



GREEN SERVICE MANAGEMENT AT HIGH TECHNOLOGY SERVICE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY AT AIRASIA AIRLINE

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Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship

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INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY AT AIRASIA AIRLINE**

MUHAMMAD AZFAR BIN ABDULLAH

**A thesis submitted
in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**


Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2018

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Green Service Management at High Technology Service Industry: A Case Study at AirAsia Airline” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature : 

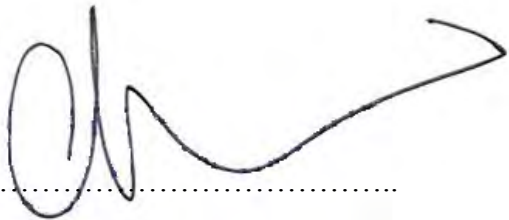
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APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this thesis is sufficient in term of scope and quality for the award of Doctor of Philosophy.

Signature



:

Supervisor Name

: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chew Boon Cheong

Date

:23 November 2018.....

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents; wife and kids; families; supervisors; lecturers as well as my group research at UTeM (Jess, Suharni, Farahin, Fatin, Hafizzudin). Thank you for love, guidance, understanding and support.

ABSTRACT

In the modern service industry, it is distinct that green services will be the next wave for the high technology service industry, to be truly environmental emphasized (which comply with the criteria of green competitive advantage). This research aims to generate new ideas in the knowledge domain of green services which has not been fully explored. To date, there is limited research area about green services in airlines industry and in any operations. Expanding from the hotel management, the researcher aims to explore the transformation of lean services principles to green services of an airline industry. Since an airline industry is a cross-border business, the compliance of global green and sustainability standards on air transport must strictly comply. The airline industry is the high technology service provider from gate to the gate which involves all the facilities in airport and airline and the services are provided along the journey from one destination to another destination. Two companies were selected: An airline operator, AirAsia (AA) as airline operator and Malaysia Airport Holding Berhad (MAHB) as airport operator. By using service management model integrating with the current green service practices applied; an interdisciplinary concept has been developed. This is important to comply with the case study research strategy in new knowledge generation, where the protocol constructed could be utilized academically and for industrial practically (locally and internationally). This research was grounded on social-constructionism under an exploratory study. The qualitative methods will be applied to this exploratory study. The qualitative case study approach was adopted through three data collection methods – interview, observation, and document analysis. A total of 30 managers and executives from AA and MAHB were chosen. The findings of this research indicated that the entire service process entails green practices from input process until output process. It was supported by the green human resources and green infrastructures in forming a green corporate image. Transportation service and policymakers can utilise the results of this study in their own scopes and process development. The application of the green service protocol in Malaysia particularly needs to be evaluated in the future to see how far it is impacting the whole service process.

