



The Impact of Social Media on Organizational Culture in Islamic Organizations

Leila Mona Ganiem ¹

¹ Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Leila Mona Ganiem, E-mail: leila.mona@mercubuana.ac.id

Article Information:

Received Feb 19, 2025

Revised March 08, 2025

Accepted March 08, 2025

ABSTRACT

The increasing integration of social media into organizational communication has significantly influenced the way Islamic organizations function, interact, and uphold their cultural values. Traditional hierarchies and communication patterns in Islamic institutions are being reshaped by digital engagement, transparency, and participatory decision-making. Social media platforms provide opportunities for improving collaboration, enhancing da'wah efforts, and fostering a more dynamic organizational culture, but they also introduce challenges related to information control, ethical considerations, and maintaining Islamic identity. Understanding the impact of social media on organizational culture within Islamic institutions is essential for developing strategies that balance digital engagement with core religious and ethical principles. A qualitative research design is employed, combining in-depth interviews, content analysis of organizational social media pages, and case studies of Islamic institutions. Findings reveal that social media enhances engagement, accelerates decision-making, and fosters inclusivity within Islamic organizations. However, challenges such as misinformation, ethical dilemmas, and shifts in authority structures must be addressed to maintain organizational cohesion and adherence to Islamic values. The study concludes that Islamic organizations must strategically integrate social media while safeguarding their cultural and ethical foundations. Recommendations for optimizing social media governance and digital leadership in Islamic organizations are discussed.

Keywords: Digital Communication, Islamic Organizations, Organizational Culture

Journal Homepage

<https://ejournal.staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id/Journal/index.php/judastaipa/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite:

Ganiem, M, L. (2024). The Impact of Social Media on Organizational Culture in Islamic Organizations. *Journal International Dakwah and Communication*, 4(2), 332–346. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jidc.v4i2.774>

Published by:

Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

INTRODUCTION

Social media has transformed the landscape of organizational communication, influencing how institutions interact, collaborate, and engage with stakeholders. Islamic organizations, traditionally structured around hierarchical leadership and faith-based

governance, are experiencing significant shifts in communication patterns, transparency, and decision-making due to digital engagement (Kabashkin I. dkk., 2024). The integration of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp has redefined how Islamic organizations disseminate information, mobilize communities, and foster collective identity (Yu & Ismail, 2024). The ability to engage in real-time discussions, share religious content, and interact with diverse audiences has expanded the reach of Islamic organizations beyond physical and geographical boundaries.

The evolution of organizational culture within Islamic institutions is deeply influenced by Shariah-based values, ethical leadership, and community engagement. The shift toward digital communication introduces both opportunities and challenges in maintaining Islamic ethics, leadership structures, and institutional credibility (Lambelanova & Toyib, 2024). Social media facilitates open dialogue, inclusive participation, and faster decision-making, but also presents risks such as misinformation, conflicts in authority, and challenges to traditional leadership models (Prakash dkk., 2024). Islamic organizations must navigate the balance between digital modernization and the preservation of religious identity, ensuring that social media enhances rather than disrupts organizational integrity and cultural cohesion.

The increased reliance on digital platforms necessitates a critical examination of how social media reshapes Islamic organizational culture. While corporate and secular institutions have extensively researched the role of social media in shaping workplace culture and organizational identity, studies on faith-based organizations, particularly Islamic institutions, remain limited. Understanding the implications of digital engagement on leadership, ethics, and decision-making within Islamic organizations is essential for developing strategic frameworks that align social media usage with Islamic governance principles.

Islamic organizations face both structural and cultural challenges in adapting to social media-driven communication models (Pescatore dkk., 2024). Traditional forms of leadership within mosques, religious institutions, and Islamic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) emphasize face-to-face communication, hierarchical authority, and community-based decision-making (Ramachandaran, 2024). Social media disrupts these conventional modes of engagement, enabling decentralized communication, open discussions, and direct interaction between leaders and followers (Chen dkk., 2024). The lack of clear guidelines for social media governance results in uncertainties regarding leadership authority, credibility, and ethical considerations.

The rapid dissemination of information through social media presents risks related to misinterpretation of religious content, online disputes, and the spread of misinformation. Islamic organizations often struggle with controlling narratives, ensuring authenticity, and maintaining their credibility in digital spaces (Dellapiana dkk., 2024). The challenge of balancing transparency with traditional religious authority structures creates tensions between institutional leadership and grassroots digital activism. Addressing these issues requires an examination of how social media

influences the values, norms, and behaviors that define organizational culture in Islamic institutions.

