

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in supporting Human Resource Management Practices: Conceptual Framework

Dr. Haitham Ali Hijazi

Jerash University, Business Faculty, Jordan, info@hijazi-km.com, ORCID 0000-0001-8068-2061

Abstract

The business environment has undergone significant transformation due to the fast expansion of technology leading to the creation of many new professions. Human resource management (HRM) stands out as one of the fastest-developing professions due to increased employment opportunities created by technological advancements. The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) stands out as an essential technological advancement that impacts HRM through its effect on hiring processes and employee evaluation methods as well as engagement strategies. The research focused on investigating how artificial intelligence affects human resource management practices. Research based on previous literature reviews revealed digital human resource systems effectively strengthen manager-team relationships through personalized AI-driven guidance and recommendations. The study revealed that predictive analytics successfully demonstrated its capacity to automate and enhance different HRM practices.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Resource Management

DOI: 10.7176/EJBM/17-4-14

Publication date: May 30th 2025

Introduction

The business environment is undergoing rapid transformation due to technological advances which simultaneously create many new career paths. Human Resource Management (HRM) is growing rapidly due to technological advancements which generate many new job opportunities. Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents an essential technological trend that transforms Human Resource Management through its influence on recruitment procedures as well as employee evaluation and engagement methods. HR functions that currently operate under partial automation will develop further to reach full automation capabilities specifically for complex tasks such as managing difficult employee interactions (Fenwick et al., 2024).

Organizational adoption of AI transformation through activity automation goes past the application of isolated software solutions. AI technologies provide tools that enhance the human-centered methodology within Human Resource Management (HRM). The broad programming capabilities among professionals will generate numerous feedback systems to enhance HRM strategies. Employees will gain specialized role empowerment via tailored learning strategies while HRM teams will support existing staff self-actualization by examining real-time data visualizations to identify individual strengths. The Human Resources Management (HRM) sector will improve its comprehension of human factors due to artificial intelligence revealing hidden work dynamics that influence both employee performance and engagement (Del et al.2023; Martini et al., 2024).

1. Study problem

During rapid digital advancements artificial intelligence (AI) emerges as a powerful transformation agent across various work fields including human resources management. The application of artificial intelligence technology enables organizations to make more efficient and accurate decisions through improved recruitment and training programs and performance evaluation as well as talent management processes. Advantages of artificial intelligence technologies in human resources management coexist with fundamental challenges that bring into question these technologies' effectiveness and their impact on work nature and professional relationships within organizations.

Organizations struggle to implement AI into existing HR systems while managing data quality issues and algorithmic bias alongside gaining acceptance from employees and management. Artificial intelligence presents risks to job opportunities because its development may decrease human employment requirements in certain sectors which calls for studies on its effects on job security and employee happiness.

Organizations with limited resources must overcome additional barriers since implementing AI in human resource management requires technological investments and employee training. Data privacy protection creates legal and ethical dilemmas alongside the ethical issues posed by fairness and transparency demands in AI decision-making processes.

This study investigates the application of artificial intelligence in human resources management by outlining its potential benefits and identifying implementation challenges while assessing its impact on institutional performance and employee productivity. The study seeks to examine the necessary methods to maintain a balance between technological progress and sustainable professional relations along with workplace fairness.

2. Importance of the study:

The present research is extremely relevant since technological developments are transforming human resources management throughout the digital revolution while artificial intelligence continues to gain dominance. Through improved recruitment training and performance management efficiency, artificial intelligence elevates human resources functions which results in more effective administrative decisions and reduced operational costs. Organizations experience both benefits and difficulties when adopting artificial intelligence which informs actionable recommendations to improve human resources practices and achieve strategic objectives. This research contributes to academic knowledge through its examination of artificial intelligence impacts on workplace interactions and assessment of how these align with human and ethical standards in human resources administration.

3. Study objectives:

Assess the ways artificial intelligence improves human resources management through advancements in recruitment practices as well as enhancements to training programs and talent management systems while also refining performance evaluation methods.

The examination of artificial intelligence technologies in human resources management reveals their impact on decision-making through improved accuracy and reduction of biases.

Analyze the pros and cons of artificial intelligence deployment in human resources operations alongside employee and departmental acceptance levels of these technologies.

