



Entrepreneurial Orientation and Human Resource Management: The Mediating Role of Artificial Intelligence

Professor Shan Li cho

Winkly Research Institute for technology and science

Abstract- The aim of study is to check the impact of entrepreneurial orientation on human resource function by using new technology such as artificial intelligence. How it to get competitive advantage and resolve the human resource issue by using artificial intelligence. The data were collected from 292 Human Resource Section individuals. The finding shows that entrepreneurial orientation has significant impact on the human resource management. The implementation of artificial intelligence has positive partial contribution on the human resource management. This study is conducted in Lahore, Pakistan. if this study is broadening then its outcome finds that has positive impact on the adoption of artificial intelligence technology in organization.

Keywords: entrepreneurial orientation; artificial intelligence; human resource management

I. INTRODUCTION

World association is continuously adopting new technology up to get competitive advantages (Ilyas et al., 2021; Johansson & Herranen, 2019; Rehman et al., 2021). Artificial intelligence technological are provided more opportunity to human's activities (Erixon, 2018). The artificial intelligence in human resource management has positive impact on it (Rehman et al., 2021; Tambe et al., 2019). The human resource process can optimized with the help of artificial intelligence technologies (Parry & Battista, 2019). The human limitations, such as preconceptions, biases and a lot of time restraints in effective a recruitment process but the latest technology are allowing more flexibility and reliability than before (Marler & Fisher, 2013). Entrepreneurial orientation are links with artificial intelligence to get competitive advantage in digitalization and internationalization (Ransbotham et al., 2017). This technology will be gainful within fifty years and take all human relative jobs after 120 years (Grace et al., 2018). Executives has invested in artificial intelligence in next three years (Jarrahi, 2018).

The artificial intelligence has valuable progresses in our business activities and also provides the opportunity for internationalization (Dwivedi et al., 2019). In HRP survey 84% of Human Resource organization Suggested that Artificial Intelligence was very useful instrument within recruitment (Mishra et al., 2016) The correlation between entrepreneurial orientation and implementation of artificial intelligence in human resource management that ensure the advantages of an artificial intelligence system can improve human resource process and this build efficient data management system (Baldegger et al., 2020). The previous study needs more theoretical implication. In this present study, we proposed the mediating role of artificial intelligence between entrepreneurial orientation and human resource management. This is helpful for economic and social empowerment for entrepreneur's and its changes help in organization human resource function. The data is collected from 292 respondents from Lahore, Pakistan firms.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship Orientation

It is defined as "an business strategic assertiveness towards entrepreneurship" (Brundage et al., 2018). It is practices in continuously improvement in the activities for efficient decision making, the idea to get competitive advantage (Rana et al., 2021; Martens et al., 2018). This is consists of innovativeness, risk taking and pro-activeness (Ashfaq et al., 2021; Anderson et al., 2015). This perspective characterized of products to meet the expectation of future demand (Kiyabo & Isaga, 2020). The innovativeness is a firm's tendency to support new ideas, novelty and creative process that gives result in form of new products,

services and technological procedures. The risk taking in which the firms are willing to experience heavy debt for high returns. The pro-activeness is pursued in innovative opportunities by highly participating in emerging markets (Montiel-Campos, 2018; Ashfaq et al., 2021). Entrepreneur's orientations are highly considered progressive growth agents for any country because it's helps to take changes in economical, technological and organizational level (Hijjawi, 2020). Entrepreneurial orientation has widely recognized in firm performance (Wales et al., 2019). It has positively influenced on the firm performance and in country progresses (Koe, 2016).

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence is found in various disciplines like philosophy, economics, mathematics, psychology, neuroscience and computer engineering (Russell, 2017). Artificial intelligence can be defined as "a computerized system ability to correctly interpret from external data, learn from data to achieve goals and tasks with flexible adaptation" (Haenlein & Kaplan, 2019). The attribute the rapidly evolving nature of artificial intelligence including acting likely humanly and rationally thinking and it proposed six elements of artificial intelligence like autonomy, reactivity, ability to learn, ability to cooperate, personality and human like interaction (Milli et al., 2017). The artificial intelligence includes first generation, second generation and third generation (Haenlein et al., 2019). The super intelligence is anticipated to be capable and skillful to scientific creativity and social skills (Wirth, 2018). Artificial intelligence is highly used in human resource and customer service (Prentice et al., 2020).

