Indonesian Journal of Business Analytics (IJBA) Vol.3, No.4, 2021: 1307-1322



# Analysis of Work Engagement, Competence, Motivation Mediated by Resilience on Employee Performance

Ninin Nurhidayati<sup>1\*</sup>, Joned Ceilendra Saksana<sup>2</sup>, Neila Aisha<sup>3</sup>, Bekti Setiadi<sup>4</sup>, Dewi Ulfah Arini<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Akademi Sekretaris dan Manajemen Kencana, Bandung

<sup>2,3</sup>STIE Ganesha, Tangerang Selatan

<sup>4</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Penerbangan Aviasi, Jakarta

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan

Corresponding Author: Ninin Nurhidayati ninthea534@gmail.com

# ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: Work Engagement, Competence, Motivation, Resilience, Employee Performance

Received : 10, June Revised : 15, July Accepted: 20, August

©2023 Nurhidayati, Saksana, Aisha, Setiadi, Arini: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional.



# ABSTRACT

This study aims to review several articles related to employee performance which has become a phenomenon in the industry, many findings in the industry employee performance is influenced by various variables such as work engagement, competence, motivation and are mediated by resilience, this article uses a literature summary study and there are findings of several variables that are indeed related to employee performance, in this study no sample was used because there was no distribution of questionnaires to respondents.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.55927/ijba.v3i4.5446

ISSN-E: 2808-0718

https://journal.yp3a.org/index.php/ijba

#### **INTRODUCTION**

An organization or business can reach the peak of its success when supported by human resources or a solid internal team. Human resources are the most important factor of an organization or company (Mihardja et al., 2023). In running an organization or business, HR employees with different behaviors and mindsets can lead to differences in performance. Therefore, it is necessary to plan, organize, control and evaluate employee performance, which is called performance management (Siddiqui & Sahar, 2019). Performance management is a systematic process by which an organization involves its employees in realizing the company's mission and goals. Read more about the meaning, purpose, and principles of a performance management system or a good performance management system (Ragas et al., 2017). Performance management is the process by which a manager and his employees work together to plan, monitor, and evaluate their employees' work goals or objectives to make an overall contribution to the organization or company (Cooke et al., 2020). In other words, it can also be defined as an ongoing process of setting goals, evaluating progress, and providing guidance and feedback to help each employee achieve their career goals and objectives (Assoratgoon & Kantabutra, 2023).

Performance appraisal is also known as employee appraisal, performance assessment, and performance appraisal (Piwowar-Sulej & Iqbal, 2023). Performance appraisal is the process of evaluating performance, making development plans, and communicating the results of the process to the employees themselves (Amaratunga & Baldry, 2000). Performance evaluation is the result of a systematic evaluation and is based on performance indicators in the form of input, output, result, benefit, and impact indicators (Huff-Eibl et al., 2011). Performance appraisal is the most common method used to evaluate and reward performance (Stirpe et al., 2022). Performance appraisals are conducted so that employees know what their managers expect and thus build a better understanding of each other (Rahimić et al., 2012). Performance appraisal focuses on evaluation as a process of measuring the extent to which the work of a person or group of individuals can be useful in achieving existing goals (Student et al., 2021).

Employee performance, the consistency or performance of employees has a great impact on the success of a company (Hartomo & Luturlean, 2020). The good performance or performance of the staff is directly proportional to good results in the development of the company's business (Ruhiyat et al., 2022). On the other hand, poor results also have a negative impact on the company. The results of employee performance can be seen in terms of quality, quantity, working hours, and cooperation to achieve the goals set by the company (Alfian & Afrial, 2020). All actions taken to improve the business of a

company or organization are a form of achievement, the role of employees is very important in the success or failure of the company (Nurfajar et al., 2018). In this case, the company must monitor the performance of each employee and check whether they have fulfilled their duties and responsibilities as expected (Noviansyah, 2020). This performance evaluation is very important to determine whether the company will continue to work with employees if they work well (Wau & Purwanto, 2021).

