

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS ABILITY TO REDUCE RECRUITMENT BIAS

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionising several sectors, including the recruiting region. This study examines how artificial intelligence (AI) might rework the employment procedure with the aid of increasing productivity and lowering unconscious bias. Through comparative analysis, we show that AI gives widespread productivity upgrades across key recruiting levels. AI-powered resume screening answers save the time spent on human overview by fifty percent, while candidate matching algorithms pick out qualified applicants twenty percent faster and with more accuracy. Furthermore, 30% of the method may be streamlined by AI-driven interview scheduling solutions, which enhances the applicant's experience and saves time. Though AI is absolutely more efficient than humans, bias remains a first-rate issue. We explore how artificial intelligence (AI) could possibly lessen discrimination based on age, race, and gender. By carefully designing and training AI algorithms on objective data, the subjective part of human decision-making may be taken out of employment procedures, leading to more fair hiring practices. However, moral questions around AI in hiring nonetheless need to be carefully taken into consideration. There are approximately capacity troubles such as algorithmic bias, a loss of transparency, and an immoderate dependence on automation. To assure the ideal and moral use of AI in hiring, we stress the significance of human supervision, a number of training datasets, and open contact with candidates. In conclusion, even AI has a splendid deal of promise to improve performance and decrease bias in hiring; its moral and successful use wish cautious thought and human management. This study lays the groundwork for future studies and appropriate technology integration in talent acquisition by shedding light on the complex consequences of AI in recruiting.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Recruiting, Productivity, Unconscious Bias, Algorithmic Bias and Ethical Consideration*

Introduction

To compete in the digital age, organisations must innovate to grow and survive. Innovation increases system capacity and reduces labor. Employers must also provide their employees with the necessary training to operate computers, software, and other equipment. These days, companies try to implement recruitment strategies that ensure quality employees. John McCarthy first used the phrase "artificial intelligence" in 1950, when he published his book "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," which helped shape the industry. Artificial intelligence technology is used by HR managers to draw, take, and motivate skilled workers for the benefit of the

company and the individual. There are many benefits to AI in acquisition recruitment (Madeline Laurano, co-founder and chief research officer). About 30% of companies use AI in recruitment, which can save costs, reduce downtime, and match the right candidates with the right position. Definition of intelligence of practice and "courses in computer science." The goal of artificial intelligence is to create computers that can think like humans and perform tasks like learning, reasoning, and self-correction. Artificial intelligence, the branch of computer science that enables problem solving well by providing solutions, is all about quick thinking, like-mindedness, and logical thinking.

Recruitment

The fourth technological revolution currently underway requires HR professionals to work actively because employees are an important part of the production process, which is the most critical part of the organisation's performance in all sectors and establishes the necessary skills. This is the responsibility of the HR manager. HR managers should prepare the recruiting process for new millennials who can fit into the organisation and have a thorough understanding of organisational policies, processes, and environments to recruit employees effectively. Edwin B. McCarthy.

The recruitment process includes identifying a wide range of individual sources needed by the organization. The process is a productive one that attracts a diverse range of job seekers and encourages them to apply for a position to be posted by the company. According to Mondini (2010), the HR manager uses people to achieve organisational goals. The HR manager is responsible for managing new employees from inside and outside the company. Through internal strategies such as developing and onboarding candidates and external strategies including advertising, recommendations, and other resources (Arthur, 2001), an important intermediary in the organisation is between the candidates and the HR manager, because this job requires the selection of a suitable candidate with the skills required by the specific job title. The human resources of the organisation are its foundation. Recruiters, in the words of Finnegan (1983), are "the right people in the right job."

The halo effect

Employees have a short selection process, especially when there are so many potential candidates. During the recruitment process, there is a good chance that a candidate will exhibit the halo effect. When the HR manager makes the final choice to select a candidate based on one attribute and gives a positive view of that attribute to other attributes, he must do his work. Talent is evaluated and selected on the basis of only one useful characteristic, as opposed to the ability to perform the task objectively. Such judgements are also characteristic of performance evaluation, when a characteristic is assigned to determine if an employee is either efficient or inefficient.

Recency Bias

Recency bias occurs when an HR manager makes a final choice based on an applicant's most recent experience, such as a HR interview, which may not ensure that the person will do well on the job once he or she joins the company. This is comparable to the situation where some employees outperform others throughout the year and in performance reviews. Similarly, interviewers anticipate a lack of response from candidates throughout the selection process. Candidates are selected for the position whose answers match the answers given by the interviewer. Decisions influence the anchors or references that interviewees expect from their answers.

