Journal of Business Management and Economic Development

E-ISSN 2986-9072 P-ISSN 3031-9269

Volume 3 Issue 01, January 2025, Pp. 180-191

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59653/jbmed.v3i01.1340

Copyright by Author





Strategic Human Resource Development: Enhancing Employee Skill for Organizational Growth

Muhammad Syaefullah¹, Mukhamad Kholil Aswan^{2*}

STIEPARI Semarang, Indonesia² STIEPARI Semarang, Indonesia² Corresponding Email: kholilaswan@stiepari.ac.id*

Received: 10-12-2024 Reviewed: 25-12-2025 Accepted: 11-01-2025

Abstract

This paper aims to explore the role of Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) in enhancing employee skills and fostering organizational growth at the Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency. The study adopts a qualitative research approach to investigate how the Glawan Village Government implements SHRD practices and their impact on employee performance and public service outcomes. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with village officials, section heads, and staff from various departments in the Glawan Village Government, using a purposive sampling method to select participants with relevant experience in SHRD. The findings reveal that aligning SHRD practices with the organizational goals of the Glawan Village Government is crucial for achieving long-term success, as organizations that integrate employee development initiatives into their strategic plans experience improved innovation, productivity, and employee retention. Additionally, technical and managerial skills were found to be prioritized, reflecting the growing demand for competencies necessary to navigate the constantly changing demands of public services in the digital era. However, challenges were identified by the Glawan Village Government that failed to fully integrate SHRD into their strategies, resulting in inconsistent outcomes and missed opportunities for improving public services. The study concludes that SHRD should be viewed not just as a tool for enhancing individual performance but as a strategic lever for driving the broader organizational success of the Glawan Village Government. To stay competitive and achieve sustainable growth, the Glawan Village Government must ensure its employee development programs are visionary and aligned with future community demands.

Keywords: Strategic Human Resource Development, Employee Skill Enhancement, Organizational Growth

Introduction

The Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency, as an organization responsible for managing and developing human resources in its area, faces increasingly complex challenges in the current era of globalization and digital transformation. In this context, Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) is becoming increasingly important to ensure that employees and village apparatus have the skills and competencies needed to provide optimal public services and promote sustainable village development.

Employee skill development is a fundamental pillar of SHRD, encompassing a wide range of competencies, including technical expertise, managerial abilities, and important soft skills such as communication, problem solving, and teamwork (Bilan, 2020). These skills are crucial for employees to effectively perform their roles, drive innovation, and contribute to the organization's overall success. By investing in comprehensive skill development programs, the Glawan Village Government can improve productivity and increase employee engagement, job satisfaction, and loyalty, which in turn can boost retention rates (Albrecht, 2020).

When organizations prioritize the development of their workforce, they create a culture of continuous learning and adaptability, enabling employees to respond to challenges with agility and creativity. This proactive approach to skill enhancement aligns individual growth with the organization's long-term goals, ensuring that employees are equipped for their current roles and prepared for future responsibilities (Albrecht, 2020; Aldabbas, 2023). As a result, the Glawan Village Government that invests in SHRD will be better able to remain competitive, attract top talent, and foster a workforce that drives sustained innovation and growth. The alignment between employee development and organizational goals is essential for creating a resilient and agile organization that can thrive in an ever-changing business landscape (Islam, 2022).

The rapid pace of technological advancements has fundamentally transformed various industries, creating an urgent need for organizations to take a proactive approach to workforce development (Attaran, 2019). Digital transformation, driven by innovations in artificial intelligence, automation, data analytics, and other emerging technologies, has changed the way organizations operate, requiring employees to acquire new skills and adapt to evolving demands. As traditional job roles evolve or become obsolete, the Glawan Village Government must ensure that its workforce is equipped with the necessary competencies to remain relevant and competitive (Ayodele, 2020). Failure to adopt SHRD in this context can lead to significant setbacks, as an unskilled or unprepared workforce becomes a barrier to productivity, innovation, and overall organizational growth.

Without a strategic focus on skill development, employees may struggle to effectively use modern technologies, hindering the organization's ability to stay ahead of competitors and meet market demands. SHRD practices, such as upskilling, reskilling, and continuous learning initiatives, help the Glawan Village Government bridge skill gaps, ensuring that employees are proficient in utilizing the latest technologies and equipped to tackle emerging challenges (Dirani, 2020). By fostering a culture of ongoing development and integrating new technologies into training programs, the organization enhances its employees' capabilities and

enables them to contribute more effectively to innovation and drive the organization forward. In this way, SHRD becomes a vital tool for preparing the workforce for the future and ensuring sustainable success in an increasingly digital and fast-paced global economy.