#### THEORETICAL REVIEW

**X1:** Work Engagement, Working life has always been an important part of working life. This has a lot to do with the quality of human resources (Sofiyan et al., 2022). Then determine success and move on to the next step, company working life is an interesting phenomenon. Find out how much an individual contributes to the company (Shen & Ren, 2023).

How important it is for companies to pay attention to employee engagement in general, it benefits the company or organization and thus maintains employee stability (Macey & Schneider, 2008). Ability to maintain and increase employee productivity because they feel comfortable with the company they work for. This helps retain high-performing employees, who are loyal to the company or organization and contribute to the company's goals (Alkasim & Prahara, 2019).

Divide the bet into thirds Characteristics, e.g. especially employees dealing with property properties cheerful and internally stable do worker work had high hopes entrepreneurship and curiosity It is perfect for building a business to advance other features namely employee with no Dedicated people focus solely on the task at hand and work without concentration company expectations (Mariska, 2018). Employees know not optimal and less productive Contributions made to the company and capabilities and potential individually. The third feature is called. Actively terminated employees negative attitude towards anything is in the company (Muliawan, 2017). have employees bad luck and try to show. The employees don't care about the results achieved Work (Sopyan & Ahman, 2015).

**X2** Competence: Competence is a recognized and very important part of the talent pool in the modern job market. It is becoming increasingly important to ensure that leaders have the necessary competencies, not just hard skills, to excel in their roles (Mengjun, 2018). HR's focus has shifted from simply creating teams that can get the job done to creating teams that can do the job effectively and efficiently to adequately meet company expectations (Pringgabayu,

2021). Personnel competence refers to a person's abilities and characteristics in the form of knowledge, skills, and behavioral attitudes needed to carry out their duties in their work environment (Bird, 2019).

According to (Dijkstra et al., 2021) Competencies are attitudes (a person's behavior) that indicate how well a person performs. A lot of research and research on competencies in the world of work.

The definition of competence is an ability or capacity of a person to carry out various tasks in a job. Where, this ability is determined by intellectual and physical factors (Sawitri et al., 2019).

**X3 Motivation:** Motivation becomes a set of attitudes and values that can influence individuals/groups. Morals and values in motivation are something invisible, which gives a person the impetus to behave (Siagian et al., 2023). The drive of motivation consists of two components, namely the direction of behavior (work to achieve goals), and the strength of behavior (how strong a person's effort is in working). So in essence, the meaning of motivation is the movement of the soul and human behavior to do or not do something in achieving goals. The reason why motivation is needed is so that humans can achieve more tangible things in line with their goals. Certain goals in motivation can be from what is desired or vice versa, in line research from (Yusuf, 2021);(Amir & Sallatu, 2022);(Hasibuan & Bahri, 2018).

According to (Judge et al., 2007) Motivation comes from within yourself or from your environment and grows. For example, if someone has a desire to learn, he or she directs learning activities to achieve the desired goals. Conversely, if you don't have the desire to learn, you won't get the best learning outcomes.

**Y1 Resilience:** Resilience is the ability to bounce back and recover when things don't go your way. Whether failure is due to inefficient planning or uncontrollable circumstances. Resilience is also the ability to help you overcome difficult situations, grow from less than positive experiences, and achieve your goals, in line research from (Sunyoto et al., 2022);(Bulo & Tumbuan, 2015);(Yocum & Lawson, 2019).

Resilience is the human capacity to enable at the same time, mental and physical functions remain balanced and normal, in the face of all that is abnormal and normal face all that is inconvenient and life threatening. Resilience is also a person's ability to cope and adapt For major events and problems in life Resilience, in line research from (Susanto, Soehaditama, Febrian, et al., 2023), (Susanto, Parmenas, & Tannady, 2023), (Susanto, Hidayat, Widyastuti, et al., 2023).

