.961	0.964	0.629
Employee Engagement (Z)	0.973	0.973	0.975	0.606
Employee Performance (Y)	0.966	0.966	0.969	0.607

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

The reliability test results in Table 4 show satisfactory figures, with the values of all variables exceeding the threshold of 0.70, indicating the consistency and stability of

the instruments used. All constructs in this research function as appropriate measuring tools and have good reliability.

Discriminant Validity Test

Table 5. Results of AVE Root Values and Correlation between Constructs in the Fornell Larcker Criterion Column

	Green Human Resource Management (X1)	Green Transformational Leadership (X2)	Employee Engagement (Z)	Employee Performance (Y)
Green Human Resource Management (X1)	0.764			
Green Transformational Leadership (X2)	0.952	0.793		
Employee Engagement (Z)	0.951	0.953	0.778	
Employee Performance (Y)	0.933	0.935	0.957	0.779

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

Referring to the data processing results the AVE roots that the model has good in Table 5, it can be said from the test with Discriminant Validity.

Inner Model Testing

Table 6. Results of R-Square Value (R2)

	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
Employee Engagement (Z)	0.928	0.928
Employee Performance (Y)	0.923	0.922

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

Involvement (Z) (92.8%) is explained variability in employee performance (Y) by GHRM (X1), GTL (X2), and employee (92.3%) is explained by GHRM (X1) and GTL performance (Y). Likewise, most of the (X2).

Goodness of Fit Index (GoF)

Table 7. Results Using the Blindfolding Technique in The Construct Crossvalidated Communality Section

	SSO	SSE	Q ² (=1-SSE/SSO)
Green Human Resource Management (X1)	3465,000	1597,961	0.539
Green Transformational Leadership (X2)	2640,000	1121,107	0.575
Employee Engagement (Z)	4125,000	1777,953	0.569
Employee Performance (Y)	3300,000	1453,262	0.560

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

The larger the GoF value, the better the model fits. In the GoF value category, it is divided into three: 0.1 (weak), 0.25 (moderate), and 0.36 (large). In this research,

the GoF value of 0.718 is interpreted as a large value, indicating that the measurement model and structural model are valid (Sarwono & Narimawati, 2015).

Model Fit Test

Table 8. Model Fit Test Results

Indicators	Saturated Model	Estimated Model	Criteria
SRMR	0.036	0.036	acceptable if ≤ 0.08
d_ULS	4,404	4,404	acceptable if $> = 0.95$
d_G	7,415	7,415	acceptable if $P > = 0.05$
Chi-Square	4763,411	4763,411	close to zero
NFI	0.696	0.696	acceptable if $>$ = 0.90

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

From the output of Table 8, it can be seen that the SRMR value is 0.036 so that the model

is appropriate or meets the Goodness of Fit Model criteria.

Hypothetical Significance Test (Influence between Variables)

Table 9. Total Indirect Effect Test Results from Total Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Green Human Resource Management (X1) -> Employee Engagement (Z)	0.458	0.450	0.062	7,342	0,000
Green Human Resource Management (X1) -> Employee Performance (Y)	0.453	0.449	0.091	4,998	0,000
Green Transformational Leadership (X2) -> Employee Engagement (Z)	0.518	0.525	0.064	8,092	0,000
Green Transformational Leadership (X2) -> Employee Performance (Y)	0.504	0.509	0.096	5,269	0,000
Employee Engagement (Z) -> Employee Performance (Y)	0.639	0.629	0.111	5,773	0,000

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

Analysis shows that GHRM (X1) has a direct and significant effect on Employee Performance (Y) (0.160), with an indirect effect through Employee Engagement (Z) (0.292, total 0.453, P Values = 0.000). GTL (X2) also

has a direct effect on Employee Performance (Y) (0.174), with an indirect effect through Employee Engagement (Z) (0.331, total 0.504, P Values = 0.000).