Human Resource Management

Human resource management is able to gain, train and develop a human workforce that helps the company in achieves its goals according their vision, mission and objectives (Abid et al., 2021; Achkar, 2019; Nawaz, & Bhatti, 2018; Zafar et al., 2021; Rehmat et al., 2020). It is process of acquiring, retaining, maintaining new skills, capabilities and competences in a firm's (Hassan et al., 2020; Morrison et al., 2019). Human resource management practices consist of recruiting new employees (Nawaz et al., 2017; Nisar et al., 2020), developing and managing those employees to get efficient performance (Abid et al., 2020; Erum et al., 2020; Hoque et al., 2018; Nawaz et al., 2020; Rehmat et al., 2021; Torres et al., 2020). The human resource also covers performance management and training development (Al-Damoe et al., 2015; Nawaz et al., 2018).

The relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Human Resource Management

These cover contingency theory to produce better understanding to the institute through providing theoretically supervision in the policymaking to align entrepreneurial orientation with their technological abilities in the firms (Sanyal et al., 2020). Human resources increases with entrepreneurial orientation (Marler & Fisher, 2013). Entrepreneurial orientation are pursue new business opportunities with human resource has significant outcome (Niemand et al., 2017), This approach has direct effects of entrepreneurial orientation on human performance (Alayo et al., 2019). The entrepreneurial orientation is highly influence related to product innovation among implementing of human resource management (Tang et al., 2015). We concluding that entrepreneurial approaches superior performance with human resource management (Zehir et al., 2015).

H1: There is a positive relation with entrepreneurial orientation and human resource management.

The relationship between Artificial Intelligence and Human Resource Management

Globalization, social trends and modern technologies like Artificial Intelligence on Human Resources, engineering, customer service, financial services (Bughin, 2020). Human intelligence is ability to perceive, analyze and learn from earlier experience and solve very complex problems autonomously (Tsai et al., 2015). Still, the question is the smart systems is replace humans intelligence, After the vast progression in big data, high speed computers, intelligent software and robots are now able to perform very critical complex tasks beyond like human capability (Hmoud & Laszlo, 2019). Artificial intelligence is used in recruitment is the Knowledge search based engine (Strohmeier & Piazza, 2015).

Artificial intelligence plays vital role in optimizing the recruitment system, its decrease the burden of repetitive tasks such screening applicants, reducing the hiring cost and improving the quality of it. Artificial intelligence will add more improvement to the hiring process, eliminate human biases and improve job seeker perceptions about the employers. So no doubt that artificial intelligence taking part in recruitment and selection will increase very rapidly (Huang & Rust, 2018). Artificial intelligence play important role in various functions in human resource department where the robotics firms can handle recruitment, hiring, analyzing, data collection, decreases workload at workstation and its increase efficiency (Yawalkar, 2019). Artificial Intelligence will be evidence based, affordable, reduce costs, creativity, critical thinking, time saving and have very positive impact on the in human resource activities and its increases the efficiency of human resources function (Meskó et al., 2018). We divided four techniques for human resource tasks the first is complication of human resource phenomena, second is

limitations of small data sets, third is accountability questions relative with fairness and legal constraints and fourth is adverse employee responses to management decisions through data based systems. we concludes that these economically efficient and socially appropriate for using data science in the management of employees in it (Stone et al., 2018). Artificial intelligence is positioning in human resource management the organizations can improve efficiency in recruitment and selection and with subjective criteria such as nepotism and favoritism are less in recruitment and selection of employees and it's have positive impact on the development and productive application of employees (Kshetri, 2021). Human resource functions like recruitment, training, selection, talent and retention management provides positive intersection of Artificial intelligence and Human resource management now and increase in future at human resource workforce (Maduravoyal, 2018).

H2: There is a positive relation with entrepreneurial orientation and artificial intelligence.

