

Januari Ayu Fridayani

by Januari Ayu Fridayani

Submission date: 21-Mar-2023 08:38AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2042229045

File name: 7826_Januari_Ayu_Fridayani_Januari_Ayu_Fridayani_685003_87482204.docx (125.38K)

Word count: 4478

Character count: 28299

Sustainable Leadership to Create Sustainable Organization: Identify Effect From Pandemic Era

(Nama, afiliasi, dan email mohon dituliskan dengan jelas dalam formulir submisi di website jurnal saat melakukan submisi karena artikel akan dilakukan proses *blind-review*)

ABSTRACT

Leaders must continue to learn and adapt in order to effectively lead their organizations. Leadership style is a key aspect in ensuring the organization's sustainability, especially after the world suffered from the Covid 19 pandemic. To develop a sustainable company by learning from pandemic occurrences, a new breakthrough in leadership style is required. This article provides a new alternative strategy for leaders in managing their organizations in the context of sustainability. The strategy is obtained from the process of identifying the impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic. Not many Indonesian researchers have considered sustainable leadership styles in studying organizations resilience. The method used is a literature study by identifying changes that arise due to the pandemic. Data analysis was carried out by conducting a critical and thorough study of the related literature and described descriptively. There are three main components need to be considered by the organization to ensure its sustainability: (1) Cultivating core values; (2) Human Resources Management; and(3) Ability to adapt. (1) Cultivating core values; (2) Human Resources Management; (3) Ability to adapt. Conclusion: Based on these three components, organizations can implement sustainable leadership by "MOVING strategy" (Making value embedded, Orientation to human, Always Adapting) as a form of effort for organizational sustainability that is obtained from learning about the Covid 19 Pandemic.

Keywords: Sustainable leadership, sustainable organizaton, strategy organization, pandemic era

ABSTRAK

Pemimpin harus terus belajar dan beradaptasi agar dapat memimpin organisasinya secara efektif. Gaya kepemimpinan menjadi aspek kunci dalam memastikan keberlangsungan organisasi, terutama setelah dunia dilanda pandemi Covid 19. Untuk mengembangkan perusahaan yang berkelanjutan dengan belajar dari kejadian pandemi, diperlukan terobosan baru dalam gaya kepemimpinan. Artikel ini memberikan strategi alternatif baru bagi para pemimpin dalam mengelola organisasi mereka dalam konteks keberlanjutan. Strategi tersebut diperoleh dari proses identifikasi dampak Pandemi Covid 19. Tidak banyak peneliti Indonesia yang mempertimbangkan gaya kepemimpinan berkelanjutan dalam mempelajari resiliensi organisasi. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi pustaka dengan mengidentifikasi perubahan-perubahan yang muncul akibat pandemi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan melakukan kajian secara kritis dan mendalam terhadap literatur terkait dan dideskripsikan secara deskriptif. Ada tiga komponen utama yang perlu diperhatikan oleh organisasi untuk menjamin

keberlanjutannya: (1) Menumbuhkan nilai-nilai inti; (2) Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia; dan (3) Kemampuan beradaptasi. (1) Menumbuhkan nilai-nilai inti; (2) Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia; (3) Kemampuan beradaptasi. Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan ketiga komponen tersebut, organisasi dapat menerapkan kepemimpinan berkelanjutan dengan "MOVING strategy" (Making value embedded, Orientation to human, Always Adapting) sebagai bentuk upaya keberlanjutan organisasi yang diperoleh dari pembelajaran tentang Pandemi Covid 19

Kata kunci: Kepemimpinan berkelanjutan, keberlanjutan organisasi, strategi organisasi, pandemic era

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid 19 pandemic set by the World Health Organization (WHO) since March 2020 provides valuable lessons for all sectors of life. Until now, the WHO has not officially revoked the Pandemic status, but the world's population can breathe a sigh of relief, because several countries have relaxed restrictions in preparation for the change in the Covid-19 pandemic to become endemic, including in Indonesia. This pandemic, which is expected to pass soon, must not be allowed to pass. There are many lessons can be learned from the impact caused by the Covid 19 pandemic, especially about the style of the leader. Leaders play an important role in any organization. A leader is required by organization to control and influence each member of the group. The leader is the person in charge of the organization's long-term viability. They must advise and manage their members to fulfill the organization's goals.(Putri et al., 2020). The word disruptive leadership appears to be related with the current period or age, as it is now commonly referred to as the disruptive era. According to Hasselgren et al., 2022, in keeping with the concept of distributed leadership as a "collective activity," the findings highlight the importance of trusting collaboration with responsible and experienced personnel in its actual implementation. The findings also suggest that managers' experiences with inadequate organizational governance may foster some dispersed leadership approaches, as they may inspire leaders to seek help and direction from their staff and imply more "flexibility."