Effect of Intervening or Mediating Variables Test

Table 10. Indirect Effect Test Results from Specific Indirect Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Green Human Resource Management (X1) -> Employee Engagement (Z) -> Employee Performance (Y)	0.292	0.285	0.075	3,904	0,000
Green Transformational Leadership (X2) -> Employee Engagement (Z) -> Employee Performance (Y)	0.331	0.328	0.060	5,506	0,000

Source: SmartPLS 3, data processed by researchers, 2024.

GHRM (X1) and GTL (X2) have a significant impact on Employee Performance (Y) through Employee Engagement (Z), with P Values < 0.05.

6. Discussion

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance

This research found that the Pindul cave tourism company has successfully implemented a GHRM strategy that supports environmentally friendly practices, such as setting environmentally friendly goals. It can be seen from the results of this research (Table 2) that indicator X1.16 is known: "My company sets environmentally friendly goals for employees." having the highest average means that the Pindul cave tourism industry has succeeded in implementing strategies and policies that support environmentally friendly practices and motivate employees to participate in the company's sustainability efforts through setting environmentally friendly goals (Saputra et al., 2024). GHRM implementation creates a work climate that supports sustainability values, increases employee pride in their contribution to the environment, and stimulates a sense of

social responsibility. Employees engage in sustainability activities, adopt sustainable behavior at work, and contribute ideas and innovations that support the company's environmental goals. It also relates to increasing employee skills and knowledge in environmental sustainability, improving employee performance and competitiveness in a sustainability-oriented job market. With this improvement, in the medium and long term it will create sustainable employee performance. sustainable performance will drive an employee performance culture.

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Engagement

GHRM has a positive and significant impact on employee engagement by integrating sustainable HRM practices. Employees feel emotionally connected to the company's sustainable goals and are proud of their contributions. It can be seen that the highest mean value in the results of this research (Table 2) is indicator X1.16: "My company sets environmentally friendly goals for employees." and Indicator Z.5: "I feel proud of the work I do." which means employees feel emotionally connected to the company's

sustainable goals and feel proud of their contribution to making them happen, which in turn can increase their motivation and engagement at work. GHRM influences employee engagement through sustainable recruitment and selection practices and reward systems that encourage participation in sustainable initiatives. Employees who are involved in sustainability efforts tend to be more productive and creative, and active in sustainability activities at work. GHRM implementation creates a dynamic and sustainable work environment, encouraging continued involvement from all team members.

Employee Engagement Has a Positive and Significant Influence on Employee Performance

Employee engagement is key in creating a productive and dynamic work environment. As seen in the results of this research (Table 2), indicator Z.5 is known: "I feel proud of the work I do." having the highest average means that employees who feel proud of the work they do tend to have a high level of engagement. Employees who take pride in their work tend to be more involved, committed, and take the initiative in collaborating and providing innovative ideas. This engagement increases job satisfaction, forms positive work relationships, and strengthens team collaboration. By encouraging employee engagement, organizations invest in longterm success and competitiveness. Employee engagement by involving a sense of pride will increasingly achieve performance with a positive emotional feeling. This engagement becomes the reality of employee performance as a form of shared ownership between employees and the business.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Has a Positive and Significant Influence on Employee Engagement

Mean/average value seen in the results of this research (Table 2) is known as indicator X2.3: "Leaders encourage subordinates to work on environmental plans." and Indicator Z.5: "I feel proud of the work I do." which means that employees feel encouraged by the leadership to implement environmental plans, and as a result, they feel proud of their contribution in achieving the organization's sustainability goals to be actively involved in the Pindul cave tourism industry to be sustainable. GTL plays a role as agent change that inspires, motivates and influences employee for involved in a way active in effort organization reach objective continuity (Evina et al., 2024). GTL Leaders have traits like strong vision, ability clear communication and skills in grow strong bond with team. They push participation active employee in taking decision, give support, and pay attention need individual. GTL leaders also create culture work innovative, delivering support strong to contribution sustainability, and paying attention employee personal growth. With put forward aspect sustainability and responsibility answer social, GTL created connection emotional between employees and mission continuity organization. This matter produces inspired, engaged, and owned employee satisfaction intrinsic in contribution them on the environment and society.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Does Not Have a Significant Influence on Employee Performance