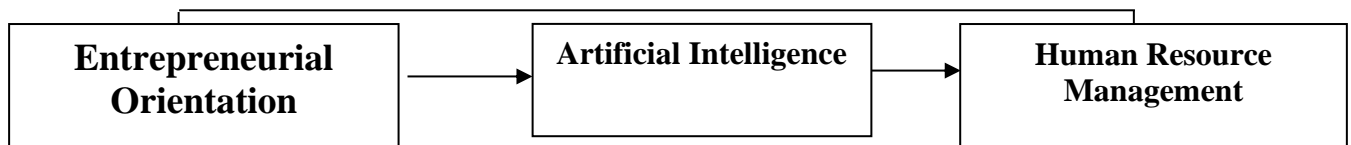
The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Artificial Intelligence

Entrepreneurial orientation and adoption of Artificial Intelligence is in the operational performance provides the competitive advantage in better understand of behavior's (Sahi et al., 2019). The entrepreneurial orientation with artificial intelligence technology are increases the performance, decision and the process in business strategies (Shaher & Ali, 2020). Artificial intelligence are enabled the organization to gaining significant competitive advantage (Dubey et al., 2020).

Entrepreneurial orientation includes like innovation, exploring new opportunities with artificial intelligence help to use resources very effectively (Krishna & Rohit, 2018). Artificial intelligence are currently enabled the high cost of innovation but it's provides higher than normal profit (Arunachalam et al., 2018). The entrepreneurship skills and the application artificial intelligence very efficient in management research (Sabahi & Parast, 2020). Artificial intelligence has been receiving raises attention with its applicable is useful in entrepreneurship (Obschonka & Audretsch, 2019). Artificial intelligence is enhances the performance with the help of entrepreneurial orientation (Maroufkhani et al., 2020). The firm operational performance with artificial intelligence is beneficial (Bogachov et al., 2020). This technology is helps in improvement in automate decision making in firms (Agrawal et al., 2019).

H3: There is a positive relation with Artificial Intelligence and human resource management

Figure 1: Research Conceptual Framework



III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is based on primary source of data in form of questionnaires. Entrepreneurial orientation scale developed by (Lee & Lim, 2009) with reliability of 0.887. Artificial intelligence scale developed by (Schepman & Rodway, 2020) with reliability of 0.895. Human resource management scale adoption by (Coelho et al., 2012) with reliability of 0.880. The random samplings are used for the data collection from human resource individuals. The data based on two hundred ninety-two respondents from Lahore, Pakistan firms.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics are including respondent's gender, age, management level, qualification, and job experience and industry types. The 292 respondent has 67.5 % Male and 32.5% Female. Furthermore, the largest age group 39% at the (31 to 40) years. Almost 59% of the participants are middle level in firms. The 32% employees have 14-year education. The 40% have less than 5 year working experience and 60% data collected from private organization.

The descriptive analysis includes the means and standard deviations values. Entrepreneurial orientation means value is 3.241 and standard deviation value is 0.399. Artificial intelligence mean value is 3.970 and standard deviation value is 0.461. Human resource management means value is 2.196 and standard deviation is 0.275 in short, all values shows the data were reasonably homogeneous and shows reliability.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Gender			
▪ Male	197	67.5	67.5
▪ Female	95	32.5	100
Total:	292	100.0	
Age			
▪ Less than 30 Years.	109	37	37.3
▪ 31 – 40Years.	114	39	76.4
▪ 41 – 50 Years.	49	16.8	93.2
▪ 51- 60 year.	16	5.5	98.6
▪ Above 60 year	4	1.4	100
Total:	292	100.0	
Management Level			
▪ Top	75	25.7	25.7
▪ Middle	174	59.6	85.3
▪ Lower	43	14.7	100
Total:	292	100.0	
Qualification			
▪ Less than 14	92	31.5	31.5
▪ 14 year	71	24.3	55.8
▪ 16 year	81	27.7	83.6
▪ Above 16 year	41	16.4	100
Total:	292	100	
Job Experience			
▪ Less than 1 year	73	25	25
▪ 1 to 5 year	118	40.4	65.4
▪ Above 5 year	101	34.6	100
Total:	292	100	
Type of Industry			
▪ Public	62	21	21.2
▪ Private	173	59.2	80.5
▪ International	57	19.5	100
Total:	292	100	

