



## TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A LITERATURE STUDY ON STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES, AND THEIR IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Rahel Farhanah Azzahra <sup>1\*</sup>, Nurul Indah Saraswati <sup>2</sup>, Nensy Anggreini Br Ginting <sup>3</sup>, Tampan Hawari Amru <sup>4</sup>, Feni Khairifa <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Corresponding author: [rahelfarhanaazzahra@gmail.com](mailto:rahelfarhanaazzahra@gmail.com)

### Article Info

#### How to cite:

Azzahra, F. R., Saraswati, I. N., Ginting, A. N., Amru, H. T., Khairifa, F. (2025). TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A LITERATURE STUDY ON STRATEGIES, CHALLENGES, AND THEIR IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS. OPINI: Journal of Communication and Social Science, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 101-114, 2025.

### ABSTRACT

*This study examines the effectiveness of digital literacy training in preventing cyberbullying and fostering virtual harmonization among students of Jabal Noor Integrated Islamic Junior High School. Using a quantitative pretest-posttest one-group design, the research involved 33 students from grades VII-IX who participated in a digital literacy training program. Data were collected through validated questionnaires measuring awareness of cyberbullying prevention and skills in maintaining ethical communication in virtual spaces. The results showed a significant increase in the average score from 64.33 (pretest) to 73.82 (posttest), with a mean difference of 9.49 points. A paired sample t-test yielded  $t = 20.06$ ,  $p < 0.001$ , indicating a highly significant effect. The findings demonstrate that digital literacy training not only enhances students' understanding of online ethics but also reduces the tendency to engage in cyberbullying while promoting inclusive and harmonious digital interactions.*

**Keywords:** Digital literacy, cyberbullying, virtual harmonization, ethical communication, secondary education.



*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) over the past two decades has become a transformational force that fundamentally reshapes socioeconomic and organizational structures. Advances in digital technology do not merely affect how individuals interact, but also revolutionize organizational structures, work systems, and management patterns across various sectors, including modern

organizations. In this context, digital transformation is no longer an option, but a strategic necessity for ensuring organizational sustainability and competitiveness amid increasingly complex global dynamics. Even in the world of digital marketing, it is stated that one of the most effective digital marketing communication strategies involves the use of AI and machine learning to deliver personalized content according to consumer preferences (Khairifa, 2024). This further reinforces the notion that the transformation of organizational communication in the digital era is inevitable (Purba et al., 2025).

The integration of digital technology into managerial systems enables organizations to enhance operational efficiency, accelerate business processes, and expand service reach to customers and stakeholders. This transformation is not merely a technological process, but a managerial and cultural shift that requires a new mindset, visionary leadership, and adaptive communication within the organizational environment (Norliani et al., 2024).

The implementation of information technology (IT) in organizational management has a significant impact on how organizations work, communicate, and make decisions. IT plays a role in integrating various business activities through data-driven systems and automation, thereby increasing work efficiency, information accuracy, and the speed of decision-making. Today, IT has become a strategic factor for improving organizational performance because it reduces operational costs and administrative errors, while encouraging data-driven decision-making (Norliani et al., 2024; Kurniawati et al., 2025). Process automation through digital systems such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and artificial intelligence has replaced a large portion of manual tasks, enabling more effective inventory and supply chain management and allowing managers to respond more quickly to market fluctuations. Thus, information technology not only improves structural efficiency but also strengthens an organization's capacity to adapt to changes in the global business environment.

Beyond operational efficiency, the implementation of IT also strengthens collaboration and communication within organizations. Digital technology expands the workspace into a more flexible and interconnected environment across locations and time zones through virtual networks. Platforms such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Slack enable effective coordination even when team members are geographically

dispersed. The utilization of digital media improves the effectiveness of internal communication by accelerating the dissemination of information, strengthening member engagement, and supporting participation in decision-making (Sasmita et al., 2025). Nevertheless, digitalization of communication also presents new challenges, such as miscommunication due to limited nonverbal cues and unequal internet access among organizational members. These conditions may reduce the depth of social interaction and undermine organizational cultural values. Therefore, a balance between digital and face-to-face communication remains necessary to ensure work effectiveness and maintain social cohesion within organizations (Dalimunthe, 2022; Dalimunte et al., 2020).