GTL is getting better focusing on aspects continuity environment and development personal, however not enough give emphasis on performance work traditional like

productivity or efficiency (Özgül & Zehir, 2021). It can be seen from the results of this research analysis (Table 2) that indicator X2.11: "Leader project innovation friendly environment stimulating member project for think of friendly ideas environment." has the lowest average, meaning that leadership that focuses on innovation and environmentally friendly ideas has not received enough emphasis or does not relevantly influence employee capacity. Although GTL's focus is on sustainability environment and development personal can bring benefit period long for organization in create en vironment sustainablework and more employees involved in a way comprehensive (Zhang et al., 2020). Although emphasis on aspects continuity environment and development personal possible reduce focus direct to innovation and friendly ideas environment, approach This Still valuable in create culture sustainable work (Mansoor et al., 2021). this research elucidates how and why the synergy of green HR practices and green strategies stimulate green creativity. It also explores the possible mediation effect of green transformational leadership (TFL The involvement between employees and leaders will accelerate the process of achieving sustainable employee performance. This performance will be a source of pride for employees as well as for leaders. Business growth will not be achieved without both.

Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance through Employee Involvement

GHRM is capable create culture motivating work involvement employee in effort sustainability and improving performance agency (Zaid et al., 2018). The highest mean/average value can be seen in Table 2, known as indicator X1.16: "My company

sets environmentally friendly goals for employees." and Indicator Z.5: "I feel proud of the work I do.", which means employees feel involved in the company's efforts to achieve sustainability goals, especially in environmentally friendly HRM. Implementation of GHRM industry Pindul cave tourism motivating employee guard sustainability nature and culture local, improve performance in give experience responsible tourism answer (Mwita, 2019). GHRM has an impact positive to involvement employees and performance whole organization sensitive tourism to environment (Zhang et al., 2019). GHRM practices, such as training and development programs, improve involvement employee in initiative continuity (Aboramadan, 2022). The higher the employee engagement, the stronger the GHRM practice will be and drive employee and business performance at the same time. This togetherness will bind employees in GHRM, so that in the long term it will be very beneficial.

Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Employee Performance through Employee Involvement

Involvement employee via GTL build culture work sustainable and improving performance. Support leader to practice environment create environment motivating work. The highest mean/average value can be seen in Table 2, known as indicator X2.3: "Leaders encourage subordinates to work on environmental plans." and Indicator Z.5: "I feel proud of the work I do.", which means that the encouragement and support provided by the leadership in terms of environmental practices creates a work environment that is motivating and proud, ultimately encouraging employees to do their best in

their work. Implementation of GTL in Pindul cave covers training awareness environment, incentives, and participation employee in taking decision. GTL leaders are expected become role model and communicate importance continuity environment (Arshad, 2020). GTL pushed employee for adopt values sustainability, improving engagement, and promoting innovation (Su et al., 2020). Involvement employee involve aspect emotional, cognitive, and behavioral, with GTL acting as catalyst for increase performance employee through involvement (Zafar et al., 2017). With culture supportive work sustainability, is expected performance employee in reach objective sustainability is also improving (Sanusi et al., 2023).

7. Conclusion

Based on the latest research on the Pindul cave tourism industry in 2024, the implementation of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) has a significant impact on employee capacity and employee engagement, with practices such as setting environmentally friendly goals and providing incentives for participation sustainable initiatives. Meanwhile, Green Transformational Leadership (GTL) influences employee engagement, although it does not directly affect their work capacity. Employee involvement plays an important role in linking GHRM and GTL with employee performance, which emphasizes the importance of involvement in achieving optimal performance in a sustainable work environment in tourism destinations such as Pindul cave.

8. Acknowledgement

Our thanks to LPM Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta, Yapis Islamic Economics College Merauke, Papua, Indonesia. Al Azhar University, Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, LLDikti Region 5 Yogyakarta, and the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture Research and Technology, who have granted permission for this research with number: 126/B.01/H1/III/2023.