Y2 Employee Performance: An employee's performance is the result of that person performing quality work according to prescribed standards based on their assigned responsibilities. Reasons for performance review, (1). Leaders need to objectively assess past employee performance to inform future hiring decisions. (2). Managers need tools that can help them improve employee performance, work planning, career development, and improve the quality of manager-employee relationships (3). You have the ability to explain employee performance. (4). Understand scales and instrumental forms. (5). You will be motivated to consciously do the evaluation work, in line research from (Fulda et al., 2023);(Amin & Adah, 2022; Llorens et al., 2018);(Nursam, 2017).

Employee performance can be translated into how employees perform at work and achieve their goals (Riwukore et al., 2022). More specifically, employee performance includes everything related to how they work, how they collaborate with colleagues, how they solve problems, and how they achieve the goals set by the company (Rosvita et al., 2017).

In other words, employee performance is the end result of all the processes that take place in an employee's work. Employee performance is therefore of great importance to businesses as it impacts productivity, efficiency and customer satisfaction (Fahrullah, 2018).

#### **METHODOLOGY**

A qualitative approach was used in this academic paper using a literature review of multiple relevant papers relevant to the variables in this academic paper. It is then explained and concluded by the author in the form of this academic paper's perspective. A scientific paper as literature is described as follows in a matrix table format.

**Table 1 Distribution Article** 

Number	Authors/Tittle	Journal/Publisher
Nullibel	Authors/ Tittle	journar/ i donsner
1	(Yagil et al., 2023)	Personality and Individual
•	Mindfulness and self-efficacy	Differences / Elsevier
	enhance employee	Billerences / Elsevier
	performance by reducing	
	stress	
	0.12.000	
	Result: Siginificant	
2	(Liu et al., 2023)	Journal of Vocational Behavior
	COVID-19 and employee job	/ Elsevier
	performance trajectories: The	/ Lisevici
	moderating effect of different	
	sources of status	
	Result: Significants	
3	(Huo & Jiang, 2023a)	Personality and Individual
3	Work-life conflict and job	Differences / Elsevier
	,	Differences / Elsevier
	performance: The mediating	
	role of employee wellbeing	
	and the moderating role of	
	trait extraversion	
	Result: Significants	
1	( Tribel et al. 2022)	Managara A and the
4	(van Triest et al., 2023)	Management Accounting
	Under which circumstances	Research/Elsevier
	are enabling control and	
	control extensiveness related	
	to employee performance?	
	Result: Significants	
	(41.1.1.1.1.2020)	A : D : (; ) /
5	(Abdelwahed et al., 2022)	Asia Pacific Management
	Predicting employee	Review / Elsevier
	performance through	
	transactional leadership and	
	entrepreneur's passion	
	among the employees of	
	Pakistan	
	Result: Significants	
6	(Gaan & Shin, 2023)	Journal of Retailing and
	Supervisor incivility and	Consumer Services / Elsevier
	frontline employees'	
	performance amid the	
	COVID-19 pandemic: A	

	multilevel moderated			
	mediation analysis			
	Result: Significants			
	Tresum organization			
7	(Fein et al., 2023)	European Management Journal		
	Perceptions of ethical climate	/ Elsevier		
	and organizational justice as	, 2100 (101		
	antecedents to employee			
	performance: The mediating			
	role of employees'			
	attributions of leader			
	effectiveness			
	Result: Significants			
8	(Maden-Eyiusta & Alten, 2023)	Heliyon / Cellpress		
	Expansion-oriented job			
	crafting and employee			
	performance: A self-			
	empowerment perspective			
	Result: Significants			
9	(Qalati et al., 2022)	European Management Journal		
	Employee performance under	/ Elsevier		
	transformational leadership			
	and organizational			
	citizenship behavior: A			
	mediated model			
	Result: Significants			
	<u>,                                      </u>			
10	(Alqudah et al., 2022)	European Research on		
	High-performance human	Managemaent and Business		
	resource management	Economics / European		
	practices and readiness for	Research		
	change: An integrative model			
	including affective			
	commitment, employees'			
	performance, and the			
	moderating role of hierarchy			
	culture			
	Result: Significants			