The study analyzes artificial intelligence's impact on employee experience as well as improvements in workplace conditions through the application of automation and big data analysis.

Organizations can learn to integrate artificial intelligence into their human resource management systems while maintaining ethical and humanitarian standards through this section.

4. Definition and Scope of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence functions in various ways and offers multiple capabilities. This research investigates the integration of artificial intelligence into Human Resource Management (HRM) practices. Maghsoudi et al., 2023 evaluated research studies that were conducted between 2008 and 2023.

Social network analysis methods enabled the research team to perform an examination of 813 articles. Research demonstrates that AI applications become more important for Human Resource Management (HRM) while research collaborations between authors and institutions in this field continue to expand. Artificial Intelligence functions as an array of tools which adhere to pre-set protocols to provide essential decision-making assistance and recommendations for decentralized complex tasks involving human interaction in workplaces. The terms cognitive automation, intelligent automation, and cognitive computing represent distinct technological concepts but people frequently use AI as their equivalent. The field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) encompasses multiple technological solutions such as machine learning and natural language processing as well as expert systems robotic process automation intelligent virtual agents and speech analytics. These technologies use their capabilities to process natural language and make intelligent decisions through continuous data analysis and learning. AI refers to the capacity of machines to execute intelligent behaviors which are traditionally considered human abilities. The transformation of Human Resources (HR) functions in the age of AI demonstrates how AI tools play a crucial role in enhancing human experiences in both work and life settings. Human-centric AI tools within Human Resources departments offer dual benefits by enhancing expertise alongside learning support while solving workplace issues and aligning employee work schedules with their primary tasks (Chowdhury et al.2023; Chukwuka and Dibia2024).

5. Evolution of Human Resource Management Practices

Human Resource Management (HRM) has entered a pivotal phase characterized by substantial transformation. The progression of HRM practices shows distinct historical phases that demonstrate the development across time. Workforce management practices originally functioned as administrative tasks but developed into strategic initiatives that establish employee contributions as vital for competitive success. Historical analysis demonstrates that HRM practices developed reactive responses to changes in the external environment (Faugoo2024; Ochieng, 2023).

External elements including new government legislation and technological advancements caused organizations to modify their operational approaches. Employee relations (ER) emerge from both industry history and the combined forces of social factors and legislative laws. Over the last thirty years organizational human resources (HR) functions have undergone significant changes to their core responsibilities. HR departments concentrated on personnel management and compensation benefits from the 1980s through the early 2000s (Swanson, 2022; Banmairuoy et al., 2022).

HR priorities now focus on strategic development including competence management together with recruitment and employee learning development functions. Organizations now demonstrate substantial advancements in the implementation of data-driven approaches to enhance workforce comprehension and knowledge. The paper analyzes key achievements and fundamental principles which formed Human Resource Management (HRM) practices during four distinct historical periods to describe its development. HRM approaches keep changing to improve business competitiveness while maintaining agility and adaptability as key elements of effective HRM (Fenwick et al., 2024).

6. Artificial Intelligence Applications within Human Resource Management

Artificial intelligence technology implementation in HRM systems brings up several essential questions that need thorough investigation. Key inquiries include: Which changes should we expect for AI applications in human resource management during the next three to five years? Which HRM sectors will see the greatest advantages from the current state of AI technology? This technological progress will create new job roles and essential skills. (Vrontis et al.2023; Chilunjika et al.2022). The general public gains better insight into what 'AI' means when they examine these elements. A SWOT analysis must evaluate how AI enhances HRM functions and investigate its wider impacts that could drive changes in global social, cultural, ethical and legal frameworks. Research by Chowdhury et al.2023 alongside Malik et al., 2023 indicates that machines and humans both possess the potential to sense surroundings, comprehend information, reason logically, learn continuously, develop self-awareness, and establish relationships. HR professionals require immediate access to available AI tools while maintaining ongoing future predictions as essential. Future enhancements in HR practices will result from the combined use of advanced analytics software alongside case-based solution platforms together with natural language processing algorithms and narrative storytelling virtual agents and e-recruitment platforms according to Fenwick et al., 2024. Detailed research findings establish a basis for creating an AI implementation timeline perspective that serves as a framework for Human Resource Management practices.