ABSTRAK

Dalam industri perkhidmatan moden, ia adalah berbeza yang perkhidmatan hijau akan menjadi gelombang seterusnya bagi industri perkhidmatan berteknologi tinggi, untuk benar-benar alam sekitar ditekankan (yang mematuhi kriteria kelebihan daya saing hijau). Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjana idea-idea baru dalam domain pengetahuan dalam perkhidmatan hijau yang belum diterokai sepenuhnya. Sehingga kini, penyelidikan berkenaan perkhidmatan hijau dalam industri penerbangan dan sektor perkhidmatan yang lain adalah terhad. Diperluaskan daripada pengurusan hotel, matlamat penyelidikan adalah untuk meneroka transformasi prinsip perkhidmatan 'lean' kepada perkhidmatan hijau di dalam industri penerbangan. Oleh kerana industri penerbangan adalah perniagaan merentas sempadan, pematuhan piawaian hijau dan kemampunan global keatas pengangkutan udara harus dipatuhi. Industri penerbangan adalah perkhidmatan yang berteknologi tinggi dari pintu gerbang ke pintu gerbang yang melibatkan semua kemudahan di lapangan terbang dan syarikat penerbangan serta perkhidmatan yang disediakan di sepanjang perjalanan dari satu destinasi ke destinasi yang lain. Dua syarikat telah dipilih: AirAsia (AA) sebagai pengendali syarikat penerbangan dan Malaysia Airport Holding Berhad (MAHB) sebagai pengendali lapangan terbang. Dengan menggunakan model pengurusan perkhidmatan yang digadungkan dengan amalan perkhidmatan hijau; konsep disiplin telah dibangunkan. Ini adalah penting untuk mematuhi strategi penyelidikan kajian kes dalam penjanaaan pengetahuan baru, di mana protokol yang dibina boleh digunakan dalam bidang akademik dan industri praktikal (tempatan dan antarabangsa). Penyelidikan ini berasaskan kepada pembinaan sosial di bawah kajian penerokaan. Kaedah kualitatif digunakan untuk kajian penerokaan ini. Pendekatan kajian kes kualitatif telah digunakan melalui tiga kaedah pengumpulan data - temu bual, pemerhatian, dan analisis dokumen. Sebanyak 30 pengurus dan eksekutif dari AA dan MAHB telah dikumpulkan. Penemuan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa keseluruhan proses perkhidmatan memerlukan amalan hijau dari proses input sehingga proses pengeluaran. Disamping itu, ia juga disokong oleh sumber manusia hijau dan infrastruktur hijau dalam membentuk imej korporat hijau. Perkhidmatan pengangkutan dan penggubal dasar boleh menggunakan hasil kajian ini dalam skop dan perkembangan proses mereka sendiri. Penerapan protokol perkhidmatan hijau di Malaysia khususnya perlu dinilai pada masa akan datang untuk melihat sejauh mana ia memberi kesan kepada keseluruhan proses perkhidmatan.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOL AND NOMENCLATURE	xii
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xiv
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 From Lean Service to Green Service	3
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 Research Objectives	8
1.4 Scope of the Study	9
1.5 Contribution of the Study	10
1.6 Summary	11
1.7 Definition of Operational Terms	12
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 Introduction	13
2.2 Service Management Overview	13
2.2.1 Definition of Service Management	14
2.3 Underpinning Theories	15
2.4 Factors on Green Service Management	17
2.4.1 Institutional Factors	18
2.4.1.1 Strategy and resource fit	19
2.4.1.2 Innovation culture and management	19
2.4.1.3 Formal evaluation and design	20
2.4.1.4 Formal testing and launch	21
2.4.2 Process Factors	21
2.4.2.1 Frontline expertise	21
2.4.2.2 Service quality	22
2.4.2.3 Improve service experience	23
2.4.2.4 Standardized service	23
2.4.3 Result Factors	24
2.4.3.1 Cost effectiveness	24
2.4.3.2 Market competitiveness	24
2.4.3.3 Market potential	25
2.5 Green Service Practices	25
2.6 Green Service Management Challenges	27
2.6.1 Management challenge	28

2.6.2	Technological challenge	28
2.6.3	Infrastructure challenge	29
2.6.4	Cultural challenge	29
2.6.5	Policy challenge	30
2.7	Strategies to overcome green service challenges	31
2.7.1	Developing staff holistically	32
2.7.2	Ingrained eco-profitability consciousness	33
2.7.3	Facilitate decisions and transformation initiatives	34
2.8	Green Service Management Framework	35
2.8.1	Service Strategy	35
2.8.1.1	Develop service concept	37
2.8.1.2	Identifying appropriate resources and capabilities	39
2.8.1.3	Requirement of policy implementation	42
2.8.1.4	Creating and maintaining service culture	43
2.8.1.5	Develop environmental sustainability strategy	44
2.8.2	Service Design	47
2.8.2.1	Designing service solution	50
2.8.2.2	Enhancing method and tools	51
2.8.2.3	Optimizing technology architectures	51
2.8.2.4	Creating customer experience	52
2.8.3	Service Transition	54
2.8.3.1	Service transition strategies	56
2.8.4	Service Operation	57
2.8.4.1	Managing people	58
2.8.4.2	Leveraging service technology	61
2.8.4.3	Adoption of environmental sustainability	62
2.8.5	Service Execution	64
2.8.5.1	Develop effective branding and selling services	64
2.8.5.2	Enhancing the service experience through co-creation	66
2.8.6	Continual Service Improvement	68
2.8.6.1	Service Innovation in CSI	71
2.8.6.2	Environmental sustainability in CSI	72
2.9	Summary	73
3.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	80
3.1	Introduction	80
3.2	Research Process	80
3.3	Research Design	81
3.4	Data Collection	82
3.5	Primary Data Resources and Secondary Data Resources	83
3.5.1	Interview	83
3.5.2	Direct observation	85
3.5.3	Document analysis	86
3.6	Location of Research	88
3.7	Research Strategy	89
3.7.1	Case study	89
3.7.1.1	Case Study Sample Selection	90
3.7.1.2	Qualitative Data Analysis	92
3.7.1.3	Method of Analysis	93