#### **RESULTS**

Researchers concluded from some of the results of the literature above, namely, employees are one of the company's most important assets as they affect the survival of the company. Organizational forms and goals are based on different visions for the benefit of the people. In carrying out his mission, he allows himself to be led and guided by people. People therefore become a strategic element in any organizational activity. Changing business environment requires companies to understand the potential of their employees competitiveness A highly productive employee makes the company more productive, which in turn improves the company's profits. Performance is basically, performance employees decide how they contributed a lot organizations that include crowds, among others output, output quality, output duration, workplace presence, cooperative behavior. Opportunities often underperform employees inconvenience at work and salary minimum, motivation, and deep frustration work. Employee performance is one starting point, measure your organization's reputation. How do everything related to it work, position, role, etc. Results within an organization are one form visible employees. Many factors that play a role affect performance.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Employee performance refers to a wide range of activities performed by employees who are directly involved in the development of the company. Any action taken to improve the operation of a company or organization is a form of achievement. The position of employees is very important in determining the success or failure of a company. Therefore, organizations should monitor whether the duties and responsibilities of each employee are being performed as expected. This performance appraisal is very powerful in determining whether a company will continue to work with good employees. Or vice versa: Terminate or dismiss employees when their performance does not meet expectations, consistent with the researchers' study (Setyawati et al., 2022); (Susanto, Sawitri, & Suroso, 2023); (Susanto, Sawitri, Ali, et al., 2023); (Pusparani et al., 2021); (Ghani et al., 2022).

Performance is very important for companies because high performance can certainly reduce absenteeism or unemployment due to laziness. With the high performance of employees and workers, the work charged or assigned to them can be completed in a shorter or faster time. When working well, the organization benefits from a low injury rate because it is still dissatisfied with its work and automatically continues to be happy when the unemployment rate is high. working in such a way that employees are less likely to move to other locations, high performance can reduce accident rates because qualified employees tend to work diligently and carefully to ensure that they work according to existing procedures, in line research with research (Na, 2021); (Rahimić et al., 2012); (Mishra, 2017); (Zen et al., 2023); (Iqbal et al., 2021); (Mengjun, 2018); (Huo & Jiang, 2023b).

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this study is to find literature that supports the variables of this academic study and provides results that may be considered research gaps or different research interests in future studies. The recommendations of this study can be used to broaden your perspective on human resources, especially in relation to the variables presented in this article.

# **FURTHER STUDY**

According to this article, qualitative research should be continued using the same variables or different variables and objects to ensure updated and valid statistical results when testing between variables.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to thank Formosa Publisher for working with the research faculty to publish the manuscript, past researchers whose papers were helpful in preparing the manuscript for this literature review, and a campus guided by research faculty who have consistently supported the careers of researchers to this day.

### **REFERENCES**

- Abdelwahed, N. A. A., Soomro, B. A., & Shah, N. (2022). Predicting employee performance through transactional leadership and entrepreneur's passion among the employees of Pakistan. *Asia Pacific Management Review*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmrv.2022.03.001
- Alfian, A., & Afrial, D. (2020). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan, Motivasi dan Disiplin Kerja terhadap Kinerja Karyawan. *Jurnal Pundi*, 3(2), 91. https://doi.org/10.31575/jp.v3i2.169
- Alkasim, M. A., & Prahara, S. A. (2019). Perceived Organizational Support dengan Employee Engagement pada Karyawan. *Psikoislamedia Jurnal Psikologi*, 4, 185–194.
- Alqudah, I. H. A., Carballo-Penela, A., & Ruzo-Sanmartín, E. (2022). High-performance human resource management practices and readiness for change: An integrative model including affective commitment, employees' performance, and the moderating role of hierarchy culture. *European Research on Management and Business Economics*, 28(1), 100177. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2021.100177

