

THE GREAT RETENTION: CULTIVATING A CULTURE WHERE PEOPLE STAY

Fini Fisielia^{1*}, Ramon Zamora², Lukmanul Hakim³

¹Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Indonesia

²Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Indonesia

³Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Indonesia

E-mail: fisieliacantik@gmail.com^{1*}, ramon@fekon.unrika.ac.id², lukmann14@gmail.com³

Received : 01 October 2025
Revised : 10 October 2025
Accepted : 15 November 2025

Published : 03 December 2025
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v5i6.4605>
Publish Link : <https://radjapublika.com/index.php/MORFAI/article/view/4605>

Abstract

In many organizations, employee recognition remains a generic, infrequent practice, failing to impact morale or retention meaningfully. This creates a culture where employees feel undervalued, leading to disengagement and turnover. This paper examines the framework of "Authentic Recognition & Appreciation," arguing that a strategic shift from transactional awards to a personalized, human-centric approach is critical for making employees feel genuinely seen and valued. The analysis contrasts the characteristics of generic recognition programs with those of an authentic strategy, evaluating them across key dimensions: frequency, specificity, personalization, perceived sincerity, and emotional impact. Findings demonstrate that authentic recognition—characterized by timely, specific praise tailored to individual preferences—significantly outperforms generic models. It directly fulfills the human need for validation, resulting in heightened morale, reinforced positive behaviors, and a stronger emotional connection to the organization. Authentic recognition is a low-cost, high-impact cultural imperative. By consistently communicating "You matter here," organizations can transform recognition from a perfunctory task into a powerful driver of employee engagement, loyalty, and sustainable performance.

Keywords: *Authentic Recognition Employee Engagement Personalized Appreciation Organizational Culture Employee Morale*

INTRODUCTION

The "Great Resignation" of recent years was more than a temporary economic anomaly; it was a seismic shift in the employer-employee contract. As record numbers of employees voluntarily left their jobs, organizations faced a stark reality, grappling with the immense costs of constant recruitment, the loss of invaluable institutional knowledge, and the disruption of team cohesion (Leonelli et al., 2025). This mass exodus was not merely a pursuit of higher pay elsewhere, but a collective, global reassessment of what individuals seek from their professional lives. It revealed a deep-seated discontent that had been simmering beneath the surface of the traditional workplace, challenging long-held assumptions about management, productivity, and purpose (Serenko, 2023). Beneath the surface-level statistics of turnover rates and open headcount lies the true crisis: a widespread failure of organizational culture. The Great Resignation was not the problem itself, but a powerful symptom of a deeper ailment (Balcioglu & Artar, 2023a). It was the culmination of years of employee burnout, a lack of meaningful connection to company mission, feelings of being undervalued, and a desire for greater autonomy and flexibility. Employees did not just leave jobs; they left managers who failed to lead, cultures that failed to inspire, and structures that failed to support their growth and well-being (Balcioglu & Artar, 2023a).

In the wake of this upheaval, a new paradigm is emerging. The reactive scramble to fill vacancies is giving way to a more strategic, proactive imperative: the era of "Great Retention." This is not about stemming the tide of departures with counter offers or superficial perks but about addressing the root causes of disengagement (Liu, 2023). The focus has permanently shifted from why people are leaving to why they would choose to stay, demanding a fundamental re-evaluation of how companies build and sustain their most valuable asset—their people (Varavallo et al., 2023). Many organizations continue to operate with an outdated retention playbook, relying on transactional solutions like signing bonuses, salary adjustments, and office amenities to keep employees from walking out the door. This approach mistakenly treats retention as a series of isolated transactions rather than a strategic, cultural outcome (Estiana et al., 2025). It addresses the symptoms of discontent but ignores the underlying disease, leading to a costly and endless cycle of hiring and turnover that drains resources and morale (Silverman & Search, 2022).

