

AI FOR EMPLOYEE RETENTION AND SUCCESSION PLANNING

Abstract

This Chapter explores the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in enhancing employee retention and succession planning. AI, encompassing machine learning and predictive analytics, provides organizations with tools to forecast employee turnover, identify at-risk individuals, and develop tailored engagement strategies. By integrating data from various sources such as HR information systems, employee surveys, and exit interviews companies can gain insights into workforce dynamics and proactively address issues that may lead to attrition. Additionally, AI aids in succession planning by assessing employee skills and competencies, enabling the identification of future leaders through personalized development plans and simulation-based assessments. The implementation of AI-driven strategies fosters a supportive workplace culture, enhances career development opportunities, and improves overall employee satisfaction. Ultimately, leveraging AI not only stabilizes the workforce but also positions organizations for long-term success in an evolving labor market.

Keywords: Employee Retention, Succession Planning, Predictive Analytics, Intervention Strategies, Turnover

Authors

Miss. Vrushali Vinod Jain

Research Student

Sai Balaji International Institute of
Management Sciences, Pune.

Miss. Srushty Vijay Mhaske

Research Student

Sai Balaji International Institute of
Management Sciences, Pune.

I. INTRODUCTION

What is AI?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the theory and development of computer system capable of performing task that historically require human intelligence, such as recognizing speech making decisions, and identifying patterns. AI is an umbrella term that encompasses a wide variety of technologies, including machine learning deep learning and natural language processing.

AI use machine learning models that allow computer system to perform different task like solving problems making song recommendation, translating texts from one language to another, etc.

AI can be majorly of two types:

- **Narrow AI:** Narrow AI specifically performs particular tasks and solves specific problems. It is limited in its capabilities and it is also known as weak AI. Eg. Image Recognition, Virtual Assistance, Chatbox, Recommendation Systems etc.
- **General AI:** General AI aims to replicate human like intelligence which possesses the ability to understand, learn and apply intelligence across a wide range of task. It adapts in diverse situation without being limited to pre-defined tasks. Eg. Advanced Robotics, Personal AI Assistants, Scientific Research.

II. EMPLOYEE RETENTION AND SUCCESSION PLANNING

Employee retention is a critical aspect of human resource. It refers to an organization's ability to keep its employees and reduces the annual turnover. It involves strategies and practices that gives job satisfaction, engagement, and loyalty among employees. Important factors that influences retention include workplace culture, career development opportunities, competitive compensation, and work-life balance. High employee retention is crucial for maintaining organizational stability, reducing hiring costs, and fostering a motivated workforce.

Succession Planning is Identifying and developing internal people with the potential to fill key business leadership positions in the company. This provides continuity and steadfastness especially during transitions like retirements or abrupt departures. Succession planning is the practice of evaluating employees' skills and potential, designing development programs for them that are specific to their needs and checking talent pools periodically in order to groom future go-to people.

So it is not just about retaining employees, but to create an environment where every individual feels respected and involved. While it was to be supported through strong programs of talent management, succession planning ensured that organizations had the next generations of leaders poised and ready to step into those critical positions when called upon.

By this incorporation of AI in to the processes, firms are likely to take right decisions which will be corresponding with their long term strategic initiatives.

III. EMPLOYEE RETENTION STRATEGIES BY USING PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

Predictive analytics is a gateway for organizations to step up their employee retention strategy. Insights: Businesses can — for the very first time — foresee, based on historical data, those who are at risk of turnover and identify trends in the organization that should be addressed through interventions. In this post, I'll be exploring the many ways in which predictive analytics can improve your approach to employee retention.

By using predictive analytics, and utilizing the artificial intelligence that powers it to examine data from the past about what kinds of employees tend to stick around (and which do not), we can forecast what trends will develop in the future. The cause behind this can be many which may differ from employee to employee and organization to organization but having the information regarding the employees performance, their engagement levels, turnover patterns one can gain an insight as in who all are at a higher risk of quitting the job and why.

❖ Data Collection and Integration

Collecting data is the first step of creating a predictive analytics model, in which we need to bring together data from as many sources as possible.

