Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

Terbit: 19 Januari 2024

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

The Impact of Digital Transformation on Talent Recruitment Strategies in Modern Human Resource Management

¹Sunardi Ginting, ²Karno Diantoro, ³RR Roosita Cindrakasih, ⁴Roy Mubarak, ⁵Suseno
¹Universitas Widya Dharma Pontianak, Indonesia, ²STMIK Mercusuar, Indonesia
³Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Indonesia, ⁴Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia
⁵Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Satria Purwokerto, Indonesia

¹gintingsunardi@gmail.com, ²karno@mercusuar.ac.id, ³roosita.rrc@bsi.ac.id, ⁴roy.mubarak@mercubuana.ac.id, ⁵susenoebitek@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Along with technological advances, digital transformation has become a major phenomenon in various sectors, including in the business world and human resource management (HRM). HRM is undergoing a major revolution in addressing digital transformation. This research aims to examine the impact of digital transformation on talent recruitment strategies in modern human resource management. The method includes a thorough examination of literature using qualitative analysis, with the aim of gaining a comprehensive comprehension of the topic spanning from 2017 to 2023. The study results show that digital transformation has significantly changed the paradigm of talent recruitment in human resource management (HRM). From the use of digital platforms to the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and data analytics, companies must constantly adapt to stay competitive and attract the best talent. More efficient recruitment processes, empowerment of job seekers, and the possibility of work flexibility are positive outcomes of this transformation. However, ethical challenges such as bias in algorithms and the protection of personal data also need serious attention.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Talent Recruitment, Human Resource Management

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid advancement of technology, the phenomenon of digital transformation has swept across various sectors, with the main impact occurring in the realm of business and human resource management (Wahyoedi et al., 2023). This change not only includes the utilisation of information technology, but also includes the integration of artificial intelligence, data analytics, and various other digital applications. This transformation significantly changes the operational paradigm of organisations, opens up new opportunities, and introduces new methods of managing human resources and business strategies more efficiently (Gadzali, Ausat, et al., 2023).

Digital transformation has brought about a major revolution in the human resource (HR) management paradigm, which now involves a broader and more strategic role. No longer limited to traditional personnel administrative tasks, HR has evolved into a strategic partner that plays a crucial role in supporting the achievement of organisational goals. By leveraging technology and data analytics, HR management can optimise employee performance, identify talent, and design innovative human resource development strategies (Jogarao et al., 2022). Thus, this change not only creates efficiency in HR management, but also strengthens HR's contribution as a key pillar in the long-term success of the organisation.





Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

The development of digital transformation has inspired the emergence of a new paradigm in the talent recruitment ecosystem (Verhoef et al., 2021). The gates of innovation are wide open with the utilisation of online platforms, in-depth data analysis for candidate assessment, and the integration of artificial intelligence in recruitment strategies (Jasim & M., 2023). Adaptive and progressive organisations have taken full advantage of these developments, integrating advanced technologies into their entire recruitment cycle. The use of online platforms enables wider access to potential talent, while data analytics and artificial intelligence provide deep insights into candidates' abilities and potential. As such, organisations that are able to incorporate these elements not only gain a competitive advantage in securing the best talent, but also lead to the development of more diverse and innovative teams.

While digital transformation brings with it exciting opportunities, it also brings with it challenges that organisations need to face in adapting to these changes (Gadzali, Gazalin, et al., 2023). These include the need to develop new skills in people management, the need to effectively manage and analyse data across the board, and the need to address potential biases that may arise in the implementation of recruitment technologies. The sustainability and success of organisations' digital transformation depends on their ability to identify, address and optimally leverage each of these challenges (Martínez-Peláez et al., 2023). Therefore, an organisation's adjustment to the digital age involves not only technological aspects, but also the development of adaptive HR capabilities, a shift in data management paradigms, and proactive efforts to create a fair and inclusive recruitment environment.

