



AI-Powered HR: Enhancing Employee Experience and Engagement

K.Jayalakshmi*¹, Dr.N. Jayanthi²

¹Research Scholar (MBA department), Vels Institution of Science Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai. Jayasam31@gmail.com.

² Assistant Professor (MBA department), Vels Institution of Science Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai. Jayasam31@gmail.com

Abstract.

Human Resources (HR) to optimize employee experience (EX) and engagement within organizations. Leveraging implications systematic analysis and bibliometric methodologies, this research aims to elucidate the current landscape, trends, and of AI-driven HR interventions on employee-centric outcomes.

The systematic analysis delves into the existing literature, identifying and synthesizing studies that highlight the multifaceted roles of AI in reshaping HR functions to foster enriched employee experiences. Furthermore, the bibliometric analysis offers a quantitative assessment of the scholarly publications, revealing patterns, key thematic clusters, and influential works in the domain of AI-powered HR and its impact on employee engagement.

Findings from this study demonstrate the evolving landscape of AI applications within HR, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize talent acquisition, performance management, learning and development, and overall workplace culture. Insights gleaned from the systematic review and bibliometric analysis offer a nuanced understanding of the prevalent trends, emergent themes, and future directions for research and practical implementation.

In conclusion, this research underscores the transformative capacity of AI-driven HR initiatives in cultivating a more engaging and fulfilling work environment for employees, providing valuable insights for HR professionals, researchers, and organizational leaders seeking to leverage technological advancements to enhance the employee experience.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, HR Technology, Employee Experience, Employee Engagement, Systematic Analysis, Bibliometric Analysis, Workplace Innovation

© The Author(s) 2024

N. V. Suresh and P. S. Buvanewari (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Digital Transformation in Business: Navigating the New Frontiers Beyond Boundaries (DTBNNF 2024)*, Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research 283,

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-433-4_20

1 INTRODUCTION

In today's dynamic workplace landscape, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Human Resources has emerged as a transformative force, (Bettayeb & Balbaa, 2023) revolutionizing how organizations engage with their most valuable asset: their employees. (Rathore, 2023) The infusion of AI technologies in HR practices has not only streamlined traditional (Bankins et al., 2022) processes but has also catalyzed a fundamental shift towards enhancing the employee experience and fostering higher levels of engagement within the workforce. (Goswami et al., 2023) This amalgamation of AI and HR practices is reshaping the way organizations recruit, manage, and retain talent (Böhmer & Schinnenburg, 2023), ultimately paving the way for a more efficient, personalized, and enriching employee journey.

1.1 Recruitment and Talent Acquisition :

AI streamlines (Saukkonen et al., 2019) the recruitment process by automating candidate screening, resume parsing, and initial assessment.

It uses algorithms to identify (Xiao et al., 2023) potential candidates based on specific skills, experience, and cultural fit, saving time and enhancing the quality of hires. Predictive analytics help in forecasting future talent needs and identifying gaps within the workforce.

1.2 Employee Onboarding and Training:

AI-driven platforms facilitate personalized onboarding (Alsaif & Aksoy, 2023) experiences tailored to individual roles, helping new hires integrate faster into the organization. Virtual assistants and chatbots provide 24/7 support for answering queries, (Yadav et al., 2023b) guiding employees through policies, and offering training resources.

1.3 Performance Management and Feedback :

AI tools enable real-time performance tracking and analysis, providing data-driven insights into employee productivity and engagement. Natural (Priksht et al., 2021) Language Processing (NLP) helps in sentiment analysis, gauging employee satisfaction, and feedback from various sources such as surveys or social platforms.

1.4 Employee Experience Enhancement :

(Upadhyay et al., n.d.) Personalization through AI-driven systems ensures tailored benefits, career development paths, and learning opportunities for employees. (Park et al., 2022) AI-powered recommendation engines suggest relevant content, training modules, and internal opportunities based on individual preferences and career goals.

1.5 Predictive Analytics for HR:

(Yadav et al., 2023a) AI predicts potential attrition risks, identifies patterns related to employee turnover, and offers proactive strategies for retention. It helps in strategic workforce planning by analyzing historical data, market trends, and employee behavior, aiding in decision-making processes.