References

Aboramadan, M. (2022). The effect of green HRM on employee green behaviors in higher education: The mediating mechanism of green work engagement. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 30(1), 7–23. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOA-05-2020-2190

Aburahma, I. A. M., Amuna, Y. M. A., & Aqel, A. M. (2020). The Relationship between GHRM Practices and Organizational Performance "Case study: Gaza University (4). 4(4), Article 4.

Adhitama, J., & Riyanto, S. (2020). *Maintaining Employee Engagement and Employee Performance during Covid-19 Pandemic at PT Koexim Mandiri Finance*.

Ahmad, S. (2020). Green Human Resource Management: Policies and practices. *Cogent Business & Management*, 2(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/1030817. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2015.1030817

ALSAFADI, Y., & ALTAHAT, S. (2021). Human Resource Management Practices and Employee Performance: The Role of Job Satisfaction. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 8*(1), 519–529. https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2021.VOL8.NO1.519

Amik, S. (2020). Informasi Komputer Akuntansi dan Manajemen.

Arshad, M. (2020). The Impact of Green Transformational Leadership on Environmental Performance: Mediating Effect of Green Human Resource Management and Green Innovation.

Aulia, K. Z., & Nawangsari, L. C. (2013). Effects of Green Human Resource Management and Green Transformational Leadership towards Employee Sustainable Performance through Employee Green Behavior at Mercu Buana University. European Journal of Business and Management Research, 5(8), Article 8. https://doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2023.8.5.2128

Bairagi, V., & Munot, M. (2019). Research Methodology: A Practical and Scientific Approach.

Basana, S., Siagian, H., Ubud, S., & Jiwa, Z. (2022). The effect of top management commitment on improving operational performance through green purchasing and green production. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 10(4), 1479–1492. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2022.6.008

Baykal, E., & Bayraktar, O. (2022). Green human resources management: A novel tool to boost work engagement. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 951963. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.951963

Bedarkar, M., & Pandita, D. (2014). A Study on the Drivers of Employee Engagement Impacting Employee Performance. *Procedia - Social* and Behavioral Sciences, 133, 106–115. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.04.174

Budiani, S., & Sopiah, S. (2022). Green Human Resource Management: A Systematic Literature Review (Slr) And Bibliometric Analysis. *Jurnal Syntax Fusion*, 2(11), Article 11. https://doi.org/10.54543/fusion.v2i11.224

Chen, S.-W., & Peng, J.-C. (2019). Determinants of frontline employee engagement and their influence on service performance. *Determinants of Frontline Employee Engagement and Their Influence on Service Performance.*, 32, 1-24. https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2018.1505764

Chen, Y.-S., Chang, C.-H., & Lin, Y. H. (2014). Green Transformational Leadership and Green Performance: The Mediation Effects of Green Mindfulness and Green Self-Efficacy. *Sustainability*, *6*(10), Article 10. https://doi.org/10.3390/su6106604

Chin, W., & Marcoulides, G. (1998). The Partial Least Squares Approach to Structural Equation Modeling. *Modern Methods for Business Research*, 8.

Ding, H., Su, W., & Hahn, J. (2023). How Green Transformational Leadership Affects Employee Individual Green Performance—A Multilevel Moderated Mediation Model. *Behavioral Sciences*, *13*(11), 887. https://doi.org/10.3390/bs13110887

Evina, E., Saputra, A. R. P., & Nuvriasari, A. (2024). Green Training, Green Recruitment, and Green Transformational Leadership on Employee Performance in Retail Store. *International Journal of Management, Knowledge and Learning*, 13. https://doi.org/10.53615/2232-5697.13.13-27

Fulaedzah, I. A., Tjahjono, H. K., & Da, M. K. P. R. (2022). Employee Engagement Mediating Self Efficacy and Quality of Work Life on Contact Center's Burnout. *Interdisciplinary Social Studies*, *1*(7), 881–895. https://doi.org/10.55324/iss.v1i7.171

Guerci, M, Longoni, A, & Luzzini, D. (2016). Translating stakeholder pressures into environmental performance – the mediating role of green HRM practices. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 27(2), 262–289. https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2015. 1065431