While there have been various studies investigating the impact of digital transformation in various sectors, there has been limited attention to its particular impact on talent recruitment strategies within the human resource management framework. As such, this research takes the primary objective of filling this knowledge gap by presenting a more in-depth insight into the significant changes taking place in talent recruitment practices as digital transformation evolves. Through this approach, a more comprehensive understanding of how digital technologies, data analytics and other innovations are affecting recruitment strategies is expected, and how organisations can optimise the positive potential of these changes to source and manage talent in a more effective and efficient manner.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital Transformation

Digital transformation refers to the process of deep change within an organisation or sector driven by the application of digital technologies (Sudirjo et al., 2023). It involves the integration of information technology, artificial intelligence, data analytics, and digital platforms to improve operational efficiency, product and service innovation, and enhance customer experience. In a business context, digital transformation not only changes the way an organisation interacts with customers, but also changes the entire way it manages its internal processes (Kraus et al., 2022). This includes supply chain optimisation, improving employee productivity through digital tools, and adapting business strategies that are more responsive to market changes (Aisyah et al., 2023). Digital transformation is not just about technology implementation, but also about a change in organisational culture, where collaboration, flexibility and creativity are emphasised to deal with the changing market dynamics. In other words, digital transformation is a strategic move that involves using technology to fundamentally change the way an organisation operates and competes in this digital age (Agustian et al., 2023; Purnomo, 2023; Suherlan, 2023; Wanof, 2023).

Talent Recruitment

Talent recruitment is a strategic process undertaken by an organisation's human resource management department to attract, assess, and select high-quality individuals who have the potential to fill key positions within the company (Adeosun & Ohiani, 2020). This process includes a series of steps, starting from planning workforce needs, formulating recruitment strategies, disseminating job vacancy information, to selecting and placing employees who match the needs of the organisation. In the context of talent recruitment, emphasis is placed on identifying individuals with skills, experience and characteristics that match the company's values and





Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

objectives (Bolander et al., 2017). As such, talent recruitment seeks not only technically qualified individuals, but also those who can contribute to the organisation's culture and advance the company's long-term vision. As an integral part of human resource management, talent recruitment plays a key role in ensuring that organisations can meet market challenges with a competent and committed workforce.

Human Resource Management (HRM)

Human Resource Management (HRM) is a strategic approach to managing the workforce-related aspects of an organisation (Diawati et al., 2023). The main focus of HR management is to ensure that the company's human resources are managed effectively, productively, and in line with organisational objectives (Prastyaningtyas et al., 2023). It encompasses a wide range of functions, such as workforce needs planning, recruitment and selection, training and development, performance evaluation, compensation and benefits management, and labour relations management. In this context, HR management is not only concerned with administrative aspects, but is also a strategic partner for organisational leaders in designing workforce-related policies and strategies (Karneli, 2023). Therefore, the role of HR management is increasingly evolving from mere personnel administration to a proactive role in supporting the achievement of business goals and improving employee welfare (Azzaakiyyah et al., 2023; Sutrisno et al., 2023). HR management also plays an important role in creating a healthy, inclusive, and innovative work environment, so that it can make the maximum contribution to the success of the organisation in facing the challenges of a changing market.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, we utilize a qualitative literature review approach to gain an in-depth understanding of how digital transformation influences talent recruitment strategies in contemporary human resource management from 2017 to 2023. The primary objective of this method is to identify, evaluate, and integrate relevant scholarly works published across diverse academic journals, conference papers, and reputable sources accessible via Google Scholar. The research process comprises several key stages. Initially, the researcher identifies a specific and pertinent research topic, establishing a comprehensive understanding of the background and research objectives. Following this, well-defined and specific search criteria are established to guide the literature exploration through Google Scholar, covering the period from 2017 to 2023. Upon obtaining search results, the researcher conducts a literature selection process, evaluating the abstracts and summaries of each identified article or source. Any literature lacking relevance or failing to meet the research criteria is excluded from the analysis. The chosen literature undergoes a thorough examination, with a focus on identifying critical discoveries, concepts, theories, and trends inherent in the literature. A qualitative approach is implemented to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the research subject. The outcomes of the literature review are then synthesized and elaborated by the researcher to form a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Furthermore, these findings are organized into a detailed research report with a structured and cohesive format, encompassing key discoveries, analyses, and in-depth interpretations. The research concludes by formulating concise conclusions summarizing the central findings and implications of the literature review regarding the research subject. This methodology allows researchers to acquire an extensive and profound understanding of the research topic without the need for primary data collection. By leveraging existing literature, this research has the potential to contribute significantly to the advancement of theories, problem-solving, or decision-making across various scientific domains, particularly within the context of the influence of digital transformation on talent recruitment strategies in modern human resource management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Digital transformation is not only a trend, but also a fundamental revolution that is changing the landscape of human life, especially in the business world (Ratnawita, 2023). In the





Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

area of human resource management (HRM), this change is not just going with the flow, but creating a revolution that affects traditional paradigms, especially in talent recruitment strategies. In this in-depth exploration, we will explore the significant impact that digital transformation has had on the way companies manage and recruit talent in the context of modern HR management. By analysing these shifts, we hope to better understand how technology, data analytics, and other digital innovations are having a profound impact on the dynamics of recruitment and talent management in this digital age.

A major shift in the recruitment process is becoming very evident as digital transformation develops. Digital platforms, such as dynamic recruitment websites, social media with global reach, and specialised talent search platforms, have become key means for companies to connect with potential candidates (Gilch & Sieweke, 2021). The use of integrated data analytics in these platforms not only allows companies to understand labour market trends more deeply, but also opens up opportunities to design more effective and targeted recruitment strategies. Through the application of these technologies, companies can optimise their recruitment processes, detail candidate preferences, and respond quickly to the changing dynamics of the job market, creating a solid foundation for building a diverse and high-performing team.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and data analytics have emerged as key tools in the employee selection process, illustrating their fundamental role in improving recruitment efficiency and effectiveness. AI algorithms, with their ability to quickly sift through thousands of resumes and profiles, make a significant contribution in identifying candidates that best fit the needs and criteria set by the company (Rodgers et al., 2023). In addition, data analytics plays an important role by providing in-depth insights into the skills and characteristics required in a particular work environment (Mikalef et al., 2019). With the information gathered through data analytics, companies can make more informed and targeted recruitment decisions, minimise uncertainty, and strengthen the basis for assessing a candidate's potential and contribution to organisational success. Thus, the integration of artificial intelligence and data analytics not only improves the precision of employee selection, but also provides a solid foundation for smarter and more informed recruitment decisions.

Digital transformation is not only driving change in the corporate sphere, but also empowering job seekers in paradigm-shifting ways. Job-seeking professionals now have the opportunity to leverage various digital platforms to increase their visibility in the labour market (Laukkarinen, 2023). They can easily share their portfolios, communicate their experiences, and interact directly with employers through social media platforms and online chats. Through the utilisation of these technologies, there is a transformation in the way job seekers and employers interact, creating a more direct, interactive and open relationship between both parties. Job seekers not only have greater access to job information, but can also build their professional image online, while companies can actively engage with potential candidates, forming a dynamic and competitive talent network. Thus, digital transformation creates a new dynamic in the job search ecosystem that benefits both job seekers and companies (Kraus et al., 2021).

In the digital age, digital presence is not only a means of communication, but also a strategic tool for companies to build a brand image as an attractive and innovative workplace (Suryani et al., 2021). Through the use of diverse multimedia content, including videos, images and interactive stories, companies can creatively convey their corporate culture, dynamic work environment and career development opportunities to a wide audience. Heartfelt employee testimonials and online interactions with current employees can provide authentic insights and enlighten the experience of working within the company (Ahamad et al., 2023). This strategy, which combines visual, narrative and interactive elements, is crucial in building a positive image of the company as a workplace that inspires and attracts top talent. By presenting themselves dynamically in the digital world, companies can create sustainable appeal, win the recruitment race, and build a strong foundation to attract and retain top talent amidst fierce competition in this digital age.

