

A Study on Trends and Patterns in Human Resource Management

Ms. Minu Paul

Assistant Professor, Department of BAMMC

Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Commerce and Science, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *Developments in HR The executives Advancement is crucial for current organizations' prosperity. Another sort of economy is being made because of a few worldwide changes in present day business, like the developing meaning of administrations, information, imagination, and digitalization. In this new sort of economy, resources like data, creative mind, association reputation, and headway are gaining importance*

Keywords: economy , business, management, workplace , organization

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Lawson (2001), some researchers describe the changes that have been made, highlighting the fact that modern organizations must be innovative not only in campaign and episodic ways but frequently also in the overall construction of the work process. According to Laforet (2011), innovative solutions increase employee satisfaction, increase competitiveness, and improve the company's reputation. According to Del Brio (2003), small and medium-sized businesses are an engine of economic growth and a source of employment in the European Union. Consequently, innovation is an essential component of company growth. According to Laforet (2011), a few studies confirm the connection between the successful development of businesses over the long term and the introduction of innovation. Little firms have more adaptability than enormous partnerships (Verdú-Jover AJ, 2006). In addition, this adaptability enables the development of a suitable structure, the development of a contact network, and the rapid adaptation to environmental shifts.

The HR department's role in putting innovative solutions into action and providing support for them is the next step in the company's innovation process. Training (Salavou, 2004), career advancement, the capacity to initiate self-directed initiatives, and employees' innovation skills are important areas for development (Van de Vrande, 2009). Human Resources Management is responsible for many of the listed practices. Utilizing the HRM system and innovative approaches to its operation can help modern businesses improve organizational performance (Rammer, 2009). Human resource management systems and innovative practices are a major contributor to modern businesses' efficiency and success.

Human resource management plays a crucial role in encouraging innovative workplace behavior that improves the organization's effectiveness as a whole. Culture and behavior in the workplace that are innovative encourage individual initiative and creative thinking among employees (Xerri, 2009). In this way of thinking, innovation is linked to the development of an innovative corporate culture that promotes these values. The establishment of an appropriate team structure and design is also linked to innovation in the organization. The significance of innovative human resource management cannot be overstated. Innovation in the workplace, on the other hand, necessitates adequate knowledge and abilities, as well as an appropriate attitude toward the workplace's rapid change. Additionally, innovation management must be discussed on a variety of levels, including the individual, group, and organizational (De Jong J., 2010).

The degree of representative advancement and inventive reasoning is the way to hierarchical viability (Youthful, 2012). According to Dorenbosch L, van Engen M, and Verhagen M (2005), a number of researchers in this field emphasize the need for organizations to maintain, support, and develop the organizational potential of employees. We agree that HR professionals, in particular, should encourage and support innovative workplace practices. Individual behavior that aims to achieve both proactivity and the imposition and implementation of new ideas, processes, products, and procedures

can also be understood as innovative workplace management and behavior (De Jong J, 2010). We can also learn about global organizations as innovators in today's world by considering the unconventional behavior of a single employee to be a key factor in success. The question of how to encourage employees' creativity and innovation is a crucial one for businesses. The more supportive the culture of the organization is of introducing novel methods and practices, the better; the more creative behavior is accepted and encouraged in the workplace.

II. MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE HUMAN RESOURCES

There are numerous hypotheses and theories regarding innovation. The majority of researchers point to some features of the innovation process that are shared by all of them, but there is still no one concept that captures the essence of innovation. Frequently, development is related to some disclosure or innovation. In research and development (R&D) facilities and universities, innovation can take the form of a variety of inventions, processes, projects, or innovative behavior. There must typically be the available knowledge, capabilities, skills, and resources for innovation to become a part of an organization's business cycle. The introduction of a new or significantly improved product—a good, service, new organizational practice, or workplace reorganization—is an example of innovation. Financial outcomes are directly linked to innovative success. Most of the time, the business needs to use new solutions to gain a certain advantage over the competition. Innovation connects with and adjusts to employee needs and expectations, shifting competitive industries, advancements in technology, and the expanding global and technology market. The organization's competitiveness rises as a result of new markets and innovative industries. Modern businesses' innovative processes are linked to the creation of new jobs, expansion of markets and profits, and expansion of market share and competitiveness. Modern businesses are increasingly adopting a culture of innovation. The speed of worldwide business endlessly requires imaginative arrangements for the association to stay cutthroat in the work market.