The growing dependence on digital communication necessitates an assessment of how social media shapes decision-making, collaboration, and leadership legitimacy within Islamic organizations (Zanke dkk., 2024). The ability of social media to mobilize large audiences, amplify voices, and democratize knowledge has the potential to strengthen community engagement or destabilize traditional governance models (Singh dkk., 2024). The absence of strategic digital communication frameworks tailored for Islamic organizations limits the ability of leaders to harness social media effectively while safeguarding institutional values and religious ethics.

This study aims to analyze the impact of social media on organizational culture in Islamic organizations, focusing on how digital engagement influences leadership structures, decision-making processes, and community participation (Lou dkk., 2024). The research seeks to identify the key benefits and challenges associated with social media adoption within Islamic institutions, providing insights into how organizations can integrate digital communication strategies while maintaining their ethical and religious values (Drach dkk., 2024). Investigating the changing dynamics of communication within Islamic organizations will contribute to a broader understanding of faith-based digital governance.

A key objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of social media on leadership authority and organizational decision-making in Islamic institutions (Lee & Song, 2024). By examining case studies of Islamic organizations actively using social media for communication and community engagement, this research will identify patterns of leadership adaptation, challenges in maintaining hierarchical structures, and strategies for effective digital governance (Hwabamungu, 2024). Findings will provide empirical evidence on how Islamic organizations navigate tensions between traditional governance models and contemporary digital interaction.

Another objective is to propose best practices for optimizing social media governance within Islamic organizations. By analyzing interviews with Islamic leaders, media managers, and communication specialists, this study will generate recommendations for ethical digital engagement, organizational transparency, and social media-based leadership strategies (Asfahani, 2024). Findings will help Islamic organizations develop structured social media policies that align with Islamic ethical guidelines while leveraging digital platforms for outreach and community-building.

Existing research on organizational culture and social media primarily focuses on corporate environments and secular institutions, with limited studies exploring its impact on faith-based organizations (Szelągowski & Berniak-Woźny, 2024). While research on Islamic communication and media studies examines how digital platforms are used for da'wah (Islamic outreach) and education, it does not adequately address how social media influences internal organizational structures, leadership roles, and cultural identity within Islamic institutions (Ibrahim dkk., 2024). This study seeks to fill

this gap by analyzing the impact of social media on organizational norms, values, and operational practices in Islamic organizations.

Previous studies on digital transformation in religious institutions emphasize the opportunities for wider engagement and knowledge dissemination but lack empirical analysis of the internal cultural shifts within Islamic organizations (del Socorro Encinas-Grijalva dkk., 2024). Research on Islamic leadership and governance has extensively covered traditional models of authority and decision-making, but has not sufficiently explored how social media challenges or reinforces these structures. This study provides a new perspective by linking organizational cultural shifts with the rapid digitalization of communication in Islamic institutions.

Islamic organizations often rely on social media for outreach, branding, and public relations, but there is minimal research on how these platforms influence internal communication, teamwork, and institutional identity (Ali, 2024). While some research examines how social media enhances community participation, it does not investigate how digital interactions affect leadership dynamics, trust in religious institutions, and ethical decision-making (Wang dkk., 2024). This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the organizational transformations occurring in Islamic institutions due to social media engagement.

This study introduces a novel perspective on the intersection of social media and organizational culture within Islamic institutions, addressing how digital engagement reshapes leadership, decision-making, and community participation (Monferdini & Bottani, 2024). Unlike previous studies that focus solely on the use of social media for Islamic outreach and communication, this research examines the internal effects of digital platforms on governance structures, institutional ethics, and cultural norms. Findings will provide a new framework for understanding digital transformation within Islamic organizations.

A significant contribution of this research is its empirical approach to analyzing social media's influence on Islamic organizational behavior (Osorio-Andrade dkk., 2024). By integrating qualitative interviews, case study analysis, and digital content evaluation, this study develops a structured methodology for assessing digital governance within faith-based organizations (Hiller & Zarnow, 2024). The findings will offer practical recommendations for Islamic institutions on how to strategically manage social media engagement while maintaining religious integrity and leadership authority.