Another important factor that can be taken from the Pandemic besides leadership is the impact on the economy, which can be seen from the decline in people's income levels and the increase in Termination of Employment (PHK) which results to many to be unemployed.(Aeni 2021). This phenomenon occurs both in old and new organizations, whether in large or small scale.

Small-scale organizations engaged in the trade sector or known as Small Medium Enterprise (SME) are the focus of the Indonesian government to immediately disburse assistance (Masruroh, Andrean, and Arifah 2021) because its large number and it has become

one of the important factors which support the economy. In addition, the pandemic also has an impact on the formal workforce in Indonesia (MartantiDewi et al. 2020). Economists and many institutions predict the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia in various scenarios with different assumptions. The various scenarios that have been prepared show that the spread of Covid-19 is increasingly widespread and will gradually slow down Indonesia's economic growth while increase the number of poor people in Indonesia. (MartantiDewi et al. 2020).

In addition to these impacts, the pandemic also teaches that change is a necessity, staying silent and not adapting is not a wise choice to get through a pandemic. The pandemic is also becoming more conscious of the importance of sustainability, which must always be pursued. Sustainability, or a sustainable future, is regarded as an ⁹ overarching goal of the sustainable development process, which can be attained through a sustainable development process in which the three core pillars of sustainable development, social, environmental, and economic sustainability, must be balanced to achieve long-term prosperity (Ketprapakorn&Kantabutra, 2022).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leadership is a hugely intricate process that can never be fully captured. To become a leader, you must be passionate about lifelong learning and possessing a self-development spirit. A leader must abandon "one-size-fits-all" solutions to acquire trust, respect, and support. Integrity is essential for resolving any leadership quandary. Finally, leadership necessitates collaboration between leaders and followers, as well as collaboration between people and systems that are continually adjusting to new challenges.(Luedi, 2022).

In particular, the challenge faced today is surviving and then recovering from the pandemic. Leaders need to formulate new strategies because of the identification of the impact of the pandemic, so too those focusing on sustainability are highly needed. Based on Suriyankietkaew et al., 2022, Sustainability leadership is an ¹¹ influence process that provides direction, alignment, and commitment while addressing environmental, social, and long-term sustainable development. The terms "green leadership," "eco-sensitive leadership," "sustainability leadership," and "globally responsible leadership" are used interchangeably in ¹¹ the literature to communicate the same notion of sustainable leadership. SL encompasses all behaviors and practices that provide long-term value for all stakeholders, including society, the environment, and future generations.

Sustainable leadership is also investigates theoretically in terms of how different leadership approaches, such as qualities, context, and interactionism, might be linked to sustainable development. As a result, the phrase sustainability leadership, or more particularly, leadership for sustainability, might be characterized as a blend of many leadership techniques in each context (in this case, sustainable development) (Filho et al., 2020).

The ethical factor is a key component of the element of sustainability. Integrity, professionalism, and personnel development are the three pillars of ethical leadership. (Krisharyuli et al., 2020). This is also essential for leaders who are concerned with sustainability. In the next chapter, the three important factors need to be considered by sustainable leaders in managing their organizations will be discussed. They related to values, human resources and adaptability. The factor of social justice is also important in today's modern leadership style (Parapini et al., 2022) and is worthy considered as element of sustainable leadership.