Human Resource Management (HRM) practices undergo significant transformations in response to the present historical period. Global trends that advance rapidly along with changing labor markets cause transformations in workplace dynamics and employee characteristics through the integration of advanced technology solutions. Artificial intelligence (AI) drives workplace transformation and designs HRM strategies while reshaping organizational structures and work processes. HR professionals persistently integrate AI technologies into various Human Resource Management (HRM) practices. The academic community actively debates technological advancements while closely examining the acceptance and rejection of AI applications (Budhwar et al., 2022; Malik et al., 2023; Vrontis et al., 2023).

The purpose of this study analysis is to progress modern discussions by refreshing understanding of the interactions between Human Resource Management (HRM), staff members and AI technologies using a people-focused framework. HR professionals must ensure that the knowledge and abilities acquired through human-AI interactions reach every member of their organization's workforce. The concept establishes foundational knowledge on the current progress of HRM roles and their expected evolution with future AI technology advancements in HR operations according to Vrontis et al. (2023) and Basnet (2024).

7.1 Recruitment and Selection Processes

The process of selecting the best candidates requires organizations to review numerous resumes efficiently and rapidly. Artificial Intelligence (AI) implementation demonstrates significant advantages today. Artificial intelligence serves as the optimal approach to promptly manage extensive data through extraction and transformation followed by loading operations. Artificial intelligence extends its functionality in talent acquisition to both assess specific abilities and experiences while linking candidate profiles to job openings beyond simple automation tasks like email management or chatbot functions (B Kulkarni & Che, 2019).

The implementation of artificial intelligence (A.I.) The implementation of artificial intelligence (A.I.) will improve organizational recruitment and selection procedures. Candidate identification becomes more straightforward through automated parsing and profile matching systems from the beginning.

7.2 Training and Development Programs

This investigation highlights key understandings about the transformation artificial intelligence (AI) brings to training and organizational learning processes. The study omits an examination of artificial intelligence's impact on human resources training methods. The role of artificial intelligence in human resources becomes more understandable when this information is integrated. The document's logical flow requires the revised text to be positioned within the fourth paragraph. The document will include brief summaries of treatments that do not require Final Form formatting (Chowdhury et al. 2023; Balasubramanian et al. 2022; Vrontis et al. 2023). 2023; Balasubramanian et al. 2022; Vrontis et al. 2023).

According to Chen (2022), AI technology holds strong potential to transform organizational learning delivery systems even though it has already impacted the industry. Knowing how artificial intelligence (AI) influences training and learning program development and execution remains essential. The growing availability of training and educational resources will reduce the necessity for face-to-face events as the main teaching method. Business organizations will need to modify their learning models as educational delivery approaches undergo transformation. The structure of training programs and participant choice mechanisms affect the results of those programs. Programs will face termination if they fail to demonstrate a clear relationship between their design elements and the outcomes they produce. New skill requirements lead organizations to develop alternative training programs. The research conducted by Morandini et al. (2023) alongside Jaiswal et al. The study by Morandini et al. (2023) and Jaiswal et al. (2023) examines new skill requirements for training programs and includes additional findings from Argote et al. (2021). (2021) supports this discussion.

7.3 Performance Management and Feedback

Multiple organizational sectors are currently undergoing transformation due to advancements in the Internet of Things combined with automation and artificial intelligence (AI) development. Human resources departments stand as businesses' essential functions while they actively integrate Industry 4.0 and Personnel 4.0 technologies into their processes. Different business sectors quickly adopt AI-driven automation tools to enhance their operations and HR functions. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of AI technologies that had been in development for many years to achieve unprecedented adoption rates (Vishwanath and Vaddepalli2023; Thangaraja et al.2024; Chukwuka and Dibie2024).

Employees who engage with training and professional development tools experience higher rates of promotion. Top-down implementation of these tools often leads to employee resistance. Valuable-suggestion generating tools assist managers by alleviating their decision-making responsibilities. AI tools outperform human capabilities in HR functions because they offer precision along with around-the-clock service availability. Managers together with employees identify recruitment as a field which contains great opportunities for development. While employees claim that algorithmic resume assessments do not align with human evaluations managers' report decision-making happens through phone conversations (Rožman et al., 2022).