Hasan, H. (2022). Green Human Resources Management Untuk Keberlanjutan Perusahaan Pada Industri Penerbangan. *Jurnal Transportasi, Logistik, Dan Aviasi,* 2(1), 10–16. https://doi.org/10.52909/jtla.v2i1.91

Hassan, R., Johar, E. R., & Mat Nor, N. (2020). Managing the Obligation to Stay through Employee Involvement, Recognition and AMO Model: A Study Among Millennial Employees. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 13(2), 93–124. https://doi.org/10.22452/ajba.vol13no2.4

Hossain, M., I., Heng, T., B., Lee, C., L., Ong., T., S., & Islam, M., T. (2022). Green Human Resource Management, Top Management Commitment, Green Culture, and Green Performance of Malaysian Palm Oil Companies. *International Journal of Technology*, 13(5), 1106. https://doi.org/10.14716/ijtech.v13i5.5818

Hossain, M. I., Heng, T. B., Lee, C. L., Ong, T. S., & Islam, Md. T. (2022). Green Human Resource Management, Top Management Commitment, Green Culture, and Green Performance of Malaysian Palm Oil Companies. *International Journal of Technology*, 13(5), 1106. https://doi.org/10.14716/ijtech.v13i5.5818

Huang, S. Y., B., Ting, C., W., & Li, M., W. (2021). The Effects of Green Transformational Leadership on Adoption of Environmentally Proactive Strategies: The Mediating Role of Green Engagement. *Sustainability*, 13(6), 3366. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063366

Irmawati, B. (2020). *Implementation Of Green Human Resources Management At Companies In Semarang*.

Islam, M. A., Jantan A. H, Yusoff, Y. M., Chong, C. W., & Hossain, M. S. (2023). Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) Practices and Millennial Employees' Turnover Intentions in Tourism Industry in Malaysia: Moderating Role of Work Environment. *Global Business Review*, 24(4), 642–662. https://doi.org/10.1177/0972150920907000

Isrososiawan, S., Rahayu, A., & Wibowo I,A. (2021).). Green Human Resources Management Mendukung Kinerja Lingkungan Industri Perhotelan. *Jurnal Co Management*, 3(2), 457–470. https://doi.org/10.32670/comanagement.v3i2.425

Jensen, M. C. (1998). Organization Theory and Methodology. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.94036

Jia, J., Liu, H., Chin, T., & Hu, D. (2018). The Continuous Mediating Effects of GHRM on Employees' Green Passion via Transformational Leadership and Green Creativity. *Sustainability*, 10(9), 3237. https://doi.org/10.3390/su10093237

Makarim, A., & Uii, M. (2021). The effect of green human resource management (GHRM) practices on turnover intention: Mediating role of work environment. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, (2147-4478(10), 83–94. https://doi.org/10.20525/jjrbs.v10i5.1269

Mansoor, A., Farrukh, M., Lee, J.-K., & Jahan, S. (2021). Stimulation of Employees' Green Creativity through Green Transformational Leadership and Management Initiatives. *Sustainability*, *13*(14), 7844. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147844

Metz, S., Piro, J. S., Nitowski, H., & Constentino, P. (2019). Transformational Leadership: Perceptions of Building-Level Leaders. *Journal of School Leadership*, 29(5), 389–408. https://doi.org/10.1177/1052684619858843

Mohtar, N. S., & Rajiani, I. (n.d.). Conceptual Model in Using Ability and Opportunity as GHRM Framework to Determine Environmental Performance.

Moon, S. E., Van Dam, P. J., & Kitsos, A. (2019). Measuring Transformational Leadership in Establishing Nursing Care Excellence. *Healthcare*, 7(4), 132. https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare7040132

Muntari, B., Ho, T., Teo, P.-C., Rizal, A., & Hee, O. (2021). The Link Between Green Human Resource Management and Green Management Practices in Achieving Green Competitive Advantage: The Moderating

Role of Stakeholder Pressure. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 11(8), 1392–1401. https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i8/10836

Mwita, K. (2019). Conceptual Review Of Green Human Resource Management Practices. 1(2).