Sustainable Organization

In recent years, the major global debate has been on sustainable development. The unbridled capitalist approach to development has exposed its disastrous consequences for our earth and people. As a result, sustainable development has emerged as the standard for which all societies must aim. It is supported by three pillars: financial, social, and environmental. The environmental dimension garnered the most central at the start of academic research on the issue, but in recent years, the social dimension has emerged to be a highly investigated field. (Duvnjak and Kohont 2021)

Sustainability at the level of social concepts is very relevant when it comes to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Through pandemics, organizations are taught to be more agile and adaptive in responding to the circumstances. Agile organizations supported by adaptive leadership are seen as able to bring organizations not only to survive in the pandemic era but also to be sustainable in the post-pandemic era. (Fridayani 2021). The role of leadership is very important in an organization (Abijaya, Wildanu, and Jamaludin 2021). A leader must be able to control resources and other factors to achieve organizational goals. More than that, a leader must also be able to ensure that the organization can survive and be sustainable.

Sustainability can also be interpreted as an effort to continue to develop following changes in times and conditions, thus a continuous learning is needed. Learning organizations enable a company to adapt to a consistently and efficiently rapid changing market. As a result, the current study evaluated organizational learning as a type of dynamic capability. Organizational learning

¹² refers to an organization's ability to adapt to changes in its external environment, allowing for positive organizational improvements and speedy adaptation to environmental turbulence (Iqbal & Ahmad, 2021). In a learning organization, everyone who learns acts as an agent for the organization. Everything that is learned by each individual is stored in the memory of the organization as an evaluation material in every decision making. Although it does not guarantee that individual learning will encourage organizational learning, however, there will be no organizational learning without individuals who carry out the learning process. (Sunarta 2021)

Through the implementation of a learning organization, there are several benefits that can be obtained by the organization, namely the ability to solve complex problems, increase the value of human capital, reduce risk in the decision-making process, and higher employee satisfaction. These are the components to ensure the sustainability of an organization.

Besides being defined as an organization that continues to learn or carry out continuous improvement, today's organizational sustainability is often associated with efforts to face world challenges such as climate change, extreme poverty, scarce resources, cultural conflicts, political instability, human migration-based disruption, and globalization. To address such challenges, a universal set of goals, targets, and indicators, namely Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was introduced by the United Nations. (Iqbal and Ahmad 2021). The conference resulted in several agreements within an ambitious and comprehensive framework to address development needs on a national and international scale. In ¹⁴ recent years, sustainable development has represented one of the most important policy objectives at the global level for both profit and service-oriented (not-for-profit) organizations.

The concept of sustainability is found in all fields be it environment, social welfare, health, medicine, and education. Empirical facts show that this concept has caught everyone's attention proving its significance (Salabi&Prasetyo, 2022). This article however, will not focus on the SDGs, but will discuss further on how to create a sustainable organization.

Sustainable organizations are often associated with the concept of green or friendliness to the environment. (Jevnaker and Olaisen 2022) stated that "Green" action has two meanings. On the one hand, green spiritually denotes a new, creative, or renewing ability. Green, on the other hand, represents new beginnings, insufficient or limited experience, and immaturity, which may lead to reckless actions. In other words, reimagining as "green" endeavours is not only positive, and both meanings appear to be essential. Long-term creative action may necessitate rethinking and redoing in various sectors such as project concepts, knowledge management, design development, and job organization.

Departing from the two meanings of the "green", it is important for the organization to reformulate its strategy to make it more relevant to the times. The condition of the pandemic that is increasingly sloping and hopefully soon turns into endemic is the right time to reflect on the next step. Later in this article, we will discuss three important factors in supporting a sustainable organization, namely organization values, human resources, and the ability to adapt and change.

3. METHOD, DATA AND ANALYSIS

This research is based on literature study by assessing a variety of references which have described the research subject clearly. A thorough study is conducted to criticize and analyze the subject matter in discussion. (Rahmadani&Qomariah, 2022). Concept or literature review is done by examining and collecting data from literature sources regarding the factors that affect sustainability in an organization. Final analysis and discussion are conducted to draw conclusions and suggestions.