The transformation of communication within organizations brings many advantages. The use of digital technology enables organizations to respond quickly and accurately to dynamic environments and disseminate information more optimally. Additionally, digital technological advancements encourage organizations to continuously generate innovation through borderless collaboration. However, digital transformation also creates new dynamics that require adjustments in information management and the quality of interaction among organizational members (Puspitasari & Aslan, 2024).

Although digital transformation offers many strategic benefits, it is not an easy process. Various challenges emerge from technical, financial, and cultural aspects within organizations. Budget constraints may hinder the procurement of digital infrastructure, while the unpreparedness of human resources often becomes the main obstacle in adopting new technologies. Resistance to change especially in digital-based work systems remains prevalent due to fears of job displacement or low digital literacy among employees (Norliani et al., 2024). These challenges highlight that human resource readiness is a crucial determinant of digital transformation success. Organizations must invest in continuous training, digital competency development, and building a work culture that is adaptive to innovation (Sasmita et al., 2025). By strengthening digital capacity, organizations can create an innovative, flexible, and cross-functional collaborative work environment.

In addition to internal challenges, digitalization also brings external risks related to data security and the ethics of technology use. Heavy dependence on digital systems

increases vulnerability to cyberattacks, information leaks, and the misuse of personal data. The importance of social and moral dimensions in the application of digital technology has been emphasized (Karyati & Suwandi, 2025). The study by Karyati and Suwandi (2025) demonstrates that the misuse of digital media in the fictional organization "Sunda Empire" resulted in disinformation and social anxiety, illustrating the negative effects of low digital literacy in society. Therefore, beyond focusing on efficiency and performance, organizations must reinforce ethical digital communication, establish transparent information governance, and collaborate with multiple stakeholders to enhance digital awareness widely.

In conclusion, digital transformation has broad and multidimensional impacts on organizational management and communication. Internally, digitalization promotes efficiency, collaboration, and an innovation-driven work culture. Externally, it transforms organizational interactions with the public and demands greater ethical responsibility in technology use. However, the existing literature still reveals gaps in integrative understanding regarding the relationship among information technology implementation, organizational communication dynamics, and the social implications that arise (Dalimunthe et al., 2023). Therefore, this study aims to systematically review literature related to digital transformation, focusing on its impact on organizational management and communication, as well as its accompanying social consequences. This review is expected to contribute theoretically and practically to the development of a digital transformation model that is adaptive, ethical, and sustainable in the era of technological disruption.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODE

The method used in this study is the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. This method was carried out by identifying, examining, evaluating, and interpreting all available studies. Through this method, the researcher systematically reviewed and identified journal articles in a sequence that follows predetermined procedural steps (Triandini et al., 2019).

Based on its stages, the literature review begins with formulating clear and specific research questions that will be answered through the literature analysis. These research questions serve as a guideline in selecting relevant and significant

literature sources. To complete this research, the researcher collected a large number of journal articles from Google Scholar, ResearchGate, SINTA, and DOAJ in order to obtain valid and well-structured results (Afsari et al., 2021).

The next step involved assessing the quality and relevance of each literature source collected. From this evaluation process, only sources considered to be the most relevant and highly credible were selected for inclusion in the literature review. Subsequently, data from the selected sources were analyzed in depth to identify key findings, patterns, and trends related to the research topic. Throughout the process of analysis, the researcher recorded key information such as research methods used, major findings, and conclusions drawn from each study reviewed (Norliani et al., 2024).

This information was then synthesized and systematically organized in the final manuscript to present a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Finally, the researcher compiled the literature review into an article or research report, which includes an introduction that explains the research context, a comprehensive literature review, and a conclusion describing key findings and their implications for future research or organizational practice. This library research method provides a significant contribution by expanding knowledge on the selected topic and offering a foundation for further research in the field (Norliani et al., 2024).