- 1. Diverse Data Sources:** Data must be collected from a variety of sources in order to piece together a 360-degree employee experience. Key sources may include:
 - HRIS (Human Resources Information Systems): information on employee demographics, length of service and performance.
 - Engagement and satisfaction surveys administered to employees.
 - All the data related to the historical performance which can help in tracking probabilities through various patterns.
 - Exit Interviews (reasons for leaving)
- 2. Data Integration:** When we analyze data from different data sources, we can arrive at a whole new level of analysis. Organizations can utilize data integration tools to generate a single database that gives deeper business insight into employee behavior and satisfaction levels.

This data offers a complete employee experience overview and helps detect any alarming patterns. By funneling this data into AI algorithms, patterns that a human analyst would simply dismiss turn up so that the organization can avoid ever-emerging problems in advance.

❖ Early Intervention Strategies

A large majority of the organizations immediately intervened as soon as risk factors were recognized in their employees. For example, if available information suggests more

employees in a department drool daily over their job due to a lesser level of satisfaction, some management would be able to look into that discontent and seek to remedy that. This may mean improvement in the training programs, more provision of mentorship programs, or changing the pay structure.

a. Targeted Engagement Programs

Once you identify your at-risk employees, you can put targeted engagement initiatives in place. This could include:

Individual Meetings: Frequent one-on-one meetings to talk about issues or career interests.

Customized Training Campaigns: providing individual development opportunities suitable to one of these employees unique interests and livelihood objectives.

b. Incentive Programs

Another way to raise retention rates is by running incentive programs with your sales reps. This, for instance, can be accomplished by acknowledging and rewarding employees for good performance which helps to increase their job satisfaction. For example, predictive analytics can tell us which incentives work the best with different employee segments.

Identifying Risk Factors for Turnover

- a. Analyzing Historical Patterns:** Predictive analytics can identify patterns associated with turnover by analyzing historical data. Factors such as job role, department, salary, and length of service can be examined to determine common characteristics of employees who have left.
- b. Risk Scoring:** AI algorithms can assign risk scores to current employees based on identified factors. Employees with higher risk scores can be flagged for proactive interventions. For example, employees in specific roles or departments with a history of hi

Continuous monitoring and feedback

- a. Real-Time Data Analysis:** Real time data analytics provides organizations with the means to track employee engagement levels on an ongoing basis. Whilst regular pulse surveys can measure employee sentiment, predictive models can help you understand trends before they turn critical.
- b. Feedback Loops:** When an employee leaves due to a particular reason, it is important that the related details be communicated to the analysis team so that they will address retention accordingly. Predictive analytics can find declining engagement early enough for management to take action on the root causes.

Retention Program Customization

- a. **Employee Segmentation:** We can use predictive analytics to segment employees based on characteristics like demographics, performance levels or engagement scores. With this segmentation, organizations will be able to cater retention programs for different groups.
- b. **Personalized Career Development Plans:** Through predictive analytics organizations can set up a customized career development plan for these at-flight risk employees. Which will cover mentor-ship opportunities, leadership training, or as boutique special facilities oriented on programs that for scale dumps into both company needs and who the employees looks like to be.

Measuring Effectiveness of Retention Strategies

- a. **KPIs — Key Performance Indicators:** KPIs are also key in order to be able to measure the succe of retention strategies established. Effects can refer to turnover rates, employee engagement scores or the actual effectiveness of specific interventions.
- b. **Continuous Improvement:** Organizations can iterate on their strategies by analyzing retention data and outcomes. Determine which programs are working well, support a culture of ongoing improvement.

IV. USING AI FOR IDENTIFYING LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL PLANNING AND SUCCESSION

Identifying Leadership Potential and Succession Planning Utilizing Artificial Intelligence
Succession planning is essential for the lifecycle of any organization, and AI is an innovative tool in this regard in the search for future leaders. Through evaluation of employee performance, competencies and persona, AI can assist organizations in identifying that one employee who has potential with respect to leadership positions.

- **Skills and Competencies Analysis:** Skills and Competencies Analysis Evaluating and development of employees using artificial intelligence based leadership management will involve assessing the various skills and competencies that are key to leadership roles. Such may include but are not limited to problem solving, emotional intelligence, and adaptability. Organizations are in a position to undertake such practices by developing a comprehensive evaluation of each employee's skills and including identifiable weakness for the purpose of seeking strategic future leaders.
- **Simulation and Assessment Tools:** AI can enable simulation-based assessments for the further evaluation of candidates who have the potential for leadership. These tools immerse employees in realistic scenarios mimicking those that may confront them in a leadership role, allowing organizations to evaluate the employees' decision-making abilities and leadership styles in real-time. Such assessments provide invaluable insights toward employee readiness for elevation.