3.7.1.4	Analysing data for case study	95
3.8	Questionnaire design	96
3.8.1	The pilot interview	97
3.9	Time Horizon	98
3.10	Scientific Canons	99
3.10.1	Validity	100
3.10.1.1	Internal Validity	100
3.10.1.2	External Validity	100
3.10.1.3	Construct Validity	100
3.10.2	Reliability	101
3.10.2.1	Case study protocol development	102
3.11	Summary	102
4.	COMPANY BACKGROUND	104
4.1	Introduction	104
4.2	AirAsia Background	104
4.3	Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad	108
5.	DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	112
5.1	Introduction	112
5.2	RO 1: Factors on green service management	112
5.2.1	Institutional Factors	113
5.2.2	Process Factors	124
5.2.3	Result Factors	133
5.3	RO 2: Green Service Practices	139
5.3.1	Airline travel process	140
5.3.1.1	Pre – Travel Process	142
5.3.1.2	Departure Process	144
5.3.2	Internal operation activities	150
5.3.3	Aircraft Operations	158
5.3.4	Airport facilities and infrastructures	166
5.4	RO 3: Green Service Challenges	173
5.4.1	Cultural challenge	173
5.4.2	Management challenge	175
5.4.3	Infrastructure challenge	177
5.4.4	Technological challenge	178
5.4.5	Policy challenge	179
5.5	RO 4: Strategies to overcome green service challenges	180
5.5.1	Developing staff holistically	181
5.5.2	Ingrained eco-profitability consciousness	183
5.5.3	Facilitate decisions and transformative initiatives	184
5.6	RO 5: Green Service Management Framework	186
5.6.1	Service Strategy	187
5.6.1.1	Develop Service Concept	187
5.6.1.2	Identifying appropriate resources and capabilities	191
5.6.1.3	Policy implementation	194
5.6.1.4	Creating service culture	195
5.6.1.5	Develop environmental sustainability strategy	196
5.6.2	Service Design	198

5.6.2.1	Designing service solution	198
5.6.2.2	Enhancing methods and tools	199
5.6.2.3	Optimizing technology architectures	200
5.6.2.4	Create customer experience	201
5.6.3	Service Transition	202
5.6.3.1	Service transition strategies	202
5.6.4	Service Operation	204
5.6.4.1	Managing people	204
5.6.4.2	Leveraging service technology	206
5.6.4.3	Adoption of environmental sustainability	207
5.6.5	Service Execution	208
5.6.5.1	Develop effective branding and selling services	208
5.6.5.2	Enhancing the service experience through co-creation	210
5.6.6	Continuous Service Improvement	211
6.	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	214
6.1	Introduction	214
6.2	Summary of each Research Questions	214
6.2.1	RO 1: The factors/rationales on green service	215
6.2.2	RO 2: Current green practices in airline industry	220
6.2.3	RO 3: Green service challenges	221
6.2.4	RO 4: Strategies to overcome green service challenges	222
6.2.5	RO 5: Green service protocol	223
6.3	Theoretical contribution	228
6.4	Empirical contribution	231
6.5	Limitation of the Study	233
6.6	Directions for future research	233
	REFERENCES	235
	APPENDICES	282

