# Online Recruitment: Does Social Networks Characteristic Matter? A Systematic Review of Literature

Khairul Ikhwan<sup>1</sup>, Axel Giovanni<sup>2</sup>, Budi Rahardjo<sup>3</sup> {khairulikhwan@untidar.ac.id<sup>1</sup>}

Universitas Tidar, Indonesia<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

**Abstract.** Enlistment exercises, concerning youthful workers and profoundly qualified and able candidates on a global scale changed to the Internet. Organizations progressively go to online enlistment as a favored enrollment source. Recruitment using online recruitment give some critiques and challenges emerging as unsuitable social network characteristics for companies goals. This study objectives is to explore how social network characteristic can be suitable for companies purposes and practices. This study uses a grounded theory approach to critically assess the literature to answer our research. We use grounded theory approach to synthesize findings from relevant literature. This study conclude that social networks characteristic matter in the context of online recruitment. In view of the investigation and blend, a calculated system is proposed to direct further research on deciding whether SNS trademark matters in online enrollment.

**Keywords:** Online Recruitment, Social Network Characteristic, Recruitment Strategy, E-HRM

## 1 Introduction

Somewhat recently, enlistment exercises, concerning youthful representatives and exceptionally qualified and able candidates on a worldwide scale changed to the Internet. Overviews demonstrate that organizations progressively go to online media as a favoured enrollment source [1]. HR experts progressively and broadly utilize person to person communication destinations to screen and choose candidates [2][3]. A ton of organizations utilize long range interpersonal communication locales to recruit workers. These are named e-enlistment frameworks and mechanize the way toward distributing positions and getting CVs [4]. The developing of web-based media at a remarkable rate, with the greater part of the locales being allowed to join and, critically, giving associations a viable method for drawing in the present Generation labour force [5].

Associations have large worries on utilizing Social Network Site (SNS). As a methodology, web-based media used to rehearsing HRM staffing exercises via web-based media exercises particularly concerning member network, client content, data sharing, and coordinated effort [6]. Many Company centre around the essential possibilities in taking via web-based media in representative correspondence measures, for example in enrollment and determination [2] to, as mean to knowledge sharing [7] and employee engagement [8]. Web 2.0 apparatuses connecting the correspondence holes upward and on a level plane and working with representatives into the dynamic cycle that effectively make workers inspiration. Online media empower spotters to

keep up with individual association associations with congruity, empowering beneficiaries to utilize their voice and effectively take part. They advance the impression of hierarchical straightforwardness and reasonableness, permitting clients to impart insights and draw in associations [9]. Utilizing Web 2.0 apparatuses the trading of data among representative and the business will be moment, and the HR exercises can without much of a stretch be taken care of by HR experts [10]. According to an enrollment point of view, online media are additionally utilized as a component of a corporate correspondence technique to advance manager brand picture [11][12].

Web 2.0 devices expand the "socio specialized marvel" of trading data in any structure being financially savvy and productive; minimal expense data [9][10]. Concerning the chances, online media influence both the amount and nature of correspondences that associations could disperse in the work market, supporting boss marking and coming to and connecting with suitable objective applicants [9]. Web-based media are additionally valuable to arrive at inactive occupation searchers, utilizing their organizations, and extending the extent of the association's enlistment crusade [13]. These competitors are utilized, not effectively hoping to change position and are profoundly capable. Typically, they have been with their current manager for quite a long while and don't have a refreshed conventional CV [5].

Web 2.0 advancements are more assortment than web 1.0 in other to help association enlistment system. Sites, interpersonal organizations, wikis, videocasts, web recordings, virtual universes, virtual conditions are those sorts of web 2.0 advancements. Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn, youtube and Instagram are normal online media that utilized for enrollment exercises. Web 1.0 and web 2.0 have basic separation by the numerous course of correspondence and incorporation of others. Ladkin and Buhalis [14] added that there are web 1.0 branded website, recruitment services (web 1.0 and 2.0), advertisements and magazines, recruitment agencies, web 2.0 branded social media. Those social networks are usually used by employers web 1.0 individual website, professional web 2.0, professional groups, university graduates groups and personal social media web 2.0 are usually used by employees.

Present studies showed that knowledge of online recruitment and knowledge of many companies in identifying their online recruitment network, have implemented strategies and their internal capabilities are limited [15]. Lack of knowledge in online recruitment practices and lack of recognized business models hinder the development of most companies. The company recognizes that online recruitment is highly developed and there are no established practices. Little firms has next to no capacities as far as innovation, they have little information on different online media like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and so on Indeed, their insight into online media comes from their own utilization [16].