The central problem, therefore, is that most companies are trying to solve retention without first building a culture that inherently fosters it. A ping-pong table does not compensate for a toxic manager; a one-time bonus cannot make up for a dead-end career path (Kuzior et al., 2022). True loyalty cannot be bought; it must be earned. Without a foundational culture of trust, purpose, and belonging, any retention effort is merely a temporary stopgap, leaving the organization vulnerable to the next wave of discontent and departure (Formica & Sfodera, 2022). The objective of this article is to move beyond diagnosing the problem and provide a clear, actionable framework for cultivating a retention-first culture. It will outline the core pillars—such as psychological safety, meaningful growth, compassionate leadership, and authentic recognition—that organizations must build to create an environment where people feel so valued, supported, and connected to a shared purpose that they choose to stay and invest their talents for the long term.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Lack of Purpose & Impact

When employees cannot connect their daily tasks to a larger, meaningful objective, their work risks becoming a series of hollow, transactional activities. They may complete their assignments with competence, but without a sense of why it matters, engagement wanes. This disconnect occurs when leadership fails to communicate the company's mission in a way that resonates with individual roles, or when the work itself feels siloed and abstracted from the outcome (Batiste, 2024). An employee who sees their labor as merely pushing a widget from point A to point B, without understanding how that widget improves a customer's life or advances a collective goal, is left with a profound sense of futility that a paycheck alone cannot cure (Kruse & MDiv, 2023). The consequence of this purpose deficit is more than just quiet discontent; it is a direct erosion of motivation and loyalty. Work becomes a resource-drain to be endured, not a contribution to be proud of. This lack of impact is especially demoralizing for high-potential employees who seek to make a difference (Weinstein & Hirsch, 2023). They are not motivated by the mere existence of a company's profit margin, but by their tangible role in creating value. When that link is broken, they see no compelling reason to invest in their creativity and passion, making them highly susceptible to opportunities elsewhere that promise a chance to contribute to something that truly matters (Batiste, 2024).

Poor Leadership & Management

The adage "people don't leave companies, they leave managers" remains a fundamental truth in workplace dynamics. A poor manager acts as a toxicity multiplier, single-handedly dismantling team morale and psychological safety. Common manifestations of this "boss problem" include micromanagement, which signals a deep lack of trust and stifles autonomy; a lack of support, which leaves employees feeling abandoned to navigate challenges alone; and poor communication, which creates confusion, anxiety, and misalignment (Liu-Lastres et al., 2023). This type of leadership focuses on controlling tasks rather than empowering people, treating employees as resources to be managed, not as talents to be developed (Lambert, 2023).

The impact of such leadership is a corrosive work environment where fear replaces initiative and silence replaces collaboration. Employees working under a toxic manager are in a constant state of stress, focused more on avoiding blame than on achieving excellence (Marks, 2023). This erodes their confidence, stifles innovation, and creates a culture of learned helplessness. Since the direct manager is the most tangible representative of "the company" for most employees, a bad relationship with them becomes synonymous with a bad relationship with the organization itself. No number of corporate-level perks or culture initiatives can compensate for the daily distress caused by a disrespectful or incompetent immediate supervisor (Weinstein & Hirsch, 2023).

Stagnation & Dead-End Roles

For ambitious and growth-oriented employees, the absence of a clear, attainable career path is a primary source of frustration and disengagement. Stagnation sets in when the learning curve flattens, when challenges become routine, and when the future appears to hold only more of the same (Henke, 2023). This feeling is compounded when organizations provide no visibility into potential career trajectories, offer no feedback on how to advance, or lack structured development programs. Employees are left feeling trapped in a dead-end role, with their professional growth and marketability stagnating through no fault of their own (Galiano-Coronil & Blanco-Moreno, 2024). This sense of professional plateau is a powerful push factor. Talented individuals inherently seek to learn, master new skills, and expand their responsibilities. When an organization cannot or will not provide these opportunities, it implicitly tells the employee that their potential is not valued (Hirsch, 2021). The fear of their skills becoming obsolete or their resume falling behind their peers creates significant anxiety. Consequently, they are compelled to seek growth externally, viewing a new job not just as a change of scenery, but as a necessary step for their own career survival and progression, making retention nearly impossible (Robertson, 2021).