Advancement fluctuates in scope, term of execution and effect on the social climate. Product innovation, process innovation, marketing innovation, and organizational innovation are the four main categories of innovation by object. The introduction of a new product or service to the market or significant enhancements to its characteristics and application are examples of product innovation. This could involve significant enhancements to the technical specifications, various materials and components, the fundamental software, and a variety of user-friendly features and modifications. The different items in the music, auto and programming ventures are instances of effective item advancement. Process development is related with the presentation of an essentially improved and refined creation or strategy. This may necessitate significant adjustments to the execution technique and technology. Showcasing development includes the making of another promoting strategy and includes huge changes to the plan and bundling of an item, publicizing or evaluating. In today's world, marketing innovation is common. Its primary objective is to expand the company's sales by opening up a new market and offering a new product. The fundamental contrast in promoting development is the formation of another strategy that has not been utilized by the organization previously. This could signal the beginning of a brand-new marketing strategy that will serve as the foundation for the organization's future growth. The implementation of a novel strategy in the organization's business strategy, work environment, or relationships with external suppliers is considered organizational innovation. Again, the goal of organizational innovation is to boost profits by cutting costs and improving employee satisfaction with the organization's hygiene practices. Described by imaginative organization strategies have not been utilized in that frame of mind previously.

They are divided into two main categories based on the source of the innovation: innovation that is related to research teams and innovation that occurs outside of them. This arrangement stresses the thought that not all development in associations ought to be presented with the assistance of examination divisions, research focuses or colleges. Numerous little and medium-sized organizations don't have such divisions, yet this not the slightest bit keeps them from being recognized as pioneers in the execution of development, on account of the numerous whimsical arrangements they apply.

Innovation is divided according to the organization's strategy in the following classification.

The capacity of businesses to obtain the necessary technology and to maximize the resources they have developed is related to open innovation. Partnerships with businesses working on innovative products of a similar nature are at the heart of open innovation strategies. Closed innovation entails recruiting and training the industry's best-prepared employees. Thanks to the knowledgeable individuals at its disposal, the company will be able to develop an innovative

product or service in this manner. Through this methodology, the association fosters a shut sort development by dealing with an item or Economy and Business while holding its licensed innovation. This is a strategy for avoiding the benefits of product development and competing with other businesses. Primarily, associations can advance start to finish or from base to top. Management sets the pace and direction of company development in top-down innovation. This strategy is typically used when a new market is being created, a new product is being developed, or the company agrees to discontinue a portion of its product line (Gerrard, 2002).

Human resources play a crucial role in the successful completion of projects in this type of innovation. Base up advancement is normal in innovation organizations. With this kind of innovation, the company lets each worker participate by making improvements to existing procedures and making suggestions. How to quantify the adequacy of development? Numerous cutting edge organizations are presenting various methods and models, considering the need to gauge the adequacy of advancement. Developments measurements assist with recognizing a hierarchical arrangement of standards that actions an association's capacity to create and execute new arrangements. It is essential for both large and small businesses that require in-depth information about whether the actions they take meet their future objectives. Organizations employ a variety of approaches because innovations vary in nature. Quantitative metrics are preferred by some businesses, while qualitative and quantitative metrics are preferred by others.

Innovative processes and solutions can only be successfully implemented through a series of steps or types of resources: - The monetary capital of the association - reserves, advances, accessible capital HR - the human component is the way in to any advancement. In this unique circumstance, it ought to be arranged the way in which the accessible HR ought to be utilized; - Ideas and presumptions for innovation: how far the suggested ideas could be realized and made into reality

Reviews and examination costs - Does the organization lead explicit investigations? In estimating the viability of cycles, estimating the proficiency and return of each task in the organization is suitable. Analyzing a process's progress and the amount of time it takes to move from one stage to another is another crucial step in determining its efficiency. How many new ideas are generated during the process and how well it works are also important indicators. The end results that can be measured are the growing revenue from profits and the successful sales of new products. Another important aspect that needs to be examined is investment in the innovation process and return on investment. Innovation is not always quantifiable. The percentage of sales based on innovative projects or products completed in the previous year is one part of the innovation criteria. There is a widespread perception within many businesses that the revenue generated at the end of the year should cover the cost of innovation. The mobile internet is everywhere, in the form of various social networks, sensors, components of various devices, and numerous managed devices that are fully connected to the Internet. The connection is not always direct, and it may take some time for the project to be completed.

In 2025, versatile network will arrive at a great figure of 4.3 billion clients; - Machine learning and artificial intelligence are examples of artificial intelligence. Productivity will rise and some of the problems with information processing and decision making will be solved by using different speech and facial recognition software; - Virtual reality: Goldman Sachs (2016) predicts in their report that this industry will become a market worth 80 billion dollars in 2025, up from about 7 billion dollars at the present time. The ecosystem of applications that will be created for both users and businesses will undergo numerous modifications; - Technologies for the cloud - Cloud technologies will become increasingly important. All data innovation administrations and online applications can be made through cloud innovation in most huge organizations. There are risks associated with using public cloud technology, but cyber security of systems has improved in this regard; - The Internet of Things:

Currently, more than 9 billion devices are connected to the Internet, and this number is expected to rise to 50 billion and 1 trillion over the course of the next ten years. Products, systems, and devices designed to simplify people's lives will continue to be monitored, provided, and even developed by organizations; Progress in Mechanical technology - Advances in computerized reasoning, machines, sensors, engines, hydrodynamics and materials will change the items and administrations on offer. Through the creation, programming, and upkeep of robots, technical support for technological development will be required.

Biometric Technologies: A 2016 Lawless Research study found that 72% of businesses plan to eliminate traditional security passwords by 2025, according to security experts. New facial and voice recognition, fingerprint recognition,

and signature identification technologies will develop more rapidly as a result of this; Genomic Engineering: The development of genomic engineering-related technology will accelerate. The production of various agricultural products will be made easier by DNA-related technologies and improved analytical data. This will make it less necessary to continuously produce new products and could extend a person's lifespan. Blockchain is best known for its use in the Bitcoin currency; however, a 2017 McKinsey & Company report reveals 64 distinct uses of blockchain in over 200 businesses. Business logic will be centered on connectivity, which is an essential component of both transactions and security. Last but not least, we should also talk about developments in quantum computers.

According to Google's Quantum Artificial Intelligence Lab, a small portion of quantum technologies will be available within the next five years. These technologies will assist businesses in expanding and increasing sales by lowering costs and requiring less infrastructure investment. The labor market will also be severely impacted by all of these innovations.

Innovation in the selection of human resources

According to LinkedIn's Global Recruiting Trends Report (LinkedIn, 2017), 56% of staff recruiting staff report that the volume of their positions has increased, but only 26% report that the number of employees in the human resources department has increased to meet increased requirements. Based on these statistics, the recruitment process must be improved and improved. Over 4,000 recruitment professionals from 35 countries participated in the LinkedIn survey, which looked at how they perceived their own teams, the key metrics they used to measure team performance, and how much they typically invested in novel approaches and selection methods.

The application of artificial intelligence to the recruitment process might include some objective criteria. Simultaneously, there is no proof to demonstrate that the utilization of man-made brainpower in the long haul can fundamentally work on the nature of the chose applicants. Finding the most suitable employee and the ideal candidate for the company is frequently a difficult task. Uniliver reports a few great outcomes - around £ 1 million in returns over the initial not many months utilizing a computerized determination framework. At the same time, eighty percent of artificial intelligence software is qualified to be excellent candidates or appointments. Software is becoming more difficult at the same time in some more difficult or unusual positions. The utilization of this product is the vital in the field of HR the executives, its capacity to open the abilities of uninvolved applicants who fit the profile pursued.

III. CONCLUSION

According to some intriguing statistics published by LinkedIn, approximately 30% of registered users are constantly actively seeking a new position. The issue would arise if applicants designed their CVs to match the software's keywords.

Another intriguing issue is the utilization of a particular valuation model. By profiling existing possibility for the best performing workers and applying these qualities to likely applicants, we frequently rehash different segment attributes - for instance, assuming that the best entertainers are young fellows, the product would prompt another comparative gathering. There is a perception that various models will be used in future software enhancements to solve these issues. Simultaneously, numerous scientists accept that man-made brainpower is a generally excellent method for differentiating groups for however long it is appropriately modified. The application of artificial intelligence contributes to a greater diversity of candidates and provides a better range of applications.

There are software practitioners who blindly examine applications and foresee interview opportunities. In order to learn more about a company's corporate culture, vision, and mission, many job seekers still prefer to meet with employees. In fact, they would never work for a company if they didn't first speak with an employee. The tasteful of the gig will remain incredibly unique and quickly changing, requiring stable schooling and preparing and retraining programs. Ability advancement inside the association is the way in to the present powerful climate. How to find and hire the most proactive, innovative, and adaptable employees who have the skills and attitude to meet the challenges of today's business is the biggest challenge for HRM staff.

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