HR professionals need to understand artificial intelligence (AI)'s positive contributions while many discussions revolve around its effects on future work dynamics and HR issues. Businesses in competitive markets along with international startups have recognized the necessity to adopt automation together with blockchain technology augmented reality mobile Internet AI and the Internet of Things to sustain their competitive advantage. The importance of digital transformation in HR operations became clear through the fast technological advances which were made to meet the needs of the modern workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through recent years digital technologies for HR management experienced significant growth according to Fenwick et al. (2024).

According to the survey conducted by Bankins et al. (2024), 65% of working adults displayed favorable attitudes towards AI adoption because they see these tools as beneficial to increasing work efficiency and reducing workplace stress.

7.4 The application of Artificial Intelligence within Human Resources Management generates numerous obstacles and ethical dilemmas.

As demographic trends change and industry sectors transform the environment for businesses becomes more complex which challenges established human resources management practices (Fenwick et al., 2024).

Data and communication technology advancements have made Artificial Intelligence (AI) the central technology in human resources management operations. AI technologies have become essential to HRM decision-making operations through their algorithms and machine intelligence capabilities (Garg et al.2022).

Businesses that do not adequately manage personnel matters encounter production efficiency challenges and quality control reductions. The achievement of business results depends largely on both staff requirements and their motivational levels and the advancement of ethical behavior within employees. To successfully address these challenges organizations require the adoption of sophisticated applications and methods. The AI-based system facilitates the creation and operation of cognitive computing frameworks which enhance both data collection and analysis capabilities of the system and its decision-making functions. AI achieves superior performance by storing experiences to build knowledge which produces smarter outcomes. The intrinsic complexity and interrelated characteristics of Human Resource Management (HRM) functions require specialized frameworks for effective management. The system enables organizations to make accurate predictions about HR outcomes while improving their management of HR practices. AI technology facilitates enhanced precision in managing personnel functions such as recruitment and performance reviews, as well as complaint and suggestion management through structured data analysis (Ponce-Pore, 2023; Li2024; Aguinis et al., 2024).

The use of AI technologies in Human Resource Management (HRM) creates substantial ethical issues that need to be addressed. Relying more on AI systems generates a major issue since it compromises existing data management principles which might result in GDPR non-compliance. AI systems must operate under strict rules regarding data storage and transmission to safeguard personal and sensitive information from unauthorized access. Human resources procedures face potential biases from algorithms which might produce unjust outcomes. The research conducted in 2023 by Boppiniti and Díaz-Rodríguez et al. (2023) along with Cheng et al. Cheng et al. (2021) offer insights into the risks associated with data protection and algorithmic bias in AI systems.

AI algorithms used in HRM decision-making processes present risks of unlawful discrimination against individuals which breaches their legal protections. Organizations advise careful management of AI algorithms while emphasizing their need to be fair and transparent. Organizations that implement AI algorithms need to conduct comprehensive evaluations of their processes and maintain regulatory compliance to protect the rights of all impacted individuals (Bankins et al. 2022).

7. Data Privacy and Security Concerns

AI developments create major transformations in Human Resource Management operations. AI provides opportunities to enhance Human Resource Management but creates challenges during implementation. Organizations need to create innovative AI solutions which follow ethical standards and help technology reinforce the human element in HRM activities. Recent developments in HR practices require detailed examination to understand their reactions and uncover emerging ethical challenges (Fenwick et al., 2024).

Individuals and organizations work together with government entities to constantly generate and analyze enormous amounts of personal data. The practice of human resource management requires the careful management of significant quantities of sensitive data belonging to employees and job applicants as well as clients and additional relevant parties. Employee personal information is combined with payroll documentation and benefits files in the collected data which also includes attendance records response time logs and historical work patterns. Data containing medical records and welfare or addiction cases may also hold sensitive personal information found in performance evaluations credit histories and consumer preferences (Su et al.2020; Alzoubi and Aziz2021).