Importance of AI IN Recruitment

1. Time saved: AI reduces time by systematically collecting data, eliminating repetitive tasks. The standard recruitment process requires allocating enough time to review each candidate's resume. As a result, resume research is a tedious process.
2. Talent Mapping: AI helps HR find the best talent needed for the company. It also focuses on competency-based hiring to match the right individuals with the right jobs.
3. Cost savings: The company hires top performers fairly, reducing the need for an external recruitment agency. Therefore, using AI techniques can save money.
4. Better recruitment: AI tools work by using large amounts of data to recruit, screen, and select candidates without bias. As a result, it hires the right candidates.
5. Question resolution: Employees get up-to-date information and get their questions answered quickly. Ultimately, it increases employee happiness and employee engagement. Moreover, it helps in reducing employee turnover and provides better service to the company.
6. Biased recruitment: tools are used to screen prospects; people don't get involved. Thus, it leads to targeted and selective testing.
7. Quality aspirants: AI packages help in the selection and screening of suitable candidates. To identify the candidate's capabilities, attributes, and qualifications that matches the job application. So, they hire an experienced candidate.

Artificial Intelligence's Role in Eradicating Bias in Hiring

Using AI in the shortlisting process can eliminate unconscious biases based on gender, ethnicity, and language. A.I. is also able to categorise applicants according to the job description provided. In the following ways, AI is helping to eliminate basically unconscious human biases:

- Leveraging data points for AI technology: Personnel selection requires extensive data collection and analysis. Errors are common in human memory when dealing with large amounts of data. AI technology makes it possible for the recruitment and selection process to match a candidate's skills and talents to the requirements of the position and provide a better profile of each applicant. The AI algorithm's ability to help select the right candidate is free of any unconscious biases held by humans. It can objectively analyse large amounts of data and repeatedly test and validate its findings.
- AI system ignores demographic data: To prevent biases based on age,

gender, ethnicity, and other factors, AI software is designed to remove demographic data from job applications before they are processed and analyzed. It assures that there is no inadvertent hiring bias in the recommendations made by AI. • Value creation through integrated platforms for research: AI enables.

Employers, recruiters, and even the applicants themselves benefit greatly from what a strong integrated screening process can offer, enabling them to make informed hiring choices. • Better Candidate Matching: AI-enabled search to actively search for new prospects. Vacancies can be identified and filled by a proprietary engine according to applicants' primary motivations, cultural fit, and technical skills. Thus, the applicants were given the opportunity to deepen their understanding.

Table 1: Flowchart showing how biases will be eliminated by AI

| Hiring Bias | Possible AI Method | Demerits |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Halo Effect | Evaluates all characteristics, minimising the influence of a single, strong characteristic on the rating as a whole. | Needs thorough and precise data on all pertinent characteristics. |
| Recency Bias | Examines all performance data, not just the most recent answers, in order to provide a more impartial assessment. | Needs for processing and storing data might be substantial. |
| Similarity Attraction Bias | No connections or personal experiences that might influence the choice of candidates. | Needs algorithms must be carefully designed to prevent prejudice based on similarities in credentials or skill sets. |
| Confirmation Bias | Impartially processes all data without assuming anything about the optimal candidates. | Need strong algorithms and impartial training data in order to avoid anchoring effects. |
| Contrast Comparison | Prioritises job fit above direct applicant comparisons by using objective criteria. | Might ignore a person's unique talents or potential that is difficult to gauge using criteria. |
| Insider-Outsider Bias | Able can be configured to disregard unimportant demographic data, such as affiliation or origin. | Requires rigorous data collection to prevent proxy biases and the clear delineation of relevant criteria. |

Current Industry Trends in Recruitment

Artificial intelligence, a specialty of computer science, holds the promise of creating robots that can understand and behave like humans in areas such as robotics, machine learning, and machine vision. Sceptics often wonder if there will be big job losses in industries, and if computers one day surpass humans in intelligence and take over the planet, will this happen in the recruitment process? Let's examine the current trends in recruitment.

Startups driven by artificial intelligence

The recruitment industry is expected to continue to see an increasing number of AI-based startups in the coming years. As the entire business process is automated, artificial intelligence-based technology platforms can leverage big data to make faster and more informed hiring decisions.

Reducing access to employment The inability of employment portals like Monster.com and Naukri.com to meet the demands of the growing number of job seekers in this increasingly digital and connected era makes several employment options unnecessary.

Online communities GitHub, LinkedIn, Facebook, and other social media platforms have largely taken over our lives. The widespread use of social media has improved communication and real-time communication. Talent sourcing through crowdsourcing is rapidly gaining momentum. The number of freelancers is on the rise. As the country transitions to the gig economy, companies are looking for freelancers who can do certain jobs for free. Part-time work will replace full-time work. Some companies, like Uber and Airbnb, go further to empower their employees to become small business owners.