- **Personalized Development Plans:** After identifying future leaders, AI technologies can help create personalized development plans meant to fulfil both the needs of the organisation and the personal career aspirations of the employees. These plans may include mentoring programs, specialized training opportunities, and challenging assignments designed to prepare employees for future leadership positions.

V. THE ROLE OF AI IN REDUCING EMPLOYEE TURNOVER

Artificial Intelligence is changing the way we humans manage our human resources. Using AI technologies, businesses can predict at-risk employees who are looking to leave, connect more deeply with their workforce and facilitate a better work experience for all. How AI contributes to lower employee turnover

Turnover Risk Prediction with Predictive Analytics

- Identifying Patterns:** With the use of AI algorithms, you can study past data to look for characteristics that precede when an employee is about to turn away. You can analyze things like;; tenure, job role, performance metrics and engagement levels to identify employees that are a flight-risk.
- Risk Scoring:** When patterns emerge, AI can assign a risk score per employee based on multiple images of relevant factors. Flagging high-risk employees for intervention that HR should now focus on human resources efforts in areas where they are most needed.

Enhanced Employee Engagement

- Personalized Communication:** AI tools can be used to customize communication strategies even more by taking into account employee choices and traits. Including tailored check-ins, performance review reminders that will pinpoint to the specific KPIs which employees are responsible for (as well as a ton of targeted feedback tools and engagement buttons)
- Sentiment Analysis:** These are just some examples of how companies can use AI-driven sentiment analysis tools to dive deep into employee communications, surveys and feedback, to measure morale and engagement levels. It gives organisations the chance to address concerns early and build a healthy work culture.

Continuous feedback mechanism

- Real-Time Surveys:** Artificial intelligence can help in establishing pulse surveys for real-time feedback and to monitor employee satisfaction and engagement, on a regular basis. This ongoing feedback loop is what enables firms to identify problems early and take corrective action.
- Adaptive Learning Systems:** With machine learning, we can have adaptive learning platforms trained specifically to meet the customize-able needs of each and any employee. The company can improve employee satisfaction and decrease turnover rates by offering useful resources.

Efficient Hiring and Onboarding

- a. **Improved Hiring Processes:** By analysing candidate data, it is possible to find better fitting profiles according to the company culture and role hid title...A system for optimized recruitment mechanisms on AI. More effective hiring decisions means a more satisfied workforce with longer lengths of tenure.
- b. **Improved Onboarding Experiences:** New employees, their skills and roles can be catered to during onboarding by AI delivering customized training programs and resources. A properly designed onboarding process could cut back on your retention rate substantially.

Career Development and Growth

- a. **Identifying Development Opportunities:** Based on performance data, AI can even determine which training and professional development opportunities would be most relevant for the employee. Greater employee loyalty and reduced turnover by supporting career growth within the company.
- b. **Mentorship Matching:** Using machine learning, AI is able to match employee with mentor based on skill set, career development and interest. A mentorship can help to create a higher job satisfaction and fiduciary in the company.

Decision-Making Based on Data

- a. **Insights for Leadership:** AI provides leadership with actionable insights taken from the employee data to effectively make final decisions about policies and practices that impact employee satisfaction and retention.
- b. **Continuous Improvements:** Continuous monitoring and assessment of retention strategies by AI allow organizations to use turnover trends as well as employee feedback in gauging the effectiveness of their retention strategies progressively over time. *

VI. TRACKING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

It is no doubt that employee engagement is very important to the organization's success – it is because of this that productivity, morale, and retention is directly affected. Tracking employee engagement involves a systematic evaluation of the measure of how committed and connected employees are to their work and the organization. Here are key strategies and tools for effectively tracking employee engagement:

Surveys and Polls

- a. **Regular Engagement Surveys:** Through administering the engagement surveys regularly (say, quarterly or annually) to the employees, managers can get the information regarding the hedonic level of the employees, the degree of motivation, and the areas which need further improvement. These surveys usually contain questions regarding job

satisfaction, work environment, management support, and the development of one's career.

