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An Effective Opinion Mining-Based K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm for Predicting Human Resource Demand in Business

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Abstract: The process of estimating and preparing for an association's future supply and management of human resources is known as human resource planning (HRP). It is a significant section of directorial development. This study suggested a novel technique for HRP demand forecasting using the Modified K-nearest neighbor (MKNN) algorithm. MKNN is machine-learning algorithms that locate the k major comparable data sample to a new information sample and uses those data sample to forecast the value of the new sample. We generate an HR order estimate pointer organization consisting of variables that pressure HR order such as market share, sales volume, and economic conditions. We use MKNN to find the k most similar data samples to each data point in the display organization and use those data samples to predict HR command. We assessed our MKNN algorithm using data from an actual association and found that it can correctly forecast HR command with a fault speed of less than 5%. MKNN is a talented advance to HRP command forecasting as it is easy to use, does not necessitate a lot of data, and can exactly predict HR command in the attendance of non-linearity and haziness.

Keywords: HR demand, business, HR management, MKNN algorithm, origin tool

1. Introduction

Human resource management (HRM) professionals often need to think outside the box to find ways to keep their businesses going and assist their employees in overcoming obstacles brought on by unusual circumstances. However, managers and HRM practitioners could benefit from more research on the impacts of COVID-19 in HRM, complexity to them, and HRM's ability to help organizations weather the crisis, provide for their employees, and protect their brand reputation [1].

The terms "digitalization", "digital transformation", and "digital disruption" are becoming increasingly common in the field of HRM. These terms signify an ever-increasing usage of technology and related significant developments in a variety of commercial and societal spheres. The increased usage of these sentences indicates that the idea of computerized HRM is gaining influence in the HRM field. Conceptual elements like "transformation" and "disruption", which further indicate significant changes for HRM, allude to the ideas' undeniably significant relevance [2].

Since the declaration that COVID-19 is a global epidemic, businesses have started laying off workers and suffering from a decline in customers. The most important motive for this is the reduction in effectiveness and output from their personnel. Many companies are stressed to manage the effects of the topical financial recession, the growing political upheaval in both developed and developing countries, and climate-changing impacts. Directorial problems in the fields of advertising and person reserve organization really affect a company's probability for planned process and long-term presentation in today's fast-paced atmosphere [3].

Academics have paid a lot of concentration to HRM since of its significance in annoying times. Over the past two decades, HRM has developed into a more strategic function that recognizes personnel as assets that build up an organization's flexibility and its capability to conditions financial crisis. Due to its vital nature in times of crisis, HRM has garnered considerable academic concentration. Since its inception two decades ago, HRM has seen important change, variable from a center on labor organization to a more planned role that recognize employees as possessions that augment a company's competitiveness and permanence even during extensive financial downturn [4]. Figure 1 illustrates the basic association of HRM.

The goal of this analysis is to evaluate the efficacy of various HR policies in encouraging employees to work longer hours by synthesizing the relevant literature and identifying HR practices that organizations can use. This framework will be used to study ability, motivation, and perseverance. The purpose of this study is to set a future research agenda and promote the importance of evidence-based practice [5].

Traditionally, business management has prioritized quarterly earnings over long-term employee needs. As the public becomes more aware of the potential economic, environmental, and social implications of the corporate environment, companies' commitment to sustainability is becoming increasingly critical [6]. Figure 2 shows the roles of HRM.

Management must continually create new approaches to human resources (HR) in order to maximize this asset, ensure the effective implementation of policies and procedures, and improve long-term performance. HRs have a significant impact on business outcomes

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Figure 1
Basic representation of HRM

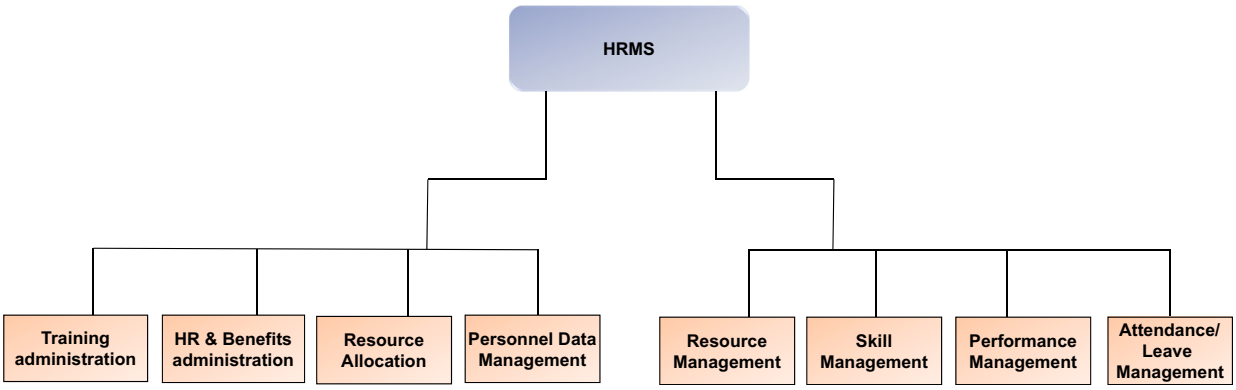
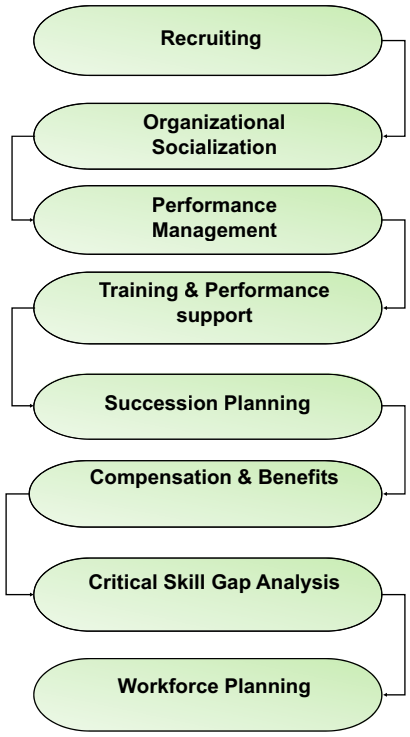