SHRD plays an important role in fostering a culture of learning and development within organizations. By offering structured training programs, leadership development initiatives, and clear pathways for career progression, the Glawan Village Government empowers employees to reach their full potential (Gifford, 2022). These initiatives enhance employees' skills and knowledge and foster a sense of purpose and belonging in the workplace. When employees have access to growth opportunities and are supported in their professional development, they are more likely to feel valued, boosting morale and job satisfaction.

A culture of continuous learning also contributes to higher employee engagement, as individuals are more motivated to invest in their work when they see clear opportunities for advancement and recognition. Additionally, this culture helps align individual aspirations with organizational goals, creating a shared sense of purpose and commitment. As employees grow and develop, they become better equipped to contribute to the organization's success, driving innovation and improving overall performance. The alignment between personal growth and organizational goals is essential for maintaining competitiveness in a dynamic market (Jayawickreme, 2021). By fostering such an environment, SHRD ensures that the Glawan Village Government remains agile, adaptive, and capable of sustaining long-term growth in an ever-evolving business landscape.

Integrating SHRD into organizational strategies highlights its critical role as a driver of long-term success. By aligning employee development initiatives with broader business strategies, the Glawan Village Government creates an integrated and coherent approach to talent management that ensures employee growth and directly supports the organization's goals. This alignment ensures that the workforce is equipped with the necessary skills and competencies to perform effectively and empowered to contribute strategically to the organization's objectives (Leider, 2023).

When SHRD is integrated with business strategy, it strengthens the organization's internal capabilities by developing a skilled, adaptable, and motivated workforce that can meet emerging challenges and seize new opportunities. Moreover, this strategic focus on human capital enhances the organization's internal and external reputation, making it more attractive to top talent seeking growth and development opportunities. The ability to attract and retain skilled employees, combined with a culture of continuous learning, also enables the organization to build strong partnerships and collaborations, further fueling its growth.

Additionally, organizations prioritizing SHRD are better equipped to navigate the complexities of the modern business environment, including technological disruptions, shifting market dynamics, and evolving customer expectations. Ultimately, SHRD is a foundational pillar for building resilient, innovative, and competitive organizations to sustain long-term success in an increasingly complex and competitive global landscape. The Glawan Village Government must integrate SHRD into its core strategies to achieve these goals and deliver optimal public services while promoting sustainable village development.

The increasing importance of Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) in enhancing employee skills and driving organizational growth is undeniable. Yet, many organizations face persistent challenges in aligning their HR development initiatives with strategic business objectives.

Rapid technological advancements, evolving market demands, and the need for specialized skills have created skill gaps that hinder employee performance, reduce engagement, and limit innovation. These issues are compounded by the lack of effective frameworks for integrating SHRD into broader organizational strategies, resulting in missed opportunities for growth and competitiveness.

Addressing these challenges requires an in-depth exploration of how SHRD can be effectively implemented to enhance employee skills, overcome barriers to aligning HR initiatives with organizational goals, and drive innovation, productivity, and sustainable organizational success. Therefore, this study aims to answer the following question: "How can Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) be effectively implemented to enhance employee skills, overcome challenges in alignment with organizational goals, and drive innovation, productivity, and sustainable organizational growth?"

Literature Review

Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD)

Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) is a comprehensive framework that connects employee development efforts with the broader strategic goals of an organization, ensuring that human resources directly contribute to long-term success (Wood, 2020). SHRD involves designing policies and practices that integrate learning and development with organizational objectives, enabling a proactive approach to workforce management (Dirani, 2020; Kaliannan, 2023).

Core elements of SHRD include workforce planning, targeted training programs, and leadership development initiatives, all aimed at fostering continuous learning and adaptability (Wijoyo et al., 2024). In the face of rapid technological advancements, market changes, and shifting customer expectations, SHRD is crucial for ensuring that employees remain competent and agile, allowing organizations to maintain their competitive edge.

SHRD plays a key role in building a sustainable competitive advantage by equipping employees with the skills and knowledge required to address emerging challenges, innovate, and adapt to changing business landscapes (Bilan, 2020). However, the effective implementation of SHRD is not without challenges. Organizations often face barriers such as limited resources, resistance to change, and a lack of alignment between HR development efforts and overall business strategies, all of which can undermine the success of SHRD initiatives (Akdere, 2020).