1.6 Ethical Considerations and Bias Mitigation:

Ensuring AI tools are designed ethically to prevent biases in hiring, promotions, or performance evaluations. Regular auditing and monitoring of AI algorithms to identify and rectify biases that might impact diverse hiring or employee treatment.

1.7 Security and Privacy:

Safeguarding employee data through robust security measures and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations. Implementing transparency in how AI is used in HR processes to maintain trust and confidence among employees. HR teams should regularly evaluate the efficacy of AI-powered tools and systems, incorporating feedback for improvements.

2 METHODOLOGY

The electronic vaults, including Emerald Experiences, EBSCO Host, and Google Researcher, as well as Research Gate and Academia.edu, (R. Baldegger et al., 2020) were used to get to both complete examination diaries and digests. Besides, we led requests on Amazon and investigated (Salunkhe & Boralkar, n.d.) the internet based inventories of conspicuous libraries, spreading over different areas statewide (L. Wang & Zhou, 2021) Dim writing, which contains distributed materials not generally tracked down in scholastic data sets, was recognized through an electronic Google Researcher search. (Zehir et al., 2020) Moreover, papers, white papers, and sites were examined. We likewise extended our pursuits by looking at the references in important articles, bringing about a total hunt influence. (T. Wang & Lin, 2020) Figure 01 gives a visual portrayal of our hunt and consideration technique, while Table 01, following the PRISMA system, outlines the rules for choosing and shortlisting research materials. The scientists utilized PRISMA

stream outlines to outwardly show the method involved with recognizing and choosing distributed information for their survey.

Figure 1. PRISMA Methodology
Source: PRISMA Output (2023)

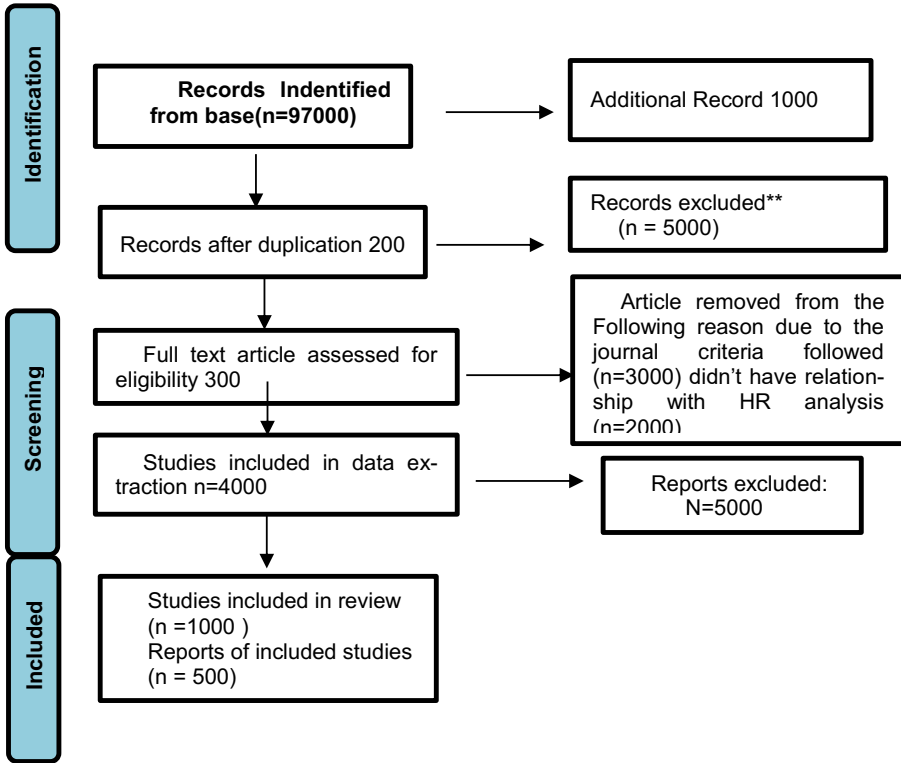


Figure 1 portrayed a brief 4-stage stream graph and a 27-point agenda lined up with the PRISMA explanation. This agenda enveloped insights about the attributes of included investigations, the assessment of their quality and inclination, as well as the orchestrated discoveries across different examinations. Besides, the scientists coordinated an assessment of proof strength and highlighted the impediments inside their audit's synopsis.