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** Literature Study

Researcher Name	Research Title	Research result
Hernita, L. P. C., & Agussalim. (2024).	Literature Review: The Role of Digital Technology in Business: The Disruptive Impact of IT on Companies	This research shows the importance of digital technology in shaping the future of business and IT disruption in companies.
Norliani, Sari, M. N., Sigid, M., Safarudin, Jaya, R., and Baharuddin, & Nugraha, A. R. (2024).	Digital Transformation and Its Impact on Organizations: A Review	This research shows that digital transformation has a significant impact on operational efficiency,

	of Information Technology Implementation.	productivity, organizational structure, and work culture within the organization. However, digital transformation also has many challenges such as budget constraints and lack of digital skills.
Sasmita, F. A., Hafida, R. N., Zhafira, A., & Syahbana. (2025).	Analysis of the Role of Digital Media in Increasing the Effectiveness of Organizational Communication of the Muhammadiyah Student Association Amidst the Challenges of Digital Disruption.	This research shows that the digitalization of communication in the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM) brings major changes in the way the organization interacts, bringing significant changes to the effectiveness of information delivery and coordination within the organization.
Puspitasari, N. D., & Aslan. (2024).	Organizational Communication Transformation Through Digital Technology: A Recent Literature Review	This research shows that transforming organizational communications through digital technology offers a number of significant benefits, including greater efficiency, easier collaboration, and advanced analytical capabilities. However, this transformation also comes with several challenges that need to be addressed..
Karyati, S., & Suwandi. (2025).	Analysis of Organizational Communication in the Digital Era and Its Impact on Society	This research shows that organizational communication in the digital era has great power in shaping public

		perception, both positively and negatively.
Gigliotti, R. A., & Alvarez-Robinson, S. (2025).	<i>The Role of Leadership Communication in Building Crisis Readiness and Resilient Leadership in Times of Disruption: An Exploratory Study</i>	This research demonstrates that leadership communication is a key element in shaping organizational preparedness and resilience during times of disruption. It also emphasizes that modern crises require leaders to combine aspects of authenticity, strategy, and performativity in their communications. Thus, the role of communication in leadership is increasingly important to examine in studies of organizational and workplace communication.
Wuersch, L., Neher, A., Maley, J. F., & Peter, M. K. (2024).	<i>Using a Digital Internal Communication Strategy for Digital Capability Development</i>	This research shows that digital internal communication (DIC) strategy has a strategic role in developing an organization's digital capabilities.
Mazzei, A., Ravazzani, S., Fisichella, C., Butera, A., & Quarantino, L. (2022).	<i>Internal crisis communication strategies: Contingency factors determining an accommodative approach</i>	This research shows that in crisis situations or when organizations face the pressures of digital change, leaders who are able to create narratives and speeches that instill the values of resilience and preparedness will strengthen the

		organization's orientation towards a fast and adaptive response.
Supriadi, I., Maghfiroh, R. U., & Abadi, R. (2024).	<i>Digital Revolution in Supply Chain Finance: Overcoming Digital Revolution in Supply Chain Finance: Overcoming Challenges and Building Innovative Strategies</i>	This research shows that development and innovation strategies, including HR training and collaboration with external parties, are key to optimizing the implementation of digital technology.
Nurrosyidah, A. (2021).	Communication Strategy in Managing Change in a Company's Digital Transformation	This research shows that there are three main stages that can be implemented in managing change, namely the education, transformation and evaluation stages.
Aranda, K., & Suryanti, F. I. (2025).	Literature Review: The Role of Internal Communication Elements and Digital Technology in Improving Employee Job Satisfaction	This research shows that the use of digital technology in internal communications, which has become increasingly relevant during the Covid-19 pandemic, has also proven effective in maintaining engagement and job satisfaction. The transition to a remote work model has encouraged organizations to adopt digital-based communication tools, enabling faster information flow, more efficient responses, and strengthening employee engagement despite physical distance.

---

Ali, Z., & Santoso, H. (2025).	Optimizing Digital Media to Strengthen Communication Internal HCGA Department, PT Pelita Air Service (PAS), Jakarta	The findings of this study confirm that digital media not only functions as a tool for conveying information, but also as a strategic instrument in strengthening organizational culture, increasing the efficiency of business processes, and accelerating the company's digital transformation.
Khairifa, F. (2024).	The Future Of Digital Marketing Communication : Strategies	Social media-based marketing and user-generated content have proven more effective than conventional advertising methods. However, challenges such as data privacy, digital fatigue, and algorithmic filtering remain major concerns for the digital marketing industry.