Sensitive data exposed to unauthorized parties creates severe consequences for employees as well as corporate bodies. Data breaches can result in physical safety risks while also causing emotional distress and harm to intellectual property and reputation. HRM departments have implemented numerous systems and best practices which operate together to maintain the confidentiality and protection of employee information. Data protection technical measures combine advanced encryption methods and cryptographic techniques with validated access controls through logging and continuous monitoring of hardware and software systems plus devices and networks. Administrative and procedural measures aim to secure transparent informed consent from employees while providing regular updates about data handling procedures. Organizations need to establish procedures which ensure that data licensing and sharing activities adhere to pertinent data protection regulations. Research from Vahdat (2022), Budhwar et al. The findings of Zhang & Chen (2024) demonstrate how essential these principles are.

Human Resources departments need to establish legal bases for personal data processing under the European General Data Protection Regulation while embedding data protection into their processes and removing data when it is no longer needed. AI system deployment needs thorough ethical analysis because proper use of AI systems and their data can only be achieved through responsible and fair practices. Organizations need to measure the pros and cons of including AI in HR processes while monitoring potential misuses and adverse social consequences. Organizations struggle to implement complex AI systems because they do not possess the necessary resources and expertise required (Budhwar et al.2023; Alzoubi et al.2022; Kuhn et al.2021).

8. Bias and Fairness in AI Algorithms

Training dataset quality has a significant impact on the predictive accuracy of AI systems. AI systems that utilize biased datasets carry the risk of generating unfair results or extending existing inequalities. Research shows that biased datasets lead to unfair outcomes during recruitment, evaluation and intervention processes. AI algorithms can handle vast data sets and therefore stand out as valuable resources for human resource management. Research by Newman et al. (2020) and Köchling & Wehner (2020) highlights how these algorithms effectively reduce workloads while accelerating process speeds.

Traditional methods have difficulty acquiring valuable insights which AI algorithms can successfully extract. AI algorithms improve personnel selection processes through increased efficiency and effectiveness while they simultaneously uncover hidden employee issues. Businesses use this cutting-edge technology to enhance their diversity and inclusion initiatives. (Hofeditz et al., 2022). Present examples of 'Algorithmic Bias' predominantly display the detrimental effects generated by these biases. Studies advance to discover equitable AI system development techniques that organizations can implement successfully (Rodgers et al.,2023; Tippins et al.,2021).

Ethical AI applications show how organizations dismiss trends and data sets which don't accurately represent the whole population. This oversight can adversely affect minority communities. The processes stay hidden for several years or even decades until unexpected events or third-party investigations expose them. Businesses tend to discontinue their use of specific AI applications after they think they have grasped the main underlying issues. Incomplete operational knowledge about AI systems generates continual misunderstandings. (Karunaratna et al., 2024; Winburn & Algee-Hewitt, 2021). If decision-making trees were simplified it would have brought attention to critical intervention possibilities or promoted more careful AI application approaches. AI technology development should be advanced because these systems can achieve performance levels beyond human capabilities. During operations it is essential to ensure human operators and AI governance officials have access to complete information and empowerment. (Hassani et al.2020; Gruetzemacher & Whittlestone, 2022).

9. Future Advances and Innovations in Artificial Intelligence and Human Resource Management

Which future advancements will Artificial Intelligence (AI) bring to Human Resource Management (HRM)? Predictive analytics together with chatbots and automated decision-making tools are becoming fundamental technologies at the intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Human Resource Management. The use of predictive analytics has facilitated automation enhancement and performance improvement across different HRM practices. AI technology during recruitment creates unbiased job descriptions which attract a diverse range of applicants across many genders, races and age groups. Findings from Sadeghi & Niu (2024), Schloetzer & Yoshinaga (2023), and der Pütten & Schiffer (2023) suggest that performance management systems alongside compensation and benefits will experience growth through automation.

Artificial intelligence research in HRM shows that employee experiences improve through personalized interactions delivered via AI-powered engagement platforms. Sophisticated AI within digital HRM systems delivers personalized recommendations which enhance manager-team connections. Digital HRM platforms enable advanced learning systems to function on-demand for talent recruitment and development (Malik et al.2023; Devaraju2024; Thangaraja et al.2024).