- Amaratunga, D., & Baldry, D. (2000). Assessment of facilities management performance in higher education properties. *Facilities*, *18*(June 2016), 293–301. https://doi.org/10.1108/02632770010340681
- Amin, S., & Adah, J. U. (2022). COVID-19 influence on commuters' attitude towards riding public buses for essential trips. *Cities*, 131(June), 103890. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2022.103890
- Amir, D. A., & Sallatu, M. A. (2022). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Melayani terhadap Motivasi Bawahan dalam Melayani Publik: Peran Mediasi Personaliti Agreeableness (Studi pada Organisasi Publik di Indonesia). *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, 29(1), 52–65. https://www.unisbank.ac.id/ojs;
- Assoratgoon, W., & Kantabutra, S. (2023). Toward a sustainability organizational culture model. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 400(February), 136666. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.136666
- Bird, B. (2019). Toward a theory of entrepreneurial competency. *Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence and Growth*, 21, 115–131. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1074-754020190000021011
- Bulo, A. A., & Tumbuan, W. A. (2015). the Effect of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation on Employee Performance At 21Cineplex, Manado. *Jurnal EMBA*, 3(3), 269–281.
- Cooke, F. L., Schuler, R., & Varma, A. (2020). Human resource management research and practice in Asia: Past, present and future. *Human Resource Management Review*, 30(4), 100778. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2020.100778
- Dijkstra, N. E., De Baetselier, E., Dilles, T., Van Rompaey, B., da Cunha Batalha, L. M., Filov, I., Grøndahl, V. A., Heczkova, J., Helgesen, A. K., Jordan, S., Kafková, Z., Karnjus, I., Kolovos, P., Langer, G., Lillo-Crespo, M., Malara, A., Padyšáková, H., Prosen, M., Pusztai, D., ... Sino, C. G. M. (2021). Developing a competence framework for nurses in pharmaceutical care: A Delphi study. *Nurse Education Today*, 104(April). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2021.104926
- Fahrullah, A. (2018). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Islami Terhadap Motivasi, Kinerja, Serta Kesejahteraan Islami. *Al-Uqud: Journal of Islamic Economics*, 2(2), 121. https://doi.org/10.26740/al-uqud.v2n2.p121-140
- Fein, E. C., Tziner, A., & Vasiliu, C. (2023). Perceptions of ethical climate and organizational justice as antecedents to employee performance: The mediating role of employees' attributions of leader effectiveness. *European Management Journal*, 41(1), 114–124. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emj.2021.11.003

- Fulda, E. S., Fichtenbaum, C. J., Kileel, E. M., Zanni, M. V., Aberg, J. A., Malvestutto, C., Cardoso, S. W., Berzins, B., Lira, R., Harden, R., Robbins, G., Martinez, M., Nieves, S. D., McCallum, S., Cruz, J. L., Umbleja, T., Sprenger, H., Giguel, F., Bone, F., ... Fitch, K. V. (2023). The importance of methods for site performance evaluation in REPRIEVE, a longitudinal, global, multicenter trial. *Contemporary Clinical Trials*, 124(November 2022). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cct.2022.107035
- Gaan, N., & Shin, Y. (2023). Supervisor incivility and frontline employees' performance amid the COVID-19 pandemic: A multilevel moderated mediation analysis. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 73(February), 103347. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103347
- Ghani, B., Zada, M., Memon, K. R., Ullah, R., Khattak, A., Han, H., Ariza-Montes, A., & Araya-Castillo, L. (2022). Challenges and Strategies for Employee Retention in the Hospitality Industry: A Review. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(5), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14052885
- Hartomo, N. K., & Luturlean, B. S. (2020). Pengaruh Pelatihan terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Kantor Pusat PT. Pos Indonesia (Persero Bandung). *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi (JIMEA), 4*(1), 200–207. https://journal.stiemb.ac.id/index.php/mea/article/view/264
- Hasibuan, S. M., & Bahri, S. (2018). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan, Lingkungan Kerja dan Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja. *Managgio: Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Manajemen*, 1(1), 71–80. https://doi.org/10.30596/maneggio.v1i1.2243
- Huff-Eibl, R., Voyles, J. F., & Brewer, M. M. (2011). Competency-based hiring, job description, and performance goals: The value of an integrated system. *Journal of Library Administration*, 51(7–8), 673–691. https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2011.601270
- Huo, M., & Jiang, Z. (2023a). Work life conflict and job performance: The mediating role of employee wellbeing and the moderating role of trait extraversion. *Personality and Individual Differences Journal*, 205(February).
- Huo, M., & Jiang, Z. (2023b). Work life conflict and job performance: The mediating role of employee wellbeing and the moderating role of trait extraversion. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 205(February), 112109. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2023.112109
- Iqbal, M. A., Saluy, A. B., & Hamdani, A. Y. (2021). the Effect of Work Motivation and Work Environment on Employee Performance Mediated By Job Satisfaction (At Pt Ici Paints Indonesia). *Dinasti International Journal of Education Management and Social Science*, 2(5), 842–871.