Table 2: The correlation analysis of entrepreneurial orientation and human resource management also high positive correlation between them its value is ($r = 0.79$, $p < 0.01$) the hypothesis (H1) is accepted. There is also a highly positive relationship between artificial intelligence and human resource management with value of ($r = 0.84$, $p < 0.01$). The hypothesis (H2) is also accepted. Entrepreneurial orientation are shows highly positively correlation with artificial intelligence with Pearson value ($r = 0.82$, $p < 0.01$) this show that hypothesis (H3) is accepted.

Table 2: Correlation

	Entrepreneurial Orientation	Artificial Intelligence	Human Resource Management
Entrepreneurial Orientation			
Pearson Correlation	1	0.824**	0.794**
Sig. (2-tailed)	-	.000	.000
N	292	292	292

Artificial Intelligence			
Pearson Correlation	0.824**	1	0.841**
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	-	0.000
N	292	292	292
Human Resource Management			
Pearson Correlation	0.794**	0.841**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	-
	292	292	292

N=292, *p<0.05, **p<0.01

Table 3: In regression analysis, the total effect between entrepreneurial orientation and human resource management is $\beta=0.537$, $p=0.00$ that has significant positive results. The mediation artificial intelligence $\beta=0.214$, $p=0.00$ it's explain the partially positive relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and human resource management.

Table 3: Regression Analysis

Variables	R ²	β - value	P-value	F-sign
Human Resource Management (Dependent)	0.631	0.537*	0.00	0.00
Artificial Intelligence (Mediator)	0.680	0.214*	0.00	0.00
Entrepreneurial Orientation (Independent)	0.739	0.340*	0.00	0.00

*p<0.05, **p<0.01

IV. DISCUSSION

The previous studies show that the companies are increasingly considering the artificial intelligence that create new sources of business value to see the impressive results (Ransbotham et al., 2018). An entrepreneurial approach involves innovation, risk taking and proactive behavior that engage to take risk to enter new markets. without adoption, it has not get much efficient results (Amankwah-Amoah et al., 2018). Innovativeness has positive outcome on human performance in developing competitive advantage with new technologies help to improve business performance (Tajeddini & Trueman, 2014). Talent turnover is regular process the new hiring is very time consuming for this management requires more innovative technologies for business survival (Oberholzer & Gruner, 2019).The study tests mediating relationship of artificial intelligence between Human Resource management and entrepreneurial orientation. The results suggest that entrepreneurial orientation with implementation of artificial intelligence in human resource management have very positive result. The all three hypotheses are accepted positive. Data management provides opportunity door for Human Resource management, the company's builds an efficient data management system forward to a brighter future with artificial technology.

Theoretical contribution

The previous studies, result show that there is a correlation between entrepreneurial orientation and implementation of artificial intelligence on the human resource management (Baldegger et al., 2020) but this study shows that artificial intelligence has partially positive mediating role between entrepreneurial orientation and artificial intelligence. This study contributed to contingency theories.

Practical Contribution

Many studies show that artificial intelligence will perform many activities in the few years in medical, engineering, business fields and task performance (Grace et al., 2018). The rapid increase of artificial intelligence around the world suggests it's become an integrated part of our life (Jarrahi, 2018). This study shows that adoption of artificial intelligence in the Human Resource Management process has strong practical outcome in handling of human related task and reduces the work load from employees (Vardarlier & Zafer, 2020). Human resource is needs to delivering successful business with new technology to enhance employees performance in a new world (Malik et al., 2020).

Limitations and Future Research Directions

While doing this study, it is recognized that it makes a lot of findings but it has some limitations as well. The studies have based on thirty one questions. The sample size is only based on 292 respondents. This paper doesn't cover the profitability aspect on introducing of artificial intelligence in human resource management. The study is expended by putting new variable in discussion. The resources and time of studies are also limited but this study useful for the organizations. Now the companies do not use this technology but they will be using in the future.