Nasution, M. I., & Priangkatara, N. (2022). Work Discipline and Work Motivation on Employee Performance. *Social Science*, 1(1).

Opatha, H., & Hewapathirana, R. (2019). *Defining Green and Green Human Resource Management: A Conceptual Study.* 8, 1–10.

Özgül, B., & Zehir, C. (2021). The Influence of Green-Transformational Leadership Style on Corporate Sustainability: A Systematic Literature Review and Propositions for Future Studies. *Istanbul Management Journal*, 0(90), 1–30. https://doi.org/10.26650/imj.2020.90.0001

Pham, N. T., Hoang, H. T., & Phan, Q. P. T. (2019). Green human resource management: A comprehensive review and future research agenda... *International Journal of Manpower*, 41(7), 845–878. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJM-07-2019-0350

Ramanayake, M. N., Gurugamage, S. R., Iddagoda, A., & Dissanayake, D. H. S. W. (2022). Mediating role of employee engagement on the relation- ship between Green HRM and employee job performance: A study of banking sector [in:] Akademia Zarządzania – 6(2)/2022. https://doi.org/10.24427/AZ-2022-0020

Razab, M. F. A., Udin, Z. M., & Osman, W. N. (2015). *Understanding The Role Of Ghrm Towards Environmental Performance*. 1(2).

Samsu. (2017). Teori Dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, Serta Research & Development (1st ed.). Pustaka.

Sanjiwani, P., & Pujiani, L. P. (2017). EKSPLOITASI GOA PINDUL SEBAGAI SPELEO TOU-

RISM DI GUNUNG KIDUL. *YOGYAKARTA*, 17, 17–23.

Santhi, V., & Shankar, R. (2021). Collision of Green Employee Engagement and Green Human Resource Management in Employee's Productivity. *HuSS: International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.15613/hijrh/2021/v8i1/209148

Sanusi, I., Farida, I., & Sopiah. (2023). Green transformational leadership: Systematic literature review. *Green Transformational Leadership: Systematic Literature Review*, 2(2), 511–521. https://doi.org/10.53402/ajebm.v2i2.314

Saputra, A. R. P., Widarta, W., & Iswiyanto, I. (2024). The impact of green training, green reward, and green recruitment on organizational citizenship behavior for environment. *International Journal of Human Capital in Urban Management*, 9(1), 75–84. https://doi.org/10.22034/IJHCUM.2024.01.06

Sarwono, J., & Narimawati, U. (2015). *Membuat Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi Dengan Partial Least Square SEM (PLS-SEM)*. Andi Offset.

Sendawula, E., Nakyejwe, K. S., Bananuka, J., & Najemba, M. G. (2018). Training, employee engagement and employee performance: Evidence from Uganda's health sector. *Cogent Business & Management*, *5*(1), 1470891. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2018.1470891

Shoaib, M., Abbas, Z., Yousaf, M., Zámečník, R., Ahmed, J., & Saqib, S. (2021). The role of GHRM practices towards organizational commitment: A mediation analysis of green human capital. *Cogent Business & Management*, 8(1), 1970798. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1870798

Shobaih, A. E. E., Hasanein, A., Gharbi, H., & Abu Elnasr, A. E. (2022). Going Green Together: Effects of Green Transformational Leadership on Employee Green Behaviour

and Environmental Performance in the Saudi Food Industry. *Agriculture*, 12(8), 1100. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture12081100

Srour, C. K. G. E. K., Kheir-El-Din, A., & Samir, Y. M. (2020a). The Effect of Green Transformational Leadership on Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Egypt. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, *9*(5), 1. https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2020-0081

Srour, C. K. G. E. K., Kheir-El-Din, A., & Samir, Y. M. (2020b). The Effect of Green Transformational Leadership on Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Egypt. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary*, *9*(5), 1. https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2020-0081

Su, X., Xu, A., Lin, W., Chen, Y., Liu, S., & Xu, W. (2020a). Environmental Leadership, Green Innovation Practices, Environmental Knowledge Learning, and Firm Performance. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020922909