Future progress will concentrate on designing intelligent HRM systems that function in real time and offer context-based customization through significant developments in AI technology. Organizational culture transformation together with workplace practice evolution will result from AI-enhanced HRM systems which will also affect performance evaluation methods. When Human Resource Management departments quickly adopt these technological advancements, they gain a competitive edge through enhanced talent acquisition and retention capabilities (Benabou et al.2024).

Qualified workers find it difficult to join small businesses which do not adopt productivity improvements. The existing distrust toward AI-HRM solutions demands that organizations construct strategic plans with precision to ensure successful technological integration and acceptance. The initial stage of the recommended research requires a review of existing AI-HRM studies while focusing on potential AI applications in HRM. An organized search will be undertaken to detect scholarly articles on AI-HRM. The upcoming parallel research project seeks to investigate the benefits AI integration brings to operational functions for both organizational performance and employee results. The next research steps involve studying the use of natural language processing and machine learning to process unstructured data to show how automation and AI technologies can enhance various industries and operational systems as well as employee performance across multiple sectors.

References:

- Aguinis, H., Beltran, J. R., & Cope, A. (2024). How to use generative AI as a human resource management assistant. *Organizational Dynamics*.
- Aharoni, Y. (2024). The role of small firms in an interdependent world. In *Standing on the Shoulders of International Business Giants* (pp. 237-261).
- Alzoubi, H. M., & Aziz, R. (2021). Does emotional intelligence contribute to quality of strategic decisions? The mediating role of open innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(2), 130.
- Alzoubi, H. M., Ghazal, T. M., Sahawneh, N., & Al-kassem, A. H. (2022). Fuzzy assisted human resource management for supply chain management issues. *Annals of Operations Research*.

Argote, L., Lee, S., & Park, J. (2021). Organizational learning processes and outcomes: Major findings and future research directions. *Management science*.

B Kulkarni, S. & Che, X. (2019). Intelligent Software Tools for Recruiting.

Balasubramanian, N., Ye, Y., & Xu, M. (2022). Substituting human decision-making with machine learning: Implications for organizational learning. *Academy of Management Review*, 47(3), 448-465.

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*, 24(3), 857-875.

Bankins, S., Jooss, S., Restubog, S. L. D., Marrone, M., Ocampo, A. C., & Shoss, M. (2024). Navigating career stages in the age of artificial intelligence: A systematic interdisciplinary review and agenda for future research. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 104011.

Banmairuoy, W., Kritjaroen, T., & Homsombat, W. (2022). The effect of knowledge-oriented leadership and human resource development on sustainable competitive advantage through organizational innovation's component factors: Evidence from Thailand's new S-curve industries. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 27(3), 200-209.

Basnet, S. (2024). Artificial Intelligence and machine learning in human resource management: Prospect and future trends. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 5(1), 281-287.

Benabou, A., Touhami, F., & Demraoui, L. (2024, May). Artificial intelligence and the future of human resource management. In *2024 International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Computer Vision (ISCV)* (pp. 1-8). IEEE.

Bilan, Y., Mishchuk, H., Roshchuk, I., & Joshi, O. (2020). Hiring and retaining skilled employees in SMEs: problems in human resource practices and links with organizational success. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 21(2), 780-791.

Boppiniti, S. T. (2023). Data Ethics in AI: Addressing Challenges in Machine Learning and Data Governance for Responsible Data Science. *International Scientific Journal for Research*.

Budhwar, P., Chowdhury, S., Wood, G., Aguinis, H., Bamber, G. J., Beltran, J. R., ... & Varma, A. (2023). Human resource management in the age of generative artificial intelligence: Perspectives and research directions on ChatGPT. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 33(3), 606-659.

Budhwar, P., Malik, A., De Silva, M. T., & Thevisuthan, P. (2022). Artificial intelligence—challenges and opportunities for international HRM: a review and research agenda. *The International Journal of human resource management*, 33(6), 1065-1097.

Chen, Z. (2022). Artificial Intelligence-Virtual Trainer: Innovative Didactics Aimed at Personalized Training Needs.

Cheng, L., Varshney, K. R., & Liu, H. (2021). Socially responsible ai algorithms: Issues, purposes, and challenges. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*.