---

Digital transformation has produced numerous impacts, both negative and positive, with the most significant effect being on operational efficiency and organizational productivity through various mechanisms. The first is the digitalization and automation of organizational operational stages, which simplify previously manual processes (Supriadi et al., 2024; Ritonga et al., 2024). This can reduce human error, eliminate routine tasks, and accelerate operational cycle time. For example, through a digital supply chain management system, organizations can automate procurement processes and reduce the turnaround time from ordering to delivery (Hernita & Agussalim, 2024; Ritonga et al., 2024).

The COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 accelerated the transition of organizations toward remote working models, driving the use of digital technologies in both internal and external communication. Effective communication through digital tools such as

video conferencing, instant messaging applications, and cloud-based collaboration platforms became crucial in maintaining smooth operations and employee connectivity amid physical restrictions. In addition, digital platforms enable faster information flow and help reduce uncertainty that typically emerges during highly challenging situations. Employees working from home, for instance, require higher levels of engagement with colleagues and management (Aranda & Suryanti, 2025; Ritonga et al., 2023).

Findings from the literature reveal three main dimensions in digital organizational communication. First, the integration of digital communication tools increases efficiency yet also introduces challenges such as information overload and the loss of informal social interactions. Second, leadership communication has evolved toward a more empathetic and participatory model, in which emotional intelligence becomes essential for managing virtual teams (Gigliotti & Alvarez-Robinson, 2025). Third, employee engagement highly depends on the organization's ability to create psychological safety in the virtual workplace (Harianto et al., 2023; Ohorella et al., 2024).

An effective digital engagement strategy must balance technological connectivity with human empathy (Wuersch et al., 2024). Although digitalization provides many advantages, digital communication gaps still persist in developing countries, including Indonesia (Mazzei et al., 2022). Therefore, the success of digital communication is not solely determined by technological sophistication but also by an inclusive and adaptive organizational culture. To address existing challenges, organizations must maximize the benefits of digitalization and strengthen digital literacy to ensure that development and innovation strategies are implemented effectively (Supriadi et al., 2024).

Organizations adopt digital communication technologies (e.g., email, video conferences, and collaboration platforms) to increase efficiency and collaboration. For instance, the study "Transformasi Komunikasi Organisasi Melalui Teknologi Digital" found that digital technology enhances efficiency, collaboration, and data-driven decision-making (Puspitasari & Aslan, 2024).

In facing digitalization challenges, strategic internal communication becomes a key pillar in managing organizational change (change management). The emergence of innovation inevitably produces changes within the social system. These changes occur not only in work procedures but also in strategic, structural, and cultural dimensions (Nurrosyidah, 2021).

Furthermore, organizations and leaders must confront risks such as information overload and the decline of face-to-face interaction quality due to frequent reliance on digital or remote communication (Puspitasari & Aslan, 2024). Human resource readiness, organizational culture, and infrastructure are major barriers to the implementation of digital communication transformation. Cybersecurity and data protection have also become increasingly critical due to digital communication adoption (Aranda & Suryanti, 2025).

Digital transformation additionally affects organizational effectiveness. The proper adoption of digital communication can increase the speed of information dissemination, employee engagement, cross-team collaboration, and work flexibility, ultimately supporting organizational effectiveness. For example, a study conducted in an airline company showed that optimizing digital media in internal communication increased employee engagement (Ali & Santoso, 2025). However, if challenges remain unaddressed such as rigid organizational culture or inadequate human resource capabilities digital transformation can fail or even disrupt effectiveness by causing silos, miscommunication, or resistance to change.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Organizational communication transformation in the digital era is a multidimensional phenomenon that brings fundamental changes to how organizations operate, interact, and adapt. Digital communication not only enhances operational efficiency and productivity, but also reshapes interpersonal relationships within the organization, expands opportunities for collaboration across time and space, and accelerates data-driven decision-making processes. Through the integration of various technologies such as collaborative platforms, digital management systems, and online

communication tools, organizations are able to strengthen coordination, accelerate information flow, and create work environments that are more transparent and responsive to change.

