

Manuscript ID:
TIJCMBLIR-2025-020521

Volume: 2

Issue: 5

Month: October

Year: 2025

E-ISSN: 3065-9191

Submitted: 15 Sept. 2025

Revised: 27 Sept. 2025

Accepted: 25 Oct. 2025

Published: 31 Oct. 2025

Address for correspondence:
Aishwaria Rajesh Nair
Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Revnath Choure College, Borujwada
Email:
aishwarianair1998@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.17605889](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17605889)

DOI Link:
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17605889>



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0):

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

How AI Can Improve Recruitment Efficiency and HR Functions

Aishwaria Rajesh Nair

Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Revnath Choure College, Borujwada

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming human resources (HR) and recruiting by automating repetitive tasks, improving applicant matching, reducing time-to-hire, and enabling strategic HR work. This study synthesizes prior research, discusses ethical, legal, and operational risks, outlines assessment metrics, and proposes an integrated AI-driven HR paradigm. In our view, well-designed AI systems can significantly increase operational efficiency and improve the candidate experience when applied transparently, with minimal prejudice, and after careful assessment.

This study explores how AI-driven systems—such as applicant tracking systems (ATS), chatbots, predictive analytics, and resume screening tools—contribute to increased recruitment efficiency and strategic HR outcomes. It examines the integration of AI frameworks that reduce time-to-hire, improve candidate-job matching accuracy, and enhance the overall candidate experience. The paper also emphasizes ethical considerations, focusing on fairness, transparency, and bias mitigation in algorithmic decision-making. Findings indicate that when implemented responsibly with human oversight and governance mechanisms, AI technologies can significantly enhance operational productivity and foster equitable hiring practices. Future research should explore scalable, culturally adaptive AI models and standardized evaluation metrics to ensure fairness and accountability in global recruitment contexts.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, recruitment, applicant tracking system, resume screening, HR automation, bias mitigation, evaluation metrics

Introduction

HR and recruitment departments are always under pressure to reduce expenses while increasing employee satisfaction, hiring more quickly, and selecting better candidates. AI methods that promise to simplify sourcing, screening, interviewing, onboarding, and HR processes include natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and automation. AI adoption in HR can relieve HR professionals of administrative duties, increase accuracy, and improve decision-making transparency, according to recent studies [1]–[3]. In order to increase recruitment efficiency, this article will (1) analyze important AI applications in HR and recruiting, (2) suggest an integrated AI architecture, (3) establish quantifiable evaluation criteria, and (4) look at risks and governance needs.

Literature Review

A. AI Applications in Recruitment and HR Intelligent applicant tracking systems (ATS), chatbots for candidate engagement, predictive analytics for attrition, resume parsing and ranking, and automated interview scheduling are examples of common AI applications. Research indicates that AI improves the candidate experience while cutting down on time spent on monotonous jobs [2, 3, 4].

B. Evidence for Efficiency Gains AI-enabled HR solutions have empirically demonstrated quantifiable increases in hiring efficiency. AI-driven screening can cut the hiring cycle time by as much as 40%, according to [4], while [5] emphasizes reduced administrative expenses and better candidate responsiveness.

C. Bias, Fairness, and Legal Concerns Although AI can reduce human bias, if it is trained on biased data, it can also replicate or magnify preexisting inequities. A comprehensive taxonomy of fairness definitions and mitigation techniques, including reweighting and post-processing fairness adjustments, is offered by Mujtaba and Mahapatra [1].

Proposed Integrated Ai-Driven Hr Framework

• Goals:

- Reduce time-to-hire and recruiter workload.
- Improve job–candidate match quality.

How to Cite this Article:

Nair, A. R. (2025). How AI Can Improve Recruitment Efficiency and HR Functions. *The International Journal of Commerce Management and Business Law in International Research*, 2(5), 94–95. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17605889>

- Enhance candidate experience through automation.
- Allow HR to focus on strategic functions.

System Components:

1. Data Ingestion & Normalization
2. Resume Parsing & Representation [4]
3. Matching Engine
4. AI Chatbots
5. Interview Support Tools
6. Analytics & Feedback
7. Governance Layer (HITL, fairness checks)

Evaluation Design and Metrics

Efficiency Metrics:

- Time-to-hire
- Recruiter time saved
- Applications processed

Quality Metrics:

- Quality-of-hire index
- Offer acceptance rate

Fairness Metrics (from [1]):

- Demographic parity, Equalized odds
- Transcription accuracy across accents [6]

Implementation Considerations

Make sure the data is representative and objective [1], [2]. Human-in-the-Loop: AI enhances, not replaces, recruiters.

Transparency: Recruiters need to comprehend rejection and rating. Constant Monitoring: Regular drift and fairness checks.

Risks And Mitigation Strategies

Employ fairness algorithms to prevent bias amplification. Over-dependence—Preserve human review.

Candidate Distrust: Offer justifications and ways to withdraw.

Discussion

AI brings substantial gains in recruitment automation and decision accuracy. Nonetheless, fairness and governance continue to be essential components of safe deployment [1], [5].

Conclusion

AI has the potential to revolutionize HR by boosting productivity and enhancing the caliber of candidates, but checks of fairness and transparency are essential. Large-scale assessments and culturally sensitive NLP systems ought to be the main topics of future studies.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude Revenath Choure College, Borujwada, Saoner for providing the necessary facilities and support to carry out this research. We also thanks Dr. Sanjay Choure Sir for their valuable guidance and insightful suggestions during the course of this study.

Financial support and sponsorship

We are grateful To Revenath Choure College Saoner for financial assistance under the project How AI Can Improve Recruitment Efficiency and HR Functions Special thanks are extended to Dr. Sanjay Choure for their assistance with data collection, analysis, and administrative support.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

1. D. F. Mujtaba and N. R. Mahapatra, "Fairness in AI-Driven Recruitment: Challenges, Metrics, Methods, and Future Directions," arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.19699, May 2024.
2. F. P.-W. Lo, J. Qiu, Z. Wang, H. Yu, Y. Chen, G. Zhang, and B. Lo, "AI Hiring with LLMs: A Context-Aware and Explainable Multi-Agent Framework for Resume Screening," arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.02870, Apr. 2025.
3. M. Madanchian et al., "Frameworks for AI Integration in HR and Workforce," Procedia Computer Science, vol. XXX, pp. XX–XX, 2025.
4. T. Zimmermann, L. Kotschenreuther, and K. Schmidt, "Data-Driven HR—Résumé Analysis Based on Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning," arXiv preprint, 2016.
5. K. Shah, M. Rana, and T. Pimple, "Fair and Transparent AI-Driven Resume Screening: Enhancing Recruitment with Bias-Aware Machine Learning," SEEJPH, vol. XXVI, 2025.
6. N. Sheard, "Bias Risks in AI Video and Audio Interviews," The Guardian, University of Melbourne, Apr. 2025.