V. CONCLUSION

Now the global markets, efficient talented workers are required to progress their organization. For this, the organization requires more efficient and innovative technologies. This study purpose is to identify the role of entrepreneurial orientation on the human resource management with the mediating role of implementation of artificial intelligence. The previous study shows that it has significant positive result in practical and theoretical aspect. Now this study show that entrepreneurial orientation approaches have very strong relation with human resource management and its mediation of artificial intelligence have positive partial contribution between human resource management. Its impact on implementation artificial intelligence on human resource management gives efficient result for a brighter future.

REFERENCE

1. Abid, G., Ahmad, A, Qazi, T. F., Ahmed, S., & Islam, T. (2021). Relationships between curiosity, thriving, and incivility: Implications for constructive voice behaviour. *International Journal of Business Excellence*, 10.1504/IJBEX.2020.10035524
2. Abid, G., Arya, B. Arshad, A., Ahmed, S., & Farooqi, S. (2020). Positive personality traits and self-leadership in sustainable organizations: Mediating influence of thriving and moderating role of proactive personality. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2020.09.005>
3. Achkar, R. El. (2019). *The Experience of HR practices and processes in organisations in Lebanon*. University of Leicester.
4. Agrawal, A., Gans, J. S., & Goldfarb, A. (2019). Artificial intelligence: the ambiguous labor market impact of automating prediction. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 33(2), 31–50.
5. Alayo, M., Maseda, A., Iturralde, T., & Arzubia, U. (2019). Internationalization and entrepreneurial orientation of family SMEs: The influence of the family character. *International Business Review*, 28(1), 48–59.
6. Al-Damoe, F. M. A., Ab Hamid, K., & Omar, K. M. (2015). Human resource management practices on human resource outcomes in Libyan firms: Empirical evidence. *Asian Social Science*, 11(23), 51.
7. Amankwah-Amoah, J., Osabutey, E. L. C., & Egbetokun, A. (2018). Contemporary challenges and opportunities of doing business in Africa: The emerging roles and effects of technologies. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 131, 171–174.
8. Anderson, B. S., Kreiser, P. M., Kuratko, D. F., Hornsby, J. S., & Eshima, Y. (2015). Reconceptualizing entrepreneurial orientation. *Strategic Management Journal*, 36(10), 1579–1596.
9. Arunachalam, D., Kumar, N., & Kawalek, J. P. (2018). Understanding big data analytics capabilities in supply chain management: Unravelling the issues, challenges and implications for practice. *Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review*, 114, 416–436.
10. Ashfaq, F., Ilyas, S. Abid, G. & Husnain, A. (2021). How transformational leadership influences innovative behaviour: The mediating role of psychological empowerment and proactivity of employees. *Independent Journal of Management & Production*. DOI: 10.14807/ijmp.v12i1.1162.