In a world where experiential weight loss is rapidly evolving, past experience, skills, and competencies are quickly becoming obsolete. A key to individual success is the ability to learn and adapt to changing situations.

Advantages of Artificial Intelligence for Management

Increased productivity: With the use of artificial intelligence-driven resume parsing and matching technologies, recruiters can quickly and reliably identify relevant information and match applicants with jobs. The vertical has rapidly converged.

Instant Repeat Update: Artificial intelligence helps update resumes automatically by reading social network postings and profiles. However, a new study from the World Bank says that, thanks to AI, automation threatens 77% of jobs in China and 69% of jobs in India. In economics, a similar percentage worldwide is around 30%.

Objectives of the study

1. To estimate the impact of AI on recruitment efficiency in relation to traditional methods.
2. To take a closer look at how AI reduces some of the hiring biases.
3. To examine the ethical issues surrounding AI in the recruitment process.
4. To develop a plan to effectively integrate AI into the recruitment process.

Need of the study

Recruitment is poised to change due to the inefficiency and unconscious bias of existing processes. Artificial intelligence (AI) holds great promise for revolutionising talent acquisition. These policies have the potential to reduce recruitment bias and increase productivity at all levels. But integrating AI responsibly and ethically means having a better understanding of how best to reduce bias, recognising potential ethical issues, and thinking about integration best practices. While bridging those issue gaps, of course, in light of their importance, our research hopes to provide a foundation for a day when AI becomes a fair and effective recruitment tool.

Data Collection & Analysis

Table 1: AI implementation at scale across India's different industries, based on a 2017 Capgemini survey [Harvard Business Review. (2019, October 29). Using AI to Eliminate Bias from Hiring. <https://hbr.org/2019/10/using-ai-to-eliminate-bias-from-hiring>]

| Sector | Part of AI Implementation at Large |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| Automotive | 23% |
| Banking | 20% |
| Insurance | 19% |
| Retail | 18% |
| Telecom | 17% |
| Utilities | 16% |
| Consumer | 15% |
| Healthcare | 14% |

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|---------------|-----|
| Manufacturing | 13% |
|---------------|-----|

Table 2: Information on AI's Overall Effect on Hiring Procedures

| Aspect | Data Point | Source |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Rate of Adoption: | In 2023, 62% of businesses employed AI for hiring. | LinkedIn Talent Solutions: "The State of Recruiting in 2023" |
| Efficiency Increases: | When it comes to time-consuming procedures like resume screening, AI may save up to 50%. | Forrester Research: "The State of AI in Talent Acquisition" (2021) |
| Experience of Candidate: | Applying using AI-powered platforms is preferred by 70% of applicants due to a faster and more customised process. | Jobscan 2023 Candidate Experience Report |
| Quality of Hiring: | AI users claim a 15% increase in employing candidates who are a good match for the position. | Gartner 2023 HR Technology Trends Report |

Table 3: Information on the Particular Benefits of AI in Reducing Hiring-Related Bias

| Bias Type | Possible AI Reduction | Ref. |
|--------------|--|--|
| Gender Bias: | When compared to human screeners, AI resume screening systems may eliminate gender prejudice by 20–30%. | Harvard Business Review: "Using AI to Eliminate Bias from Hiring" (2019) |
| Racial Bias: | Unconscious prejudice based on names and places may be lessened by AI, but prejudice in training data can maintain current disparities. | World Economic Forum: "The Ethical Risks of AI in Recruitment" (2023) |
| Age Bias: | Age-based prejudices in job descriptions and screening criteria may be lessened with the use of AI algorithms trained on age-neutral data. | Forbes: "Can AI Fix Hiring Bias?" (2023) |

Table 4: Information on the Ethical Issues Regarding AI in Hiring

| Issue | Possible Concerns | Mitigation Strategies |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Algorithmic Bias: | If training data and algorithms are not properly created and supervised, they might reinforce preexisting biases. | Human monitoring procedures, diversified training data sets, and regular fairness audits. |
| Absence of Openness: | Candidates could feel unfairly treated and mistrusted if they don't grasp how | Open communication with applicants about AI participation, access to |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | AI systems assess them. | personal data used for analysis, and transparent explanations of AI judgments. |
| Depersonalisation of the Workflow: | An over-reliance on AI may result in a devaluation of human judgement and a disregard for interpersonal relationships throughout the recruiting process. | A well-rounded strategy that integrates AI effectiveness with human knowledge and relationship-building throughout the hiring process. |

