Post 1:

Business organizations operate in complete coordination with the society that they exist in and the community that they cater to. Another important stakeholder in the working of the operations of a business organization include the natural and physical environment in which the company operates. As a consequence of this, it is certain that a business organization has to make changes into the ways in which they manage their operations when a rapid change is experienced in the environment (Andersson & Keskitalo, 2018).

The changes that a company may experience in its management due to the changing environment can be on a number of levels. To begin with, there may be changes in the legislations in order to ascribe to the needs of the environment at a certain moment in time. If there are any new legislations that are associated with the change in the environment of an area, it is most likely that the organization that is conducting business in that legislation is likely to change its operations and management in such a way that these new changes are incorporated in their working (Welford, 2016).

Another change that a business organization might experience can be related to the community. The community for which a business approaches as their customers is connected to an environmental setting at many levels. If there is a massive change in the environment in which the people live, it is natural that it will affect the ways in which they live and take up their routine chores. In such a scenario, it is the responsibility of a business organization to make sure that they are able to make changes into their production and marketing systems. These changes, again, should be implemented in such a way that the company is able to provide for the needs of the people with respect to the changing environment. The adaptation of ‘green’ by a number of companies can be seen as an example of the same (Andersson & Keskitalo, 2018).

**References**

Andersson, E., & Keskitalo, E. C. H. (2018). Adaptation to climate change? Why business-as-usual remains the logical choice in Swedish forestry. *Global environmental change*, *48*, 76-85.

Welford, R. (2016). *Corporate environmental management 3: Towards sustainable development*. Routledge.

Post 2:

As Pfeffer and Salancik (2003) document, the external resources are critical to the success of an organization. Being a part of the ecology of an organization, the environment can exert, harmfully or beneficially, substantially impact on the development of the organization.

There are several sets of environmental factors that can potentially destroy organizations or even the society where the organizations locate (Diamond, 2005). The first set of factors involves the damage inflicted on the environment. Soil segregation, forest overexploitation, and the dramatic decrease in the fish population can destroy the external resources that organizations rely on.

Another set of factors is related to climate change which can make conditions better or worse for ecology where organizations are. For instance, when the climate becomes drier, coexisting with soil segregation caused by people, the operational environment would be exacerbating. The organizations would be hard to survive.

The third set of venues through which the environment influences organizations is hostile neighbors. This is especially concerning agricultural firms. The treatment and wastes of animals can easily cause public environmental concerns which can potentially create legislature threats to the organizations. The consequence could be even harsher profitability margin for the organizations which already hurts current players due to the fact organizations see the increasing price pressure on machinery and services while the output price is not adjusted accordingly. The process illustrates how the public concerns on the environment can be transformed operational pressure that an organization must absorb.

In sum, the environment can exert large impacts on the organizations. Some of the factors can be unfavorably fatal, such as climate deuteriation in combination with resource depletion, while some of them require subtle attention, such as public environmental concerns. Otherwise, the organization might take a path of destroying itself.

**References:**

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