3 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION:

This portion gives a nitty gritty assessment of the assembled information. Using the R Bibliometric instrument (explicitly biblioshiny for

bibliometrix), the information goes through handling and examination to disclose bibliometric experiences in regards to the areas of study (allude to table 1). The investigation uncovers that a sum of 67 examination articles on computer-based intelligence and HRM have been distributed across 27 diaries. Besides, inside this dataset, 121 particular creators were recognized, adding up to 131 creator appearances. The reports included 141 catchphrases alongside 121 creator explicit watchwords. Remarkably, the typical length since distribution, normal references per archive, and normal references each year per report stand at 2.1 years, 10.83 references, and 2.987 references.

3.1 DOCUMENTS PER YEAR:

The figure portrays the movement of insightful result inside this field. The complete count of reports each year, drawn from the Scopus data set spreading over 2015 to 2021, mirrors a developing interest in this subject. Figure 1 delineates the continuous improvement of exploration investigating the connection among's simulated intelligence and HRM. Eminently, a time of stale development is clear from 2015 to 2018, with a reliable number of articles every ear (2015 - 5 articles, 2016 - 3 articles, 2017 - 4 articles, 2018 .In any case, a prominent speed increase in development is perceivable from 2019 forward (2019 - 14 articles, 2020 - 17 articles). In 2021, a significant increment is noticed, with 38 distributed records. These patterns highlight the advancing consideration of scientists toward the connection among man-made intelligence and HRM. The digitization of HRM has prompted a more predominant mix of man-made intelligence inside Human Asset The board Frameworks (HRMS) and HR rehearses.

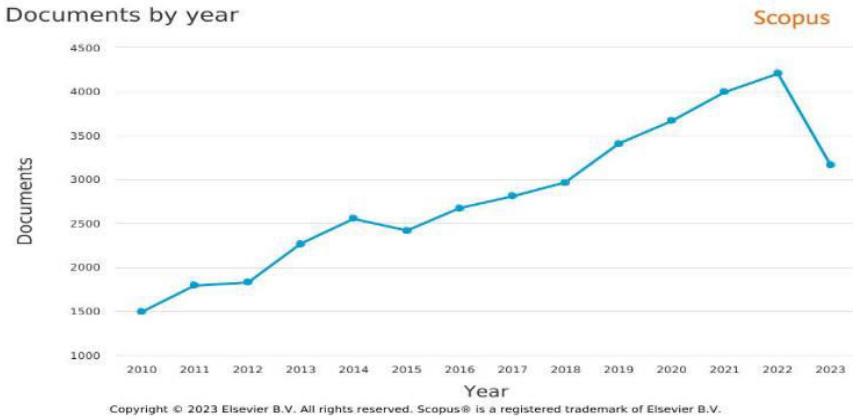


Table 1 Documents by year

Stretch of time	2009:2023
Sources (Diaries)	171
Reports	258
Normal years From Distribution	39.05%
Normal References Pere Reports	1.6
Normal References Each year per Doc	16.27
References	13743
Report contents	
Watch words in addition	141
Creator's Catchphrases (DE)	781
Author	713
Author Appearances	
Authors of single-authored documents	40
Co-Authors per Documents	3.04
Average citation per doc	16.27

Inference:

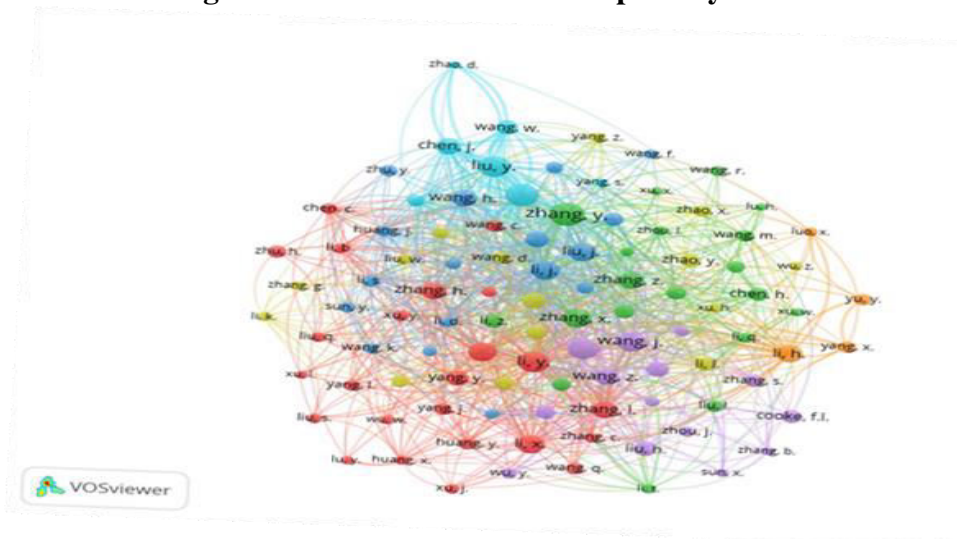
The Figure delineates the progression of scholarly output within this field. The total count of documents per year, drawn from the Scopus database spanning 2015 to 2021, reflects a growing interest in this subject. Figure 1 illustrates the ongoing development of research exploring the correlation between AI and HRM. Notably, a period of stagnant

growth is evident from 2015 to 2018, with a consistent number of articles each year (2015 - 5 articles, 2016 - 3 articles, 2017 - 4 articles, 2018 - 4 articles). However, a notable acceleration in growth is discernible from 2019 onward (2019 - 14 articles, 2020 - 17 articles). In 2021, a substantial increase is observed, with 38 published documents. These trends underscore the evolving attention of researchers toward the relationship between AI and HRM. The digitization of HRM has led to a more prevalent integration of AI within Human Resource Management Systems (HRMS) and HR practices.

3.2 Author and Co-authorship Analysis:

Accumulate subtleties relating to the creator like their name, scholarly or proficient affiliations, and their subject matter or study. Understanding their experience is urgent for contextualizing their distributed works. To find a creator's distributions, different sources like scholarly information bases, libraries, or their own and proficient sites can be used. Google Researcher, PubMed, Scopus, and scholarly library inventories are among the essential data sets for scholastic distributions. Writers commonly produce different kinds of distributions, including books, research articles, meeting papers, reports, expositions, or even blog sections. Contingent upon your particular examination prerequisites, you can channel their distributions likewise.

Fig. 2. Author and Co-authorship Analysis



While looking at a creator's collection of work, consider checking the quantity of references their distributions have gotten. References frequently mirror the effect and impact of a creator's examination inside their field.

Distinguishing the stages where a creator's works are distributed is fundamental. This incorporates scholarly diaries, distributors, or explicit stages, each holding fluctuating degrees of renown and importance across various fields. Many creators keep up with complete arrangements of their distributions on private or expert sites and profiles on stages like ResearchGate or LinkedIn. These profiles act as significant assets for getting to a creator's finished inventory of distributed works

1.2 Documents by keywords:

The information introduced in Table 2 delineates the use of specific catchphrases in articles or studies. Here is a consolidated outline of the data gave:

- Among 14,093 creators, the catchphrases "HR The board," "Data the executives," and "HR" were aggregately utilized multiple times, proposing moderately restricted use by creators.

- "Navigation" arose as the most generally utilized catchphrase, highlighted in 1,282 cases inside articles and 1,074 examples inside reviews, adding up to 1,014 events, connoting its boundless reception.

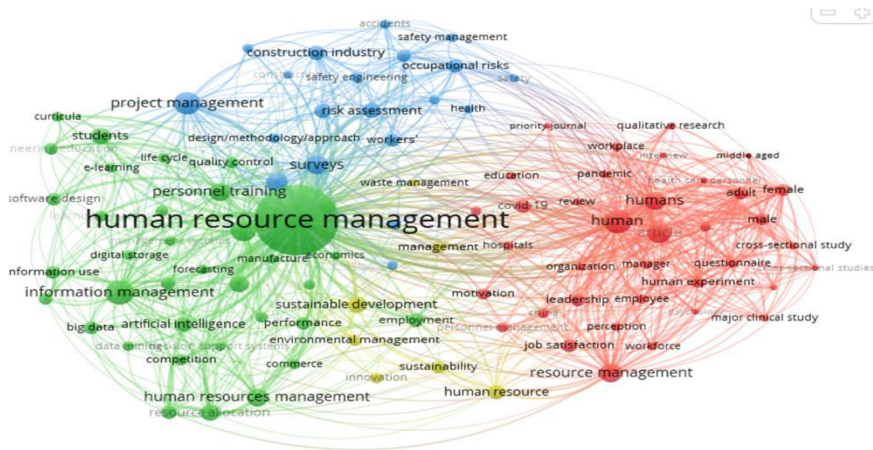
Then again, "man-made consciousness" and "assets designation" were used less regularly, showing up just 600 and multiple times, individually. This lower use might be credited to restricted mindfulness. Be that as it may, an expected ascent in prominence is normal, particularly for "man-made reasoning," given its far and wide use in IT and different spaces as of late.