Figure 2
Operations of HRM



and are valued by company leadership. The organization can achieve modernization through HR while sustaining itself in the long term and optimizing resource utilization which helps to reduce risks and workplace conflicts and maintain market competitiveness. Employee commitment and correlation is complicated to preserve in a hybrid or isolated effort atmosphere. This study recommended an MKNN approach for predicting prospective conscription requirements. MKNN utilizes tactics to cultivate robust executive traditions, advance team growth, and moderate approach of separation [7].

The contribution of this study:

1) The Modified K-Nearest Neighbors (MKNN) algorithm, designed to forecast workforce production requirements, offers significant potential for advancing personnel allocation and organizational efficiency in human resource management.
2) The datasets gathered pertain to business demand for HRs, focusing on predicting such requirements.
3) The data were pre-processed using the Min-Max Normalization.
4) An MKNN algorithm can be effectively applied to predict business demand for HRs by incorporating specific features relevant to workforce planning.

Following portion of the article: related works are provided in Section 2. The proposed methodology is explored in Section 3. Section 4 examined the results and discussions. Conclusions are determined in Section 5.

2. Related Works

Snell et al. [8] provided a description of a collection of management academic publications that address an analysis roadmap for potential HR environments and examined the ecology of labor and organizations. The volume provides academics with a direct path to perform HR tasks independently based on job requirements and organizational settings through the findings and trends presented in this research. Obeidat et al. [9] improved the field of green HRM (GHRM) with the concrete examination of a thorough method that examines the impact of green strategy on the execution of GHRM, the potential relationship between GHRM and green power, and the relationship between sustainable performance and the circular economy. The relationship among GHRM and sustainable achievement was examined, having a focus on its function as a mediator.

Iqbal et al. [10] investigated the impact of GHRM procedures to organizational citizenship behavior for the environment (OCBE) and employees' environmental commitment (EEC) within intermediary capacity about harmonious environmental passion (HEP).The findings showed a substantial relationship between GHRM procedures and both EEC and OCBE. Additionally, the connections between GHRM procedures and EEC with OCBE were assisted in part by HEP. Panjaitan [11] determined Human Resource Information System (HRIS) adoption was to boost HRM effectiveness. They used an analytical-qualitative technique to conduct. The data was collected from prior investigations and diverse research findings. The findings indicated that the presence of HRIS has the ability to boost the efficacy and effectiveness of HRM.

Mathushan et al. [12] utilized the Scopus database to examine the conceptual framework of management, the business, and accounting domain, to incorporate the bibliographic evaluations, which were sophisticated with modern techniques for examining