Nevertheless, digital transformation presents substantial structural, cultural, and ethical challenges. Structurally, limited digital infrastructure and unequal access to technology can hinder equitable and effective communication across all organizational levels. Culturally, resistance to change and low levels of digital literacy among employees often obstruct the adaptation process to technology-based work systems. Moreover, ethical and information security issues are becoming increasingly critical due to the growing reliance on digital systems that are vulnerable to data breaches and information misuse. Therefore, human resource readiness and organizational culture are key factors in ensuring the success of communication transformation in the digital era.

Organizational leaders hold a strategic role in directing and managing this change. Empathetic, participatory, and human-values-based leadership communication is essential to maintain employee engagement, build trust, and foster a resilient work environment amid uncertainty. Leaders are required not only to possess technical capability in utilizing digital technologies, but also social sensitivity to understand the psychological and emotional dynamics of organizational members.

Furthermore, the success of digital communication transformation depends on the extent to which organizations can balance technological efficiency with meaningful social interaction. While technology facilitates coordination and accelerates information dissemination, face-to-face communication remains crucial for building emotional closeness and social cohesion in the workplace. Thus, a hybrid communication model that combines digital technology with direct interaction can serve as an ideal solution to maintain equilibrium between productivity and human relationships.

Overall, the findings of the literature study indicate that organizational communication transformation in the digital era positively impacts organizational effectiveness and competitiveness, provided that it is supported by appropriate strategies, strengthened digital competencies, and ethical and inclusive communication governance. By fostering a culture of openness to innovation,

enhancing digital literacy, and upholding communication ethics, organizations can achieve sustainable and adaptive transformation amid ongoing technological disruption.

## References

Afsari, S., Safitri, I., Harahap, S. K., & Munthe, L. S. (2021). Systematic Literature Review: Efektivitas Pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik Pada Pembelajaran Matematika Systematic Literature Review: The Effectiveness Of Realistic. 1(3), 189–197.

Ali, Z., & Santoso, H. (2025). Optimalisasi Media Digital dalam Memperkuat Komunikasi Internal Departemen HCGA PT Pelita Air Service ( PAS ), Jakarta. Jurnal Cendikiawan Ilmiah, 4(4), 2099–2112.

Aranda, K., & Suryanti, F. I. (2025). Studi Literatur : Peran Elemen Komunikasi Internal dan Teknologi Digital dalam Meningkatkan Kepuasan Kerja Karyawan. 4(2), 306–317.

Dalimunthe, M.A. (2022). Keterampilan Komunikasi Antarbudaya Mahasiswa Malaysia di Kota Medan. Langgas: Jurnal Studi Pembangunan 1 (2), 82-89

Dalimunthe, M.A., Ohorella, N.R, & Nasution, N.F. (2023). The Development of Urban Farming: Systematics Literature Review. Journal of Peasants' Rights 2 (2), 11-16

Dalimunthe, M.A., Irawanto, B. & Budiawan. (2020). Representation of Papuan identity in the reporting of local newspapers in Yogyakarta. International Journal of Social Science Research 2 (3), 34-44.

Gigliotti, R. A., & Alvarez-Robinson, S. (2025). The Role of Leadership Communication in Building Crisis Readiness and Resilient Leadership in Times of Disruption : An Exploratory Study. Behavioral Sciences, 15, 1–20. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/bs15091260>

Harianto, F., Ohorella, N. R., & Dalimunthe, M. A. (2023). Kompetensi Komunikasi Guest Service Agent Dalam Mendorong Kepuasan Tamu Mh Hotel Ipoh Malaysia. KomunikA, 19(02), 30-35.

Hernita, L. P. C., & Agussalim. (2024). Tinjauan Literatur Peran Teknologi Digital Dalam Bisnis\_ Dampak Disruptif TI Pada Perusahaan (pp. 157–164). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59581/jmki-widyakarya.v2i2.2997>

Karyati, S., & Suwandi. (2025). Analisis Komunikasi Organisasi di Era Digital dan Dampaknya Terhadap Masyarakat. Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Pendidikan, 02(02), 651–653.