11. Baldegger, R., Caon, M., & Sadiku, K. (2020). Correlation between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Implementation of AI in Human Resources Management. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 10(4).
12. Bogachov, S., Kwilinski, A., Miethlich, B., Bartosova, V., & Gurnak, A. (2020). Artificial intelligence components and fuzzy regulators in entrepreneurship development. *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 8(2), 487.
13. Brundage, M., Avin, S., Clark, J., Toner, H., Eckersley, P., Garfinkel, B., Dafoe, A., Scharre, P., Zeitzoff, T., & Filar, B. (2018). The malicious use of artificial intelligence: Forecasting, prevention, and mitigation. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:1802.07228*.
14. Bughin, J. (2020). Artificial Intelligence, Its Corporate Use and How It Will Affect the Future of Work. In *Capitalism, Global Change and Sustainable Development* (pp. 239–260). Springer.
15. Coelho, J. P., Cunha, R. C., Gomes, J. F. S., & Correia, A. (2012). Developing and Validating a Measure of the Strength of the HRM System: Operationalizing the Construct and Relationships among its Dimensions.
16. Dubey, R., Gunasekaran, A., Childe, S. J., Bryde, D. J., Giannakis, M., Foropon, C., Roubaud, D., & Hazen, B. T. (2020). Big data analytics and artificial intelligence pathway to operational performance under the effects of entrepreneurial orientation and environmental dynamism: A study of manufacturing organisations. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 226, 107599.
17. Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., Duan, Y., Dwivedi, R., Edwards, J., & Eirug, A. (2019). Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 101994.
18. Erixon, F. (2018). *The Economic Benefits of Globalization for Business and Consumers*. European Centre for International Political Economy.
19. Erum, H., Abid, G., & Torres, F. (2020). The calling of employees and work engagement: The role of flourishing at work. *Business, Management, and Education*, 18, 14–32. <https://doi.org/10.3846/bme.2020.11430>
20. Grace, K., Salvatier, J., Dafoe, A., Zhang, B., & Evans, O. (2018). When will AI exceed human performance? Evidence from AI experts. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 62, 729–754.
21. Haenlein, M., & Kaplan, A. (2019). A brief history of artificial intelligence: On the past, present, and future of artificial intelligence. *California Management Review*, 61(4), 5–14.
22. Haenlein, M., Kaplan, A., Tan, C.-W., & Zhang, P. (2019). Artificial intelligence (AI) and management analytics. *Journal of Management Analytics*, 6(4), 341–343.
23. Hassan, Q., Abid, G., Ahmad, J., Ali, M., Khan, A. H. & Zafar, R. (2020). Applicants reaction towards the personnel selection methods in Pakistan. *Cogent-Business & Management*, 7(1), 1816416 <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1816418>.
24. Hijjawi, G. (2020). The effect of entrepreneurship on organizational excellence: The mediating role of visionary leadership. *Management Science Letters*, 11(1), 57–66.
25. Hmoud, B., & Laszlo, V. (2019). Will Artificial intelligence Take Over Human Resources Recruitment and Selection. *Network Intelligence Studies*, 7(13), 21–30.
26. Hoque, K., Wass, V., Bacon, N., & Jones, M. (2018). Are high-performance work practices (HPWPs) enabling or disabling? Exploring the relationship between selected HPWPs and work-related disability disadvantage. *Human Resource Management*, 57(2), 499–513.
27. Huang, M.-H., & Rust, R. T. (2018). Artificial intelligence in service. *Journal of Service Research*, 21(2), 155–172.
28. Ilyas, S., Abid, G., Ashfaq, F., Ali, M., & Ali, W. (2021). Status quos are made to be broken: The roles of transformational leadership, job satisfaction, psychological empowerment, and voice behaviour. *Sage Open*, 11 (2), 21582440211006734
29. Jarrahi, M. H. (2018). Artificial intelligence and the future of work: Human-AI symbiosis in organizational decision making. *Business Horizons*, 61(4), 577–586.
30. Johansson, J., & Herranen, S. (2019). The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in human resource management: Current state of AI and its impact on the traditional recruitment process.
31. Kiyabo, K., & Isaga, N. (2020). Entrepreneurial orientation, competitive advantage, and SMEs' performance: application of firm growth and personal wealth measures. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 9(1), 1–15.
32. Koe, W.-L. (2016). The relationship between Individual Entrepreneurial Orientation (IEO) and entrepreneurial intention. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 6(1), 13.