the scientific materials. Liu [13] utilized a comprehensive excavation technology to perform a thorough examination of the strategic use of HR assessment. The HRM generates a vast quantity of data; specifically, the data classification and evaluation were suggested using data mining techniques. The possibility to use predictive analytics to classify the workers deemed most probable to advance in the careers. Kakulapati et al. [14] used the machine-learning approaches to examine employee data to improve that person's position in the company. The study used random forest (RF) classification to make it easier to classify employees based on the monthly salaries and to accomplish qualitative statistical techniques on data. It examined the employee performance employing methods of clustering based on the similarity of the performance metrics. In the global economy of the present day, anything could provide a business an advantage over peers and affect the long-term viability. The HRM and corporate social responsibility have developed to be extremely effective measures for businesses. In the global economy of the present day, anything could provide a business an advantage over peers and affect the long-term viability. The HRM and corporate social responsibility have developed to be extremely effective measures for businesses. Herrera and de las Heras-Rosas [15] examined the scientific production trends pertaining to HRM and corporate social responsibility. The results show that over the past decade, there has been a massive increase in interest in studying these ideas. HRM and corporate social responsibility were not thoroughly examined in terms of their potential, development, and measurement. Abdulmajeed et al. [16] presented a HR department implementing machine learning during the recruiting process, machine-learning algorithms assist in choosing the greatest applicant for a position based on many criteria. Factors can include age, prior experience, and educational attainment. The binary classification approach was used to create a decision system based on these variables. It aimed to list the several factors that were closely related to recruiting. Meraliyev et al. [17] offered the machine-learning-related answer to the issues facing the HR industry. Analysis of the traits that previous candidates have most frequently displayed was part of the study technique. Abdullah et al. [18] developed a secure authentication system that allows utilization of HRM and data updates by utilizing the CNN classification algorithm to securely identify the user's face. Arfaee et al. [19] presented a technique for creating individualized and suitable training plans for each employee based on organization data analysis. Staff training planning generally incorporates job performance, organizational advancement, and layoffs. The tax assessor's information was looked at for this reason. Gangwani et al. [20] developed a machine-learning model for forecasting business performance using statistics of the business that includes data among entrepreneurs to Fortune 1000 businesses. Predicting corporate performance has two primary challenges: (1) Determining the characteristics that define company performance and (2) choosing and designing features based on the relationship between investors, businesses, and markets to ensure that predictive modeling produces positive results. Gao [21] utilized MKNN algorithm to predict target users' consumption behavior by analyzing probable consumer demand. This assists with the targeted marketing of e-business items. Lu [22] aimed to provide a forecasting model for the need for HRs using intense HR development, company development, and economic advantages as guiding principles. They use this model to forecast and assess the overall utilization of HRs within the organization as well as the personnel and quality structures.

Daneshfar et al. [23] provided an organized and thorough analysis of SSGC techniques, including both traditional and novel approaches. At the intersection of semi-supervised learning and graph clustering, SSGC has become a key field that provides creative answers to challenging data analysis issues. Nevertheless, in spite of its importance and a broad range of applications, there is a noticeable gap in the literature a thorough assessment that is exclusive to SSGC techniques and their many applications is noticeably lacking. Hernita et al. [24] explored three key areas: enhancing the ability of small- and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) HR to function effectively as an important component in enhancing the productivity and labor absorption, determining the impact of HR capacity enhancement, business efficiency, utilization of technology, and diversification of businesses on the long-term viability of SMEs, and increasing the role of government in promoting business development, increasing profitability, business stability, and sustainability of SMEs. The results demonstrated that enhancing HR capacity, utilizing technology, and expanding the business were all beneficial for raising SMEs' productivity. The field of HRM has experienced a digital renovation known as digital HRM (DHRM). Mobile devices, multimedia, social media via the Internet, and information technology could be used in the DHRM's operation. Varadaraj and Al Wadi [25] intended to demonstrate that DHRM can enhance the efficiency of a company. The outcomes of the study could be essential to the business's implementation of DHRM and for enhancing and optimizing company performance.

2.1. Problem statement

Predicting the need for HRs in a business takes into consideration complex variables like seasonal trends, expansion plans, employee turnover, market expansion, and the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, making it a difficult task. In an economic environment where the global health crisis still has an impact, organizations will be able to strategically plan hiring, maximize budget usage, and manage their workforce based on the insights derived from this prediction. To tackle these issues, we propose a powerful MKNN approach for predicting future staffing requirements.