Overcoming these barriers requires commitment from leadership to integrate SHRD into the organization's strategic planning process, invest in resources, and foster a culture that

supports continuous development and flexibility. Despite these challenges, SHRD remains essential for organizations striving to achieve long-term growth and success in an increasingly dynamic and competitive environment.

Employee Skill Enhancement

Employee skill enhancement is vital to maintaining an organization's competitive advantage and building a highly skilled and engaged workforce. It encompasses the continuous development of various competencies, including technical, managerial, and interpersonal skills, all of which contribute to individual and organizational performance (Andrades, 2019).

Skill enhancement is essential for ensuring that employees remain capable of working effectively and efficiently in their roles, which leads to higher job satisfaction and overall productivity (Bilan, 2020). Furthermore, well-designed training and development programs can significantly improve employee engagement and retention by offering career advancement and personal growth opportunities.

In today's rapidly changing business environment, the importance of skill enhancement has increased exponentially due to digital transformation (Chalupa, 2021). With the increasing reliance on technology, employees must continuously upskill and reskill to meet the demands of new tools, systems, and processes.

Recent research emphasizes that organizations must equip their workforce with digital literacy and technological competencies to remain competitive in an increasingly digital world (Dirani, 2020). Companies prioritizing skill enhancement are more agile, capable of adapting to technological disruptions, and better positioned to capitalize on emerging opportunities.

However, implementing effective skill development programs comes with challenges, such as budget constraints, limited resources, and potential resistance from employees who may feel overwhelmed by the need to acquire new skills (Loyalka, 2021). Therefore, overcoming these challenges is crucial for organizations aiming to build a resilient workforce that can thrive in a constantly evolving business environment.

Organizational Growth

Organizational growth is a multifaceted concept beyond mere financial success, encompassing expanding an organization's capacity, market presence, and overall operational performance. It is driven by strategic initiatives that prioritize innovation, operational efficiency, and human capital development (Abubakar, 2019).

Human resources are a fundamental asset for achieving sustainable growth, as they directly influence an organization's ability to innovate and maintain high productivity levels (Ari, 2020). Effective Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) and employee skill enhancement drive organizational growth by fostering a culture of continuous improvement, adaptability, and resilience.

As organizations invest in SHRD initiatives, they equip their workforce with the skills and knowledge required to respond to evolving market demands, improving performance and enhancing competitiveness (Agostini, 2019). Growth-oriented organizations ensure that their

HR strategies align with market opportunities, creating a strong synergy between employee capabilities and organizational goals, enabling them to stay ahead of competitors (Aina, 2020).

However, achieving sustained growth is not without challenges. External factors such as market volatility, economic uncertainties, resource limitations, and internal barriers like resistance to change and a lack of strategic alignment can impede growth (Alrowwad, 2020).

Overcoming these barriers requires strategic planning, effective leadership, and the implementation of HR initiatives that can adapt to these challenges. Organizations that successfully navigate these challenges by leveraging SHRD and focusing on employee development can create a sustainable competitive advantage, driving both short-term performance and long-term growth (Aprilizar et al., 2023).

Research Method

This study employs a qualitative research method to investigate the effective implementation of Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) and its impact on employee skill enhancement and organizational growth at the Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency. Qualitative research allows for a comprehensive and meaningful exploration of participants' experiences, practices, and perspectives directly involved in SHRD initiatives within the village government organization.

By focusing on understanding the complex dynamics underlying the implementation of SHRD in the Glawan Village Government, this approach enables the identification of key challenges, barriers, and effective strategies for aligning HR development efforts with broader organizational goals. The primary data collection method is semi-structured interviews, which offer flexibility and depth, allowing participants to freely express their insights while maintaining focus on the research objectives.

These interviews involve key stakeholders such as the village head, village secretary, section heads, and staff from various departments in the Glawan Village Government, ensuring that the study captures a diverse range of experiences and practices. Purposive sampling selects participants with relevant knowledge and experience in SHRD, ensuring that the data collected is meaningful and informative. Approximately several participants are interviewed, which is sufficient to reach data saturation and gather diverse perspectives.