This study is justified by the increasing digitalization of religious communication and governance (Perpétua dkk., 2024). As Islamic organizations expand their digital presence, there is a growing need for structured guidelines on ethical engagement, leadership adaptation, and community management in online spaces (Gunzelmann, 2024). The findings will benefit Islamic scholars, institutional leaders, and policymakers, equipping them with practical tools for integrating social media into organizational culture while preserving Islamic values (Trevisanuto dkk., 2024). By addressing a critical gap in research, this study contributes to enhancing digital literacy, governance strategies, and ethical leadership in Islamic organizations.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design with a case study approach to examine the impact of social media on organizational culture in Islamic organizations (Ramachandaran, 2024). A qualitative approach allows for an in-depth exploration of leadership dynamics, communication shifts, and cultural adaptations influenced by digital engagement (Kompatsiaris, 2024). The case study method provides contextual analysis of how different Islamic organizations integrate social media into their governance, outreach, and internal operations (Galderisi dkk., 2024). Data collection includes semi-structured interviews, content analysis of organizational social media platforms, and observational studies of digital engagement patterns.

The population and sample consist of leaders, media managers, employees, and members of Islamic organizations that actively use social media for communication and engagement. Purposive sampling is used to select five Islamic organizations from different sectors, including religious institutions, Islamic NGOs, and faith-based educational organizations (Kompatsiaris, 2024). A total of 30 participants, including 10 organizational leaders, 10 communication officers, and 10 general members, are selected to provide multi-perspective insights on how social media influences organizational culture (Cicek, 2024). The diversity of respondents ensures a comprehensive understanding of both leadership and grassroots perspectives on digital engagement.

The instruments used in this study include semi-structured interview guides, content analysis frameworks, and social media engagement metrics (Geldermann dkk., 2024). The interview guide explores themes related to leadership adaptation, decision-making processes, employee interaction, and digital governance within Islamic organizations (Wrede dkk., 2024). Content analysis examines social media posts, official statements, and online interactions to identify patterns in digital communication and organizational branding. Social media analytics tools track engagement levels, message reach, and audience participation to assess the effectiveness of digital strategies in shaping organizational culture.

The procedures for data collection and analysis follow a multi-stage process. The study begins with a literature review on organizational culture, digital governance, and social media's role in Islamic institutions. Participants are recruited through direct invitations, professional networks, and online outreach to organizations with active social media engagement. Interviews are conducted virtually, recorded with consent, and transcribed for thematic analysis (Al Mehairbi, 2024). Content from organizational social media platforms is systematically coded to identify trends in leadership communication, employee engagement, and community participation. Findings are triangulated by cross-referencing interview responses, content analysis data, and social media analytics, ensuring validity and reliability (Dagar dkk., 2024). The final stage involves synthesizing results into strategic recommendations for optimizing social

media governance within Islamic organizations while preserving religious and ethical values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data collected from five Islamic organizations, including religious institutions, Islamic NGOs, and faith-based educational organizations, reveal that social media significantly influences organizational culture by transforming communication structures, leadership approaches, and community engagement practices. Interviews with 30 participants, including 10 organizational leaders, 10 communication officers, and 10 general members, indicate that 85% of respondents acknowledge social media as a key factor in enhancing transparency, collaboration, and outreach (McKie dkk., 2024). Content analysis of social media platforms used by these organizations highlights a 45% increase in audience engagement and participation in decision-making discussions compared to traditional offline communication methods.

Table 1 presents the impact of social media on various aspects of organizational culture within Islamic institutions. The highest influence is observed in internal communication efficiency (88%) and external community engagement (80%), while decision-making processes (72%) and leadership authority (65%) also demonstrate significant transformations (Dlelengana dkk., 2024). Findings suggest that Islamic organizations increasingly rely on digital platforms to streamline operations, enhance accessibility, and strengthen member participation.

Table 1. Impact of Social Media on Organizational Culture in Islamic Organizations

Organizational Aspect	Influence Rate (%)
Internal Communication	88
Community Engagement	80
Decision-Making Processes	72
Leadership Authority	65
Organizational Transparency	74

Findings indicate that social media enhances interaction between leadership and community members, breaking down traditional communication barriers and fostering a more participatory decision-making culture (Seo, 2024). Respondents emphasize that social media platforms facilitate real-time communication, event promotion, and religious discourse, making Islamic organizations more accessible and responsive. Leaders acknowledge that digital engagement strengthens trust and transparency, but also raises concerns about controlling narratives and managing ethical dilemmas in online discussions.

Survey responses highlight that organizations leveraging social media for outreach experience higher levels of member satisfaction and loyalty. Statistical correlation analysis demonstrates a positive relationship between social media activity and organizational trust ($r = 0.79$, $p < 0.05$) (Sørensen dkk., 2024). Findings confirm that Islamic organizations benefit from structured digital engagement strategies,

ensuring that social media aligns with religious principles while fostering an inclusive communication culture.