Toxic Work Environment

A toxic work environment is characterized by chronic dysfunction that permeates the daily experience of employees, going beyond a single bad manager or a difficult project. It is an ecosystem of burnout, where unsustainable workloads and constant pressure are the norm, blurring the lines between work and life until employees have no time to recharge (Hirsch, 2021). This is often accompanied by dysfunctional team dynamics—such as gossip, cliques, and a lack of collaboration—and a pervasive undercurrent of disrespect where individuals are not treated with basic dignity and consideration (Marks, 2023). The human cost of such an environment is immense, leading to chronic stress, anxiety, and physical health issues for employees. It becomes a psychological battle to log in each day, as energy is drained by navigating interpersonal landmines and managing overwhelming demands (Weinstein & Hirsch, 2023). In this setting, psychological safety is nonexistent; employees are afraid to speak up, take risks, or show vulnerability. This culture not only drives good people out but also actively repels new talent, as the company's reputation for being a difficult place to work spreads. Ultimately, a toxic environment ensures that the only people who stay are those who tolerate or contribute to dysfunction, creating a downward spiral that is incredibly difficult to reverse (Batiste, 2024).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this analysis was based on a comparative framework designed to deconstruct and evaluate the core components of employee recognition programs. This involved systematic identification and definition of key variables that differentiate recognition strategies, including frequency, specificity, mode of delivery, perceived sincerity, and ultimate impact on the employee. The established model of "Generic Recognition"—characterized by infrequent, vague, and one-size-fits-all awards—was constructed as a baseline against which the principles of "Authentic Recognition" were contrasted. This structured framework allowed for a clear, side-by-side comparison of how each approach operates across these critical dimensions. To populate this framework, the analysis synthesized concepts from organizational psychology and human resource management best practices. The characteristics of authentic recognition were derived from established principles of effective feedback and motivation, which emphasize the importance of timeliness, behavioral specificity, and personalization. The impact of each recognition type was then evaluated against known drivers of employee engagement, such as the fulfillment of psychological needs for validation and a sense of belonging. This qualitative synthesis provided the evidentiary basis for assessing how each variable within the framework influences employee morale and organizational connection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Pillar 1: Foundational Trust & Psychological Safety**

Psychological safety is the bedrock upon which a thriving culture is built; it is the shared belief that one can speak up with ideas, questions, concerns, or mistakes without fear of punishment or humiliation. This environment is cultivated when leaders model vulnerability by openly admitting their own errors and gaps in knowledge, thereby giving employees permission to be human (Kuzior et al., 2022). It shifts the team's mindset from one of "covering your tracks" to one of "collective problem-solving," where a failed experiment is treated as a learning opportunity, not a punishable offense. Without this foundation, innovation is stifled, as employees will not risk proposing novel solutions, and critical issues will remain hidden until they become full-blown crises (Varavallo et al., 2023).

The impact of this trust is a team that operates with candor and agility. In a psychologically safe environment, meetings are vibrant with debate because diverse perspectives are not just tolerated but actively sought out. Employees feel a greater sense of ownership and accountability because they are genuine participants in the process, not just order-takers (Balcioglu & Artar, 2023). This profound sense of belonging and security directly counters the anxiety and silence bred by toxic cultures. When people feel safe to be their whole selves at work, their cognitive energy is freed from self-protection and redirected toward collaboration and contribution, making the organization more resilient and the workplace one where people feel anchored (Jandaly & Khojah, 2024).

Table 1. Fostering a Culture Where People Feel Safe to Speak Up

Aspect	Description	Key Leadership Actions
Core Concept	The shared belief that team members can speak up with ideas, questions, concerns, or mistakes without fear of punishment or humiliation. It is the bedrock of a thriving culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model Vulnerability: Admit your own errors and knowledge gaps. • Reframe Failure: Treat failed experiments as learning opportunities, not punishable offenses. • Invite Input: Actively ask for questions and dissenting opinions.
Impact & Outcomes	<p>A Team that Operates with Candor & Agility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant, debate-filled meetings. • Increased ownership and accountability. • A profound sense of belonging and security. • Cognitive energy is redirected from self-protection to collaboration. • A more resilient and innovative organization. 	<p>What to Avoid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punishing or shaming for mistakes. • Promoting a "cover your tracks" mentality. • Dismissing or ignoring concerns.