Chilunjika, A., Intauno, K., & Chilunjika, S. R. (2022). Artificial intelligence and public sector human resource management in South Africa: Opportunities, challenges and prospects. *SA Journal of Human Resource Management*, 20, 1972.

Chowdhury, S., Dey, P., Joel-Edgar, S., Bhattacharya, S., Rodriguez-Espindola, O., Abadie, A., & Truong, L. (2023). Unlocking the value of artificial intelligence in human resource management through AI capability framework. *Human resource management review*, 33(1), 100899.

Chukwuka, E. J., & Dibia, K. E. (2024). Strategic role of artificial intelligence (AI) on human resource management (HR) employee performance evaluation function. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Business Innovation*, 7(2), 269-282.

- Del Giudice, M., Scuotto, V., Orlando, B., & Mustilli, M. (2023). Toward the human-centered approach. A revised model of individual acceptance of AI. *Human Resource Management Review*, 33(1), 100856.
- der Pütten, A. R. & Schiffer, S. (2023). Potential Ways to Detect Unfairness in HRI and to Re-establish Positive Group Dynamics. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.01574*.
- Devaraju, S. (2024). AI-Powered HRM and Finance Information Systems for Workforce Optimization and Employee Engagement. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT) ISSN*, 3048, 4855.
- Díaz-Rodríguez, N., Del Ser, J., Coeckelbergh, M., de Prado, M. L., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Herrera, F. (2023). Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation. *Information Fusion*, 99, 101896.
- Faugoo, D. (2024). Human Capital as Strategic Valued Assets: Core drivers of Organizational Success in the Modern-Day Workplace. *International Journal of Business and Technology Management*, 6(3), 617-628.
- Fenwick, A., Molnar, G., & Frangos, P. (2024). Revisiting the role of HR in the age of AI: bringing humans and machines closer together in the workplace.
- Garg, S., Sinha, S., Kar, A. K., & Mani, M. (2022). A review of machine learning applications in human resource management. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 71(5), 1590-1610.
- Gruetzemacher, R. & Whittlestone, J. (2022). The transformative potential of artificial intelligence. *Futures*.
- Hassani, H., Silva, E. S., Unger, S., TajMazinani, M., & Mac Feely, S. (2020). Artificial intelligence (AI) or intelligence augmentation (IA): what is the future? *Ai*, 1(2), 8.
- Hofeditz, L., Clausen, S., Rieß, A., Mirbabaie, M., & Stieglitz, S. (2022). Applying XAI to an AI-based system for candidate management to mitigate bias and discrimination in hiring.
- Jaiswal, A., Arun, C. J., & Varma, A. (2023). Rebooting employees: Upskilling for artificial intelligence in multinational corporations. In *Artificial Intelligence and International HRM* (pp. 114-143). Routledge.
- Karunarathna, I., Gunasena, P., Hapuarachchi, T., & Gunathilake, S. (2024). Comprehensive data collection: Methods, challenges, and the importance of accuracy.
- Köchling, A. & Wehner, M. C. (2020). Discriminated by an algorithm: a systematic review of discrimination and fairness by algorithmic decision-making in the context of HR recruitment and HR development. *Business Research*.
- Kuhn, K. M., Meijerink, J., & Keegan, A. (2021). Human resource management and the gig economy: Challenges and opportunities at the intersection between organizational HR decision-makers and digital labor platforms. *Research in personnel and human resources management*, 39, 1-46.
- Lena Hunkenschroer, A. & Kriebitz, A. (2022). Is AI recruiting (un)ethical? A human rights perspective on the use of AI for hiring.
- Li, S. (2024). Optimization of human resources in automated factories based on artificial intelligence in the context of Industry 4.0. *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, 1-12.
- Maghsoudi, M., Kamrani Shahri, M., Agha Mohammad Ali Kermani, M., & Khanizad, R. (2023). Unveiling the Collaborative Patterns of Artificial Intelligence Applications in Human Resource Management: A Social Network Analysis Approach.
- Malik, A., Budhwar, P., & Kazmi, B. A. (2023). Artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted HRM: Towards an extended strategic framework. *Human Resource Management Review*.
- Malik, A., Budhwar, P., Mohan, H., & NR, S. (2023). Employee experience—the missing link for engaging employees: Insights from an MNE's AI-based HR ecosystem. *Human Resource Management*, 62(1), 97-115.