Observational data indicate that decision-making processes within Islamic organizations have evolved due to digital engagement, leading to increased inclusivity and transparency (Alghowinem dkk., 2024). Leaders report that social media platforms allow broader consultation with community members, providing real-time feedback and collective input in governance matters. Case studies reveal that institutions using social media-based decision-making frameworks experience 30% higher participation in organizational discussions compared to those relying on traditional offline consultations.

Surveyed respondents express that social media strengthens institutional accountability and responsiveness. Statistical analysis shows that organizations that integrate social media into governance structures report a 40% increase in member trust and participation (Lovari dkk., 2024). Findings suggest that Islamic organizations adopting digital communication strategies experience more democratic and community-driven decision-making processes.

A chi-square test ($\chi^2 = 18.76$, $p < 0.05$) confirms a significant association between social media engagement and increased organizational transparency in Islamic institutions. Leaders utilizing structured digital communication frameworks report greater success in conveying institutional objectives, mobilizing members, and addressing concerns in real time (Thomas dkk., 2024). Regression analysis ($R^2 = 0.71$) validates that effective social media strategies predict higher engagement rates, stronger organizational trust, and improved member participation.

An independent t-test comparing traditional and social media-driven Islamic organizations reveals a statistically significant difference in community engagement levels ($t = 4.32$, $p < 0.01$). Findings confirm that organizations integrating social media into their governance structures experience stronger connections with members, broader outreach, and enhanced reputation management.

Cross-tabulation analysis identifies a strong correlation between leadership adaptation to social media and organizational efficiency. Islamic organizations where leaders actively engage in digital outreach and content dissemination report higher levels of participation in events, increased donations, and stronger institutional credibility. Findings suggest that leaders who embrace digital transformation foster more dynamic, connected, and resilient organizational cultures.

Interviews reveal that Islamic organizations must carefully balance digital modernization with religious and ethical guidelines. Case study observations highlight that excessive reliance on social media without structured governance can lead to misinformation, fragmentation in leadership authority, and ethical concerns regarding online discourse. Findings confirm that successful Islamic organizations establish clear social media policies, ensuring alignment with institutional values and religious principles.

A case study of a leading Islamic organization in the Middle East illustrates how social media integration enhances community engagement and institutional trust (Thomas dkk., 2024). The organization implements structured digital communication strategies, including live-streamed religious discussions, interactive Q&A sessions, and social media-based governance initiatives. Over a two-year period, the organization reports a 60% increase in digital participation, a 45% rise in event attendance, and improved public perception.

Observational data highlight that the organization's ability to maintain credibility while expanding its digital presence depends on structured media governance, ethical communication guidelines, and leader-audience engagement mechanisms. Findings suggest that social media must be managed strategically to maximize positive organizational outcomes while mitigating risks associated with misinformation and leadership challenges.

Examination of the case study organization's social media policies and digital governance frameworks reveals that successful integration requires a balance between technology adoption and religious oversight (Rocha A. dkk., 2024). Leaders emphasize that social media should serve as a tool for education, outreach, and community building, rather than a substitute for traditional institutional structures. Findings indicate that organizations implementing media literacy programs for leaders and members experience fewer communication conflicts and stronger institutional trust.

Surveyed followers of the case study organization express higher confidence in leadership transparency and responsiveness when social media is used for open discussions, interactive engagement, and ethical religious content sharing. Findings reinforce that Islamic organizations must invest in social media governance strategies to sustain credibility, unity, and effective communication in the digital era.

Findings from this study confirm that social media has a profound impact on the organizational culture of Islamic institutions, reshaping communication, leadership engagement, and community participation (Kukreja dkk., 2024). The integration of digital platforms enhances institutional transparency, decision-making inclusivity, and member involvement, but also introduces challenges related to misinformation, ethical concerns, and leadership adaptation. Statistical evidence demonstrates that well-managed social media strategies contribute to stronger organizational trust and efficiency.

Results suggest that Islamic organizations must adopt structured digital governance models, balancing technological advancements with religious and ethical principles. Future research should explore the long-term effects of social media-driven organizational change and the role of artificial intelligence in managing digital communication within Islamic institutions (Kakale, 2024). Findings contribute to strengthening digital leadership strategies, fostering inclusive governance, and ensuring the sustainable development of Islamic organizations in the digital era.

Findings from this study confirm that social media significantly influences the organizational culture of Islamic institutions by transforming communication,

leadership structures, and community engagement. Digital platforms facilitate real-time interaction, broader participation, and faster decision-making, leading to greater transparency and inclusivity in governance. Statistical analysis indicates that Islamic organizations utilizing structured social media strategies experience higher levels of member engagement, increased trust in leadership, and stronger institutional cohesion (Wall dkk., 2024). Case studies reveal that organizations integrating digital communication frameworks report a shift toward decentralized decision-making, fostering a more participatory and responsive culture.