Another issue that associations can confront when utilizing interpersonal organizations isn't drawing in the right up-and-comers. This is regularly the case on the grounds that numerous associations bounce into social enrollment first without contemplating the most ideal approach to focus on the workers they need to draw in. To stay away from this from occurring, clear and exact focusing on is required which must be accomplished by associations that make moves to completely comprehend which applicants are utilizing every online media website and fabricate a system appropriately [5]. Another investigation to Gen Yers through web-based media showed that they execute up to five dynamic and latent practices. Which is as indicated by fluctuating examples and utilizing diverse online media for various purposes: getting, looking for, sharing, driving, and encountering [9]. This examination showed the two bosses and workers utilizing various attributes of SNS for various jobs. Diverse attribute of Social Network Sites (SNS) enrollment practices can more readily suit the necessities of the distinctive job that the HR division plans to perform inside the firm.

Enrollment utilizing Social Network Site (SNS) actually give dangerous difficulties arising as technological capacities and absence of information on overseeing on the web enlistment practice. This examination adds to the plan of informal organization usage in online enlistment by giving the orderly survey of exploration that tends to the informal community qualities. Exhaustive conversation of the hypothetical establishments and theoretical ramifications of attributes of SNS is past the extent of this paper. Our emphasis is on assessment of what examination has gotten some answers concerning the online enrollment rehearses towards SNS attributes.

#### 2 Method

This examination utilizes a grounded hypothesis way to deal with basically evaluate the writing to address our exploration question "does site trademark significant in term web based selecting"? To integrate discoveries from significant writing and to propose an applied structure for future examination. Grounded hypothesis way to deal with writing evaluating expect to arrive at a careful and theoretically applicable investigation of a point. We took on grounded hypothesis approach technique from Wolfswinkel et al. [17] article. We took on the accompanying technique:

- a) Define stage comprise: characterize models for incorporation, recognize the fields of exploration, decide the fitting sources and settle on the particular hunt terms
  - 1) identified the most reasonable article with incorporation and prohibition standards, for example, distribution outlet, sway factor and certain time span of the distribution
  - 2) set the fields of exploration by pick how much edge or reference is clearly interdisciplinary will change
  - optimize the genuine finding by select the power source and information base exploration sources
  - 4) formulate all the differently conceivable hunt terms
- b) Search stage is the actual search for the studies perform
- c) Select the articles by the accompanying advances:
  - 1) Filter the articles out copies
  - 2) Reading the titles and abstracts or more messages
  - 3) Checking of forward and in reverse references
- d) Analysis of the writing and union of the examination discoveries by taking part in open coding, hub coding and particular coding.
- e) Present the information acquired from the scientific stage

# 2.1 Stage 1 - Defining

We select empirical studies into the set for this review with some criteria. First, studies had to have sampled online recruitment definition. Only if studies was made explicit that the studies included online recruitment, internet recruiting, e-recruitment, social media recruitment and synonyms are included. Articles that employed a comparatively vague online recruitment definition, and those that did not specify which kind of online recruitment they had studied, were excluded.

The examples of information were gathered with complete pursuit in conceptual and reference data sets like Scopus and Web-of-Science. Our examination just incorporate meeting procedures and companion looked into distribution. We rejected books from our inquiry.

#### 2.2 Stage 2 – Searching

We search electronically for the articles utilized the web internet searcher google researcher. We utilized online enlistment as a catchphrase and synonymic watchwords with that word into the looking through instrument. The watchwords are: online enrollment, web based selecting, e-enlisting, selecting web based, selecting on the web, e-HRM, electronic HRM, e-enlisting, electronic Human Resource Management, e-Human Resource Management, e-enrollment, web enrolling, web enlistment, enlisting on the web, enlistment on the web, electronic enlistment, web recruitment, web-based enlisting, web enlisting, interpersonal organization enlistment, online pursuit of employment [18]. This hunt stage regularly includes emphasis, that is, refinements or changes in one of the means of characterize stage. We report the quests interaction and search terms, what the sources were, and their outcomes.

## 2.3 Stage 3 – Select

We sift through the papers copies. Besides, different papers are reject by prudence of not fitting the primary stage models. This progression done by perusing the edited compositions, titles, and the writings. We checked forward and in reverse references to advance the nature of the example. We beginning via looking through Scopus, Web of Sciences and chose gathering procedures, and afterward utilizing this progression for doing advance and in reverse reference following.