The provided table as shown in Table 1 effectively distills a complex cultural concept into an actionable framework for leadership. It establishes psychological safety not as a soft skill, but as the essential "bedrock" for a thriving organization, defining it precisely as an environment where employees can voice ideas or concerns without fear (Latifat Omolara Ayanponle et al., 2023). The chart then provides clear, practical guidance for leaders, moving from abstract principles to concrete behaviors like modeling vulnerability and reframing failure. Finally, it outlines the significant organizational payoff—including candor, agility, and resilience—that results from this investment, creating a direct line of sight from leadership actions to a more innovative and anchored workforce where people choose to stay (SUNGIDA, 2024).

Pillar 2: Meaningful Work & Clear Purpose

Employees today, especially, seek more than a paycheck; they seek a sense of purpose, and a clear understanding of how their individual efforts contribute to a larger, meaningful mission. This connection is forged when leadership relentlessly communicates the "why" behind the work, moving beyond quarterly earnings to articulate the company's positive impact on customers, the community, or the world (Batiste, 2024). Leaders must actively close the loop by sharing stories and data that demonstrate how specific employee contributions led to real-world outcomes, transforming abstract tasks into tangible pieces of a shared legacy. An engineer coding a feature is more engaged when they see how it helps a user, and a support agent is more motivated when they understand they are the human face of the company's values ("A Comprehensive Programmatic Investigation of the Antecedents and Consequences Related With the Great Resignation of Individuals and Organizations – A COVID-19 Strategic Review and Research Agenda," 2022).

When work is infused with purpose, it ceases to be just a job and becomes a source of intrinsic motivation and pride. This sense of meaning is a powerful antidote to burnout and disengagement, as it provides a compelling reason to persevere through challenges. Furthermore, when this purpose is coupled with autonomy—the freedom to decide how to achieve goals—employees feel trusted and valued as intelligent partners (Hirsch, 2021). This powerful combination of "why" and "how" ensures that employees are not just executing commands but are actively engaged in a shared mission, which fosters a deep, emotional loyalty that transient perks can never replicate (Weinstein & Hirsch, 2023).

Table 2. The Pillar of Meaningful Work & Clear Purpose

Principle	Leadership's Role & Action	Outcome & Impact
The "Why"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relentlessly Communicate the company's positive impact beyond profits. • Articulate the Mission in a way that connects to individual roles. 	Work transforms from a series of tasks into a source of intrinsic motivation and pride.
The "What"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the Loop with stories and data showing how specific work led to real-world outcomes. • Make it Tangible (e.g., show the engineer how their feature helped a user). 	Becomes a powerful antidote to burnout and disengagement, providing a reason to persevere.
The "How"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant Autonomy—the freedom to decide how to achieve goals. • Treat as Partners by trusting employees' intelligence and judgment. 	Fosters a deep, emotional loyalty that transient perks (like ping-pong tables) can never replicate.

The table as shown in Table 2 effectively outlines a strategic blueprint for transforming employee engagement from a transactional relationship to a deeply connected partnership. It clearly demonstrates that purpose is not a single action but a multi-faceted strategy, breaking down the "Why," "What," and "How" of leadership's role in creating meaning (Henke, 2023). By specifying concrete actions—from relentlessly communicating the mission to granting autonomy—it moves beyond vague ideals and provides a practical guide for managers. The final column powerfully articulates the significant return on this investment, showing how connecting daily tasks to a larger mission directly combats burnout and cultivates the profound, emotional loyalty that is the ultimate goal of a retention-focused culture (Kruse & MDiv, 2023).