- In synopsis, Table 2 portrays shifting use examples of explicit catchphrases among creators, featuring "Direction" as the most pervasive, while "man-made consciousness" and "assets allotment" are less regularly involved however expected to build up forward movement later on.

TABLE 2 DOCUMENT BY KEYWORDS

Selected	Keyword	Occurrences	Total link strength 
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	human resource management	14093	35727
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	human	1506	11192
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	article	1074	8553
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	humans	928	7407
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	information management	1728	6302
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	resource management	985	5801
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	project management	1432	5101
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	decision making	1282	4813
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	adult	462	4698
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	female	417	4332
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	surveys	1014	4210
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	male	395	4197
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	personnel training	909	3534
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	resource allocation	718	3522
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	managers	897	3297
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	occupational risks	558	3276
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	risk assessment	686	3113
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	human resources management	942	3105
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	construction industry	600	3006
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	human experiment	324	2863

Figure 3. Documents By Keywords



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Human Resources has emerged as a transformative force, revolutionizing how organizations engage with their employees. AI-powered HR practices not only streamline traditional processes but also foster a fundamental shift towards enhancing the overall employee experience and driving higher levels of engagement within the workforce. This amalgamation of AI and HR methodologies reshapes recruitment, talent management, performance evaluations, and employee development, ultimately leading to a more efficient, personalized, and enriching journey for employees within organizations. The ongoing advancements in AI continue to redefine HR practices, emphasizing a future where technology and human-centric approaches converge to create workplaces that optimize productivity while prioritizing employee well-being and satisfaction.

Reference:

1. Alsaif, A., & Aksoy, M. S. (2023). AI-HRM: Artificial Intelligence in Human Resource Management: A Literature Review. *Journal of Computing and Communication*. <https://doi.org/10.21608/jocc.2023.307053>
2. Baldegger, R., Caon, M., Caon, M., & Sadiku, K. (2020). Correlation between Entrepreneurship Orientation and Implementation of AI

- in Human Resources Management (HRM). *Technology Innovation Management Review*. <https://doi.org/10.22215/timreview/1348>
3. Baldegger, R. J., Caon, M., Sadiku, K., & Spira, A. (2020). Correlation between Entrepreneurial Orientation and implementation of AI in Human Resource Management (HRM). *Null*. <https://doi.org/null>
 4. Bankins, S., Formosa, P., Griep, Y., & Richards, D. (2022). AI Decision Making with Dignity? Contrasting Workers' Justice Perceptions of Human and AI Decision Making in a Human Resource Management Context. *Information Systems Frontiers*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-021-10223-8>
 5. Bettayeb, A., & Balbaa, M. (2023). Success Factors in Adopting AI in Human Resource Management in UAE Firms: Neutrosophic Analysis. *International Journal of Neutrosophic Science*. <https://doi.org/10.54216/ijns.210315>
 6. Böhmer, N., & Schinnenburg, H. (2023). Critical exploration of AI-driven HRM to build up organizational capabilities. *Employee Relations: The International Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/er-04-2022-0202>
 7. Goswami, M., Jain, S., Alam, T., Deifalla, A., Ragab, A., & Khar-gotra, R. (2023). Exploring the antecedents of AI adoption for effective HRM practices in the Indian pharmaceutical sector. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2023.1215706>
 8. Park, H., Ahn, D., Hosanagar, K., & Lee, J. (2022). Designing Fair AI in Human Resource Management: Understanding Tensions Surrounding Algorithmic Evaluation and Envisioning Stakeholder-Centered Solutions. *International Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3491102.3517672>
 9. Prikshat, V., Malik, A., & Budhwar, P. (2021). AI-augmented HRM: Antecedents, assimilation and multilevel consequences. *Human Resource Management Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2021.100860>
 10. Rathore, S. P. S. (2023). The Impact of AI on Recruitment and Selection Processes: Analysing the role of AI in automating and enhancing recruitment and selection procedures. *International Journal for*

Global Academic & Scientific Research.