#### 2.4 Stage 4 – Analyze

We utilized Grounded Theory Methodology as an adaptable audit philosophy that would take into consideration examination and determination of papers all the while instead of chose all exploration papers in advance which is a successive survey approach [18]. We utilize Grounded Theory Methodology in this examination like steady near investigation to refine and separate conceptualizations, open coding to recognize ideas, and hypothetical inspecting to distinguish further significant writing [19][20]. This examination utilize the information that has the type of distributed papers which is fit with grounded hypothesis for writing audit purposes.

#### 3 Result and Discussion

Our examination point was to methodically look through writing on whether interpersonal organization webpage (SNS) qualities matters in online enlistment. The thorough writing search drove us to discover 38 important diary distributions. After assessment of the 38 full articles, the articles talking about SNS generally fell in the accompanying five classes: understanding on the web enrollment, getting applicants, getting SNS, online enlistment rehearses and online enlistment technique.

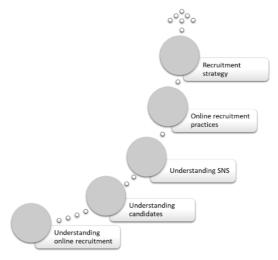


Fig. 1. Conceptualization online recruitment practice

In view of our audit of the recognized online enlistment writing tending to the qualities measurement we have combined past examination into the accompanying calculated system (Figure 1) for additional exploration to comprehend the job attributes plays inside online enrollment related practices in associations.

## 3.1 Understanding Online Recruitment

Understanding online recruitment means organization try to understanding online recruitment purposes, succession, advantage and boundaries. The purpose of online recruitment is to enabling shortlisted candidates fill the vacancy. After satisfy the opportunity, association need to diminish functional expenses, desk work and authoritative expenses and to work on the proficiency of the enrollment interaction [21][22]. Ollington et al. [23] study support this statement which goal of online recruitment was clearly for economic outcomes.

Going now to the observational proof on online enlistment exercises by businesses showed that advancing the business brand was perhaps the most key to the online enrollment crusade [15]. It's clarified by give a positive applicant experience. To engrave positive up-and-comer encounters into the organization's plan of action, the impact and movement of social hubs is needed to utilize the organization overall. Advancing business mark and give positive applicants experience can be look as enlistment system. The way to taking on online enlistment system effectively is to guarantee that online enrollment is adjusted and coordinated inside the association's current enlistment cycles and innovation and ought to follow a procedure that has been endorsed by the executives [5].

The benefits of doing on the web enlistment are HR will actually want to get more designated competitors by following all contacts with every applicant and building a continuous individual relationship with them [5]. Gibson and Swift [24] added that online enrollment takes into account a more careful cycle to arrive at likely workers than the conventional methodology in a period effective way. Online stages, like LinkedIn, Facebook, Myspace, and others, which are web-based media that can furnish bosses with information about who to enlist. This interaction conceivably limit representative turnover over [22].

Online enlistment has a few limits association should deal with cautiously. The line among expert and individual data is obscured, bringing up issues about upright and moral commitments. Associations ought to be exceptionally cautious when utilizing non-proficient public data to help employing choices [5]. Regarding protection is particularly significant given the measure of individual data accessible on the web and the simplicity with which it is gotten to [25]. Regard for security is grounded in the essential standards of regard for people and beneficence.

Employers should pay attention to information that can be considered work related to unrelated information [14]. Individual data accessible online has been distributed wilfully. anyway significant protection data isn't shared by web-based media clients for generalizable information headway, or even wellbeing purposes, yet for social network and individual articulation. HR should deal with individual data capably by limiting the chance of people enduring shame, loss of respect or other mischief because of online media enrollment strategies. HR ought not uncover delicate data to others without the member's express assent, or participate in online associations that permit others to induce touchy data about up-and-comers [25].

Another limits in utilizing on the web enrollment is legitimate. As talked about before, potential legitimate issues can emerge from utilizing interpersonal organizations for enlistment. According to a representative viewpoint, this could, for instance, identify with unfair employing rehearses, enrollment disregard, and protection issues. Representatives communicated a great deal of doubt and protection worries about utilizing online media to look for some kind of employment. Representatives decide not to utilize web-based media to look for some kind of employment since they feel entirely awkward managing individuals who might approach their own data.

