

THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION

Agus Hidayat ^{*1}

UIN Raden Intan Lampung
agushidayat@radenintan.ac.id

Abdul Wahab Syakhrani

STAI Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah Amuntai, Kal-Sel, Indonesia
aws.kandangan@gmail.com

Samdani

UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

Abstract

Human resource management (HRM) in education plays an important role in determining the quality and effectiveness of the learning process. This study examines various aspects of the dynamics of human resource management in educational institutions, with a focus on continuous training, recruitment and selection processes, teaching staff welfare and performance evaluation. Continuous training is needed to ensure that teaching staff can adopt the latest technology and develop relevant pedagogical skills. Rigorous recruitment and selection ensures that only competent and dedicated candidates are recruited. The welfare and work-life balance of the teaching force is maintained through various support programmes, while transparent performance evaluations provide feedback for further development. Through this comprehensive approach, the quality of education can be significantly improved.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Education.

Introduction

Human resource (HR) management plays an important role in the education sector as HR-such as teaching staff, administrative staff, and management-are at the core of the education process itself. Without effective HRM, educational institutions will struggle to achieve goals such as improving teaching quality, promoting student learning and developing a conducive learning environment (Hutagaluh & Aslan, 2019). Good HR management includes elements such as selective recruitment, ongoing training and development of the teaching force, objective performance appraisals, and supportive retention and employee welfare policies. All these elements work together to create a competent, motivated and dedicated teaching force, which in turn improves the quality of education provided to students (Hutagaluh et al., 2020).

In addition, effective HR management also plays a role in creating a healthy and productive work environment. This involves maintaining the physical and mental well-being of teaching staff, creating an inclusive and collaborative work culture, and

¹ Correspondence author

providing appropriate rewards and incentives. In the education sector, where workloads can be very high and tasks are multidimensional, this aspect of well-being is particularly important (Pandey & Bajaj, 2022). HR management that cares about employee well-being can help reduce job stress, increase employee satisfaction and commitment, and reduce turnover, which in turn supports the stability and sustainability of educational institutions (Minz et al., 2024). Thus, investing in effective HRM not only benefits individual employees, but also improves the overall performance and reputation of educational institutions. Everything is aimed at ensuring that the learning process runs effectively and efficiently, producing high-quality educational outputs.

The national education system continues to undergo dynamic transformations triggered by various factors such as advances in digital technology, government policy reforms, and increased quality demands from society. Modern technology, for example, has changed the way we teach and learn, requiring educators to continuously adapt and develop their competencies to remain relevant (Sitopu et al., 2024). These changes also trigger the need for effective enrichment and training programmes to ensure that education human resources can respond responsively to the challenges of the times (Guna et al., 2024).

The implementation of e-learning, the use of educational software, and internet-based learning has become the new standard in many educational institutions. These technologies require teaching staff to continuously develop their digital skills and adapt to more innovative teaching methods (Hairiyanto et al., 2024). On the other hand, evolving government policies regarding education standards, curricula and teaching staff certification also affect HR management. Educational institutions need to ensure that they meet these new requirements through continuous training and professional development for their staff (Kiradoo, 2021).

In addition to change, challenges are also a reality in HRM in the education sector. One of the main challenges is the high turnover rate of teaching staff, which is often caused by heavy workloads, mental stress and lack of employee welfare. High turnover rates can disrupt the stability and continuity of teaching, and leave institutions facing high recruitment and training costs. In addition, managing fair performance appraisals remains a major challenge (Chu et al., 2021). Lack of objective appraisal can reduce staff motivation and performance. The complexity of recruiting qualified teaching staff is also an obstacle, especially in remote or resource-constrained areas. Faced with these challenges, educational institutions need to develop more effective and adaptive HRM strategies to ensure they can retain and develop high-quality teaching staff, as well as create a conducive and sustainable work environment (Kim & Noh, 2022).

Therefore, the researcher felt interested in conducting research on the dynamics of HRM in education, which is still relatively limited. Therefore, this literature review is directed at examining various previous studies on HRM in the context of education.

Research Methods

The study conducted in this research uses the literature research method. Literature research is a method used to collect, analyse and synthesise information from various existing written sources on a particular topic (Barlian, 2018); (Suprayogo & Tobroni, 2003).

Results and Discussion

HR Management Concept

Human Resource Management is a human resource governance practice targeted at structuring the labour assets of a business entity to achieve business goals efficiently and effectively. As a management function, HRM covers a variety of actions, including recruitment, selection, training and coaching, performance appraisal, management, and employee relations (Pani, 2022). The main activities of HRM are to ensure that the organisation maintains a capable, motivated, and productive workforce, and to create a work environment conducive to personnel development and business achievement (Carden et al., 2021).

An important primary element in HRM is recruitment and selection. This encompasses the process of searching, screening, and selecting the most suitable candidates to meet the needs of an organisation. Recruitment aims to attract the best candidates through various means of recruitment agencies, job advertisements, and using professional social networks (Kurdi-Nakra & Pak, 2022). Selection, on the other hand, involves screening through interviews, capacity tests, and a reassessment process to ensure that those selected have the skills, knowledge, and attitudes that match the job requirements and culture of the Company (Selesho & Matjie, 2024).