In the course of digital transformation, the workplace paradigm has undergone significant changes. Companies that pioneer digital recruitment tend to show openness to more flexible work



Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

 $DOI: \underline{https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410} \quad p-ISSN: 2089-9424$

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

models and support remote working (Smite et al., 2023). This shift not only broadens the talent pool by opening up access to various geographical locations, but also provides flexibility benefits to employees. By facilitating remote work, companies can not only attract talent from different places, but also support employees in customising their work styles according to individual needs and preferences. In other words, digital transformation not only opens the door for recruitment innovation, but also creates space for flexible adaptation to the dynamics of employee needs and expectations in the face of an increasingly dynamic workplace paradigm shift.

While digital transformation brings a number of benefits, it is not free from challenges and ethical questions that need to be addressed. One crucial aspect that needs to be addressed is how to reduce or overcome biases that may arise in recruitment algorithms, so that the selection process becomes fairer and more transparent (Chen, 2023). The importance of creating mechanisms that can ensure that every candidate has equal opportunities and is not discriminated against is a key consideration in developing and implementing digital recruitment technology (Hunkenschroer & Luetge, 2022). In addition, the protection of personal data and privacy is also an important issue that companies need to consider. In using digital recruitment technology, companies must ensure that candidates' personal information is strictly guarded, and the process of collecting and using data is carried out in accordance with ethical standards and applicable regulations (Hunkenschroer & Kriebitz, 2023). Thus, in addition to gaining efficiency benefits, companies must also ensure that the implementation of digital transformation in recruitment not only brings positive impacts, but also complies with high ethical values and privacy standards.

The changing landscape of talent recruitment in the context of modern human resource management (HRM) as a result of digital transformation is not just creating an evolution, but depicting a revolution that affects every aspect of operations. From the use of innovative digital platforms to the empowerment of job seekers, organisations are faced with the demand to continuously adapt to dynamic changes in order to maintain competitiveness and gain an edge in recruiting the best talent. While technology brings efficiency and convenience, a deep understanding of ethical challenges is key in shaping an inclusive and sustainable work environment. Companies not only need to ensure that their recruitment processes are fair and transparent, but also mitigate potential biases that may arise in digital algorithms. In addition, awareness of personal data protection and privacy is becoming increasingly important in the context of using digital recruitment technologies. As such, companies that successfully integrate technology ethically into their HR strategy can not only optimise their recruitment process, but also shape a work environment that supports diversity, innovation and sustainable growth.

CONCLUSION

Digital transformation has brought about profound changes in the talent recruitment landscape in human resource management (HRM), significantly altering existing paradigms. From the use of digital platforms to the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and data analytics, organisations are faced with the demand to constantly adapt in order to stay competitive and attract the best talent in the ever-changing job market. A more efficient recruitment process not only involves identifying candidates that best fit the company's needs, but also has a positive impact on empowering job seekers. They can utilise digital platforms to increase visibility, share portfolios and engage directly with companies, creating a closer and more interactive relationship. Increased work flexibility, especially with the adoption of remote work models, provides an attractive option for professionals seeking a work style that suits their needs and preferences. While this transformation brings various positive impacts, it cannot be ignored that ethical challenges, such as overcoming bias in recruitment algorithms and protecting applicants' personal data, need to be taken seriously to ensure that these developments take place with integrity and responsibility.

To optimise the benefits of digital transformation in human resource management, companies are advised to continuously improve employees' digital skills through the integration of digital skills training programmes into HR management. In addition, maintaining transparency and fairness in the digital recruitment process is key, with companies needing to actively address bias in recruitment algorithms and provide clear explanations of each selection step to applicants.



Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

Protection of applicants' personal data should be prioritised by adopting best practices in the management, storage and use of personal information, in accordance with data protection regulations. Collaboration with educational institutions, digital communities and industry experts can help companies stay connected with potential talent and understand the latest trends in recruitment. In addition, encouraging flexible and inclusive working models, including providing remote work options and supporting diversity, will help attract talent from different backgrounds. By taking these steps, companies can create a recruitment environment that is fair, efficient and sustainable in the face of the evolving dynamics of the digital age.