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2. 1	Service design principle theory	49
2. 2	Service transition dimensions	56
2. 3	Theoretical Framework of Green Service Management	75
3. 1	Summary of Data Collection Methods Adopted and Justification	87
3. 2	The four-point approach on qualitative sampling	92
3. 3	Themes and Categories from the Interviews with AA and MAHB (N=30)	95
3. 4	Perspectives on Validity and Reliability	99
4. 1	Demographic data of AirAsia interviewees	107
4. 2	Demographic data of UTW interviewees	110
5. 1	Data display on green service factor	114
5. 2	Airline Travel Process Data Display	141
5. 3	Airline travel process	141
5. 4	Pre-Travel Activity Process	142
5. 5	Departure Activity Process	145
5. 6	Internal Green Activities	150
5. 7	Green activities in aircraft operations	159
5. 8	Data display on aircraft operations	160
5. 9	Environmental consciousness focus	167
5. 10	Green Service Challenges Data Display	173

5. 11	Green Service Strategies Data Display	181
6. 1	Green Service Protocol for the Airline Industry	228

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Green service sustainability	5
3.1	Flow chart to conduct research method	81
4.1	AirAsia organizational chart	108
4.2	UTW organizational chart	111
6.1	Green Service Management	224

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Qualitative Questionnaire	282
B	List of Interview Schedule	284

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOL AND NOMENCLATURE

AA	-	AirAsia
ASQ	-	Airport Service Quality
AACE	-	Asian Aviation Centre of Excellent
ANOVA	-	One-way analysis of variance
BMS	-	Building Management System
CO ²	-	Carbon Dioxide
CIP	-	Continuous Improvement Programme
CSI	-	Continuous Service Improvement
CRFSS	-	Customer Real Time Feedback Survey System
DCA	-	Department of Civil Aviation
DoE	-	Department of Environment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EQA	-	Environmental Quality Act
ERID	-	Environmentally Responsible Interior Design
FSC	-	Forest Stewardship Council
GBI	-	Green Building Index
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	-	Greenhouse Gases
IMS	-	Integrated Management System
ITIL	-	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
IATA	-	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	-	International Civil Aviation Organization
KeTTHA	-	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water
klia2	-	Kuala Lumpur International Airport 2
LCCT2	-	Low Cost Carrier Terminal 2
LeSS	-	Lean Six Sigma
LEED	-	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MAHB	-	Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad

NEO	-	New Engine Option
NPS	-	Net Promoter Score
OET	-	One Engine Taxi-ing
PDCA	-	Plan, Do, Check, Action
RNP	-	Required Navigation Performance
ROI	-	Return on Investment
SOPs	-	Standard Operating Procedures
TSA	-	Technical Service Availability
TQM	-	Total Quality Management
UTW	-	Urusan Teknologi Wawasan Sdn. Bhd.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Nowadays, the service sector is expanding rapidly and increasingly contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Due to the economic growth, many service organizations are now switching their operation practices to more efficient and effective methods (Suarez-Barrazaa et al., 2012). One of the profitable sectors that contribute the value creation in the organization is services. The World Bank reported that the service sector contributed the highest global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with a share of 68.3 per cent in the world GDP in 2014 (Bank, 2016). Service employment had exceeded industrial employment and became the highest contribution GDP from 1900 until today (Johnston, 2012). To make the service sector more efficient and effective, the lean concept and methods are applied to reduce costs, improve the quality and increase flexibility (Suarez-Barrazaa et al., 2012). Many researchers and scholars agreed that the society needs to change to the 'Lean Service' concept as a guidance, which provides waste reduction activities and value identification (Melton, 2005, Piercy and Rich, 2009a, Piercy and Rich, 2009b, Chiarini, 2011, Suárez Barraza et al., 2012, Kanakana, 2013, Malmbrandt and Ahlstrom, 2013, Shkliar, 2013, Arfmann and Barbe, 2014).