Literature study aims to find the rationale for obtaining and building theoretical foundations, frameworks of thought and hypotheses. In this activity, the stages carried out are: (1) Collecting data in accordance with the identification of research problems, through the study of reports, books, research results, (2). Search for research article data that can be done by visiting online journal pages (OJS) and (3) Data analysis is carried out after the screening stage to data extraction, then a synthesis is carried out using the narrative method to answer the research questions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will explain the process of managing organizations from the perspective of sustainable leaders and sustainable organizations. There are three important factors that are the focus of this paper and the explanations are as follows:

Cultivating core values

Since its inception, the organization has always had a foundation in the form of a formulation of the vision, mission, goals, objectives, and values that the organization will live by. (Kusuma and Fridayani 2022). Corporate value is a message from the organization to realize a common goal. Therefore the right process is needed, so that the message is clear and can be conveyed in a simple way to ensure that all teams are able to catch the message clearly. Especially leaders

and line managers who have the responsibility to deliver what is expected and what should be (Setyana and Aruman 2021). Over time, the formulation of the foundation can be revitalized or updated to ensure its relevance to current conditions. Directly or indirectly, these foundations will shape the culture of an organization. In line with research results of Masrudin, 2022 a well-internalized organizational culture and values will have a positive and significant impact on employee performance.

Organizational culture that is attached to the values of humanism and kinship tends to be more resilient in dealing with pandemics, because at that time the priority was human safety. In addition, a sense of kinship also raises a high sense of belonging to the organization, so that members of the organization will take an action called organizational citizenship behavior (Fridayani 2022). To create a sense of kinship, the organization must also understand the individual goals of its members.

Dhingra et al., 2021 stated that people all throughout the world are reevaluating their lives and employment because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and many now expect their jobs to be a key source of purpose in their lives. Employers, whether prepared or not, will need to contribute to meeting this demand, or risk to lose its talents from the organizations. The benefits of achieving individual purpose are enormous, self-reinforcing, and extend not only to employee well-being but also to company's performance.

Human Resources Management

The key approach in the social dimension to implementing a sustainable organization is about the sustainable management of people or human resources (Duvnjak and Kohont 2021). The use of Human Resources technologies to assist ⁶embed a sustainability strategy in the organization, as well as ⁵the development of a Human Resources Management system that contributes to the firm's long-term performance. Sustainable human resource management fosters the skills, motivation, values, and trust required to achieve a triple bottom line while also ensuring ⁶the long-term health and sustainability of the organization's internal and external stakeholders through policies that promote equity, development, and well-being and help to support environmentally friendly practices. Good quality of human resources is one that must be pursued for organizational sustainability, this can be done by implementing knowledge management. ¹Intangible knowledge management has a relatively greater effect on sustainable competitive advantage compared to physical resources (such as financial resources, buildings, locations, or facilities).

Intangible knowledge management refers to an organization's internal and external performance including engagement, employee retention, and stakeholder policies (Gofur and Soediantono 2022). In managing these lands, strategic planning is needed and will play an important role in the management of human resources. Human resource management is defined as the process and efforts to recruit, develop, motivate, and evaluate all the human resources needed to achieve its goals. Human resource planning is influenced by internal factors and external factors. In a crisis situation such as a pandemic, human resources possessing high loyalty to the organization are urgently needed, and this cannot be created instantly. The process to create human resources or in this case loyal employees is to ensure that they experience happiness in their workplace (Fridayani, 2022). This can be realized through a good HR management strategy. The pandemic has also taught that crisis situations can occur at any time, therefore the provision of reserve funds for the needs of employees is also one of the important factors that must be pursued. (Kumajas and Wuryaningrat 2021), thus employees will feel secure and loyal to the company.

By having loyal human resources, the organization can be more resilient when facing a crisis, and in terms of organizational sustainability supported by qualified employees will have more strength to face various challenges. Therefore, HR management is a key factor to create sustainability.

Ability to adapt

The ability to adapt quickly is non-negotiable in this era of rapid change (Fridayani 2021). The ability to work successfully and efficiently in non-standard situations can be called adaptive skills. Organizations and institutions need to assess and develop this capacity among their employees to deal with uncertainty (Marzuki, Agusmadi, and Usman 2021). The latest example is the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused major changes so that an adaptive attitude is needed. The definition of adaptive performance reflects various features of adaptive performance such as complex dimensions, personal characteristics, behavioral responses to different contexts, and the ability to modify skills and knowledge. However, the common theme of each definition is that they describe the flexible and responsive work behaviors required to adapt to changing conditions and demands.(Marzuki, Agusmadi, and Usman 2021).