33. Krishna, C. V., & Rohit, H. R. (2018). A review of Artificial Intelligence methods for data science and data analytics: Applications and Research Challenges. 2018 2nd International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud)(I-SMAC) I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud)(I-SMAC), 2018 2nd International Conference On, 591–594.
34. Kshetri, N. (2021). Evolving uses of artificial intelligence in human resource management in emerging economies in the global South: some preliminary evidence. *Management Research Review*.
35. Lee, S. M., & Lim, S. (2009). Entrepreneurial orientation and the performance of service business. *Service Business*, 3(1), 1.
36. Maduravoyal, C. (2018). Artificial Intelligence in Human Resource Management. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, 119(17), 1891–1895.
37. Malik, A., Budhwar, P., & Srikanth, N. R. (2020). Gig economy, 4IR and artificial intelligence: Rethinking strategic HRM. In *Human & Technological Resource Management (HTRM): New Insights into Revolution 4.0*. Emerald Publishing Limited.
38. Marler, J. H., & Fisher, S. L. (2013). An evidence-based review of e-HRM and strategic human resource management. *Human Resource Management Review*, 23(1), 18–36.
39. Maroufkhani, P., Tseng, M.-L., Iranmanesh, M., Ismail, W. K. W., & Khalid, H. (2020). Big data analytics adoption: Determinants and performances among small to medium-sized enterprises. *International Journal of Information Management*, 54, 102190.
40. Martens, C. D. P., Machado, F. J., Martens, M. L., & de Freitas, H. M. R. (2018). Linking entrepreneurial orientation to project success. *International Journal of Project Management*, 36(2), 255–266.
41. Meskó, B., Hetényi, G., & Gyórfy, Z. (2018). Will artificial intelligence solve the human resource crisis in healthcare? *BMC Health Services Research*, 18(1), 545.
42. Milli, S., Hadfield-Menell, D., Dragan, A., & Russell, S. (2017). Should robots be obedient? ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:1705.09990.
43. Mishra, S. N., Lama, D. R., & Pal, Y. (2016). Human Resource Predictive Analytics (HRPA) for HR management in organizations. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 5(5), 33–35.
44. Montiel-Campos, H. (2018). Entrepreneurial orientation and market orientation. *Journal of Research in Marketing and Entrepreneurship*.
45. Morrison, G. R., Ross, S. J., Morrison, J. R., & Kalman, H. K. (2019). *Designing effective instruction*. John Wiley & Sons.
46. Nawaz, M., & Bhatti, G. A. (2018). The content analysis of the strategic management studies in the last 15-years: 2001-2015. *International Journal of Information, Business and Management*, 10(1), 259-267.
47. Nawaz, M., Abid, G., Arya, B., Bhatti, G. A., & Farooqi, S. (2020). Understanding employee thriving: The role of workplace context, personality and individual resources. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, 31(11-12), 1345-1362.
48. Nawaz, M., Bhatti, G. A., Ahmad, S., & Ahmed, Z. (2018). How can the organizational commitment of Pakistan Railways' employees be improved? The Moderating Role of Psychological Capital. *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation*, 14(1), 123-142.
49. Nawaz, M., Ramzan, B., Muhammad, N., Bhatti, G. A., & Nadeem, A. (2017). The influence of higher education in improving women's social status: an empirical evidence from Lahore, Pakistan. *International Journal of Research-Granthaalayah*, 5(7), 252-261.
50. Niemand, T., Rigtering, C., Kallmünzer, A., Kraus, S., & Matijas, S. (2017). Entrepreneurial orientation and digitalization in the financial service industry: A contingency approach.
51. Nisar, A., Abid, G., Elahi, N. S., Athar, M.A., & Farooqi, S. (2020). Impact of Compassion on Voice Behavior: A Moderated Mediation Model. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc6040148>
52. Oberholzer, F., & Gruner, S. (2019). The Notion of 'Information': Enlightening or Forming? In *On the Cognitive, Ethical, and Scientific Dimensions of Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 49–61). Springer.
53. Obschonka, M., & Audretsch, D. B. (2019). Artificial intelligence and big data in entrepreneurship: a new era has begun. *Small Business Economics*, 1–11.
54. Parry, E., & Battista, V. (2019). The impact of emerging technologies on work: a review of the evidence and implications for the human resource function. *Emerald Open Research*, 1(5), 5.
55. Prentice, C., Dominique Lopes, S., & Wang, X. (2020). Emotional intelligence or artificial intelligence—an employee perspective. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 29(4), 377–403.