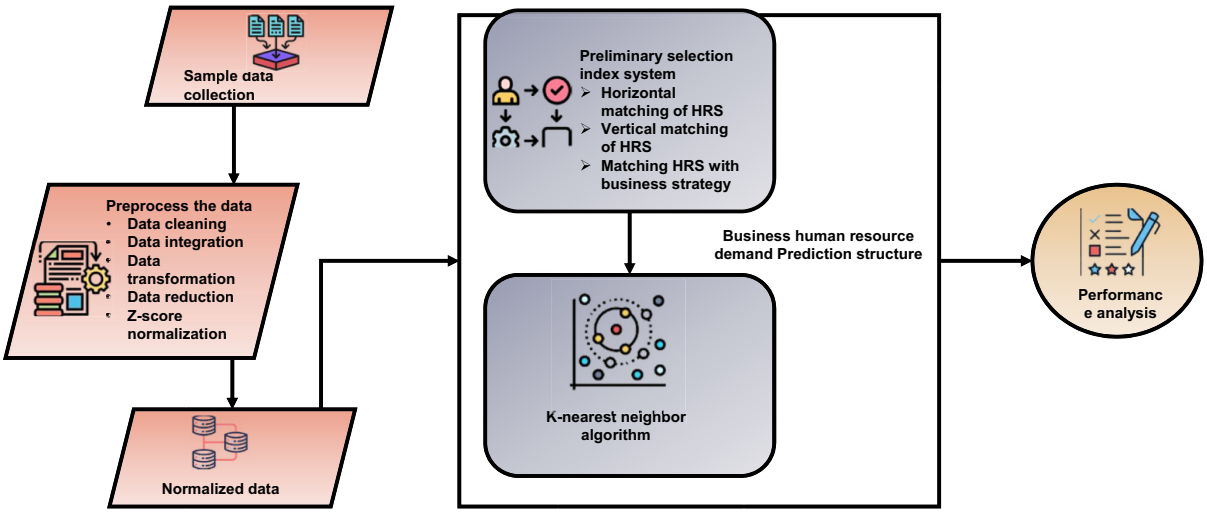
3. Proposed Work

HRM entails activities such as recruiting, selecting, onboarding, providing orientation, improvement, assessing function, determining advantages and salaries, motivating workers, and maintaining professional relationships. For efficient HRM, this paper proposes MKNN algorithm and Figure 3 depicts the workflow of the proposed method.

3.1. Data collection

The data were gathered at three upscale hotels situated in three different Chinese urban areas. Each hotel has at least 200 rooms and has been operating for more than four years. The others are privately held; however, one is run by a major global hotel company. It is possible to get in touch with management via relationships, which is beneficial for conducting research in China. A survey was sent to every hotel that is taking part, following its completion, sealing, and return to the researcher by the hotel's HR manager. For all three hotels, a total of 810 sincere responses were obtained from front desk employees. Many research on Chinese management have noted this high response rate. There were 326 (40.2%) male employees and 484 (59.8%) female employees in the sample. The workforce's average tenure was 26.6 months (SD ¼ 37.15), and its average age was 25.5 (SD ¼ 7.9) years. Sixty-eight percent of the staff members

Figure 3
Workflow of the proposed method



were qualified from trade schools or high school, and they were paid more than those of their peers in other nearby accommodations. Every hotel has a number of service divisions, including food, security, and reception. For instance, a hotel's banqueting, beverage, restaurant, and room service departments are all included in the catering division. There were 64 entries in our dataset, including the three hotels [26].

3.2. Preprocessing

To overcome the issue of a large number range dominating the dataset, the attributes of the dataset were normalized. The min-max normalization process is frequently employed for normalizing the data as it exists. In this technique, we change the absolute minimum and absolute maximum values in the input data elements to the digits 0 and 1, respectively, and all other numbers to a decimal value between 0 and 1. Every input element's normalized value is determined by the Equation (1),

$$w_j' = New_{min} + (New_{max} - New_{min}) * \left(\frac{w_j - w_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}} \right) \quad (1)$$

w_{min}, w_{max} to $New_{min} - New_{max}$ data are proportionally adjusted using this approach. This approach is preferable because it maintains the integrity of all data-value linkages. There is no possibility of bias being introduced into the data.

3.2.1. Data cleaning

Finding and fixing erroneous, missing, or unnecessary information within a dataset is known as data cleaning. It is a time-consuming, labor-intensive, and expensive process, but it is essential for ensuring the quality of data. Data quality issues can occur at any level of granularity in a database. For example, a database of customer records might have problems with inaccurate addresses, incomplete phone numbers, or irrelevant demographic data. Data-cleaning methods vary depending on the specific data quality issues that need to be addressed. Some common data-cleaning methods include the following:

1) Data validation checks the accuracy of data by comparing it to known values or rules.
2) Data standardization converts data into a consistent format.
3) Data sanitization removes reproduction or immaterial information.
4) Data integration combines information from several sources into a single dataset.

The selection of data-cleaning methods depends on the dataset size and complexity together with available resources and required data quality standards. For example, to address the issue of duplicate records, one could use a name-matching algorithm to identify records that refer to the same person. The optimal term recognition method is going to differ depending on the particular data set, as there are several strategies available. An integral component of managing information is data cleansing. By ensuring the quality of data, data cleaning can help to improve the accuracy of analyses, the effectiveness of decision-making, and the overall efficiency of an organization.

3.2.2. Data integration

Data integration in HR applications refers to the automated sharing of employee, applicant, and job-related data between HR applications, or the centralization of data from multiple sources into a single database. Automation and data integration are the next steps in improving HR productivity and efficiency. In a database of sufficient size and age, it is rare to find data from a single data source that has been collected and entered in the same way over time. In almost all cases, databases are compiled from data collected from multiple sources using a variety of methods over time. Additionally, many databases grow by merging with other existing databases. This merging process almost always necessitates addressing discrepancies between the databases in terms of data formats, units, measurement periods, and other factors.

3.2.3. Data transformation

Data transformation is one of the keys supporting tasks in data preparation. It modifies data both structurally and instance-wise to suit the needs of analytical tools. While there are several commercial solutions for transformation challenges, such as

Oracle Data Warehouse Builder or Microsoft Data Transformation Service, they perform transformation in a batch-like way and do not offer an exploratory and interactive approach. HR transformation is the process of transforming the HR department by prioritizing radical change over incremental improvement. At the heart of HR transformation is the creation of a HR department that reflects and contributes to the greater business and its strategic goals.