The interview questions cover various aspects of SHRD, including implementation strategies, employee skill enhancement practices, challenges faced, and the perceived influence of SHRD on organizational growth. This data will help the study develop a deeper understanding of how SHRD practices contribute to the success of the village government organization and the barriers hindering effective implementation.

Data analysis involves thematic analysis, identifying, analyzing, and interpreting patterns or themes within the qualitative data. The thematic analysis provides a systematic framework for organizing data and uncovering recurring concepts and relationships that align with the research objectives. The interview data is transcribed verbatim and coded using

qualitative data analysis software to ensure accuracy and reliability. The themes are then categorized into broader domains, such as SHRD practices, employee skill development, and organizational outcomes, to comprehensively understand the findings.

Several strategies are employed to ensure the credibility and trustworthiness of the research. Triangulation is used to compare findings from interviews with secondary data. Member checking is also conducted by sharing the preliminary findings with participants to validate the interpretations. Additionally, reflexivity is maintained throughout the research process to minimize researcher bias and ensure the findings are grounded in the participants' perspectives.

This qualitative approach is expected to generate deep insights that contribute to the existing body of knowledge and provide practical implications for the Glawan Village Government and similar organizations seeking to optimize their SHRD practices. The research findings will provide a better understanding of how SHRD can be effectively implemented in the context of village governance to enhance employee skills, drive innovation, and achieve sustainable organizational growth.

Result

The findings of this study reveal three key themes related to the effective implementation of Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) and its impact on employee skill enhancement and organizational growth at the Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency.

1. SHRD Practices and Alignment with Organizational Goals

Participants emphasized that successful SHRD requires clear alignment between HR development initiatives and the organization's strategic objectives. Most village officials and staff in this study reported using structured training programs, leadership development initiatives, and mentoring systems to align employee development with their long-term vision. However, some departments in the Glawan Village Government noted a lack of integration between SHRD practices and their overall business strategies, creating challenges in achieving desired outcomes.

2. Employee Skill Enhancement

The study identified skill enhancement as a critical component of SHRD, with most departments in the Glawan Village Government prioritizing technical and managerial skill development. Participants highlighted the growing need for digital literacy and problemsolving skills in response to rapid technological advancements and changing demands of public services. While many departments have adopted targeted training programs to address these needs, some participants expressed concerns about the adequacy of current programs in preparing employees for future challenges.

3. Impact on Organizational Growth

Participants generally agreed that effective SHRD contributes significantly to organizational growth by fostering innovation, improving productivity, and enhancing employee engagement. Departments in the Glawan Village Government with well-implemented SHRD practices reported higher levels of employee retention and adaptability to changing community demands. Conversely, those with limited SHRD integration faced difficulty maintaining competitiveness and achieving sustainable growth.

Discussion

The results of this study highlight the importance of aligning Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) practices with broader strategic goals in the Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency. Most participants emphasized the need for clear and focused strategic alignment, with many departments in the Glawan Village Government implementing structured training and development programs designed to improve specific competencies directly related to organizational priorities. However, the study also revealed significant challenges faced by some departments in the Glawan Village Government: despite their efforts, SHRD is not always fully integrated into the overall business strategy. As a result, these departments experience inconsistent results from their SHRD initiatives, with some employees failing to acquire the skills needed to contribute to the organization's strategic vision or competitive needs. This misalignment can limit the effectiveness of SHRD and diminish its potential impact on organizational growth, as investments in employee development may not yield desired outcomes if they do not directly support organizational goals. Therefore, this research emphasizes that the Glawan Village Government must view SHRD as a fundamental component of their overall strategy rather than a separate or peripheral activity. By integrating SHRD into the business strategy, the Glawan Village Government can create a more cohesive approach to workforce development, enhancing the alignment between employee skills and organizational objectives and fostering more integrated pathways to longterm growth, innovation, and competitiveness.

This study found that departments in the Glawan Village Government prioritize the development of technical and managerial skills in their employee upskilling programs, reflecting the growing recognition of the need for critical competencies in today's increasingly digital and fast-paced business environment. Digital literacy, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills are key to enabling employees to adapt to technological disruptions and evolving market demands. However, despite acknowledging these essential skills, some participants expressed concerns that current skill development programs are not sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of the changing workplace. This highlights a significant gap in SHRD practices in many departments of the Glawan Village Government, where there is a failure to adequately invest in upskilling and reskilling initiatives that prepare employees for the future. As industries continue to be reshaped by advances in automation, artificial intelligence, and digital technologies, the demand for new and specialized skills will only intensify. Therefore, the Glawan Village Government must take a proactive approach to upskilling, ensuring that

training programs are forward-looking and designed to equip employees with the competencies required to thrive in an evolving work environment. The Glawan Village Government must move beyond addressing current skill gaps and focus on preparing the workforce for the future by fostering a culture of continuous learning and development, which will help employees navigate emerging challenges and capitalize on new opportunities in the digital age.