Su, X., Xu, A., Lin, W., Chen, Y., Liu, S., & Xu, W. (2020b). Environmental Leadership, Green Innovation Practices, Environmental Knowledge Learning, and Firm Performance. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020922909

Suliman, M. A., Abdou, A. H., Ibrahim, M. F., Al-Khaldy, D. A. W., Anas, A. M., Alrefae, W. M. M., & Salama, W. (2023). Impact of Green Transformational Leadership on Employees' Environmental Performance in the Hotel Industry Context: Does Green Work Engagement Matter? *Sustainability*, *15*(3), 2690–2690. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032690

Sun, X., El Askary, A., Meo, M. S., Zafar, N., & Hussain, B. (2022). Green transformational leadership and environmental performance in small and medium enterprises. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2021.2025127

Tian, H. (2023). Does fintech innovation and green transformational leadership improve green innovation and corporate environmental performance? A hybrid SEM–ANN approach.

Van, H. V., Hoai, T. T., Minh, N. N., & Nguyen, N. P. (2023). Green Transformational Leadership and Green Mindfulness as Contributors to Green Innovation and Environmental Performance: Evidence From Manufacturing Firms in Vietnam. *SAGE Open*, 13(3), 21582440231193919. https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231193919

Wahyudi, E., Masydzulhak Djamil, Ahmad Badawi Saluy, Novawiguna Kemalasari, & Abdul Bari. (2022). Effect Of Talent Management, Work Life Balance And Organizational Commitment On Employee Performance And Job Satisfaction As Intervening Variables In PT. Tuv Nord Indonesia. *Dinasti International Journal of Management Science*, 3(6), 1032–1046. https://doi.org/10.31933/dijms.v3i6.1304

Wang, L., Li, W., & Qi, L. (2020). Stakeholder pressures and corporate environmental strategies: A meta-analysis. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(3). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12031172

Wei, F. (2022). Performance Evaluation of Tourism Human Resource Management Based on Fuzzy Data Mining. *Journal of Mathematics*, 2022. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/3745377

Yu, W., Ramanathan, R., & Nath, P. (2017). Environmental pressures and performance: An analysis of the roles of environmental innovation strategy and marketing capability. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 117, 160–169. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2016.12.005

Zafar, A., Nisar, Q. A., Shoukat, M., & Ikram, M. (2017). Green Transformational Leadership and Green Performance: The mediating role of Green Mindfulness and Green Self-efficacy. *International Journal of Management Excellence*, 9.

Zahid, S. (2023). Impact of Green Transformational Leadership on Environmental Performance Through Green HRM Practices and Creativity in the Hotel Industry of Pakistan.

Zaid, A. A., Jaaron, A. A. M., & Talib Bon, A. (2018). The impact of green human resource management and green supply chain management practices on sustainable performance: An empirical study. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 204, 965–979. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.09.062

Zhang., W., Xu, F., & Wang, X. (2020). How Green Transformational Leadership Affects Green Creativity: Creative Process Engagement as Intermediary Bond and Green Innovation Strategy as Boundary Spanner. *Sustainability*, 12(9), 3841. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12093841

Zhang, W., Xu, F., & Wang, X. (2020). How Green Transformational Leadership Affects Green Creativity: Creative Process Engagement as Intermediary Bond and Green Innovation Strategy as Boundary Spanner. *Sustainability*, 12(9), 3841. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12093841

Zhang, Y., Luo, Y., Zhang, X., & Zhao, J. (2019). How Green Human Resource Management Can Promote Green Employee Behavior in China: A Technology Acceptance Model Perspective. *Sustainability*, *11*(19), 5408. https://doi.org/10.3390/su11195408

Zhao, F., Kusi, M., Chen, Y., Hu, W., Ahmed, F., & Sukamani, D. (2021). Influencing Mechanism of Green Human Resource Management and Corporate Social Responsibility on Organizational Sustainable Performance. *Sustainability*, *13*(16), 8875. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168875