In the context of organizational sustainability, which is supported by adaptive performance, it is also important to be aware of change. Organizations need to be prepared for environmental changes and the individual development of each member. Organizational change is marked by all members making various coordination efforts in the future. In another sense, organizational

change is a series of processes that determine the attitude of the organization to the environmental conditions it faces (Manurung and Aslami 2022). However, changes must still be managed properly, it is also necessary to pay attention to the impacts that may arise. The main impact of mistakes made in managing change is the emergence of resistance from managers or employees related to changes made by the organization (Nur, Sinaga, and Aslami 2022). Resistance to change as an emotional reaction or behavior that appears in response to the emergence of threats, either real or imaginary when there is a change in routine work.

Departing from these various phenomena and learning from the pandemic, it is appropriate for organizations to make adaptive behavior a new habit and always manage change systematically. This application cannot be separated from the role of information technology (Tri Murti et al. 2021) to support it.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Covid-19 pandemic and all its impacts are clear evidence that uncertainty that demands change is a necessity, so efforts are needed to support its sustainability. Organizational sustainability is an important issue for all types of companies to reduce risk, deal with uncertain situations, and seek stability in a rapidly changing market (Gofur&Soediantono, 2022). Asbari et al., 2021 define sustainability, as the mother layer of organizational and technological innovation that generates bottom-line and top-line returns.

In this article, we specifically present the social dimension in the context of sustainability. Based on the explanation that has been explained, there are three important aspects in ensuring sustainability, namely the cultivation of organizational values, human resource management and adaptability. In summary, the three aspects invite the organization to keep moving, although sometimes the movement is slow due to a sudden crisis, or it is deliberately slowed down for the reflection process, however the organization must continue to move to ensure its sustainability. Therefore, to conclude this article, it is necessary to carry out sustainable leadership with "Moving strategy" as shown in the **Figure 1**.

The first step is to ensure that the basic values of the organization have been embedded in "Making value embedded". This is the key factor so that the organization will not be easily shaken. Next is the focus on managing its human resources "Orientation to human" because they are an asset of the organization; it is important to ensure that all members of the organization are prosperous and safe. The last is the ability to always adapt and manage change

“Always Adapting” to continue to survive and even thrive in an era of uncertainty. By implementing the Moving Strategy, it is hoped that a sustainable organization will be created.

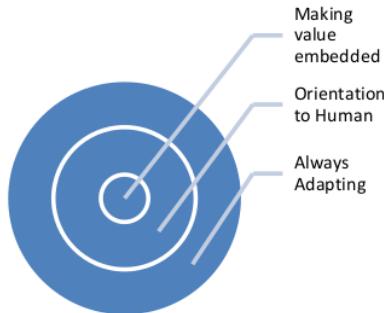


Figure 1. Moving Strategy

The implications of this article for organizations are the incentive for adjustments that organizations must make to ensure their sustainability. These transformations must be driven by their leaders. Moving strategies can be used by leaders when developing organizational plans. The impact of the pandemic can also be determined more thoroughly based on the peculiarities of each organization.

Furthermore, this article may serve as reference for further research e.g. by raising a case study, or in the form of participatory action research so that obstacles and other possible alternatives can be identified and can also be continued by analyzing the impacts that arise after the implementation of this strategy.

We acknowledge, however that the conceptual model has not been thoroughly defined in this article, nor have indicators of sustainable leadership and sustainable organization been presented. A large amount of literature is still required to construct a more comprehensive model.

REFERENCES

Abijaya, S., Wildanu, E., & Jamaludin, A. (2021). Peranan Kepemimpinan Dalam Organisasi. *Jurnal Sosial Ilmiah*, 4(1), 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.36787/jsi.v4i1.442>

Aeni, N. (2021). Pandemi COVID-19: Dampak Kesehatan, Ekonomi, dan Sosial COVID-19 Pandemic: The Health, Economic, and Social Effects. *Jurnal Litbang: Media*

Informasi Penelitian, Pengembangan Dan IPTEK, 17(Juni), 17–34. <http://ejurnal-litbang.patikab.go.id>

Asbari, M., Novitasari, D., Purwanto, A., Fahmi, K., & Setiawan, T. (2021). Self-leadership to Innovation: The Role of Knowledge Sharing. *International Journal Of Social And Management Studies*, 2(5), 21–36.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5555/ijosmas.v2i5.68>