Pillar 3: Invested Growth & Development

A commitment to employee growth signals that the organization views its people as appreciating assets worthy of long-term investment, not as static resources to be depleted. This goes beyond occasional training courses to encompass a holistic strategy of individualized career pathing, which may include lateral moves, mentorship programs, and stretch assignments that build new skills (Formica & Sfodera, 2022). By prioritizing internal promotions, the company demonstrates a tangible belief in its existing talent, creating a powerful narrative of opportunity from within. This approach shows employees that the company is invested in their future marketability and success, whether their path leads them upward on a traditional ladder or sideways to gain new experiences (Kuzior et al., 2022).

When employees see a clear and supported path for their professional development within the company, their motivation shifts from seeking an exit for advancement to engaging deeply with internal opportunities. This transforms the employer-employee relationship from a transactional contract to a strategic partnership in mutual growth (Robertson, 2021). The employee gains valuable skills and career capital, while the organization builds a more skilled, loyal, and adaptable workforce. This proactive investment in human capital directly counters the feeling of stagnation and signals to top performers that they can fulfill their ambitions without having to look elsewhere, turning the company into a destination for talent, not a stepping stone (Henke, 2023).

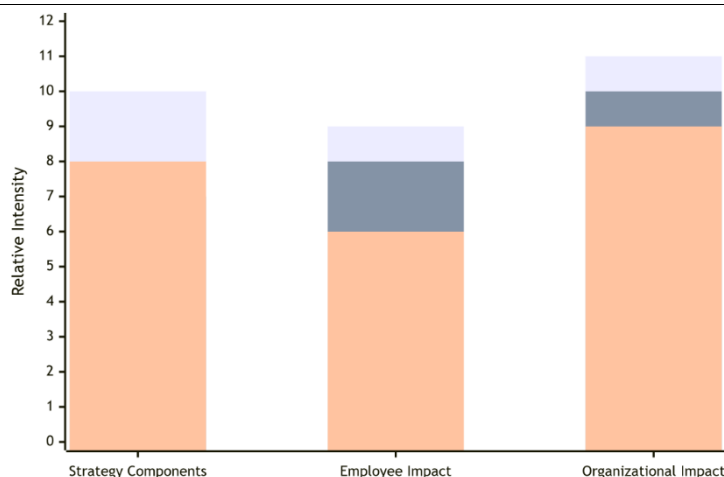


Figure 1. The Investment-Growth Cycle: How Development Drives Retention and Skill

The graph provided as presented in Figure 1 effectively illustrates the transformative cycle of strategic investment in employee development, demonstrating how organizational initiatives directly catalyze positive outcomes for both individuals and the company itself. It begins with the foundational Strategic Investment in holistic development and internal promotion, which in turn fuels a significant Employee Impact characterized by reduced turnover intent and heightened engagement. This shift culminates in a powerful Organizational Impact, where the company reaps the returns on its investment through a more skilled, loyal workforce and an enhanced reputation as a talent destination. Ultimately, the visualization powerfully argues that proactive investment in human capital creates a self-reinforcing cycle of mutual growth, transforming the employer-employee relationship from a transactional contract into a strategic partnership.

Pillar 4: Authentic Recognition & Appreciation

Authentic recognition is the practice of consistently and specifically acknowledging the efforts and achievements of employees in a way that is meaningful to them. This moves far beyond the generic, annual "Employee of the Month" award to become a frequent, embedded part of the culture (Weinstein & Hirsch, 2023). It requires managers and peers to be observant and offer timely, specific praise that highlights not just what was achieved, but the qualities and effort it took to get there—for example, "Thank you for your incredible perseverance in navigating that difficult client conversation; your empathy de-escalated the situation and saved the account." This level of detail proves the appreciation is genuine and not merely perfunctory (Liu-Lastres et al., 2023).

The power of this pillar lies in its ability to make employees feel truly seen and valued as individuals. To be most effective, recognition should be personalized, understanding that while one employee may love public accolades, another may value a private, written note of thanks or a token of gratitude (Robertson, 2021). This demonstrates that the company cares about what matters to the individual. When people feel their contributions are regularly noticed and appreciated, it fulfills a fundamental human need for validation, directly boosting morale, reinforcing positive behaviors, and strengthening their emotional connection to the team and the organization. It is a low-cost, high-impact way to communicate, "You matter here." (Lambert, 2023).