#### 3.2 Understanding Candidates

HR should concern in understanding candidates characteristics. It's seems important because lack of knowledge of candidate characteristics imply HR unable to attract candidates. Mostly HR targeted passive candidates in using online recruitment method. Occupation candidates have numerous on the web and long range informal communication openings accessible to them to advance their CV and profile internationally [14]. Normally, they have worked with their present boss for quite a while and don't have a refreshed authority CV. This might deter them from moving toward another business since they are not prepared and don't have the opportunity or want to refresh their CV [5]. Occupation candidates portray a preferably inactive and incorporates nothing more over profiling and trusting that businesses and selection representatives will search them out [26]. Inactive up-and-comers make and keep up with their expert profile in light of the fact that, like dynamic occupation searchers, they expect (or trust) that it will carry them nearer to scouts and open positions, despite the fact that they are not effectively looking for work or reacting to employment opportunities [2].

Potential candidates willing to apply vacancies are caused by intention factors. Our findings showed that attraction towards organization, attraction towards SNS and intention to apply are concerned by organization. Potential candidates focus on technology savvy from SNS when used it. According to Braddy et al. [27], navigational simplicity and text arranging impacted participants evaluations of the recruiting association., Ehrhart et al. [28] and Gregory et al. [29] also support these statement that usability impact candidates' attraction toward organization. In the other hand job information are examined as attitude predictor toward organization [29]. This indicate that companies commit to technology and innovation. Another investigation get proof that up-and-comers who see themselves to have a superior relationship with the association

(individual association fit) are bound to discover the association appealing. Additionally, up-and-comers who get high P–O ft input will get higher fascination [30].

So far this section has focussed on understanding candidates by their attraction towards organization. The following section will discuss how understanding candidates from their attraction towards SNS. Allen et al. [31] recommend that mentalities toward a Web website is perhaps the most proximal indicators of fascination in a Web-based setting. Another significant finding was that enlivened, style, fascinating subject, perkiness anticipated SNS fascination [24][28][31][32]. It seems possible that these results are due to the apply of these aesthetics technology was also considered to be a valuable aspect as candidates are more simply to remember information from a range of media. More over candidates more easily and clearly found information depend on usability and navigation [24].

According to Allen et al. [31], work data significantly affect aims to seek after business. Organization and candidates share common reference which is related with candidates intention to persue employment. This finding suggest that employers should develop websites emphasizing central route directions in the form of job information [32]. Navigational ease also influenced participants willingness to apply [27]. Individuals in easy-to-navigate conditions perceive hiring companies better and are more likely will apply for the position.

### 3.3 Understanding SNS

Organization can run into right kind of SNS for attracting the right candidates if they know the characteristics of those SNS. Thus, this section are representing the characteristic dimensions such as SNS classification and SNS advantage. SNSs take many structures and for the most part center around a couple of key goals. LinkedIn orders itself as an expert SNS. LinkedIn is fundamentally worried about giving a long range informal communication stage that benefits individuals in an expert purposes. Different instances of SNS are general SNS (e.g., Craigslist, Facebook), business SNS (e.g., AP Sense, Blink, Entrepreneur Connect, and Fast Pitch), job SNS (e.g., CareerBuilder, Monster, and HotJobs), and corporate career site (CCS). Professional SNS focus on building link between employee and employers. Professional SNS also combines the personal and work aspects of SNS [33].

The advantage on using LinkedIn are shown by Caers and Castelyns [34] that most bosses who use LinkedIn effectively guarantee to utilize LinkedIn to look for potential candidates that fit the opportunities of the association. The company is looking to add a special feature, which will allow companies to have a widget on LinkedIn with a job feed, allowing applicants to view all current vacancies [5]. Gibson and Swift [24] and Kim and Malek [35] expressed that cost is a significant benefit according to LinkedIn and considers practically boundless data which will permit it to mine the data of the entirety of the site's 65 million individuals. This boundless access data empower bosses to proactively target inactive competitors considerably more viably [5].

The benefit on utilizing LinkedIn for managers are the SNS is reasonable for staying aware of companions' profession improvements and for discovering reports on advancements in different associations. It additionally appears to be suitable to make an expert arrangement [34]. The SNS additionally permits clients to get significant data about potential open positions [14]. Workers use LinkedIn with the objective of self-advancement, which means coordinated resumes that uncover just the most significant realities. Along these lines, can assist with advancing vocations and give support [35].