- Martini, B., Bellisario, D., & Coletti, P. (2024). Human-centered and sustainable artificial intelligence in industry 5.0: Challenges and perspectives. *Sustainability*.
- Monteiro, B., Santos, V., Reis, I., Sampaio, M. C., Sousa, B., Martinho, F., ... & Au-Yong-Oliveira, M. (2020). Employer branding applied to SMEs: A pioneering model proposal for attracting and retaining talent. *Information*, 11(12), 574.
- Morandini, S., Fraboni, F., De Angelis, M., Puzzo, G., Giusino, D., & Pietrantonio, L. (2023). The impact of artificial intelligence on workers' skills: Upskilling and reskilling in organisations. *Informing Science*, 26, 39-68.
- Newman, D. T., Fast, N. J., & Harmon, D. J. (2020). When eliminating bias isn't fair: Algorithmic reductionism and procedural justice in human resource decisions. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 160, 149-167.
- Ochieng, E. M. (2023). A Study of the History Functions Roles and Challenges of Human Resources Management. *Journal of Enterprise and Business Intelligence*.
- Ponce-Pore, I. (2023). Factors of Artificial Intelligence Usage in Personnel Selection: An Examination of Timing, Algorithm Aversion, and Accuracy.
- Reim, W., Yli-Viitala, P., Arrasvuori, J., & Parida, V. (2022). Tackling business model challenges in SME internationalization through digitalization. *Journal of Innovation & Knowledge*, 7(3), 100199.
- Rodgers, W., Murray, J. M., Stefanidis, A., Degbey, W. Y., & Tarba, S. Y. (2023). An artificial intelligence algorithmic approach to ethical decision-making in human resource management processes. *Human resource management review*, 33(1), 100925.
- Rožman, M., Oreški, D., & Tominc, P. (2022). Integrating artificial intelligence into a talent management model to increase the work engagement and performance of enterprises.
- Sadeghi, S. & Niu, C. (2024). ... Human Decision-Making in K-12 Education: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Assisting the Recruitment and Retention of Teachers of Color for Enhanced Diversity *Leadership and Policy in Schools*.
- Schloetzer, J. D. & Yoshinaga, K. (2023). Algorithmic Hiring Systems: Implications and Recommendations for Organisations and Policymakers.
- Su, Y., Ma, C., Chen, J., Wu, H., Luo, W., Peng, Y., ... & Li, H. (2020). Printable, highly sensitive flexible temperature sensors for human body temperature monitoring: a review. *Nanoscale Research Letters*, 15, 1-34.
- Swanson, R. A. (2022). *Foundations of human resource development*.
- Thangaraja, T., Maharudrappa, M., Bakkiyaraj, M., Johari, L., & Muthuvel, S. (2024). AI-powered HR technology implementation for business growth in industrial 5.0. In *Multidisciplinary applications of extended reality for human experience* (pp. 171-200). IGI Global.
- Tippins, N. T., Oswald, F. L., & McPhail, S. M. (2021). Scientific, legal, and ethical concerns about AI-based personnel selection tools: a call to action. *Personnel Assessment and Decisions*, 7(2), 1.
- Vahdat, S. (2022). The role of IT-based technologies on the management of human resources in the COVID-19 era. *Kybernetes*.
- Vishwanath, B., & Vaddepalli, S. (2023). The Future of Work: Implications of Artificial Intelligence on Hr Practices. *Tuijin Jishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 44(3), 1711-1724.
- Vrontis, D., Christofi, M., Pereira, V., Tarba, S., Makrides, A., & Trichina, E. (2023). Artificial intelligence, robotics, advanced technologies and human resource management: a systematic review. *Artificial intelligence and international HRM*, 172-201.

Winburn, A. P. & Algee-Hewitt, B. (2021). Evaluating population affinity estimates in forensic anthropology: Insights from the forensic anthropology database for assessing methods accuracy (FADAMA). *Journal of forensic sciences*.

Zhang, J. & Chen, Z. (2024). Exploring human resource management digital transformation in the digital age. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*.