This study found that departments in the Glawan Village Government that effectively implement Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) practices experience significant improvements in innovation, productivity, and employee retention, further emphasizing the integral role of employee development in organizational growth. Human capital is a fundamental driver of organizational success and competitive advantage. By fostering a continuous learning and development culture, organizations become better equipped to adapt to dynamic market conditions and technological advancements, enabling a more engaged, motivated, and productive workforce. In these departments, SHRD is not seen merely as a means to improve individual performance but as a strategic lever to drive broader organizational success. The positive outcomes of effective SHRD practices illustrate how investments in employee upskilling contribute to organizational agility, nurturing an environment that supports innovation and sustainable growth. However, departments that fail to integrate SHRD into their broader strategic plans find maintaining competitiveness and achieving long-term growth challenging. Without aligning SHRD with organizational objectives, these companies struggle to maximize the potential of their human capital, resulting in lost opportunities for growth and innovation. This underscores the notion that SHRD must not be treated as a standalone initiative but as a vital element of the overall strategy, with the capacity to drive long-term organizational success. Without effective SHRD, organizations may fail to leverage the capabilities of their workforce fully, ultimately limiting their ability to compete in an increasingly complex business environment.

Overall, the findings of this study highlight the importance of integrating SHRD into organizational strategy, prioritizing targeted skill development, and recognizing the broader impact of employee development on organizational growth. While some departments in the Glawan Village Government have successfully implemented SHRD practices, others face significant challenges in realizing their full potential. This calls for a more comprehensive and proactive approach to SHRD, where alignment with business strategy, investment in future-oriented upskilling, and a focus on long-term organizational growth are prioritized. By addressing these challenges and adopting best practices in SHRD, the Glawan Village Government can build a highly skilled and adaptive workforce that drives innovation, enhances productivity, and achieves sustainable growth in an increasingly complex and competitive environment.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that Strategic Human Resource Development (SHRD) plays a vital role in enhancing employee skills and driving organizational growth in the Glawan Village Government, Pabelan District, Semarang Regency. The findings emphasize the importance of aligning SHRD practices with organizational goals to ensure effective implementation and maximize impact. While most departments in the Glawan Village Government recognize the need for upskilling, particularly in technical and managerial areas, there are significant gaps in addressing the new competencies required in a rapidly evolving work environment.

Furthermore, this study underscores that effective SHRD significantly contributes to organizational success by fostering innovation, improving productivity, and enhancing employee retention. However, challenges such as misalignment with business strategy and inadequate investment in upskilling programs can hinder departments in the Glawan Village Government from fully realizing the potential of SHRD. To achieve sustainable growth, the Glawan Village Government must integrate SHRD into its core strategy, prioritize future-oriented skill development, and ensure a cohesive approach to human resource management.

The Glawan Village Government needs to adopt a more comprehensive and proactive approach to SHRD, focusing on alignment with business strategy, investment in future-oriented upskilling, and long-term organizational growth. By addressing these challenges and implementing best practices in SHRD, the Glawan Village Government can build a highly skilled and adaptive workforce that drives innovation, enhances productivity, and achieves sustainable growth in an increasingly complex and competitive environment.

Declaration of conflicting interest

There is no conflict of interest in this work.

References

- Aboramadan, M. (2020). Human resources management practices and organizational commitment in higher education: The mediating role of work engagement. *International Journal of Educational Management*, 34(1), 154–174. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEM-04-2019-0160
- Abubakar, A. M. (2019). Knowledge management, decision-making style and organizational performance. *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge*, 4(2), 104–114. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2017.07.003
- Agostini, L. (2019). Organizational and managerial challenges in the path toward Industry 4.0. *European Journal of Innovation Management*, 22(3), 406–421. https://doi.org/10.1108/EJIM-02-2018-0030
- Aina, R. A. (2020). The impact of implementing talent management practices on sustainable organizational performance. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *12*(20), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12208372
- Akdere, M. (2020). Transformational leadership and human resource development: Linking employee learning, job satisfaction, and organizational performance. *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 31(4), 393–421. https://doi.org/10.1002/hrdq.21404