REFERENCES

- Adeosun, O. T., & OHIANI, A. S. (2020). Attracting and recruiting quality talent: firm perspectives. *Rajagiri Management Journal*, *14*(2), 107–120. https://doi.org/10.1108/RAMJ-05-2020-0016
- Agustian, K., Mubarok, E. S., Zen, A., Wiwin, W., & Malik, A. J. (2023). The Impact of Digital Transformation on Business Models and Competitive Advantage. *Technology and Society Perspectives (TACIT)*, 1(2), 79–93. https://doi.org/10.61100/tacit.v1i2.55
- Ahamad, F., Saini, G. K., & Jawahar, I. M. (2023). Interactive influence of work-life balance benefits, employee recommendation, and job attributes on employer attractiveness and job pursuit intentions: two experiments. *Asian Business & Management*, 22(4), 1215–1242. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41291-022-00184-4
- Aisyah, C., Suryaningsih, A., & Putri, D. A. (2023). The Effect of Work Life Balance on Employee Performance in Manufacture Companies (Case Study at PT. Gemilang Mitra Sejahtera). *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(1), 26–33. https://doi.org/10.61100/adman.v1i1.19
- Azzaakiyyah, H. K., Wanof, M. I., Suherlan, S., & Fitri, W. S. (2023). Business Philosophy Education and Improving Critical Thinking Skills of Business Students. *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(1), 1–4. https://doi.org/10.61100/adman.v1i1.1
- Bolander, P., Werr, A., & Asplund, K. (2017). The practice of talent management: a framework and typology. *Personnel Review*, 46(8), 1523–1551. https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-02-2016-0037
- Chen, Z. (2023). Ethics and discrimination in artificial intelligence-enabled recruitment practices. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 567. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02079-x
- Diawati, P., Gadzali, S. S., Mahardhani, A. J., Irawan, B., & Ausat, A. M. A. (2023). Analysing the Dynamics of Human Innovation in Administration. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *12*(02), 537–540. https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi/article/view/1652
- Gadzali, S. S., Ausat, A. M. A., Mahardhani, A. J., Sulton, S., & Sunarto, S. (2023). Analysis of Human Capital Development Aspects. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Economic, Management, Business and Accounting, ICEMBA 2022, 17 December 2022, Tanjungpinang, Riau Islands, Indonesia*, 1–6. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.17-12-2022.2333189
- Gadzali, S. S., Gazalin, J., Sutrisno, S., Prasetya, Y. B., & Ausat, A. M. A. (2023). Human Resource Management Strategy in Organisational Digital Transformation. *Jurnal Minfo Polgan*, *12*(2), 760–770. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.12508
- Gilch, P. M., & Sieweke, J. (2021). Recruiting digital talent: The strategic role of recruitment in organisations' digital transformation. *German Journal of Human Resource Management:* Zeitschrift Für Personalforschung, 35(1), 53–82. https://doi.org/10.1177/2397002220952734
- Hunkenschroer, A. L., & Kriebitz, A. (2023). Is AI recruiting (un)ethical? A human rights perspective on the use of AI for hiring. *AI and Ethics*, *3*(1), 199–213. https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-022-00166-4



Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

- Hunkenschroer, A. L., & Luetge, C. (2022). Ethics of AI-Enabled Recruiting and Selection: A Review and Research Agenda. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 178(4), 977–1007. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-022-05049-6
- Jasim, F. T., & M., K. (2023). Artificial Intelligence Innovation and Human Resource Recruitment. *Tamjeed Journal of Healthcare Engineering and Science Technology*, 1(2), 20–29. https://doi.org/10.59785/tjhest.v1i2.22
- Jogarao, D. M., Naidu, D. S. T., & Hemalatha, T. (2022). Leveraging HR Analytics for Data-Driven Decision Making: A Comprehensive Review. *IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES*, 11(10), 1774–1784.
- Karneli, O. (2023). The Role of Adhocratic Leadership in Facing the Changing Business Environment. *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(2), 77–83. https://doi.org/10.61100/adman.v1i2.26
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63, 102466. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kraus, S., Jones, P., Kailer, N., Weinmann, A., Chaparro-Banegas, N., & Roig-Tierno, N. (2021). Digital Transformation: An Overview of the Current State of the Art of Research. *SAGE Open*, 11(3), 215824402110475. https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211047576
- Laukkarinen, M. (2023). Social media as a place to see and be seen: Exploring factors affecting job attainment via social media. *The Information Society*, *39*(4), 199–212. https://doi.org/10.1080/01972243.2023.2199418
- Martínez-Peláez, R., Ochoa-Brust, A., Rivera, S., Félix, V. G., Ostos, R., Brito, H., Félix, R. A., & Mena, L. J. (2023). Role of Digital Transformation for Achieving Sustainability: Mediated Role of Stakeholders, Key Capabilities, and Technology. *Sustainability*, *15*(14), 11221. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411221
- Mikalef, P., Boura, M., Lekakos, G., & Krogstie, J. (2019). Big data analytics and firm performance: Findings from a mixed-method approach. *Journal of Business Research*, 98, 261–276. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.01.044
- Prastyaningtyas, E. W., Ausat, A. M. A., Muhamad, L. F., Wanof, M. I., & Suherlan, S. (2023). The Role of Information Technology in Improving Human Resources Career Development. *Jurnal Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi Bisnis*, 5(3), 266–275. https://doi.org/10.47233/jteksis.v5i3.870
- Purnomo, Y. J. (2023). Digital Marketing Strategy to Increase Sales Conversion on E-commerce Platforms. *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(2), 54–62. https://doi.org/10.61100/adman.v1i2.23
- Ratnawita, R. (2023). Digital Transformation in Business Management: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications. *Return: Study of Management, Economic and Bussines*, 2(9), 962–968. https://doi.org/10.57096/return.v2i9.158
- Rodgers, W., Murray, J. M., Stefanidis, A., Degbey, W. Y., & Tarba, S. Y. (2023). An artificial intelligence algorithmic approach to ethical decision-making in human resource management processes. *Human Resource Management Review*, *33*(1), 100925. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2022.100925
- Smite, D., Moe, N. B., Hildrum, J., Gonzalez-Huerta, J., & Mendez, D. (2023). Work-from-home is here to stay: Call for flexibility in post-pandemic work policies. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 195, 111552. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2022.111552
- Sudirjo, F., Ausat, A. M. A., Rijal, S., Riady, Y., & Suherlan, S. (2023). ChatGPT: Improving Communication Efficiency and Business Management of MSMEs in the Digital Age. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 3(2), 643–652. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i2.347
- Suherlan, S. (2023). Digital Technology Transformation in Enhancing Public Participation in Democratic Processes. *Technology and Society Perspectives (TACIT)*, *1*(1), 10–17. https://journal.literasisainsnusantara.com/index.php/tacit/article/view/34





Volume 12, Nomor 2, Januari 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13410 p-ISSN: 2089-9424

e-ISSN: 2797-3298

- Suryani, T., Fauzi, A. A., & Nurhadi, M. (2021). Enhancing Brand Image in the Digital Era: Evidence from Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Indonesia. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, 23(3), 314. https://doi.org/10.22146/gamaijb.51886
- Sutrisno, Ausat, A. M. A., Permana, B., & Harahap, M. A. K. (2023). Do Information Technology and Human Resources Create Business Performance: A Review. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 8(8), e02206. https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i8.2206
- Verhoef, P. C., Broekhuizen, T., Bart, Y., Bhattacharya, A., Qi Dong, J., Fabian, N., & Haenlein, M. (2021). Digital transformation: A multidisciplinary reflection and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 122, 889–901. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.09.022
- Wahyoedi, S., Suherlan, S., Rijal, S., Azzaakiyyah, H. K., & Ausat, A. M. A. (2023). Implementation of Information Technology in Human Resource Management. *Al-Buhuts*, 19(1), 300–318. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30603/ab.v19i1.3407
- Wanof, M. I. (2023). Digital Technology Innovation in Improving Financial Access for Low-Income Communities. *Technology and Society Perspectives (TACIT)*, 1(1), 26–34. https://journal.literasisainsnusantara.com/index.php/tacit/article/view/35