Table 3. Characteristics of Authentic vs. Generic Employee Recognition

Characteristic	Generic Recognition	Authentic Recognition
Frequency	Infrequent, periodic (e.g., annual awards)	Frequent, embedded in the culture
Specificity	Vague; focuses only on what was achieved	Detailed; highlights the effort and qualities behind the achievement
Delivery & Personalization	One-size-fits-all (e.g., public only)	Personalized to the individual (public, private, written, etc.)
Perceived Sincerity	Often feels perfunctory and transactional	Feels genuine and meaningful
Primary Impact	Can feel arbitrary or competitive	Makes employees feel seen, valued, and understood as individuals
Example	"Employee of the Month" award	"Thank you for your perseverance and empathy in navigating that difficult client."
Overall Message	"You won."	"You matter here."

Pillar 5: Compassionate Leadership & Management

Compassionate leadership is the practice of leading with empathy, active listening, and a genuine concern for the well-being of team members. It transforms the role of a manager from a taskmaster and evaluator to a coach, advocate, and facilitator of success (Kruse & MDiv, 2023). Compassionate managers conduct regular, meaningful one-on-one conversations that focus not just on project status, but on the employee's career goals, challenges, and overall well-being. They see their primary role as removing obstacles and providing the support and resources their team needs to thrive, thereby building profound levels of trust and loyalty (Silverman & Search, 2022). The impact of such leadership cannot be overstated. Since a direct manager is the most immediate point of contact with "the company," a positive and supportive relationship is a critical determinant of an employee's daily experience and their decision to stay (Liu, 2023). Compassionate leaders create microclimates of safety and high performance within their teams, even if the broader organizational culture is still evolving. By holding leaders accountable for their team's health and retention metrics, the organization institutionalizes the importance of people leadership, ensuring that those in management roles are developed not just for operational excellence, but for the human-centric skills that truly drive retention (Serenko, 2023).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, authentic recognition is a strategic imperative that transcends transactional corporate praise, establishing itself as a fundamental cultural practice. By shifting from generic, infrequent awards to consistent, specific, and timely acknowledgment, organizations demonstrate a genuine awareness of not just what was achieved, but the human effort and qualities that made it possible. This meticulous approach to praise—whether it highlights perseverance, creativity, or empathy—serves as undeniable proof that the organization is paying attention, transforming recognition from a mere formality into a meaningful validation of individual contribution. Ultimately, the profound power of this pillar lies in its ability to make employees feel truly seen and valued as unique individuals. By personalizing how recognition is delivered, companies speak directly to what matters most to each person, fulfilling a universal human need for appreciation. This low-cost, high-impact strategy directly fuels morale, reinforces the behaviors that drive success, and forges a powerful emotional connection between the employee and the organization. In a clear and resonant voice, authentic recognition communicates the most critical message of all: "You matter here."

REFERENCES

- A Comprehensive Programmatic Investigation of the Antecedents and Consequences Related With the Great Resignation of Individuals and Organizations – A COVID-19 Strategic Review and Research Agenda. (2022). *Journal of Management Policy and Practice*, 23(2). <https://doi.org/10.33423/jmpp.v23i2.5264>

