Chapter 22

Artificial Intelligence: Shifting the Landscape of the Human Resources Ecosystem

Anshima

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8178-4123 Central University of Himachal Pradesh, India

Bhawana Bhardwaj

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0564-2964 Central University of Himachal Pradesh, India

Dipanker Sharma

Central University of Himachal Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The world is advancing rapidly with modern technologies penetrating peoples' individual, professional, and communal lives. Organizations are being drawn to AI-human collaborations for making choices and operational tasks performed by advanced technologies. Businesses are learning how to adapt to thrive in constantly changing and shifting business environments. To acquire a competitive edge in the face of increasing global competition, HR practices must integrate AI to become more effective. However, due to its limitation of explaining the output produced, there still exist paradoxes around the implementation of AI in the HR area. On the one hand, organizations are leaning towards implementing AI because of its efficacy; on the other hand, some people are opposed to AI because they worry about losing their jobs, biased decision-making, and ethical issues. After all, decision outcomes are not always interpreted. The following chapter aims to explore challenges and opportunities regarding the use of AI in HRM.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-1902-4.ch022

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception as personnel management the landscapes of human resource management are constantly evolving. The evolution of retaining personnel records on paper to digitizing them, and then the use of algorithms in HRM endeavours can be used to gauge the evolution of the HR-eco system over time. Additionally, the maturity of HR analytics from descriptive to predictive and now to prescriptive features substantiates the AI scope in organizational settings (Margherita, 2020). At present, the HRM is undergoing the process of strengthening its functions of recruiting, developing, controlling, managing and retaining talents through the integration of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence can be referred to as a "computer system able to imitate human intelligence" (Varma et al., 2023). Rising demand for transformations at workplace require active participation of leadership to shape the attitude of individuals at workplace to accept these changes (Thakur et al., 2020). Since AI is at its nascent stage, there are paradoxes regarding its implications for the well-being of employees. Extent literature in a particular domain entails conceptual exploration, experimental research designs and case studies to understand the underpinnings of existing theories to this new dynamic, future scope of its implications and employees' perceptions regarding AI adoption in organizational settings, (Pereira et al., 2021) in their review of demystifying themes within the framework of the antecedents, phenomenon and outcome stated that the deployment and implications of AI vary across the different functions of HRM. Following (Kaushal et al., 2023), the efficacy of HR analytics, HRIS, Big Data, and AI in HRM are the predictors of employee retention, organizational performance, improved decision-making, differentiation in competition, psychological outcomes, and organizational effectiveness. Illuminating the strengths of Robotics, AI and other advanced technologies extant literature suggests the advancement of HR functions and strategies to influence individual and organizational performance in organizational settings (Vrontis et al., 2021).

According to (Prikshat et al., 2023) the assistive role of AI in HRM enhances the experience and job satisfaction of the employees. Furthermore, the validation of AI implications in HRM, (Pan & Froese, 2023), reflected on the challenges and potential applications of AI in HRM, and advised future researchers to concentrate on methodological rigour and theoretical advancement. A good opportunity to conceptually examine and enhance the existing theories in the direction of the "future of work" is now, when there is little literature in the specific field and practitioners are looking forward to reforming HR policies to the successful application of AI. In the same line of interest, we aim to explore interdisciplinary literature and map the dynamics of existing theories in HRM to pave the way for practitioners and future researchers. The objective of the present research is to demystify the disruptions posed by the advent of AI and opportunities for the members of organizations to enhance their status in terms of job roles. Employing the theoretical lens of resource-based view theory this article contributes to the existing body of knowledge by developing a theoretical framework depicting the integration of AI capabilities with human resources and activating the intangible assets of human and automatic intelligence to realize the competitive advantage and organizational performance. The structure of the paper is followed as 1) evolution to the HR eco-system 2) AI as a disruptive tool to workplace system 3) Supportive role of AI in HRM 4) conceptual framework 5) Discussion/Limitations/Implications 6) Conclusion

9 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/artificial-intelligence/335430

Related Content

Systems, Services, Solutions of the Public Cloud

Eduardo Correia (2021). Encyclopedia of Organizational Knowledge, Administration, and Technology (pp. 644-652).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/systems-services-solutions-of-the-public-cloud/263571

Global Higher Education and VUCA - Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity

Pamela A. Lemoine, P. Thomas Hackettand Michael D. Richardson (2017). *Handbook of Research on Administration, Policy, and Leadership in Higher Education (pp. 549-568).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/global-higher-education-and-vuca--volatility-uncertainty-complexity-ambiguity/167388

Digital Rhetoric and Globalization: A Convergence-Continuum Model

Gustav Verhulsdonck (2016). Leadership and Personnel Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 431-469).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/digital-rhetoric-and-globalization/146402

Considerations of Self in Recognising Prior Learning and Credentialing

Lloyd Hawkeye Robertsonand Dianne Conrad (2016). Open Learning and Formal Credentialing in Higher Education: Curriculum Models and Institutional Policies (pp. 187-204).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/considerations-of-self-in-recognising-prior-learning-and-credentialing/135646

Design of a Strategic Knowledge Management Model to Evaluate Sales Growth in SMEs

Leonardo Bermon-Angaritaand Lyda Jovanna Rueda-Caicedo (2021). *Encyclopedia of Organizational Knowledge, Administration, and Technology (pp. 1516-1530).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/design-of-a-strategic-knowledge-management-model-to-evaluate-sales-growth-in-smes/263633