Another core component is training and coaching, which is designed to enhance the skills and competencies of personnel to meet organisational interests and challenges. Training can include orientation programmes for new hires, as well as technical and soft skills training for in-service personnel (Hwang & Hoque, 2023). Long-term coaching can be the enhancement of management and leadership skills through courses, seminars, and mentor programmes. The throne of training and coaching is to keep personnel relevant to industry and technological changes, and prepare them for greater responsibilities in the future (Renwick, 2023).

Performance appraisal and financial management are other important elements of HRM. Performance appraisal is a systematic process for evaluating employees'

contributions and achievements towards organisational goals. The results of these performance appraisals are often used to make decisions about promotion, pay, and employee development (Bhatt & Marescaux, 2024). Financial management is concerned with setting salaries, allowances, bonuses, and other incentives given to employees. Fair and competitive rewards in the labour market can increase employee motivation and loyalty, while helping businesses to attract and retain the best talent (Gumede & Govender, 2022).

Thus, effective HRM requires the implementation and integration of all these elements to create a productive and positive work environment for employees, and to support the achievement of the organisation's overall strategic objectives.

The Context of Education in the Field of HR Management

Human resource management in the education sector has a unique competency focus when compared to other sectors. Generally, the education sector emphasises pedagogic competence, teaching skills and syllabus development (Hoque, 2023). Teachers, lecturers, and teaching staff are expected to have solid educational skills, in-depth knowledge of the subject, as well as the ability to build a conducive learning environment. In contrast, sectors such as manufacturing, technology or finance may place more importance on technical competencies, industry-specific skills or leadership capabilities (Moreira & Machado, 2022).

Performance management in the education sector is also very different. In the education sector, performance is often assessed based on student learning outcomes, evaluations from student assessments, and input from various education stakeholders such as parents and communities. Performance management also includes continuous professional development and improved teaching methods (Steyn, 2020). Meanwhile, in other sectors performance may be judged more on financial metrics, productivity, operational efficiency or project outcomes. Therefore, tools and methods for evaluating and improving employee performance need to be tailored to the objectives and context of each sector (Felgate, 2020).

The selection process for teaching candidates in the education sector emphasises the quality of knowledge and teaching experience. This is an important aspect to select the best candidate. In addition, the interview process includes live teaching demonstrations and learning simulations to assess the ability to interact with students (Krishnaveni & Deepa, 2022). This is in contrast to other sectors where educational background, work achievements and specialised technical skills are more important. Recruitment in the non-education sector tends to focus more on testing specific technical skills.

The education sector often prioritises academic and learning-based training. Development programmes such as educational workshops, innovative teaching

methods and socialisation of learning technologies are common. These trainings aim to improve the quality of the learning process and adapt to curriculum changes (Tubagus et al., 2023). In contrast, other sectors tend to focus more on technical-based training, improving management skills, and enhancing expertise according to the dynamics of their respective industries. For example, the tech world is often keen on training in programming, cybersecurity and the latest technological innovations (Aslan & Shiong, 2023).

Merit management and rewards for teaching staff often depend on limited policies and funds set by the government. Salaries are usually set based on academic qualifications, teaching experience, and national or local regulations. Many countries also have strict promotion systems based on grade (Kekäle, 2020). In contrast, the private sector tends to provide more flexibility in determining benefits and incentives tailored to performance. Performance bonuses, performance incentives, and company shares are examples of rewards that are often provided in other sectors.

By understanding these differences, human resource managers in the education sector can design strategies that better target the needs of their teaching force, while utilising best practices from other sectors.

The Dynamics of HR Management in Education

Human Resource Management (HRM) in educational institutions always faces continuous challenges due to the dynamic evolution of education itself. The constantly innovating curriculum requires teaching staff to constantly update their insights and competencies (Ananda, 2022). Updates do not only include teaching materials, but also advanced technology-based teaching methodologies and contemporary pedagogical approaches. Thus, human resource management in educational institutions must provide continuous training to ensure that teaching personnel are always ready to face these changes (Opoku et al., 2022).

The use of technology in education also provides a distinctive dynamic. HR management needs to ensure that teaching staff have sufficient capacity to operate and utilise educational technologies such as Learning Management System (LMS), digital learning applications, and virtual collaboration tools (Nurdiana et al., 2023). The utilisation of these technologies not only improves operational efficiency but also opens up space for innovation in teaching methodologies and interaction with students. Professional development that focuses on educational technology is one of the top priorities in HR management today (Nurhayati et al., 2023).

Another dynamic that must be faced is the welfare and balance between work and personal life of teaching staff. Jobs that are directly related to education often demand a large time commitment, from the preparation of teaching materials to administrative tasks and student assessment. HR management needs to pay attention to employee well-being by providing psychological support, welfare programmes, and flexible work

policies. This is important to prevent burnout and ensure that teaching staff remain motivated and productive in the long term (Opoku et al., 2022).