3.2.4. Data reduction

Recruiting, training, development, efficiency, and compensation are just a few of the HR processes that can be improved through HR data analysis. By using data-driven decision-making, HR managers can help businesses achieve their goals more efficiently.

3.2.5. Z-score normalization

It is feasible to transform data values into a particular range via the preprocessing stage of standardization, that involves the decomposition of information into its numerical attributes. Z-score standardization modifies a value from a characteristic to an earlier unfamiliar scope, that can be noticed in formula (2).

$$A' = \frac{a_t - n_t}{std(T)} \tag{2}$$

A' = Standardization outcome value
A_t = The characteristic value that needs to be equalized
n_t = Characteristic for the median value
$std(T)$ = Usualvariation characteristics S

3.3. Preliminary selection index system

The objective structure and the Delphi approach are two common selection index mining methodologies. Human resource planning requires an intuitive understanding of the concepts, benefits, and drawbacks of several methodologies in order to choose one that fits the primary selection index system's design.

3.3.1. Horizontal matching of HRs

We argue that horizontal alignment of employment practices and job design is necessary to capture the dual nature of performance goals and to enable the participation of both management and employee input into job design. A perfect design would have the highest level of horizontal fit, which is when a company's HR policies and processes are internally coherent.

3.3.2. Vertical matching of HRs

Vertical fit refers to how well an HR system aligns with other organizational characteristics, such as the business strategy. Vertical fit is achieved by allocating workforce to the most imperative responsibilities at tender and by using a contingency-based strategy. A contingency-based approach is a management approach that takes into account the unique circumstances of each organization. By using a contingency-based approach, HR professionals can ensure that their HR system is tailored to the specific needs of their organization.

3.3.3. Matching HRs with business strategy

HRs can increase more manipulation and ability in executive across the association if it is associated with industry strategy. This can lead to augmented worker efficiency and approval, as well as superior collaboration and arrangement toward organizational goals.

3.3.4. MKNN algorithm

MKNN algorithm can be efficiently functional to forecast commerce command for HR by incorporating exact description applicable to workforce preparation. At first, the algorithm would necessitate training data surrounding past patterns of HR demand, such as seasonality, industry trends, and company growth trajectory. Additionally, variables like job roles, skill requirements, employee turnover rates, and economic indicators should be included to enhance prediction accuracy. Furthermore, feature scaling and normalization techniques can be employed to mitigate the influence of varying scales among different attributes. Algorithm 1 shows the pseudocode of MKNN. A MKNN system had been finely tuned to handle the critical difficulties of data packet scheduling in WSN cyber security. Utilizing the MKNN method, this system intelligently classifies arriving packets based on their similarity to previously observed patterns, thereby enhancing the infrastructure capability to identify and stop Internet threats efficiently. The Weighted k-Nearest Neighbor (WKNN) and Dual WKNN (DWKNN) methods achieve better results than the conventional MKNN technique but their classification accuracy depends on the neighborhood size selection. The performance differences become most noticeable when dealing with imbalanced data distributions. The selected distance acceleration technique used as a balancing mechanism produced better classification accuracy and lower variance than traditional methods. Influenced through the efficiency of the explosive of few distance for categorization, we assume that it must be an improved applicant that is selected as the distribution plan. In this article, we develop an MKNN method to moreover primarily defeat the impact of the surroundings in the instance of the downpour data set along with, an irregular dispersion. Assume a sample dataset grouped into k categories, where X={x1, x2,...,xn} represents the specimen measurements, and Y={y1,y2,..., ym} denotes the attribute magnitude for each group. In our MKNN method, the category tag of an inquiry spot is provided through the subsequent stages.

Locate MKNN for the unidentified interrogation spot W in the sample data S, and let $\overline{S} = \left\{ \left(W_j^{MM} d_j^{MM} \right) \right\}_{j=1}^{l}$ signify the group of MKNN for W, and the W_1^{MM}, W_2^{MM} $\cdots$ W_l^{MM} are ordered in a rising sequence based on their associated geometric interval to W. Assign diverse weights to MKNN, and the mass, ω_i of "i-th nearest neighbor" is ascertained as

$$\omega_i = \left\{ \exp\left(- \left(\left(\frac{c_l - c_i}{c_l - c_1} \right). \left(\frac{c_l + c_1}{c_l + c_i} \right) \right) \right) \quad c_l \neq c_1 \; c_l = c_1 \right. \tag{3}$$

Classify the inquiry sign w within the group d via a most adjusted ballot of its residents.

$$\ddot{d} = \arg max_d \sum_{\left(W_i^{MM} d_i^{MM}\right) \epsilon \ddot{S}} \omega_i . \delta \left(d = d_i^{MM} \right) \tag{4}$$

Algorithm 1: MKNN Pseudocode

Step 1: Calculate Distances
For each instance in the training set
Calculate the distance from the current instance to the new instance X
Store this distance in an array along with the corresponding class label
End For
Step 2: Sort the distances
Arrange the distances in the array in an ascending sequence