- Judge, T. A., Jackson, C. L., Shaw, J. C., Scott, B. A., & Rich, B. L. (2007). Self-efficacy and work-related performance: The integral role of individual differences. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(1), 107–127. https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.92.1.107
- Liu, X., Zheng, X., Lee, B. Y., Yu, Y., & Zhang, M. (2023). COVID-19 and employee job performance trajectories: The moderating effect of different sources of status. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 142(February). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2023.103862
- Llorens, J. J., Klingner, D. E., & Nalbandian, J. (2018). Leadership and Employee Performance. *Public Personnel Management*, *June* 2017, 201–223. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315271255-9
- Macey, W. H., & Schneider, B. (2008). The Meaning of Employee Engagement. *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*, 1(1), 3–30. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1754-9434.2007.0002.x
- Maden-Eyiusta, C., & Alten, O. (2023). Expansion-oriented job crafting and employee performance: A self-empowerment perspective. *European Management Journal*, 41(1), 79–89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emj.2021.10.012
- Mariska, D. D. (2018). Hubungan Antara Employee Engagement Dan Kepuasan Kerja Dengan Kinerja. *Insight: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Psikologi, 14*(1), 91. https://doi.org/10.32528/ins.v14i1.1161
- Mengjun, C. (2018). The effect of training on employee performance. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 7(4), 6–13. https://doi.org/10.36555/almana.v4i3.1477
- Mihardja, I. G., Djamil, M., & Saluy, A. B. (2023). The Influence of Placement and Training on Performance with Competence in Companies Members of the Indonesian Logistics & Forwarders Association (ALFI). *Journal of Accounting and Finance Management*, 3(6), 266–273.
- Mishra, P. (2017). Green human resource management: A framework for sustainable organizational development in an emerging economy. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 25(5), 762–788. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOA-11-2016-1079
- Muliawan, D. (2017). PENGARUH KETERIKATAN KARYAWAN (EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT) TERHADAP KINERJA KARYAWAN DI PT. BADJA BARU PALEMBANG. Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis Dan Terapan, 2, 69–78.

- Na, K. (2021). The effect of on-the-job training and education level of employees on innovation in emerging markets. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(1), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7010047
- Noviansyah, C. dan. (2020). Pengaruh Employee Engagement Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Pada Pt. Sinar Kencana Multi Lestari. *Kolegial*, 8(1), 29–44.
- Nurfajar, N., Marzuqi, M. S., & Rohmayati, N. (2018). Pengaruh Employee Engagement Dan Efikasi Diri Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Pt Nikomas Gemilang Divisi Pci S5 Serang Banten. *Jurnal Pengembangan Wiraswasta*, 20(1), 35. https://doi.org/10.33370/jpw.v20i1.174
- Nursam, N. (2017). Manajemen Kinerja. *Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 2(2), 167–175. https://doi.org/10.24256/kelola.v2i2.438
- Piwowar-Sulej, K., & Iqbal, Q. (2023). Leadership styles and sustainable performance: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 382(September 2022), 134600. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.134600
- Pringgabayu, D. (2021). How Motivation, Competency, and Working Environment Affect Employee Performance in Indonesian Private University. *Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies*, 04(09), 1706–1710. https://doi.org/10.47191/jefms/v4-i9-14
- Pusparani, M., Amin, S., & Ali, H. (2021). the Effect of Work Environment and Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance With Organizational Commitment As an Intervening Variable At the Department of Population Control and Family Planning Sarolangun Regency. *Dinasti International Journal of Management Science*, 3(2), 202–219. https://doi.org/10.31933/dijms.v3i2.1016
- Qalati, S. A., Zafar, Z., Fan, M., Sánchez Limón, M. L., & Khaskheli, M. B. (2022). Employee performance under transformational leadership and organizational citizenship behavior: A mediated model. *Heliyon*, 8(11). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e11374
- Ragas, S. F. P., Tantay, F. M. A., Chua, L. J. C., & Sunio, C. M. C. (2017). Green lifestyle moderates GHRM's impact on job performance. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 66(7), 857–872. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-04-2016-0076
- Rahimić, Z., Resić, E., & Kožo, A. (2012). Determining the Level of Management Competences in the Process of Employee Motivation. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 41, 535–543. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.04.066