- b. Pulse Surveys:** These are very short, brief, and frequent pulse surveys that the employers use to find out the mood of the employees instantaneously. These surveys are centered on a few particular issues or last changes that have taken place; thus, they enable organizations to spot and tackle the problems that are arising.

Feedback Mechanisms

- a. 360-Degree Feedback:** A 360-degree feedback mechanism allows the employee to receive input from others at work, including their peers, managers, and any direct reports. Such an all-inclusive approach can aid in identification of opportunities for improvement and can further reinforce the open communication culture.
- b. Anonymous Feedback Channels:** Anonymous feedback avenues allow employees to offer candid insights without apprehension of retaliation. These may be instituted through suggestion boxes or digital avenues.

Performance Metrics

- a. Employee Turnover Rates:** Indirectly, employee engagement can be ascertained from the turnover rates of employees. In a high rate, turnover could denote low engagement while lesser rates of turnover may indicate satisfaction and commitment among employees.
- b. Productivity Metrics:** Productivity metrics, such as employees' and team performance, can be monitored to see if there's a connection between engagement and output. Normally, workers who are engaged have a higher productivity.

Tools for Communication and Collaboration

- a. Usage of Collaboration Platforms:** Employee usage of collaboration platforms like Slack, Microsoft Teams or other collaboration tools can prove engagement as they usually share and involve themselves in discussions and projects that teams are working on. The more actively someone is participating in the discussions and in the projects of their teams, the more his or her chances of being engaged.
- b. Social Recognition Platforms:** Peer recognition and feedback-enabling platforms allow for a re...

Employee Development and Career Progression

- a. Trainee Attendance:** Monitoring participation in training and development programs can easily reflect employees' interest in developing their career. Great participation rates usually correspond to motivated and engaged employees.

- b. Promotion and Internal Mobility Rates:** The number of times that employees are promoted within an organization can be followed and analyzed to understand whether employees are satisfied with their professional life or not. Ideas such as frequent promotions reveal that employees feel valued by their organizations and are also being engaged.

Analytics and Reporting

- a. Data Analytics Tools:** Data analytics tools can then be used to analyze the results of the survey, the feedback received, and other performance metrics by the employees, identify certain trends and patterns over time.
- b. Dashboards:** This makes creating dashboards that integrate numerous metrics of engagement more visual in nature and helps track at a glance the engagement levels, thus allowing for better decision-making processes.

VII. PREDICTIVE EXIT INTERVIEWS

AI could also improve the whole scenario of exit interviews because its patterns reveal the reasons for leaving an organization that are common trends than unique facts. [Based on the trends of the exit data] to address management practice issues, reinforce workplace culture, identify opportunities for growth, or remedy any systemic issues that may be acting as contributing forces to dumping systemic processes. Such proactive practices can naturally help stave off unwanted turnover.

VIII. FEEDBACK CLUBS

With AI-enabled continuous feedback systems, organizations can stay in the knowledge loop with their employees. Regular catch-ups-opinions in a sort of pulse survey- will imply a benchmark attitude towards employee satisfaction and a tip-off at something that could go out of control. The continued dialogue encourages a culture of openness and support, which ultimately nurtures higher retention.

IX. CONCLUSION

Integrating AI into employee retention strategies and succession planning equips organizations with powerful tools to navigate the complexities of today's workforce. By leveraging predictive analytics, identifying leadership potential, and employing innovative turnover reduction strategies, businesses can create a thriving environment that not only retains talent but also cultivates future leaders. As the landscape of work continues to evolve, embracing AI will be crucial for organizations aiming to achieve sustained success through a committed and capable workforce.

Transformative Potential: AI brings many employee retention and succession improvements based on data-driven insights.

Proactive Engagement: Predictive analytics can highlight at-risk employees, and organizations can thereby step in early to improve job satisfaction.

Personalized Development: AI allows for tailored career paths and learning opportunities, bringing a perfect fit between the aspirations of employees and organizational needs.

Succession Identification: Skills mapping and competency assessment identify future leaders, thus ensuring a robust succession pipeline.

Diversity and Inclusion: They can support diversity and inclusion. AI can track the level of representation in an organization as part of succession planning and can monitor that effort.

Data Privacy and Compliance: Organizations have to handle data in such a way that it will have protection and transparency while they offer AI services

Continuous Improvement: there is a need for proper assessment of AI initiatives for smooth strategic development to avail maximum benefits from it.