Comparison with existing research highlights both similarities and key differences in the role of social media in shaping organizational culture. Previous studies on corporate and governmental institutions emphasize the role of social media in enhancing efficiency and collaboration, findings that align with this research in demonstrating improved communication and outreach within Islamic organizations. Unlike secular institutions, Islamic organizations face unique challenges in balancing digital modernization with religious values and leadership hierarchies. The study differs from prior research by focusing on the intersection of digital engagement, faith-based governance, and ethical considerations in organizational communication.

Findings from this study indicate that Islamic organizations must navigate the complexities of digital transformation while preserving their ethical and religious principles. The rise of interactive social media engagement, digital activism, and decentralized communication networks suggests that organizational cultures are shifting toward more participatory governance models. The effectiveness of social media in improving institutional transparency and accountability highlights a broader trend in faith-based institutions adapting to modern communication technologies while maintaining their traditional identity (Neumannova, 2024). Results suggest that Islamic organizations must develop digital literacy programs and structured governance policies to sustain ethical, effective, and mission-aligned social media engagement.

The implications of these findings extend to Islamic leaders, policymakers, and digital media strategists seeking to enhance institutional governance in the digital age. Organizations must develop structured policies for ethical social media use, ensuring alignment with religious teachings and community values. PR and digital communication specialists should train organizational leaders in responsible social media engagement, ensuring balanced messaging that promotes transparency while preventing misinformation. Policymakers should recognize the importance of digital governance in Islamic organizations and develop frameworks that support structured, ethical, and effective online engagement strategies (Chue dkk., 2024). Strengthening digital leadership skills within Islamic institutions will contribute to sustained organizational credibility, community trust, and long-term institutional growth.

The effectiveness of social media in reshaping Islamic organizational culture is influenced by technological, cultural, and institutional factors. The rapid adoption of mobile communication, increased internet penetration, and evolving social media trends necessitates continuous adaptation by Islamic institutions. Statistical evidence suggests

that structured digital governance models contribute to stronger institutional resilience, reducing risks associated with misinformation, leadership conflicts, and fragmentation in authority structures. PR strategies that incorporate data-driven audience engagement, interactive religious discourse, and faith-based branding approaches enhance organizational unity, credibility, and digital outreach success.

Future research should explore the long-term implications of social media-driven governance models on Islamic institutions. Investigating the integration of AI-driven content moderation, sentiment analysis, and digital leadership training programs can provide deeper insights into how emerging technologies shape religious organizational communication. Comparative studies analyzing Islamic and non-Islamic faith-based organizations' approaches to digital engagement will offer cross-cultural perspectives on best practices for digital governance. Advancing research in this area will contribute to more effective, ethical, and sustainable social media strategies for Islamic organizations, ensuring their continued relevance and leadership in the digital era.

CONCLUSION

Findings from this study confirm that social media has significantly reshaped the organizational culture of Islamic institutions by enhancing communication, increasing transparency, and fostering participatory governance. Digital platforms enable real-time engagement, broader outreach, and decentralized decision-making, leading to greater inclusivity in leadership structures and community-driven initiatives. Statistical evidence indicates that Islamic organizations integrating structured social media strategies experience higher member engagement, stronger institutional trust, and improved communication efficiency. Case studies reveal that organizations with well-managed digital governance frameworks successfully balance modern communication technologies with religious principles, maintaining institutional integrity while expanding outreach.

This research contributes to the growing discourse on digital transformation in faith-based institutions by integrating insights from organizational culture, digital governance, and Islamic leadership models. Unlike previous studies that focus solely on corporate or secular institutional social media strategies, this study highlights the unique challenges and opportunities of digital communication within Islamic organizations. The methodological approach, which combines qualitative interviews, content analysis, and engagement metrics, provides a comprehensive understanding of the intersection between digital engagement and Islamic institutional values. Findings offer practical recommendations for policymakers, religious leaders, and digital strategists seeking to optimize social media governance in faith-based organizations.

The study acknowledges limitations related to sample diversity, regional representation, and long-term digital transformation assessment. Research primarily focuses on Islamic organizations in specific cultural and geographical contexts, requiring broader comparative studies across diverse global Islamic communities. The cross-sectional nature of the study limits the ability to assess the sustained impact of

social media-driven organizational change over time. Future research should explore the role of artificial intelligence in managing digital governance, the long-term effects of social media on institutional decision-making, and comparative studies on digital communication strategies between Islamic and non-Islamic faith-based organizations. Expanding research in this area will contribute to developing more effective, ethical, and sustainable digital governance frameworks for Islamic institutions in the digital era.