Step 3: Choose the instances of K closest
Choose the first K instances from the sorted array
Step 4: utilize the voting system weight to forecast the group of X
For each of the K instances
Add the class of the instance to the class count, but weight this by 1/distance
Step 5: Decide the group of another occasion X
The group with highest weighted count is the prediction for the group of the another occasion X
Return predicted group of X
End Procedure

4. Result and Discussion

This experiment utilizes Python 3.11 to develop novel algorithms on a Windows 10 laptop equipped with 32 GB RAM. Currently used techniques include support vector machine (SVM), RF, and artificial neural network (ANN) [27]. We suggest MKNN approach. Using actual data within a work environment, the MKNN algorithm is applied to show the success in forecasting demand for HR. We used the following parameters: precision, recall, accuracy, prediction error, and prediction rate.

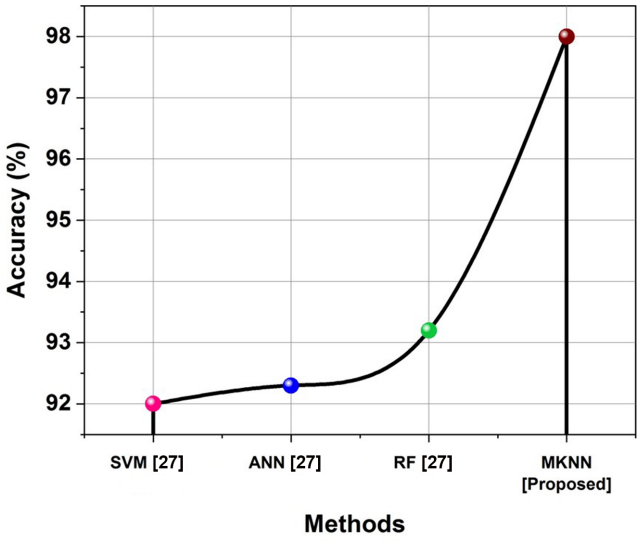
4.1. Accuracy

An accurate forecast reduces the possibility of understaffing and overstaffing, maximizing to utilize of available property and raising the overall effectiveness of the organization. The prediction model's dependability depends on its capacity to reliably provide outcomes that substantially resemble the real HR requirements, offering a strong basis for tactical workforce management.

Accuracy is the measure of agreement between one's own and other employee's ratings. Accuracy is also the capacity for, or demonstration of, exactness or precision.

Another definition of accuracy is the degree to which a result in a measurement, computation, or specification satisfies a standard or the proper value. Accuracy is the tolerance to the real value of the measured value when a standard level and a standard wavelength are used to measure a value. Our suggested approach, MKNN (98%), offers a high level of accuracy compared to SVM (92%), ANN (92.3%), and RF (93.2%). Figure 4 and Table 1 depict the comparative study about accuracy.

Figure 4
Comparative analysis of accuracy



4.2. Precision

Precision is an important statistic for HR forecasting since it guarantees that the recognized demand closely matches the real demands for resources, allowing businesses to plan and manage personnel more intelligently.

When there is a high level of agreement between multiple independent observations, we say that the material is accurate. For example, weigh something five times and get 3.2 kg each time that have a very precise but not necessarily accurate measurement. Precision does not require accuracy; the precision of a measurement is shown by the degree to which the difference between two measurement results (expressed as a decimal) is negligible. Our suggested approach, MKNN (94%), offers a high level of precision compared to SVM (86.7%), ANN (82.6%), and RF (84%). Figure 5 and Table 2 show the comparative analysis of recall.

Table 1
Numerical outcomes of accuracy

Methods	Accuracy (%)
SVM [27]	92
ANN [27]	92.3
RF [27]	93.2
MKNN [27]	98

Figure 5
Comparative analysis of precision

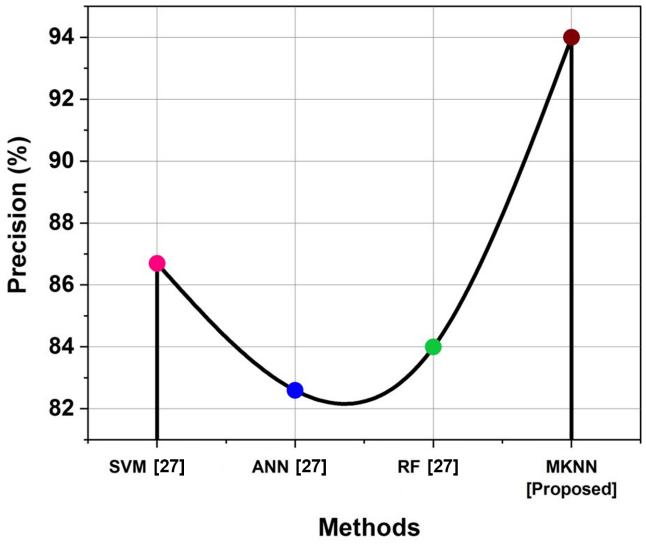


Table 2
Numerical outcomes of precision

Methods	Precision (%)
SVM [27]	86.7
ANN [27]	82.6
RF [27]	84
MKNN [Proposed]	94

4.3. Recall

Recall is a crucial metric to make sure the predictive model fully determines the HR resources required to satisfy the ever-changing needs of the business environment.