- Riwukore, J. R., Yustini, T., & Likur, A. (2022). Employee Performance Based on Discipline, Workload, and Emotional Intelligence at the Dinas Sosial Kota Kupang. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 12(2), 1857–1870. https://enrichment.iocspublisher.org/index.php/enrichment/article/view/497
- Rosvita, V., Setyowati, E., & Fanani, Z. (2017). Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan PT Bintang Bumi Kudus. *Indonesia Jurnal Farmasi*, 2(1), 14–20.
- Ruhiyat, I., Meria, L., & Julianingsih, D. (2022). Peran Pelatihan dan Keterikatan Kerja Untuk Meningkatkan Kinerja Karyawan Pada Industri Telekomunikasi. *Technomedia Journal*, 7(1), 90–110. https://doi.org/10.33050/tmj.v7i1.1855
- Sawitri, N. N., Ermayanti, D., Farida, U., Junus, D., Baharuddin, Hasmin, Yusriadi, Rachman, E., Jumra, & Vikaliana, R. (2019). Human Resources Competency, the Use of Information Technology and Internal Accounting Control on Time Procurement of Financial Reporting. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1175(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1175/1/012263
- Setyawati, A., Pahala, Y., & Susanto, P. C. (2022). Loading And Unloading Labor Performance As A Mediation Of Variables Of Work Motivation, Work Competence And Work Behavior That Impacts Well-Being Loading And Unloading Labor. *Journal of Economics, Management, Entrepreneur, and Business*, 2(2), 146–161.
- Shen, H., & Ren, C. (2023). Reconceptualizing employee disengagement as both attitudinal and behavioral: Narratives from China. *Public Relations Review*, 49(2), 102318. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2023.102318
- Siagian, A. O., Widyastuti, T., Karsono, B., Susanto, P. C., Zulasaman, & Mussadiq, H. (2023). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan, Motivasi, Disiplin, dan Upah terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Bank BNI Syariah Indonesia. *Jurnal Jumbiwira*, 2(1), 112–132. https://doi.org/hhttps://doi.org/10.56910/jumbiwira.v2i1.565
- Siddiqui, D. A., & Sahar, N. (2019). The Impact of Training & Development and Communication on Employee Engagement A Study of Banking Sector. *Business Management and Strategy,* 10(1), 23. https://doi.org/10.5296/bms.v10i1.14592
- Sofiyan, S., Agustina, T., Siahaan, R., Simatupang, S., & Sudirman, A. (2022). Testing the Relationship between Employee Engagement and Employee Performance: The Urgency of Self Efficacy and Organizational Justice as Predictors. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2022(3), 425–440. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v7i10.11382