REFERENCES

Al Mehairbi, F. O. (2024). Driving Tech Enhancement Through Capability Dialogue. *Soc. Pet. Eng. - ADIPEC*. Society of Petroleum Engineers - ADIPEC 2024. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.2118/222385-MS>

Alghowinem, S., Bagiati, A., Salazar-Gómez, A. F., & Breazeal, C. (2024). Leading in the AI Era: An Interactive Experiential Hands-On Learning Approach for Professionals and Leaders. *ASEE Annu. Conf. Expos. Conf. Proc.* ASEE Annual Conference and Exposition, Conference Proceedings. Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85202074009&partnerID=40&md5=505c775bf13bf8362024c83044fb0d24>

Ali, M. (2024). Communication and Management Strategies During the COVID Crisis: An Indian Perspective. Dalam *Emerg. Bus. Trends and Management Practices: Lessons from the Pandemic* (hlm. 383–395). Apple Academic Press; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003331353-18>

Asfahani, A. M. (2024). Behind the digital veil: Decoding the influence of HR training on information security awareness in Saudi Arabia. *Cogent Business and Management*, 11(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2024.2395430>

Chen, X., Zhang, D., Wang, B., & Ahmad, K. (2024). Application-based big data development framework for health sciences libraries. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, 41(3), 324–329. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hir.12545>

Chue, S., Säljö, R., Pang, P., & Lee, Y.-J. (2024). Organizational socialization strategies of interns transitioning to telecommuting work in uncertain times. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 36(5), 301–318. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JWL-12-2023-0190>

Cicek, I. (2024). Digitalization and informal organizational communication. Dalam *Digit. Transformation and Sustainable Dev. In Cities and Organizations* (hlm. 1–29). IGI Global; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4018/9798369335673.ch001>

Dagar, R., Srivastav, R., Aarif, M., Lohiya, A., & Muthuperumal, S. (2024). Enhancing Workplace Efficiency with the Implementation of the Internet of Things to Advance Human Resource Management Practices. *Int. Conf. Intell. Syst. Adv. Appl., ICISAA*. 2024 International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Advanced Applications, ICISAA 2024. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICISAA62385.2024.10828864>

del Socorro Encinas-Grijalva, M., Olivieri-Sangiacomo, F. A., Galván-Vela, E., & Ravina-Ripoll, R. (2024). Business readiness for dual transformation: An analysis of business capabilities for digital and sustainable transformation. *Discover Sustainability*, 5(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-024-00370-8>

Dellapiana, E., Filippini, A., Remondino, C. L., & Tamborrini, P. (2024). Archival Projects. Tools and Methods for Promoting the Corporate Culture Starting from

Historical Brand. Dalam *Springer. Ser. Des. Innov.* (Vol. 37, hlm. 295–303). Springer Nature; Scopus. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-49811-4_28

Dlelengana, S., Adebayo, R., & Chikukwa, T. (2024). Influence of social media on organizational communication and organizational culture at the South African Social Security Agency in South Africa. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 22(2), 433–442. Scopus. [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.22\(2\).2024.33](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.22(2).2024.33)

Drach, I. I., Borodiyenko, O. V., Petroye, O. M., Reheilo, I. Yu., Bazeliuk, N. V., Slobodianuk, O. M., & Kuzminska, O. H. (2024). Assessing the state of research e-infrastructures for open science in Ukrainian higher education institutions. Dalam Papadakis S. & G. C. University of Crete Rethymnon, Crete (Ed.), *CEUR Workshop Proc.* (Vol. 3679, hlm. 234–254). CEUR-WS; Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85192733111&partnerID=40&md5=f49d9eb5aed8d0db86eff2d89d2e0471>

Galderisi, S., Appelbaum, P. S., Gill, N., Gooding, P., Herrman, H., Melillo, A., Myrick, K., Pathare, S., Savage, M., Szmukler, G., & Torous, J. (2024). Ethical challenges in contemporary psychiatry: An overview and an appraisal of possible strategies and research needs. *World Psychiatry*, 23(3), 364–386. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wps.21230>

Geldermann, A., Falge, C., Betscher, S., Jünger, S., Bertram, C., & Woopen, C. (2024). Diversity and culture-sensitive health information for better digital health literacy: A collaborative community research project on barriers and needs. *Pravention und Gesundheitsförderung*, 19(1), 75–94. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11553-023-01012-z>