When a product is recalled, the product shipments are stopped immediately. All stakeholders are informed, and a comprehensive plan is developed to recover or repair the defective goods. Recalls are conducted to protect consumers from potentially harmful products. An employee or the company will issue a public alert. You may be instructed to destroy a recalled product. Other recalls may require you to send the product in for repair or replacement. Identifying and swapping out faulty products is recognized as a product recall. Any expenses incurred by the business or producer for remediating damaged goods or making back lost revenue are covered. Our suggested approach, MKNN (92%), offers a high level of recall compared to SVM (90%), ANN (50%), and RF (74). Figure 6 and Table 3 show the comparative study of prediction error analysis.

4.4. Prediction error

Organizations are embracing an approach to continuous enhancement by seeing prediction error as a necessary component of the forecasting process. HR practitioners may improve the overall accuracy of projecting business demand for HR by integrating new data sources, refining existing forecasting processes, and learning from past mistakes via frequent analysis.

A prediction error occurs when a projected event does not take place. The percentage prediction error is often calculated using the formula: (predicted value – measured value)/measured value * 100. An unexpected occurrence is indicated by a positive prediction error when it occurred, and it is indicated by an incorrect prediction error if it is not performed. Our proposed method, MKNN (0.51), has a low degree of prediction error compared to SVM (1.25), ANN (2.01), and RF (1.81). Figure 7 and Table 4 show a comparison of prediction error analysis.

4.5. Prediction rate

Prediction rate is a metric used to evaluate the accuracy of predictions made by a model or system. A high prediction rate indicates that the model is making accurate predictions, while a low prediction rate suggests that the model's predictions are less reliable. It is often used alongside other evaluation metrics to assess the overall performance of a predictive model. We need to study the predicted numbers to understand how a test functions in the real world. These numbers tell us about the test's potential for use in a population setting.

The experiment outcome indicates the possibility of precisely identifying a subject's situation.

Our proposed approach, MKNN (95), offers a high level of prediction rate compared to SVM (85), ANN (71), and RF (86). Figure 8 and prediction rate are determined in Table 5.

Figure 6
Comparative analysis of recall

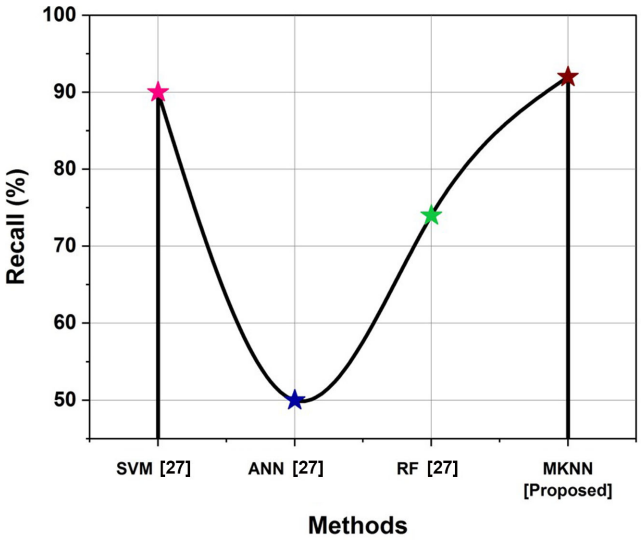


Figure 7
Comparative analysis of prediction error

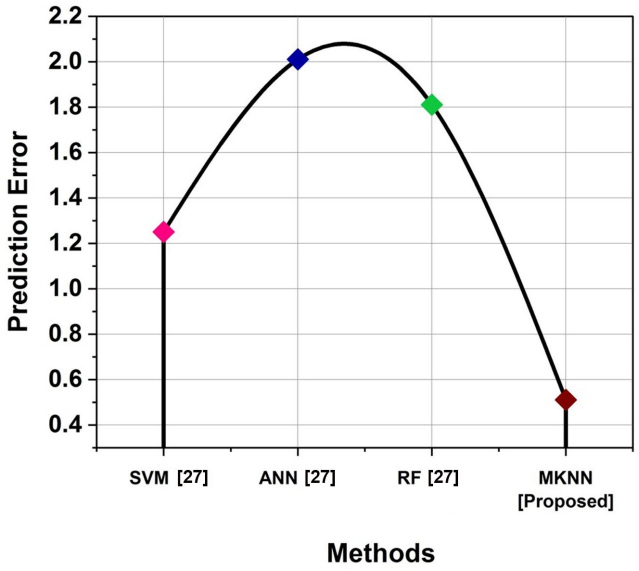


Table 3
Numerical outcomes of recall

Methods	Recall (%)
SVM [27]	90
ANN [27]	50
RF [27]	74
MKNN [Proposed]	92

Table 4
Numerical outcomes of prediction error

Methods	Prediction error
SVM [27]	1.25
ANN [27]	2.01
RF [27]	1.81
MKNN [Proposed]	0.51