Appropriately, the performance appraisal of education employees is not only based on students' academic performance, but also analyses more deeply interpersonal competencies, teaching and learning innovations, and contributions to the school or college environment (Codruta & Monica, 2022). Human Resource Management should establish a comprehensive and fair appraisal system that reflects various aspects of teaching staff performance, including multidirectional feedback, lesson observations, and self-assessment. Through this approach, educational institutions can encourage more thorough and continuous professional development (Ara & Das, 2021).

As such, Human Resource management in the education sector faces unique and complex dynamics, from curriculum revision and learning methods to the adoption of educational technology. Education employees must constantly update their knowledge and skills to match these developments. In addition, the utilisation of educational technology requires the development of appropriate skills for teaching staff to utilise effectively.

HR management should also consider the well-being and work-life balance of teaching staff to prevent work stress, by providing psychological support and flexible working policies. Finally, comprehensive and fair performance management and evaluation is essential to promote thorough and continuous professional development. With the right approach, educational institutions can create a supportive and productive environment for their teaching staff.

HRM strategies in education

Effective human resource management in education requires comprehensive and responsive strategies to meet contemporary challenges. One of the key areas is the continuous development of teachers. Educational institutions need to continue to provide training and workshops that focus on enhancing pedagogical capacity and material understanding (Alam & Dewi, 2024). This includes utilising the latest technology in teaching such as online learning management systems, collaborative software and digital evaluation tools. Through structured training, teachers and lecturers are able to continuously develop and be ready to face dynamic changes in the world of education (En et al., 2024).

In addition to professional development, HR management should also focus on the recruitment and selection of high-quality teaching staff. The selection process should include a comprehensive assessment of academic competence, teaching ability, and interaction skills (Roundy & Burke-Smalley, 2022). Good recruitment considers not only academic qualifications but also dedication and commitment to the mission of the educational institution. After the recruitment process, an effective orientation

programme can help new teaching staff adapt quickly and understand the culture and values of the institution (Sambrook, 2020).

Wellbeing and work-life balance are also important aspects of HRM strategies. Educational institutions need to provide comprehensive support for teachers' physical and mental health, such as welfare programmes, counselling, and work flexibility. These policies are important to prevent burnout and increase teachers' motivation and productivity. In addition, creating a positive and pleasant work environment can improve emotional well-being and social integration among staff (Radnasari, 2021).

Finally, transparent and comprehensive performance evaluation is key in effective HRM. This involves diverse assessment systems, such as lesson observations, student feedback, and self-assessment. With a fair evaluation approach, teachers get a clear picture of their strengths and areas for review (Adeleken & Bussin, 2022). Moreover, constructive feedback can motivate teachers to continuously improve and innovate in their teaching methods. Through appropriate HRM strategies, educational institutions are able to create an environment that supports the professional development and overall well-being of teachers (Ngirande, 2021).

Thus, maximising human resources in the education domain must be comprehensive and responsive to contemporary challenges. Continuous development of educators through training and workshops goes a long way in enhancing pedagogical skills and adoption of modern technology. Similarly, a rigorous and thorough recruitment and selection process that takes into account academic competence and dedication to the educational mission will ensure a high quality of educators.

Welfare arrangements and work-life balance for educators are also important in HRM strategies. Support such as welfare programmes, counselling and work flexibility can prevent burnout and increase motivation and productivity. A positive and pleasant work environment contributes to the psychological well-being and social integration of educators.

Transparent and thorough performance evaluations provide important constructive feedback for educators' motivation and continuous development. With these effective HRM strategies, educational institutions are able to create an environment that supports not only the professional development but also the overall well-being of their educators, which will ultimately have a positive impact on the quality of education provided.

Conclusion

Human resource management (HRM) in education requires an ever-evolving approach that is responsive to changing times. One important aspect is continuous training, which not only enriches pedagogical competence but also ensures that teaching staff can internalise advanced technology in the learning process. This is crucial to building a regenerative and competitive academic environment.

A rigorous and competitive selection process during recruitment plays a significant role in the dynamics of HR management. High-quality faculty selected on the basis of academic merit and commitment to education are valuable assets to an institution. Afterwards, a thorough orientation programme helps new staff quickly socialise and understand the culture, values and vision of the institution so that they will be more motivated to make their best contributions.

The well-being and work-life balance of teaching staff are aspects that need attention in HR management. Institutions need to offer physical and mental health support programmes, such as counselling and working time flexibility, to build a conducive and productive environment. By taking care of the well-being of faculty, institutions can reduce work stress and increase the motivation and productivity of all staff.

Finally, a transparent and fair performance appraisal system provides valuable feedback for the professional development of teaching staff. Various evaluation methods, such as teaching observations, student feedback and self-assessment, can help teachers understand their strengths and areas for improvement. By providing constructive and supportive feedback, educational institutions can shape a more competent and dynamic teaching force, which in turn will improve the overall quality of education.

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