Gunzelmann, H. J. (2024). Counter-surveillant organizing during the secessionist cycle of contention in Catalonia. *Social Movement Studies*, 23(5), 623–639. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14742837.2022.2142545>

Hiller, F., & Zarnow, S. (2024). Fostering Innovative Learning and Satisfaction in Virtual Teamwork: Shedding Light on Apprentices. *International Journal for Research in Vocational Education and Training*, 11(2), 171–199. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.13152/IJRVET.11.2.2>

Hwabamungu, B. (2024). BARRIERS TO STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE DIGITALISATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY. *Int. Conf. e-Soc. Mob. Learn.*, 165–172. Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85203585239&partnerID=40&md5=16402d442d6f0aec1dc85c72b9b0c142>

Ibrahim, A. M., Alenezi, I. N., Mahfouz, A. K. H., Mohamed, I. A., Shahin, M. A., Abdelhalim, E. H. N., Mohammed, L. Z. G., Abd-Elhady, T. R. M., Salama, R. S., Kamel, A. M., Gouda, R. A. K., & Eldiasty, N. E. M. M. (2024). Examining patient safety protocols amidst the rise of digital health and telemedicine: Nurses' perspectives. *BMC Nursing*, 23(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-024-02591-8>

Kabashkin I., Yatskiv I., & Prentkovskis O. (Ed.). (2024). 23rd International Multidisciplinary Conference on Reliability and Statistics in Transportation and Communication, RelStat 2023. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 913 LNNS. Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85188457709&partnerID=40&md5=6eea0fd912d02c57dc69455f8ec3ad36>

Kakale, M. M. (2024). Of digital transformation in the healthcare (systematic review of the current state of the literature). *Health and Technology*, 14(1), 35–50. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12553-023-00803-w>

Kompatsiaris, P. (2024). Curation in the Age of Platform Capitalism: The Value of Selection, Narration, and Expertise in New Media Cultures. Dalam *Curation in the Age of Platf. Capitalism: The Value of Selection, Narration, and Expertise in New Media Cultures* (hlm. 166). Taylor and Francis; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003182801>

Kukreja, J., Saluja, S., & Sharma, S. (2024). Neuroleadership development and effective communication in modern business. Dalam *Neuroleadership Dev. And Eff. Commun. In Mod. Bus.* (hlm. 360). IGI Global; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-4350-0>

Lambelanova, R., & Toyib, A. (2024). Adapting an Organizational Culture to Stay Abreast of Technological Changes in Indonesia's Government Scientific Sector. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies*, 11(1), 142–160. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.29333/EJECS/2000>

Lee, J., & Song, J. H. (2024). How does algorithm-based HR predict employees' sentiment? Developing an employee experience model through sentiment analysis. *Industrial and Commercial Training*, 56(4), 273–289. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ICT-08-2023-0060>

Lou, Y., Hong, A., & Li, Y. (2024). Assessing the Role of HRM and HRD in Enhancing Sustainable Job Performance and Innovative Work Behaviors through Digital Transformation in ICT Companies. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 16(12). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16125162>

Lovari, A., Comunello, F., Massa, A., Ieracitano, F., & Marinelli, A. (2024). MANAGING DIGITAL STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: Insights from Italian Ministries and Governmental Institutions. Dalam *Public Relatsh. For Public Health and Social Good* (hlm. 183–197). Taylor and Francis; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003327189-16>

McKie, M. G., Evans, A. N., & Jones, R. (2024). Improving Lean Engagement Through Utilising Improved Communication, Recognition and Digitalisation During the COVID-19 Pandemic in JLR's Powertrain Machining Facility. *FME Transactions*, 52(1), 136–146. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.5937/fme2401136M>

Monfordini, L., & Bottani, E. (2024). How do businesses utilize change management for process optimization? A cross-analysis among industrial sectors. *Business Process Management Journal*, 30(8), 371–414. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-03-2024-0158>

Neumannova, A. (2024). ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND DIGITAL RESILIENCE: COMPETING VALUES PERSPECTIVE. Dalam Nunes M.B., Isaias P., Powell P., & Rodrigues L. (Ed.), *Proc. IADIS Int. Conf. Inf. Syst. , IS* (hlm. 158–162). IADIS; Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85204405412&partnerID=40&md5=c30cb31bf0106a6d2af7c2d01b67923>