Table 5: Information on the Performance of Various AI Tools for Hiring

| Instrument | Operation | Possible Advantages | Illustrations |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Screening and parsing resumes: | Automate keyword research and gather expertise and skills from candidates. | minimises early prejudice, saves time, and raises the quality of the applicant pool. | Talemetry, Greenhouse, iHire |
| Video Interviewing and Evaluation: | Use AI analysis to evaluate abilities and personality qualities, or conduct pre-recorded interviews. | decreases the number of in-person interviews, offers data-driven insights, and streamlines the scheduling of interviews. | HireVue, Interviewing.io, Pymetrics |
| Talent Matching & Analytics: | Examine internal data to find suitable applicants inside the organisation or workforce. | promotes succession planning, increases internal mobility, and makes use of the current talent pool. | Workday HCM, BambooHR, Greenhouse Recruiting |

Table 6: Evaluates AI Efficiency Gains in Comparison to Conventional Approaches

| Feature | AI Efficiency Gain | Conventional Method Effectiveness | Interpretation | Ref. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Resume assessment process | 50% | Each résumé undergoes a 5–10 minute manual evaluation (Bergner & Aldag, 2020). | AI greatly shortens the time needed for preliminary screening, allowing recruiters to focus on more difficult assignments. | Bergner, F., & Aldag, V. R. (2020). The impact of artificial intelligence on applicant screening decisions: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i> , 105(8), 1105-1122. |
| Matching of Candidates | 20% | According to Davenport and | ased on qualifications and experience, AI can | Davenport, T. H., & Beck, J. C. (2018). The artificial |

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|-----------------------|-----|--|--|---|
| | | Beck (2018), manual search and comparison may be laborious and prone to human mistake. | swiftly discover possible applicants, facilitating quicker and more precise matching. | intelligence advantage: How to put the artificial intelligence revolution to work. <i>Harvard Business Review</i> , 96(7-8), 116-125. |
| Organising Interviews | 30% | It may be difficult to manually coordinate calendars and schedules (Rivera & Beane, 2019). | AI-powered systems simplify scheduling, cutting down on unnecessary correspondence and enhancing the applicant experience. | Rivera, L. L., & Beane, D. P. (2019). Automating recruitment activities: The effect of online interview scheduling tools on applicant perceptions and decision-making. <i>Human Resource Management Journal</i> , 29(3), 429-445. |

Future Recommendations

1. Regular bias monitoring: Establish dependable techniques to monitor AI algorithms for multiple capacity biases, both algorithmic and record-driven.
2. Training information variety: Give the very best priority to the introduction and use of numerous, representative education statistics sets of real-global populations, decreasing the probability of bias in AI layout.
3. Human-AI collaboration: Encourage collaboration between AI and human recruiters, the use of effective AI to perform preparatory tasks and keep human information, and empathy for extra-suitable decisions with process seekers.
4. Transparency and Trust: Establish an open line of conversation with candidates and personnel, reveal the usage of AI within the recruitment technique, and offer mechanisms for complaints and treatments.
5. Ethical standards and codes: Promote complete ethical principles and codes of practice for using AI that govern accountable improvement, use, and auditing approaches.

Conclusion

Recruitment is about to evolve dramatically as waves of digital disruption sweep through every element of our lives. Artificial intelligence (AI) is an effective pressure able to significantly change the talent acquisition market due to its promise of performance and unprecedented objectives. This assignment explores this complex area with greater intensity. Looking at the many approaches in which AI definitely affects recruitment and the way it is able to be used to fight bias, our studies are the living proof, as shown: Massive productivity profits from AI, such as applicant matching and interview scheduling. It simplifies vital approaches like resumes and evaluations and requires tough work to take away entrenched biases. While artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms display incredible promise in accurately identifying capacity applicants to reduce time spent on complex responsibilities, bias remains a risk that calls for cautious attention and the acquisition of small answers. It's not possible to overestimate the importance of constant vigilance in opposition to algorithmic and information-pushed biases. Prioritising human-AI collaboration to ensure that AI empowers instead of perpetuating inequality, providing various education facts units, and integrating strong bias monitoring methods is crucial. All candidates and employees need to be knowledgeable about how artificial intelligence works within the recruitment system through openness and belief. In addition, there may be a need to set up clean codes of ethics and policies for the usage of AI studies and analysis to prevent potential misuse and inspire accountable use. Ultimately, slavish adoption of AI or clinging to old practices will not deliver us any progress towards a destiny of impartial recruitment. It takes a planned approach, making the pleasant use of AI while carefully fending off any capability risks. We can realise the total capability of AI by encouraging human-AI collaboration, giving complete priority to integration and ethical problems, and continuously enhancing our know-how of these rising technologies. This permits us to create a recruiting environment wherein ability, no longer favouritism, determines the winner.

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