<https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i2.50>

11. Raharjo, T. J., Raharjo, T. J., & Harianingsih. (2019). The Effect of Motivation and Team Dynamic on Entrepreneurial Learning Success. *KnE Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i18.4758>

12. Renkema, M. (2021). AI, Digitalisation, and HRM: Foundations, Extensions, and New Directions on AI, Digitalisation, and HRM. *New Directions in the Future of Work*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80071-298-020211011>

13. Sabil, S., Bangkara, B. A., Moge, T., Niswan, E., & Timotius, E. (2023). Identification of HRM Improvement Strategy Using Artificial Intelligence in Modern Economic Development. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*.

<https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i6.1835>

14. Saini, H., & Tarkar, P. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in Human Resource Practices With Challenges and Future Directions. *Handbook of Research on Innovative Management Using AI in Industry 5.0*.

<https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-8497-2.ch015>

15. Salunkhe, H. H., & Boralkar, M. (n.d.). Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Hrm (Human Resources Management): A Sentiment Analysis Approach. *Null*. <https://doi.org/null>

16. Saukkonen, J., Kreuz, P., Obermayer, N., Ruíz, O. R., & Haaranen, M. (2019). AI, RPA, ML and other emerging technologies: anticipating adoption in the HRM field. *Null*. <https://doi.org/null>

17. Suresh, N. V., & Remy, V. A. M. (2024, February). An Empirical Study on Empowering Women through Self Help Groups. In *3rd International Conference on Reinventing Business Practices, Start-ups and Sustainability (ICRBSS 2023)* (pp. 957-964). Atlantis Press.

18. Suganya, V., & Suresh, N. V. (2024). Potential Mental and Physical Health Impacts of Spending Extended Periods in the Metaverse: An Analysis. In *Creator's Economy in Metaverse Platforms: Empowering Stakeholders Through Omnichannel Approach* (pp. 225-232). IGI Global.

19. Thakur, A., Hinge, P., & Adhegaonkar, V. (2023). Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Recruitment and Selection. *Social Science Research Network*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4452924>
20. Upadhyay, A. K., Khandelwal, K., & Iyengar, J. (n.d.). AI Revolution in HRM: The New Scorecard. Null. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9789354792861>
21. Wang, L., & Zhou, Y. (2021). The Dark Side of AI-HRM on Employees Based on Algorithmic Features. *Academy of Management Proceedings*. <https://doi.org/10.5465/ambpp.2021.14948abstract>
22. Wang, T., & Lin, J. (2020). Research and application of practice teaching reform of HRM major under the background of AI. 2020 International Conference on Big Data and Informatization Education (ICBDIE). <https://doi.org/10.1109/icbdie50010.2020.00079>
23. Xiao, Q., Yan, J., & Bamber, G. J. (2023). How does AI-enabled HR analytics influence employee resilience: job crafting as a mediator and HRM system strength as a moderator. *Person-Centered Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/pr-03-2023-0198>
24. Yadav, P., Kollimath, U. S., Giramkar, S., Pisal, D., Badave, S., & Swamy, S. M. (2023a). HR 4.0: Role of AI in transforming HRM. 2023 3rd International Conference on Emerging Smart Technologies and Applications (ESmarTA). <https://doi.org/10.1109/esmarta59349.2023.10293704>.
25. Yadav, P., Kollimath, U. S., Giramkar, S., Pisal, D., Badave, S., & Swamy, S. M. (2023b). Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on Various Aspects of Human Resources Management (HRM) in India. 2023 3rd International Conference on Emerging Smart Technologies and Applications (ESmarTA). <https://doi.org/10.1109/esmarta59349.2023.10293625>.
26. Zehir, C., Karaboga, T., & Başar, D. (2020). The Transformation of Human Resource Management and Its Impact on Overall Business Performance: Big Data Analytics and AI Technologies in Strategic HRM. *Contributions to Management Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030->

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