- Albrecht, S. L. (2020). Personality, self-efficacy and job resources and their associations with employee engagement, affective commitment and turnover intentions. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 31(5), 657–681. https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2017.1362660
- Aldabbas, H. (2023). The influence of perceived organizational support on employee creativity: The mediating role of work engagement. *Current Psychology*, 42(8), 6501–6515. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-021-01992-1
- Alrowwad, A. (2020). Innovation and intellectual capital as intermediary variables among transformational leadership, transactional leadership, and organizational performance. *Journal of Management Development*, *39*(2), 196–222. https://doi.org/10.1108/JMD-02-2019-0062
- Andrades, L. (2019). Destination competitiveness in Russia: Tourism professionals' skills and competences. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, *31*(2), 910–930. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-11-2017-0769
- Aprilizar, Faisa, & Madjid, I. (2023). The Role of Organizational Culture Mediation on the Effect of Performance Management Information System (Simanja) Application Implementation and Good Governance on Organizational Performance At the Aceh Culture and Tourism Office. In *International Journal of Business Management and Economic Review* (Vol. 06, Issue 01). https://doi.org/10.35409/ijbmer.2023.3461
- Ari, E. (2020). A conceptual model for green human resource management: Indicators, differential pathways, and multiple pro-environmental outcomes. *Sustainability* (*Switzerland*), 12(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12177089
- Attaran, M. (2019). The need for digital workplace: Increasing workforce productivity in the information age. *International Journal of Enterprise Information Systems*, 15(1), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.4018/IJEIS.2019010101
- Ayodele, O. A. (2020). Factors Affecting Workforce Turnover in the Construction Sector: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 146(2). https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)CO.1943-7862.0001725
- Bailey, C. (2019). A Review of the Empirical Literature on Meaningful Work: Progress and Research Agenda. *Human Resource Development Review*, 18(1), 83–113. https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484318804653
- Bilan, Y. (2020). Hiring and retaining skilled employees in smes: Problems in human resource practices and links with organizational success. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 21(2), 780–791. https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2020.12750
- Chalupa, S. (2021). The Perception of Soft Skills and Their Training at Hotel Front Office in Connection to CoVid-19 Pandemics. *TEM Journal*, *10*(2), 517–521. https://doi.org/10.18421/TEM102-05
- Dirani, K. M. (2020). Leadership competencies and the essential role of human resource development in times of crisis: A response to Covid-19 pandemic. *Human Resource Development International*, *Query date*: 2024-12-24 19:06:08, 380–394. https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2020.1780078

- Gifford, J. (2022). Remote working: Unprecedented increase and a developing research agenda. *Human Resource Development International*, 25(2), 105–113. https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2022.2049108
- Islam, M. A. (2022). Moderating role of psychological empowerment on the relationship between green HRM practices and millennial employee retention in the hotel industry of Bangladesh. *Business Strategy and Development*, 5(1), 17–29. https://doi.org/10.1002/bsd2.180
- Jayawickreme, E. (2021). Post-traumatic growth as positive personality change: Challenges, opportunities, and recommendations. *Journal of Personality*, 89(1), 145–165. https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12591
- Kaliannan, M. (2023). Inclusive talent development as a key talent management approach: A systematic literature review. *Human Resource Management Review*, *33*(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2022.100926
- Leider, J. P. (2023). The State of the US Public Health Workforce: Ongoing Challenges and Future Directions. *Annual Review of Public Health*, 44(Query date: 2024-12-23 22:43:42), 323–341. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-071421-032830
- Loyalka, P. (2021). Skill levels and gains in university STEM education in China, India, Russia and the United States. *Nature Human Behaviour*, *5*(7), 892–904. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01062-3
- Mukhuty, S. (2022). Strategic sustainable development of Industry 4.0 through the lens of social responsibility: The role of human resource practices. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 31(5), 2068–2081. https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.3008
- Wijoyo, T., Alamsyah, S., Intiar, S., Jabbar, U., & Prabowo, B. (2024). Effective Training Programs for Room Attendants in the Hospitality Industry. *Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(8), 61–68.
- Wood, J. (2020). The Relationship Between Work Engagement and Work–Life Balance in Organizations: A Review of the Empirical Research. *Human Resource Development Review*, 19(3), 240–262. https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484320917560