Figure 8
Comparative analysis of prediction rate

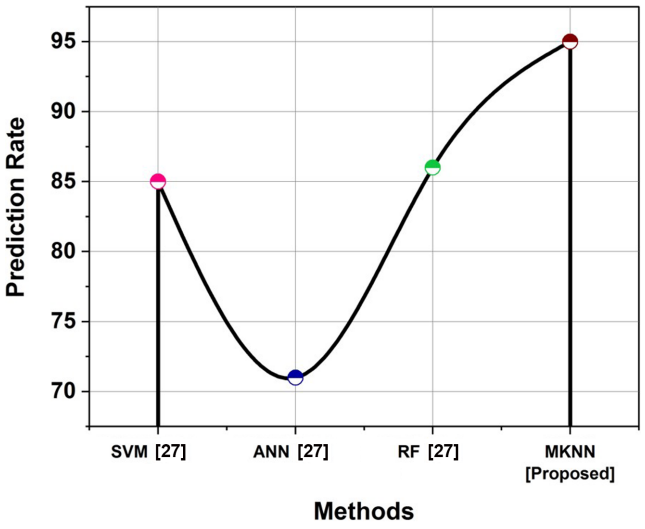


Table 5
Prediction rate outcomes

Methods	Prediction rate
SVM [27]	85
ANN [27]	71
RF [27]	86
MKNN [Proposed]	95

4.6. Discussion

Support Vector Machines (SVMs) face significant computational challenges when handling large datasets due to their inherent complexity, which can hinder real-time applications. In addition, SVMs classically necessitate cautious assortment of hyperparameters, such as the option of kernel purpose, which can affect the model's presentation and simplification capability. ANN's performance heavily relies on the quality of input features and model architecture, potentially leading to suboptimal results if not appropriately configured. Finally, ANN's ability to generalize to unseen data may be compromised in dynamic business environments, necessitating frequent model updates and retraining. RF models rely heavily on input data quality; if the dataset is incomplete or biased, predictions may be inaccurate. Additionally, RF can struggle with extrapolation beyond the range of training data, potentially leading to poor forecasts during unprecedented circumstances. MKNN is proposed as a predictive model for forecasting business demand for HRs. MKNN leverages the principle of similarity to make predictions depending on the features of distant data points. In this context, it analyzes historical data on factors such as project requirements, employee skills, and market trends to anticipate future HR needs.

5. Conclusion

HRM is a critical issue in favor of the socio-economic growth of all organizations, countries, and territories. This study achieves accuracy (98%), precision (94%), recall (92%), prediction error (0.51), and prediction rate (95).

1) HRM is the procedure of acquiring, increasing, and administration the HR of an association.
2) Human wealth is the information, skill, ability, and practice of the workers of an association.
3) HRM can supply a sustainable competitive advantage for an association by selecting it to magnetize, keep, and expand the best workers.

Prospective advertising and HRM procedures have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 global crisis.

1) The pandemic has forced business for adjusting the HRM techniques for the new reality of remote working and with a distributed workforce.
2) It has also led to an enhanced emphasis on staff welfare and mental health.
3) The epidemic has also had a significant impact on marketing strategies, as organizations have had to adapt to the changing needs of consumers.

The proposed algorithm is a novel approach to HRM that can help organization to improve their effectiveness and usefulness.

1) The algorithm uses machine learning to examine data on worker presentation, skill, and preference.
2) This in order can then be used to make better decisions about hiring, preparation, and expansion.
3) The algorithm can also be used to recognize and tackle possible difficulties to employee well-being.

The proposed algorithm has the possibility to transform HRM and help organization to succeed in the new normal.

5.1. Limitation and future scope

Organization and supporting employee's appointment, efficiency, and happiness in a practical place of work has become more complicated with the unexpected change to distant work. Due to fundamentals like being alone, impulsiveness, and the moving back of work-life limitations, the epidemic has a considerable unenthusiastic pressure on staff efficiency and psychological health. Plastic and capable personnel are necessary due to the express change in employment requirements and market dynamics. Future research on the arrangement of knowledge, data analytics, and artificial intelligence is predicted to change the natural world of jobs and call for a close assessment of the altering weight located on HR department in technically advanced workplaces.

Ethical Statement

This study does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects performed by the author.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflicts of interest to this work.

Data Availability Statement

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analyzed in this study.

Author Contribution Statement

Shashi Kant Gupta: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Validation, Formal analysis, Data curation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Visualization, Supervision, Project administration.

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