Workforce Stability: finally, by using AI in these areas, organizations stabilize their workforce, increase employee morale, and are better positioned for future success.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Financial statement analysis of Janaseva Bank. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13675324>
- [2] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Study of performance appraisal of employee. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13681608>
- [3] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study of budgetary control. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13682208>
- [4] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study of capital budgeting of Fountainhead Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13682832>
- [5] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Analyzing consumer buying behaviour and preferences in the ice cream industry: Meridian Ice Cream. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683490>
- [6] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Analyzing customer satisfaction and loyalty in the online eyewear retail industry: A focus on Lenskart. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683509>
- [7] Analyzing consumer preferences and market trends in the two-wheeler industry. (2020). XXVII(5). ISSN: 0975-802X
- [8] Analyzing customer satisfaction and loyalty in the context of Wow Momo: A study of fast food preferences and experiences. (2020). XXVII(5). ISSN: 0975-802X.
- [9] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Consumer preferences and market dynamics in the snack food industry: A study of Haldiram products. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683657>
- [10] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Performance evaluation with the help of ratio analysis. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683692>
- [11] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Impact of artificial intelligence on our society. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683725>
- [12] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2024). Non-performing assets: A comparative study of SBI & HDFC Bank. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683746>
- [13] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Role of insurance in personal financial planning. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683760>
- [14] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Study of product branding with digital marketing. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683782>
- [15] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). The study on investor's attitude towards mutual fund. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683791>
- [16] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). To study the involvement of MNCs in international business. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683814>

- [17] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Working capital management at Suzlon Energy Ltd. Pune. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683847>
- [18] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A comprehensive analysis of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683861>
- [19] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A project report on activity-based costing as a measure of improving the cost structure in Jay Laxmi Food Processing Pvt. Ltd. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683872>
- [20] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study of instrument used in trade finance at Suzlon Energy Ltd. Pune. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683889>
- [21] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study on credit risk management. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13683981>
- [22] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study on financial analysis of Maruti Suzuki India Limited Company. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684029>
- [23] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study on job satisfaction of employees in an organization. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684074>
- [24] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A study on working capital management with ratio analysis of Span Pump Pvt. Ltd. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684096>
- [25] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Credit appraisal of home loan finance. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684121>
- [26] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Financial health analysis with the help of different metrics. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684144>
- [27] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Importance of training staff in the modern workplace era. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684198>
- [28] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Study of news website for mortgage industries. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684217>
- [29] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Study of performance appraisal system at Ieinfosoft, Pune. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684245>
- [30] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). Study of tax planning of individual assessee and HUF. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684264>
- [31] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). The study of SEO for organic branding of SMEs. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684275>
- [32] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). To study the challenges and opportunities of India's increased participation in the global economy. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684308>
- [33] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). To study the financial position of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. using ratio analysis. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684331>
- [34] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). To study the import–export procedure and documentation with reference to Thermax Limited. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684360>
- [35] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2020). A comparative study of e-banking: Kotak and ICICI Bank. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13684386>
- [36] Espinoza, M. C., Ganatra, V., Prasanth, K., Sinha, R., Montañez, C. E. O., Sunil, K. M., & Kaakandikar, R. (2021). Consumer behavior analysis on online and offline shopping during pandemic situation. *International Journal of Accounting & Finance in Asia Pacific*, 4(3), 75–87. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijafap.v4i3.1208>
- [37] Sinha, R., Nair, R. K., Naik, V., Ganatra, V., Singri, P., Singh, P., Kamble, A. R., Kaakandikar, R., KJ, S., & Modawal, I. (2020). New norm in consumer buying pattern: Online shopping swing amid the Coronavirus pandemic.
- [38] Espinoza, M. C., Nair, R. K., Mulani, R., Kaakandikar, R., Quispe, A., & Riva, F. (2021). The effects of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism sector. *International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality in Asia Pacific*, 4(3), 115–121. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijthap.v4i3.1213>
- [39] Ganatra, V., Kaakandikar, R., Izzuddin, M., Kee, D. M. H., Zainuddin, N. B., Bukhari, M. A. Z., Nurhakim, M. A., & Panwar, V. (2021). The impact of food delivery apps on customer perceived value among university students. *Journal of the Community Development in Asia*, 4(3), 68–78. <https://doi.org/10.32535/jcda.v4i3.1182>
- [40] G, L. S. (2017). A performance analysis of select public and private mutual funds. [Doctoral dissertation, SRTMUN]. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/194579>
- [41] A study on the customer level of satisfaction towards Café Coffee Day product and service in Pune City. (2023, March 14). https://journals.kozminski.cem-j.org/index.php/pl_cemj/article/view/617