56. Rana, K. S., Abid, G., Nawaz, M., & Ahmad, M. (2021). The influence of social norms and entrepreneurship knowledge on entrepreneurship intention: The mediating role of personal attitude. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 25(1), 1-12.
57. Ransbotham, S., Gerbert, P., Reeves, M., Kiron, D., & Spira, M. (2018). Artificial intelligence in business gets real. MIT Sloan Management Review and Boston Consulting Group.
58. Ransbotham, S., Kiron, D., Gerbert, P., & Reeves, M. (2017). Reshaping business with artificial intelligence: Closing the gap between ambition and action. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 59(1).
59. Rehman, S., Abid, G., Butt, T. H., & Amanullah (2021). Battle to win human capital through social media recruiting technology (SMART): An Empirical Revision the UTAUT2. *European Journal of International Management*, DOI: 10.1504/EJIM.2021.10033928
60. Rehmat, M., Abid, G., Ahmed, A., Naqvi, F. N., & Anum, L. (2021). Past and present of thriving at workplace: A nomological network. *Academic Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(1), 58-84.
61. Rehmat, M., Abid, G., Ashfaq, F., Arya, B., & Farooqi, S. (2020). Workplace respect and organizational identification: A Sequential mediation. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 14(12), 446-471
62. Russell, S. (2017). Artificial intelligence: The future is superintelligent. *Nature*, 548(7669), 520.
63. Sabahi, S., & Parast, M. M. (2020). The impact of entrepreneurship orientation on project performance: A machine learning approach. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 107621.
64. Sahi, G. K., Gupta, M. C., Cheng, T. C. E., & Lonial, S. C. (2019). Relating entrepreneurial orientation with operational responsiveness. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*.
65. SANYAL, S., HISAM, M. W., & BAAWAIN, A. M. S. (2020). Entrepreneurial orientation, network competence and human capital: The internationalization of SMEs in Oman. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business (JAFEB)*, 7(8), 473-483.
66. Schepman, A., & Rodway, P. (2020). Initial validation of the general attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence Scale. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 1, 100014.
67. Shaher, A., & Ali, K. (2020). The effect of entrepreneurial orientation and knowledge management on innovation performance: The mediation role of market orientation. *Management Science Letters*, 10(15), 3723-3734.
68. Stone, C. B., Neely, A. R., & Lengnick-Hall, M. L. (2018). Human resource management in the digital age: Big data, HR analytics and artificial intelligence. In *Management and technological challenges in the digital age* (pp. 13-42). CRC Press.
69. Strohmeier, S., & Piazza, F. (2015). Artificial intelligence techniques in human resource management—a conceptual exploration. In *Intelligent techniques in engineering management* (pp. 149-172). Springer.
70. Tajeddini, K., & Trueman, M. (2014). Perceptions of innovativeness among Iranian hotel managers. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*.
71. Tambe, P., Cappelli, P., & Yakubovich, V. (2019). Artificial intelligence in human resources management: Challenges and a path forward. *California Management Review*, 61(4), 15-42.
72. Tang, G., Chen, Y., & Jin, J. (2015). Entrepreneurial orientation and innovation performance: Roles of strategic HRM and technical turbulence. *Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources*, 53(2), 163-184.
73. Torres, F., Abid, G., Govers, M., & Elahi, N. S. (2020). Influence of support on work engagement in nursing staff: The mediating role of possibilities for professional development. *Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administracion*, <http://doi.org/10.1108/ARLA-04-2020-0057>
74. Tsai, W.-P., Chang, F.-J., Chang, L.-C., & Herricks, E. E. (2015). AI techniques for optimizing multi-objective reservoir operation upon human and riverine ecosystem demands. *Journal of Hydrology*, 530, 634-644.
75. Vardarlier, P., & Zafer, C. (2020). Use of artificial intelligence as business strategy in recruitment process and social perspective. In *Digital Business Strategies in Blockchain Ecosystems* (pp. 355-373). Springer.
76. Wales, W., Gupta, V. K., Marino, L., & Shirokova, G. (2019). Entrepreneurial orientation: International, global and cross-cultural research. *International Small Business Journal*, 37(2), 95-104.
77. Wirth, N. (2018). Hello marketing, what can artificial intelligence help you with? *International Journal of Market Research*, 60(5), 435-438.
78. Yawalkar, M. V. V. (2019). A Study of Artificial Intelligence and its role in Human Resource Management. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 20-24.

79. Zafar, R., Abid, G., Rehmat, M., Ali, M., Hassan, Q., & Asif, M. F. (2021). So hard to say goodbye: Impact of punitive supervision on turnover intention. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14783363.2021.1882844>
80. Zehir, C., Can, E., & Karaboga, T. (2015). Linking entrepreneurial orientation to firm performance: the role of differentiation strategy and innovation performance. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 210, 358–367.