- Balcioglu, Y. S., & Artar, M. (2023a). UNRAVELING THE GREAT RESIGNATION: A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE WORKFORCE EXODUS PHENOMENON. *Pressacademia*. <https://doi.org/10.17261/Pressacademia.2023.1793>
- Batiste, H. (2024). Management in Times of Crisis: A Qualitative Exploration of the Great Resignation from a Social Exchange Perspective. *Compensation & Benefits Review*, 56(3), 138–160. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08863687231221854>
- Estiana, R., Mulyani, Y. S., & Akhmad, J. (2025). The Great Resignation and the War for Talent: Understanding Employee Turnover in the Post-Pandemic Era. *Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*, 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.37034/jems.v7i3.89>
- Formica, S., & Sfodera, F. (2022). The Great Resignation and Quiet Quitting paradigm shifts: An overview of current situation and future research directions. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 31(8), 899–907. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2022.2136601>
- Galiano-Coronil, A., & Blanco-Moreno, S. (2024). Employee satisfaction and retention:social marketing and happiness. *Retos*, 14(28), 237–259. <https://doi.org/10.17163/ret.n28.2024.04>
- Henke, R. M. (2023). The Great Opportunity for Workforce Health. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 37(4), 566–569. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08901171231159711a>
- Hirsch, P. B. (2021). The Great Discontent. *Journal of Business Strategy*, 42(6), 439–442. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JBS-08-2021-0141>
- Jandaly, A., & Khojah, M. (2024). KEY FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF HR ANALYTICS IN ORGANIZATIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. *Pressacademia*. <https://doi.org/10.17261/Pressacademia.2024.1950>
- Kruse, G. C., & MDiv, B. T.-M. (2023). A Movement to Redefine our Relationship With Work. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 37(4), 579–582. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08901171231159711e>
- Kuzior, A., Kettler, K., & Rąb, Ł. (2022). Great Resignation—Ethical, Cultural, Relational, and Personal Dimensions of Generation Y and Z Employees’ Engagement. *Sustainability*, 14(11), 6764. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14116764>
- Lambert, T. E. (2023). The Great Resignation in the United States: A Study of Labor Market Segmentation. *Forum for Social Economics*, 52(4), 373–386. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07360932.2022.2164599>
- Latifat Omolara Ayanponle, Oluwafunmi Adijat Elufioye, Onyeka Franca Asuzu, Ndubuisi Leonard Ndubuisi, Kehinde Feranmi Awonuga, & Rosita Ebere Daraojimba. (2023). The future of work and human resources: A review of emerging trends and HR’s evolving role. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*, 11(2), 113–124. <https://doi.org/10.30574/ijrsra.2024.11.2.0151>
- Leonelli, L., Milotta, M., & Contiero, R. (2025). The Great Resignation: A Scoping Review. *SOCIOLOGIA DEL LAVORO*, 171, 33–54. <https://doi.org/10.3280/SL2025-171002>
- Liu, L. A. (2023). From Great Resignation to Great Re-Negotiation on space and time for more holistic individuals and organizations. *Personnel Review*, 52(2), 434–441. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-11-2022-0797>
- Liu-Lastres, B., Wen, H., & Huang, W.-J. (2023). A reflection on the Great Resignation in the hospitality and tourism industry. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 35(1), 235–249. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-05-2022-0551>
- Marks, A. (2023). The Great Resignation in the UK – reality, fake news or something in between? *Personnel Review*, 52(2), 408–414. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-09-2022-0608>
- Robertson, M. B. (2021). Hindsight is 2020: identifying missed leadership opportunities to reduce employee turnover intention amid the COVID-19 shutdown. *Strategic HR Review*, 20(6), 215–220. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SHR-09-2021-0045>
- Serenko, A. (2023). The Great Resignation: the great knowledge exodus or the onset of the Great Knowledge Revolution? *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 27(4), 1042–1055. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JKM-12-2021-0920>
- Silverman, V., & Search, C. S. (2022). Nonprofits are undergoing a ‘great re-evaluation’ and it’s bolstering both people and purpose. *Nonprofit Business Advisor*, 2022(397), 5–5. <https://doi.org/10.1002/nba.31315>
- SUNGIDA, A. L. (2024). From Transactional to Transformational: HR as a Strategic Business Partner. *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(6). <https://doi.org/10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i06.30169>
- Varavallo, G., Scarpetti, G., & Barbera, F. (2023). The moral economy of the great resignation. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 587. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02087-x>
- Weinstein, M. L., & Hirsch, P. M. (2023). For Love and Money: Rethinking Motivations for the “Great Resignation.” *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 32(2), 174–176. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10564926221141595>