- [42] Shamout, M. D., Sivaprasad, R., Ramya, N., Pande, S., Kaakandikar, R., & Fahlevi, M. (2022). Optical flow-based tracking of vehicles using adaptive particle filter target tracking algorithm for accident prevention. In 2022 International Conference on Automation, Computing and Renewable Systems (ICACRS) (pp. 1-5). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/icacrs55517.2022.10029204>
- [43] Kaakandikar, R., & Rangade, A. (2019, November 9). A study on job satisfaction of employees in an organization. *Think India Journal - Vichar Nyas Foundation*. <https://thinkindiaquarterly.org/index.php/think-india/article/view/10355>
- [44] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2024). Beyond reach: micro-influencers vs. celebrities - A comparative analysis of engagement and brand sentiment in influencer marketing. In *Beyond reach: micro-influencers vs. celebrities - A comparative analysis of engagement and brand sentiment in influencer marketing* (Vol. 21, No. 6). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13705742>
- [45] Kaakandikar, R. (2022, November 1). A study of awareness and behavior towards equity and derivative market. *Social Science Research Network (SSRN)*. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4912797
- [46] Pérez-Restrepo, C., López, C. A., Singh, P., Ochoa, A. M. R., Ceballos, D. V., Tilekar, G. D., & Kaakandikar, R. (2021). Improving online customer satisfaction: A study on Biba. *International Journal of Accounting & Finance in Asia Pacific*, 4(3), 88–99
- [47] Poman, A., & Kaakandikar, R. (2022, August 11). Study & calculation of Goods and Service Tax (GST). *Journal of Positive School Psychology*. <https://mail.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/10373>
- [48] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2024). Embracing phygital transformation for sustainability: IKEA's journey. (Vol. 21, No. 6). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13705463>
- [49] Kaakandikar, D. R. (2024). Cultural intelligence pedagogy in management education: Nurturing diversity-responsive leaders. In *Cultural Intelligence Pedagogy in Management Education: Nurturing Diversity-Responsive Leaders* (Vol. 44, No. 6). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13705855>
- [50] Tiwari, P., Kaakandikar, R., Bhosale, S. S., Nirmala, K., & Kasar, B. (2024). A critical study of behavioural factors affecting mutual funds investors with special reference to Pune District. *ES*, 20(2), 47–61. <https://doi.org/10.69889/667gf640>
- [51] Kaakandikar, R., Lembhe, Y., & Jiby, B. J. (2024). Unlocking spending trends: The behavioural impact of digital wallets on modern consumers. *ES*, 20(1), 127–143. <https://doi.org/10.69889/sqj3vb23>
- [52] Kaakandikar, R., Gawande, R. P., Deshmukh, V. A., Raskar, S., & Mulani, H. I. (2024). The strategic significance of artificial intelligence (AI) in HR operations and management. *European Economic Letters (EEL)*, 14(3), 1424–1433. <https://doi.org/10.52783/eel.v14i3.1907>
- [53] Dr. Priya Tiwari, Dr. Rishikaysh Kaakandikar, Mr. Sahil Sachin Bhosale, Dr. K Nirmala, & Dr. Bharat Kasar. (2024). A Critical Study of Behavioural Factors Affecting Mutual Funds Investors with Special Reference to Pune District. In *Economic Sciences* (Vol. 20, Issue 2, pp. 47–61). STR Publication. <https://doi.org/10.69889/667gf640>
- [54] The Strategic Significance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in HR Operations and Management. (2024). In *European Economic Letters*. Science Research Society. <https://doi.org/10.52783/eel.v14i3.1907>
- [55] KAAKANDIKAR, D. R., & GAWADE, R. (2024). The Fall and Rise of C-Mart. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13886924>
- [56] Kaakandikar, R., Kaushik, K., Tiwari, P., & Ningule, S. S. (Eds.). (2024). *Fintech, and Blockchains Trends in The Financial Sector*. BENTHAM SCIENCE PUBLISHERS. <https://doi.org/10.2174/97898152568331240101>