Dhingra, N., Samo, A., Schaninger, B., & Schrimper, M. (2021). Help your employees find purpose—or watch them leave.
McKinsey&Company.<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/people-and-organizational-performance/our-insights/help-your-employees-find-purpose-or-watch-them-leave>

Duvnjak, B., & Kohont, A. (2021). The role of sustainable hrm in sustainable development. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(19). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131910668>

Filho, W. L., Eustachio, J. H. P. P., Caldana, A. C. F., Will, M., Salvia, A. L., Rampasso, I. S., Anholon, R., Platje, J., & Kovaleva, M. (2020). Sustainability leadership in higher education institutions: An overview of challenges. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(9).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12093761>

Fridayani, J. A. (2021). Kepemimpinan Adaptif Dalam Agilitas Organisasi Di Era Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru. *MODUS*, 33(2), 138–149. <https://doi.org/10.24002/modus.v33i2.4654>

Fridayani, J. A. (2022). Factors Affecting Job Satisfaction With Organizational Citizenship Behavior Approach. *Management Sustainable Development Journal*, 4(1), 46–57. <https://doi.org/10.46229/msdj.v4i1.429>

Fridayani, J. A. (2022). Happiness at Work Melaui Strategic Talent Relationsip Management. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen Dan Inovasi Bisnis*, 4(2), 2621–3230. <http://jurnal.stiekma.ac.id/index.php/JAMIN>

Gofur, A., & Soediantono, D. (2022). Hubungan antara manajemen pengetahuan dan keberlanjutan organisasi Industri Pertahanan: apakah Sertifikasi ISO 9001:2015 berpengaruh? *Journal of Industrial Engineering & Management Research*, 3(4), 50–60. <https://doi.org/10.7777/jiemar>

Hasselgren, C., Dellve, L., & Gillberg, G. (2021). Conditions for distributed leadership practices among managers in elder- and disability care organizations: A structural equation modeling approach. *International Journal of Nursing Studies Advances*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnsa.2021.100049>

Iqbal, Q., & Ahmad, N. H. (2021). Sustainable development: The colors of sustainable leadership in learning organization. *Sustainable Development*, 29(1), 108–119. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2135>

Jevnaker, B. H., & Olaisen, J. (2022). *Reimagining Sustainable Organization Perspectives on Arts, Design, Leadership, Knowledge and Project Management*.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-96210-4>

Ketrapakorn, N., & Kantabutra, S. (2022). Toward an organizational theory of sustainability culture. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 32, 638–654.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2022.05.020>

Krisharyuli, M., Himam, F., & Ramdani, Z. (2020). Ethical Leadership: Conceptualization And Measurement. *Journal of Leadership in Organizations*, 2(1), 1–17.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22146/jlo.46929>

Kumajas, L. I., & Wuryaningrat, N. F. (2021). Dana Darurat Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *MODUS*, 33(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.24002/modus.v33i1.4061>

Kusuma, S. E., & Fridayani, J. A. (2022). *Institusi dan Organisasi: Pengenalan, Identifikasi dan Analisis Dasar*.

Luedi, M. M. (2022). Leadership in 2022: A perspective. *Best Practice and Research: Clinical Anaesthesiology*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpa.2022.04.002>

Manurung, R. A., & Aslami, N. (2022). Manajemen Perubahan dalam Perkembangan Organisasi : Studi Kasus pada Organisasi Himpunan Jurusan Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam UIN Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Ilmu Komputer, Ekonomi Dan Manajemen (JIKEM)*, 2(1), 1997–2005.

Martanti Dewi, M., Magdalena, F., Pipit Ariska, N. D., Setiyawati, N., & Rumboirusi, W. C. B. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Tenaga Kerja Formal di Indonesia. *Populasi*, 28(2), 2020–2052. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jp.63345>

Marzuki, Agusmadi, & Usman. (2021). Antecedent Kinerja Adaptive Implikasinya Pada Kinerja Organisasi Pasca Covid 19: Tinjauan model mediasi Untuk Penelitian Masa Depan. *Jurnal Pendidikan, Sains, Dan Humaniora*, 9(6), 1084–1096.