The philosophy of 'Lean' was introduced by Taiichi Ohno in 1980 at Toyota Production System. Improving quality and productivity while reducing costs and wastes are the solution to the market leadership and sustainable competitiveness (Sim and Rogers, 2009). Toyota has switched to the service sector that provides respect, humble and

‘customer is always right’ term is always on the in mind (Suárez Barraza et al., 2012). Typically the first lean method that had been implemented was embedded the organization values, cleanliness, neatness, discipline and standardization at the workplace (Clegg et al., 2010). In services, to gain more profits, the company needs to understand the customer requirements and know how to satisfy those requirements. Therefore, lean in the service sector is critical since respectful for people and employment engagement have to be considered (Gupta et al., 2016).

Furthermore, along the rapid growth of the service industry, climate change issue is getting more attention due to its increasingly adverse effects on human and nature (Ahmed and Long, 2013). Every human being has increasingly noticed that the world is getting hotter because of activities by industrial manufacturing that raising the disastrous environmental pollution (Chen, 2011). Competing and winning in today’s economy requires a strategy that incorporates environment sustainability (Chew et al., 2016). Each and everyone needs to play a role to our environment and we should not leave the entire problem solving to the experts. Since previous three decades, many industrial companies involved into the environmental revolution. The industrial companies finally recognized that they could reduce the pollution while maximizing the profit (Saxena and Khandelwal, 2012). Today’s life contains many activities that bring about the greenhouse effect. However, we fail to ask ourselves the following question. *Would we incur high costs if we embraced a green lifestyle?* Customers have the most powerful choices to buy services that promote a healthy lifestyle and harmless to the environment. Consequently, service-oriented business that is committed to focus on environmental sustainability has increased efficiency, where the business can transfer resources into high-quality goods at a lower cost.

This study is aimed to the extend of green service in the airline industry which is a high technology service sector that uses the most highly advanced technology. As such, it is often seen as it has the most potential for future growth. The airline industry is a gateway to and between each country as a flagship and opener to foreigners and expatriates. The narrow definition of airline service is also called intangible service which means the effort of airline staffs giving knowledge, information, and energy into their work to satisfy passengers' needs (Liu, 2011). The airline industry is the most high technology service provider from gate to the gate which involves all the facilities in the airport and also in the airline and the services are provided along the journey from one destination to another destination.

The airline was also operated in service industry complexities within a highly turbulent environment (Marcella et al., 2013). As reported by International Air Transport Association (IATA), they had expected about 3.6 billion passengers growth in the year 2016 (IATA, 2012). Over next 10 to 15 years, this industry expects double growth from now on. For the past 30 years with the average approximately 5% per year, the airline industry growth of world air travel in GDP had been about twice the annual growth (Boeing, 2013). This industry often changes based on customer expectations, competitor progress, supplier developments, government regulations and employee dynamics which can be considered as the five forces in the airline industry. Further from that, sustainability is the foundation for long-term success and profitability that respect both people and planet to minimise socio-environmental impacts locally (Chew et al., 2017).

1.1.1 From Lean Service to Green Service

Although lean has been applied to service levels, there is still space for improvement to achieve environmental sustainability especially in services where there are

many intangible assets and intangible consumption that need to be controlled from giving negative effect to the environment. As far as concern from population that cares for the environment, the concept of 'Green Service' is suitable to be applied in airline service as a research study. Nowadays, the real business economy requires a strategy to incorporate environmental sustainability. In addition, the increase in climate change has pushed the services, manufacturers and also policymakers to adopt these changes to be sustained in the marketplace.

Changing the attitude of customers, employees, suppliers, and stakeholders are needed to create a total green service. Companies which are moving forward towards sustainable operations are not only improve in environmental impact but also realizing the cost savings, increasing revenues, attracting the customers through the green marketing and lead productivity improvement. Figure 1.1 shows the relation in achieving the environmental sustainability with the corporation of corporate social responsibility on serving healthy and safety services to provide sustainable value to customers. At the first cycle, the mission of the organisational is achieving socio-environmental responsible within the internal operations while nurturing and developing manpower with green culturalization for organisational performance. Then, the socio-environmentally centralised economics occurs where the economic system upon which decisions on investment and productions are planned and formulated takes into account societal and environmental concerns as a vision. Finally, action is taken through charity and local community programs like educating young minds regarding the environmental efforts. It can be concluded that the wealth is beyond the monetary value, but includes the richness of the socio-environmental sustainability.