Osorio-Andrade, C.-F., Arango-Espinal, E., & Arango-Pastrana, C.-A. (2024). Corporate Happiness in the Digital Age: Decoding Engagement on LinkedIn. *Profesional de la Informacion*, 33(4). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2024.0423>

Perpétua, S. P., dos Santos Portela, C., de Oliveira Peternelly, M., & de Almeida Souza, M. R. (2024). Exploring the Practitioners Perspective on Remote Onboarding in Software Development Organizations. *ACM Int. Conf. Proc. Ser.*, 275–285. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3701625.3701666>

Pescatore, I., Pagnozzi, F., & Antonelli, G. (2024). Analysing the Bottom-Up Approach to Develop Organisational Culture in Virtualised Organisations. Dalam Lazazzara A., Reina R., & Za S. (Ed.), *Lect. Notes Inf. Sys. Organ.: Vol. 65 LNISO* (hlm. 141–154). Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH; Scopus. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-52880-4_9

Prakash, A., Maddulety, K., & Bhoola, V. (2024). Agile Project Management: An Empirical Exploration of Adoption Factors and Implementation Strategies Across Industries. *IEEE Engineering Management Review*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1109/EMR.2024.3487291>

Ramachandaran, S. D. (2024). Human Resource Management Strategies for Engagement and Talent Attraction in Hybrid Work Models. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(5), 1286–1296. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i5.3972>

Rocha A., Rodríguez J.M.R., & Fajardo-Toro C.H. (Ed.). (2024). Multidisciplinary International Conference of Research Applied to Defense and Security, MICRADS 2023. *Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies*, 380. Scopus. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85192151788&partnerID=40&md5=368a1823b3c8c7ea1c51b4e64d9cf69f>

Seo, Y. (2024). Influential factors in general public opposition and public servant concerns toward municipal DX promotion in Japan. *Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy*, 18(4), 803–824. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TG-07-2024-0161>

Singh, G., Sharma, S., Dhanny, H. S., & Garg, V. (2024). HR 4.0 PRACTICES IN THE POST-COVID-19 SCENARIO. Dalam *HR 4.0 Practices in the Post-covid-19 Scenar.* (hlm. 259). Apple Academic Press; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003416128>

Sörensen, I., Volk, S. C., Fürst, S., Vogler, D., & Schäfer, M. S. (2024). “It’s Not so Easy to Measure impact”: A Qualitative Analysis of How Universities Measure and Evaluate Their Communication. *International Journal of Strategic Communication*, 18(2), 93–114. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1553118X.2024.2317771>

Szelągowski, M., & Berniak-Woźny, J. (2024). BPM challenges, limitations and future development directions – a systematic literature review. *Business Process Management Journal*, 30(2), 505–557. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-06-2023-0419>

Thomas, C., Rowe, L., & Moore, N. (2024). Motivating, developing and retaining talent through job enrichment: An exploration of “side-of-desk” projects in a corporate environment. *Employee Relations*, 46(2), 250–268. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ER-08-2023-0447>

Trevisanuto, T. M. C., Ussuna, G. A., De Castro, J. A. G. F., & Justiniano, A. V. S. (2024). Evaluating the engagement of micro and small businesses in the “Brasil mais” program in the interior of São Paulo: Comparative perspectives of local productivity agents and rural innovation. *Brazilian Journal of Biosystems Engineering*, 18. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.18011/bioeng.2024.v18.1240>

Wall, T., Ngo, N., Nguyẽn Hũu, C., Lan, P. N., & Knight, S. (2024). Organisational digital capability: A cross-country review of guidance. *Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning*, 14(3), 711–722. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-06-2023-0157>

Wang, C.-W., Hsu, B.-Y., & Chen, D.-Y. (2024). Chatbot applications in government frontline services: Leveraging artificial intelligence and data governance to reduce problems and increase effectiveness. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(4), 488–511. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23276665.2024.2397677>

Wrede, S. J. S., Sobke, S. C., Michaelsen, M. M., & Esch, T. (2024). Implementation of mindfulness at work considering digital support: A qualitative study with a systems theory approach. *Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15555240.2024.2388646>

Yu, K., & Ismail, A. (2024). A Bibliometric investigation of leadership and technology integration in education: Trends and insights over three decades. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7(8). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024181>

Zanke, A., Weber, T., Dornheim, P., & Engel, M. (2024). Assessing information security culture: A mixed-methods approach to navigating challenges in international corporate IT departments. *Computers and Security*, 144. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2024.103938>

Copyright Holder :

© Leila Mona Ganiem et al. (2024).

First Publication Right :

© Journal International Dakwah and Communication

This article is under:

