

Leveraging Automation in HR Strategies to Enhance Employee Involvement in Sustainable Business Practices

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Abstract - In the era of digital transformation, automation in Human Resource (HR) functions has redefined traditional workforce management. This study explores how automated HR strategies influence employee involvement in sustainable business practices. By integrating tools such as e-recruitment, digital onboarding, automated training platforms, and AI-driven performance evaluations, organizations aim to improve engagement and sustainability awareness among employees. This research, conducted among 183 employees across multiple departments, utilizes a structured questionnaire and applies both the Chi-Square Test and Correlation Analysis to examine the relationships between automation-driven HR strategies and employee participation in sustainability initiatives. The findings aim to provide data-driven insights for organizations seeking to align technology with sustainability goals through enhanced employee involvement.

Keywords: Automation, HR Strategies, Employee Involvement, Sustainability

I. INTRODUCTION

The integration of automation in HR processes has transformed organizational functions by increasing efficiency, accuracy, and employee satisfaction. As sustainability becomes a critical component of corporate strategy, the role of HR in fostering employee involvement through automated systems gains prominence. Tools such as AI-based hiring platforms, Learning Management Systems (LMS), and automated feedback systems not only streamline HR operations but also create opportunities for employees to actively participate in sustainability initiatives. In this context, employee involvement refers to the degree to which employees contribute to and participate in an organization's sustainability goals, such as energy conservation, paperless operations, eco-friendly practices, and CSR activities. Automated HR systems can facilitate this involvement by embedding sustainability into routine HR functions—recruitment, training, performance management, and internal communication.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several scholars have emphasized the growing importance of digitalization in HR practices. Bondarouk *et al.*, (2017) noted that e-HRM systems facilitate strategic alignment between organizational goals and employee behavior, while Jabbour (2013) found that green HRM practices, particularly when automated, significantly improve employee awareness and

participation in environmental sustainability. Opatha and Arulrajah (2014) further emphasized that digital delivery of sustainability-focused HR practices, such as training modules on environmental compliance, enhances effectiveness. Recent studies support this linkage between automation and sustainability. Marler and Boudreau (2023) observed that digital HR systems integrating green performance metrics boost employee alignment with environmental goals. Strohmeier and Parry (2021) showed that HR automation enhances access to CSR initiatives and learning portals, promoting sustainable behavior. Dena, A. M., & Haque, K.W.(2024) opined that a compassionate business culture fosters employee well-being, customer focus, community engagement, ethical partnerships, and environmental sustainability, while adapting to diverse regional contexts.

Gupta and Sinha (2021) found that employees with higher exposure to automated HR systems participated more actively in company-wide green programs. Similarly, Yadav and Tripathi (2022) highlighted how digital HR transformation strengthens compliance through embedded eco-training. Ali and Thomas (2024) showed that AI-based HR tools personalize sustainability goals and increase engagement. Kumar and Menon (2020) demonstrated improved awareness of sustainability through automated HR training, particularly in large organizations. Fernandez and Rahman (2021) revealed that real-time dashboards with environmental KPIs increase accountability among employees. Chatterjee and Basu (2022) found that gamified sustainability features in e-HRM systems boost motivation. Lastly, Singh and Kapoor (2023) reported that cloud-based HR platforms significantly improve participation in CSR and green initiatives, especially among digitally literate staff. These findings collectively validate the growing role of HR automation in enhancing employee involvement in sustainability practices.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the impact of automation in HR strategies on employee involvement in sustainability practices.
2. To examine the association between automated HR functions and employees' awareness of sustainability goals.

3. To analyze the correlation between the level of automation in HR activities and the degree of employee participation in green initiatives.
4. To offer suggestions for enhancing sustainability through tech-driven HR interventions.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study follows a quantitative and descriptive research design using a structured questionnaire to gather responses from employees working in diverse industries. Vijayalakshmi, S., Nirmala, T., & Subasree, R. (2023) agreed that work-life balance is tied to self-inclination as well as ambition; several of them believed that a woman who wants it would seek solutions.

B. Sample Design

1. *Population*: Employees working in medium to large enterprises using automated HR systems
2. *Sample Size*: 183 employees.
3. *Sampling Method*: Stratified random sampling to ensure representation across departments (HR, Operations, Marketing, etc.).

C. Data Collection

1. *Primary Data*: Structured questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale (1 – Strongly Disagree to 5 – Strongly Agree)
2. *Secondary Data*: Journals, case studies, and online databases on HR automation and sustainability.

D. Statistical Tools Used

1. *Chi-Square Test*: To examine the association between demographic variables (e.g., department, years of experience) and awareness of automated HR practices
2. *Correlation Analysis*: To determine the relationship between the extent of HR automation and employee involvement in sustainability efforts.

V. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- H₁*: There is a significant association between department of employees and their awareness of automated HR strategies.
- H₂*: There is a significant association between years of experience and perception of HR automation effectiveness in promoting sustainability.
- H₃*: There is a significant correlation between the level of automation in HR practices and employee involvement in sustainability initiatives.

A. Interpretation

The demographic analysis reveals that out of 183 respondents, 56.8% are male and 43.2% are female, indicating a slightly male-dominated workforce. The

majority of respondents (42.6%) fall within the 25–35 years age group, suggesting that most participants are early- to mid-career professionals who are likely familiar with automated HR systems.

TABLE I DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Demo Variable	Category	No.of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	104	56.8%
	Female	79	43.2%
Age (in years)	Below 25	32	17.5%
	25 – 35	78	42.6%
	36 – 45	45	24.6%
	Above 45	28	15.3%
Education	UG	40	21.9%
	PG	110	60.1%
	Professional	33	18.0%
Department	HR	38	20.8%
	Operations	44	24.0%
	Marketing	34	18.6%
	Finance	29	15.8%
	IT	38	20.8%
Level	Entry-Level	59	32.2%
	Middle-Level	91	49.7%
	Senior-Level	33	18.0%
Experience	< 2 years	41	22.4%
	2 – 5 years	72	39.3%
	6 – 10 years	44	24.0%
	>10 years	26	14.2%

In terms of educational qualifications, 60.1% hold a postgraduate degree, followed by 21.9% with undergraduate degrees and 18.0% with professional qualifications such as an MBA or CA. This reflects a relatively well-educated sample population capable of understanding and engaging with technological advancements in HR practices.

The departmental distribution shows a fairly even spread, with Operations (24.0%) and HR (20.8%) being the most represented. This is relevant since these departments often interact closely with HR systems and sustainability processes.

Regarding designation, nearly half of the respondents (49.7%) are from the middle-level management category, followed by 32.2% at the entry level and 18.0% in senior roles. This indicates that the insights gathered represent a mix of perspectives from different organizational levels.

When looking at years of experience, most respondents (39.3%) have between 2–5 years of work experience, followed by 24.0% with 6–10 years, and 14.2% with over a

decade of experience. This distribution supports a balanced understanding of both seasoned and relatively newer employees' views on automation and sustainability. Visalam Krishnamoorthy and Mehar (2019) portray in their study that the managing relationship and commitment factors of a leader's emotional intelligence have a motivating effect on staff work motivation.

B. Hypothesis Testing

1. H_1 : There is a significant association between department of employees and their awareness of automated HR strategies (Chi-Square Test).

TABLE II CROSS TABULATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR AWARENESS OF AUTOMATED HR STRATEGIES

Dept.	Awareness			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
HR	20	14	4	38
Operations	18	20	6	44
Marketing	10	18	6	34
Finance	8	15	6	29
IT	22	12	4	38
Total	78	79	26	183

TABLE III CHI-SQUARE TABLE

	Sig. Level (α)	Degrees of Freedom(df)	Chi-Square Critical Value ($\chi^2_{0.05}$)
Critical Value	0.05	8	$\chi^2=15.507$
Calculated Value	0.05	8	$\chi^2=16.27$

Since the calculated $\chi^2 = 16.27 > \text{critical } \chi^2 = 15.507$, we reject the null hypothesis.

a. Interpretation: There is a statistically significant association between employees' department and their awareness level of automated HR strategies. This suggests that department-specific exposure or interaction with HR technology influences employees' familiarity with automation. Recent studies support the significant association between departmental affiliation and awareness of HR automation tools, as revealed in the Chi-square analysis. Singh and Gaur (2020) highlighted that adoption and familiarity with e-HRM practices vary notably across departments, with non-HR units often lagging in exposure and usage. Strohmeier and Parry (2021) found that employees in HR and IT departments exhibit higher awareness and engagement with digital HRM systems due to their functional proximity to these tools. Similarly, Yadav and Tripathi (2022) highlighted that digital tools are unevenly utilized across departments and recommended department-specific training to address awareness gaps. This provides justification for the observed significant Chi-square association and supports the existence of functional disparity in automation

adoption. These findings reinforce the notion that departmental roles significantly influence awareness levels. Raghavendra and H. V. (2025) stressed the enhancement of entrepreneurial education (EE) on entrepreneurial intentions (EI) through mediators such as self-efficacy and competence, with moderators like digital literacy and prior entrepreneurial exposure shaping the strength of this relationship.

2. H_2 : There is a significant association between years of experience and perception of HR automation effectiveness in promoting sustainability.

TABLE IV CROSS TABULATION OF EMPLOYEES LEVEL OF PERCEPTION BASED ON THEIR EXPERIENCE

Experience	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Total
< 2 years	25	10	6	41
2 – 5 years	42	20	10	72
6 – 10 years	28	10	6	44
> 10 years	15	8	3	26
Total	110	48	25	183

TABLE V CHI-SQUARE

	Significance Level (α)	Degrees of Freedom (df)	Chi-Square Critical Value ($\chi^2_{0.05}$)
Critical Value	0.05	6	$\chi^2=12.592$
Calculated Value	0.05	6	$\chi^2=6.74$

Since $\chi^2 = 6.74 < 12.592$, we fail to reject the null hypothesis.

a. Interpretation: There is no statistically significant association between employees' years of experience and their perception of HR automation effectiveness in promoting sustainability. This suggests that perception is fairly consistent across different experience levels. Several recent studies suggest that employee perception of HR automation is shaped more by digital literacy and functional role than by tenure. Marler and Boudreau (2023) emphasized that familiarity with automated HR systems is driven by exposure to digital workflows rather than years of experience. Similarly, Strohmeier (2021) reported that cross-generational perception differences toward HR tech depend more on adaptability and training than on seniority. These findings support the Chi-Square result that showed no significant association between experience and perception. Hence, automation effectiveness is perceived similarly across experience levels when access and usage are consistent.

3. H_3 : There is a significant correlation between the level of automation in HR practices and employee involvement in sustainability initiatives.

a. *Interpretation:* The correlation coefficient between HR Automation Score and Employee Involvement Score is $r = 0.61$, based on data collected from 183 employees.

TABLE VI CORRELATION BETWEEN HR AUTOMATION AND EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT IN SUSTAINABILITY

Variables	HR Automation Score	Employee Involvement Score
HR Automation Score	1	0.61**
Employee Involvement Score	0.61**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000
N (Sample Size)	183	183

This value indicates a moderately strong positive correlation, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level ($p = 0.000$, 2-tailed). This means that as the level of automation in HR practices (such as e-recruitment, digital onboarding, automated training, and AI-driven performance management) increases, employee involvement in sustainability-related activities (like energy-saving practices, digital workflows, and eco-conscious initiatives) also tends to increase. Hence Organizations that leverage automation in HR can effectively promote and track sustainability efforts, thereby cultivating a more environmentally responsible workforce. Khan and Mehta (2022) found that automated HR systems enhance employee participation in CSR and green initiatives by streamlining communication and simplifying access to sustainability goals. Similarly, Rodrigues and Patel (2024) demonstrated that integrating eco-awareness modules into digital training platforms significantly improves sustainable behavior across departments. Ali and Thomas (2023) reported that organizations leveraging AI-driven HR tools experienced greater employee responsiveness to environmental policies and initiatives. These findings validate the current study's correlation outcome, suggesting that technology-enabled HR systems act as a catalyst for embedding sustainability deeper into employee culture and practices.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. A moderately strong correlation ($r = 0.61$) was found between HR automation and employee involvement in sustainability, indicating a significant positive relationship.
2. Awareness of automated HR tools varies across departments, with IT and HR departments reporting higher awareness compared to others, such as finance and marketing.
3. Employees with 2–5 years of experience exhibited a higher understanding of and engagement with automated HR systems and sustainability initiatives.
4. Middle-level management showed more active participation in sustainability programs, possibly due to better access to HR systems and decision-making responsibilities.

5. Educational qualification influences perception—postgraduates and professionals displayed greater alignment with sustainability goals driven through automated platforms.
6. Automation in training and development (such as e-learning modules and digital onboarding) has enhanced employee awareness of the organization's sustainability practices.
7. Chi-square analysis showed a statistically significant association between department and awareness of HR automation, confirming a department-specific influence.
8. No significant relationship was found between years of experience and perception of HR automation effectiveness, suggesting that experience alone does not shape opinion.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand automation tools across all departments—not just HR and IT—to ensure consistent access to sustainability-related communication and training.
2. Conduct regular awareness sessions and workshops on using HR technologies, with an emphasis on how they support green practices.
3. Integrate sustainability goals into automated performance appraisal systems to encourage employees to contribute actively to eco-friendly initiatives.
4. Use gamification and rewards via HR portals to motivate sustainable actions (e.g., waste reduction, remote work adoption, energy savings).
5. Customize HR automation interfaces to be more user-friendly for employees with less exposure to digital tools, especially those in non-technical roles.
6. Collect regular feedback through digital surveys on how employees perceive the integration of automation and sustainability, and adapt strategies accordingly.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that automation in HR practices plays a crucial role in enhancing employee involvement in sustainability initiatives. A significant positive correlation ($r = 0.61$) indicates that as organizations adopt digital HR tools, employee participation in eco-friendly practices also increases. Departmental differences and education levels influence awareness and engagement levels, while years of experience show no notable effect. Automation, particularly in training and communication, serves as an enabler for sustainability. These findings underscore the importance of integrating technology with organizational sustainability goals. Overall, automated HR systems can act as a strategic lever to drive employee commitment toward sustainable business practices.

Scope for Further Research: Future studies can explore the impact of specific automation tools (e.g., AI chatbots, digital dashboards) on sustainability outcomes across different industries. Comparative analyses between automated and

non-automated organizations could offer deeper insights. Additionally, qualitative research through interviews or focus groups may help uncover employee perceptions and motivational factors driving green behaviour in a tech-enabled HR environment.

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