Masrudin. (2022). Hubungan Budaya Dan Nilai Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Di Pt. Paramount Land Gading Serpong. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 1(2), 7–10. <http://ejurnal.provisi.ac.id/index.php/JIMEB>

Masruroh, I., Andrean, R., & Arifah, F. (2021). Peran Pemerintah Dalam Mengatasi Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 bagi UMKM Di Indonesia. *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge*, 1(1), 41–48. <https://doi.org/10.53625/jirk.v1i1.38>

Nur, A., Sinaga, A., & Aslami, N. (2022). Analisis Dampak Manajemen Perubahan pada Organisasi atau Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmu Komputer, Ekonomi Dan Manajemen (JIKEM)*, 2(2), 2514–2522.

Parapini, M. L., Hirpara, D. H., Scott, T. M., Sidhu, R., & Karimuddin, A. A. (2022). Leadership development programs for surgical residents: A narrative review of the literature. *Health Sciences Review*, 3, 100025. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hsr.2022.100025>

Putri, S. A., Mirzania, A., & Hartanto, D. (2020). The Importance Of A Transformational Leadership Model In Managing Organizational Culture. In *Journal of Leadership in Organizations* (Vol. 2, Issue 1). <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/leadership>

Rahmadani, & Qomariah, S. (2022). Menciptakan Keunggulan Bersaing Berkelanjutan Dengan Strategi Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Dunia Pendidikan. *Tarbiyah Wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 9(2), 35–44. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21093/twt.v9i2.4272>

Salabi, A. S., & Prasetyo, M. A. M. (2022). Studi Tentang Pelembagaan Substansi Budaya Organisasi Dalam Konsep Learning Organization. *Jurnal Reflektika*, 17(1), 63–94. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSHE-02-2016-0035>

Setyana, F. O. R., & Aruman, A. E. (2021). Peran Komunikasi Internal Dalam Pencapaian Visi dan Penanaman Nilai Perusahaan Crediton Group Indonesia. *COMMENTATE: Journal of Communication Management*, 1(1), 33. <https://doi.org/10.37535/103002120213>

Sunarta. (2021). Membangun Organisasi Pembelajar. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 18(2), 62–76. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jim.v18i2.47785>

Suriyankietkaew, S., Krittayaruangroj, K., & Iamsawan, N. (2022). Sustainable Leadership Practices and Competencies of SMEs for Sustainability and Resilience: A Community-Based Social Enterprise Study. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14105762>

Tri Murti, H., Puspita, V., Ratih, P., Hazairin, U., & Bengkulu, S. (2021). Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dan Manajemen Perubahan Organisasi dalam Mendukung Bisnis Berkelanjutan Pasca Covid-19 pada UMKM di Kota Bengkulu. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Pemasaran Digital (JBPD)*, 1(1), 33–41. <https://doi.org/10.35912/jbpd.v1i1.450>



PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Ahmet Demir, Taylan Budur, Hiwa M. Omer, Almas Heshmati. "Links between knowledge management and organisational sustainability: does the ISO 9001 certification have an effect?", <i>Knowledge Management Research & Practice</i> , 2021	2%
2	Sohee Park, Sunyoung Park. "Employee Adaptive Performance and Its Antecedents: Review and Synthesis", <i>Human Resource Development Review</i> , 2019	1%
3	www.ijrte.org Internet Source	1%
4	www2.mdpi.com Internet Source	1%
5	docplayer.net Internet Source	1%
6	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	1%

7	Caroline Hasselgren, Lotta Dellve, Gunnar Gillberg. "Conditions for distributed leadership practices among managers in elder- and disability care organizations: A structural equation modeling approach", International Journal of Nursing Studies Advances, 2021	1 %
	Publication	
8	www.researchgate.net	1 %
	Internet Source	
9	Nuttasorn Ketprapakorn, Sooksan Kantabutra. "Toward an organizational theory of sustainability culture", Sustainable Production and Consumption, 2022	1 %
	Publication	
10	journal.accountingpointofview.id	1 %
	Internet Source	
11	mdpi-res.com	1 %
	Internet Source	
12	www.jiemar.org	<1 %
	Internet Source	
13	kellypopeteach.weebly.com	<1 %
	Internet Source	
14	oidaijsd.com	<1 %
	Internet Source	

Exclude quotes

On

Exclude matches

< 15 words

Exclude bibliography

On