Khairifa, F. (2024). The Future Of Digital Marketing Communication : Strategies. OPINI: Jurnal of Communication and Social Science, 01(03), 1–9.

Kurniawati, D., Dalimunthe, M. A., Kholil, S., Ritonga, A. R., & Pratama, T. A. (2025). Reduction of microplastics through waste management: Evaluation of water quality and health risks in the communication policy of the ministry of environment and forestry. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 1445, No. 1, p. 012043). IOP Publishing.

Mazzei, A., Ravazzani, S., Fisichella, C., Butera, A., & Quarantino, L. (2022). Internal crisis communication strategies: Contingency factors determining an accommodative approach. Elsevier Science Direct, 48(4).

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2022.102212>

Norliani, Sari, M. N., Sigid, M., Safarudin, Jaya, R., Baharuddin, & Nugraha, A. R. (2024). Transformasi Digital dan Dmapaknya Pada Organisasi: Tinjauan Terhadap Implementasi Teknologi Informatika. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran*, 7(3), 10779–10787.  
<https://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jrpp/article/download/31987/21465/105270>

Nurrosyidah, A. (2021). Strategi Komunikasi Dalam Mengelola Perubahan Pada Transformasi Digital Perusahaan. 11(2), 96–104.  
<https://doi.org/10.9744/scriptura.11.2.96-104>

Ohorella, N. R., Fauziah, D., & Dalimunthe, M. A. (2024). Brand Awareness Communication Strategy in Setujuan Coffee Marketing on Instagram Social Media. *KomunikA*, 20(02), 46-57.

Purba, A. M., Dirbawanto, N. D., & Dalimunthe, M. A. (2025). Urban digitalization through clean energy: policies and communication of Medan City government towards "Medan Smart City". In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1445, No. 1, p. 012067). IOP Publishing.

Puspitasari, N. D., & Aslan. (2024). Transformasi Komunikasi Organisasi Melalui Teknologi Digital : Studi Literatur Terbaru. 2(12), 934–943.

Ritonga, A. R., Thamrin, M. H., Siahaan, H., Dalimunthe, M., & Nur'aini, N. (2024). Promotion of ecotourism and communication policy in increasing tourists in Indonesia. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(8), 4764.

Ritonga, A. R., Veronica, A., Ginting, L. D. C. U., Dalimunthe, M. A., & Nasution, L. H. (2024). Library promotion in the development of the Universitas Sumatera Utara towards a world-class university. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(6), 4149.

Ritonga, A., Dalimunthe, M., Veronica, A., Ginting, L. (2023). The Effectiveness of Social Media As A Promotional Medium Of The University Of Sumatera Utara (USU) Library. *Talenta Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social, and Arts (LWSA)* 6 (3), 16-20.

Sasmita, F. A., Hafida, R. N., Zhafira, A., & Syahbana. (2025). Analisis Peran Media Digital dalam Meningkatkan Efektivitas Komunikasi Organisasi Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah di Tengah Tantangan Disrupsi Digital. 4(2), 175–183.  
<https://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jrpp/article/download/31987/21465/105270>

Supriadi, I., Maghfiroh, R. U., & Abadi, R. (2024). Digital Revolution In Supply Chain Finance : Overcoming Challenges And Building Innovative Strategies. *Klabat Accounting Review*, 5(1), 47–62. <https://doi.org/10.60090/kar.v5i1.1059.47-62>

Triandini, E., Jayanatha, S., Indrawan, A., Putra, G. W., & Iswara, B. (2019). Metode Systematic Literature Review untuk Identifikasi Platform dan Metode Pengembangan Sistem Informasi di Indonesia. 1(2).

Wuersch, L., Neher, A., Maley, J. F., & Peter, M. K. (2024). Using a Digital Internal Communication Strategy for Digital Capability Development. *International Journal of Strategic Communication*, 18(3), 167–188.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1553118X.2024.2330405>.