- Sopyan, K., & Ahman, E. (2015). Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi, Kepuasan Kerja, dan Keterikatan Karyawan (Employee Engagement) terhadap Kinerja Karyawan di Dinas Perhubungan, Komunikasi dan Informatika (Dishubkominfo) Kabupaten Sukabumi. In *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen & Bisnis* (Vol. 6).
- Stirpe, L., Profili, S., & Sammarra, A. (2022). Satisfaction with HR practices and employee performance: A moderated mediation model of engagement and health. *European Management Journal*, 40(2), 295–305. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emj.2021.06.003
- Student, M. T., Kumar, R. R., Omments, R. E. C., Prajapati, A., Blockchain, T.-A., Ml, A. I., Randive, P. S. N., Chaudhari, S., Barde, S., Devices, E., Mittal, S., Schmidt, M. W. M., Id, S. N. A., PREISER, W. F. E., OSTROFF, E., Choudhary, R., Bit-cell, M., In, S. S., Fullfillment, P., ... Fellowship, W. (2021). Achieving Resilience through Knowledge Management Practices and Risk Management Culture in Agri-food Supply Chains. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 14(1), 1–13.
- Sunyoto, D., Saksono, Y., Sedyowidodo, U., & Hendriarti, S. F. (2022). Peran Inisiatif Individu dan Percaya Diri pada Kinerja Individu dengan Keterikatan Kerja sebagai Variabel Mediasi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 4(1), 1707–1715.
- Susanto, P. C., Hidayat, W. W., Widyastuti, T., Transportasi, I., Jakarta, U. B., Keuangan, I., Asia, I., Author, C., & Candra, P. (2023). Analysis of Resilience and Competence on Employee Performance through Intervening Key Performance Indicator Variables. *Indonesian Journal of Business Analytics (IJBA)*, 3(3), 899–910. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55927/ijba.v3i3.4274
- Susanto, P. C., Parmenas, N. H., & Tannady, H. (2023). Mini Review: Work-Life Balance, Psychological Structure, Employee Resilience, and Organization Commitment to Employee Wellbeing. *International Journal of Psychology and Health Science (IJPHS)*, 1(2), 56–64. https://doi.org/10.38035/ijphs.v1i2
- Susanto, P. C., Sawitri, N. N., Ali, H., & Suroso, S. (2023). Performance Management As a Mediation of Variable of Competence and Coaching Skills That Impacts Organization Sustainability. *Formosa Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (FJMR)*, 2(4), 719–728. https://doi.org/https://10.55927/fjmr.v2i4.3792
- Susanto, P. C., Sawitri, N. N., & Suroso, S. (2023). Determinant Employee Performance and Job Satisfaction: Analysis Motivation, Path Career and Employee Engagement in Transportation and Logistics Industry. *International Journal of Business and Applied Economics (IJBAE)*, 2(2), 257–268. https://doi.org/10.55927/ijbae.v2i2.2711

- Susanto, P. C., Soehaditama, J. P., Febrian, W. D., Transportasi, I., Keuangan, I., Dan, P., Asia, I., & Nusantara, U. D. (2023). Analysis of Work-Life Balance and Resilience: For Support Employee Performance in Logistics Company. *International Journal of Integrative Sciences*, 2(5), 535–554. https://doi.org/10.55927/ijis.v2i5.4186
- van Triest, S., Kloosterman, H., & Groen, B. A. C. (2023). Under which circumstances are enabling control and control extensiveness related to employee performance? *Management Accounting Research*, 59(July 2021), 100831. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mar.2023.100831
- Wau, J., & Purwanto, P. (2021). The Effect of Career Development, Work Motivation, and Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 7(2), 262–271. https://doi.org/10.17358/jabm.7.2.262
- Yagil, D., Medler-Liraz, H., & Bichachi, R. (2023). Mindfulness and self-efficacy enhance employee performance by reducing stress. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 207(February), 112150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2023.112150
- Yocum, S., & Lawson, K. (2019). Health Coaching Case Report: Optimizing Employee Health and Wellbeing in Organizations. *Journal of Values-Based Leadership*, 12(2). https://doi.org/10.22543/0733.122.1266
- Yusuf, M. (2021). The Effects of the Intrinsic Motivation and Extrinsic Motivation on Employee Performance with Job Satisfaction as an Intervening Variable at PT. Alwi Assegaf Palembang. *Mbia*, 20(1), 18–31. https://doi.org/10.33557/mbia.v20i1.1221
- Zen, A., Bhayangkara, U., & Raya, J. (2023). *Organization Sustainability and Employee Performance in a Literature Review*. 2(3), 573–584.