The benefits of online enlistment stages are additionally clarified as follows. Twitter is a person to person communication and microblogging administration that permits its clients to send and peruse 140 person messages known as tweets. Tweets can be a successful method to

post positions, as senders can restrict sending tweets to their rundown of supporters. The organization's Twitter network is presently advanced in mechanized active messages and occupations are additionally posted on different other Twitter work wholesaler destinations [5]. Facebook are very use full for employees because Facebook profiles are intended for social connections so employers can keep contact with employees for further possibilities to recruit them [35]. Most of bosses urge clients to their CCS since they feel more prominent control can be practiced and action can be attached to existing candidate global positioning frameworks [15]. Nikolaou [2] found that businesses actually appear to utilize work sheets more broadly than SNSs. A combination of job boards with SNW that offer opportunities for professional networking and increased opportunities for interaction between employees and employers.

## 3.4 Online recruitment practices

Most applicants attempted to build up huge quantities of connections through online interpersonal organizations [23]. Organization should see this as a opportunity for them to get larger potential talent. Organization should encourage their internet technology capability to the next level, particularly for recruitment. Previous studies showed that demographic variables (i.e sex, age, and minority status) there are no huge contrasts in the manner in which candidates see and assess the online application measure [36]. This findings indicate that organization can be more actively recruiting online without worried the different perceive from candidates.

Businesses perceive that diverse online enrollment strategies and various SNS are needed for various jobs, however, because of time and asset requirements these are not generally taken on practically speaking [15]. Organizations were utilizing position, individual, and organization look, which better associated them to their most important organization assets [33]. Organizations utilize more devices like LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter to fabricate better association with applicants and to construct ability channels. The most famous site used to draw in initiates was LinkedIn [23]. (Ollington et al., 2013). Late investigation propose that organizations utilizing LinkedIn to gives them admittance to proficient discussions, data about the association, shared information on the work status of previous or flow collaborators, thoughts on momentum industry patterns, and admittance to business exploration and item information [35]. The retail brand has made two LinkedIn gatherings, one for general enrollment and another for its graduated class, the two of which are advanced through messages it disperses [5]. Accordingly, association better to pick their online enlistment techniques and SNS to get fit with association procedures.

The way to utilizing these devices effectively is to guarantee that online enrollment is adjusted and incorporated into the association's current enlistment measure. Candidate Tracking System (ATS) is presently the norm for dealing with the enrollment cycle, by taking care of up-and-comer employment forms and friends work opportunities electronically [4]. A few organizations utilizing twitter to supplement its current Applicant Tracking System (ATS), which is a product application that empowers associations to electronically deal with requests for employment and up-and-comer information. Occupation opportunities from corporate ATS are regularly joined with web "jobboard" administrations, for example, Indeed and CareerJet which track a large number of employment opportunities and permit work searchers to perform basic catchphrase looks for positions in their preferred business and area.

Organizations can foster their own Social Network that empowers client created content and conversation, or by being related with different destinations. Associations can draw in with imminent workers through exchange on organization SNS to talk about profession openings and support applications. Likewise forthcoming representatives can take part in discussions about setting themselves up better to guarantee the most ideal relationship with the association.

Numerous associations make an online media webpage for their current staff where they can share data and accomplishments, which helps advancing brand [14].

Finally, It might likewise be vital for HR experts to work all the more intimately with different divisions inside the association. For instance, promoting and correspondences for online correspondence methodologies and data innovation for web composition and ease of use. New abilities likewise should be consolidated into the HR group, for instance, corresponding to the capacity to contribute across an assortment of media including SNS, Blogs, Wikis, and utilizing Twitter [14].

## 4 Conclusion

This paper contends that SNS qualities for enrollment purposes and the more extensive ramifications of the movement including its online enlistment rehearses are simply starting. The paper advocates the significance of considering a viewpoint of the issues because of the jobs from various SNS. An online enrollment practice model shows the multi stage measure as a rule for association understanding different online enlistment technique, applicants, practices and enlistment procedure. What is clear is that the enrollment prospects and difficulties introduced by SNS work with change, regardless of whether these are new HR abilities, functional and technique or more. The outcomes of online enlistment will be most felt by human asset directors, who should be at the front line of reacting to the issues raised by these arising rehearses.

## References

- [1] P. Brotherton, "Social media referrals are best sources for talent," *T+D*, vol. 66, no. 1, p. 24, 2012.
- [2] I. Nikolaou, "Social Networking Web Sites in Job Search and Employee Recruitment," *Int. J. Sel. Assess.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 179–189, 2014, doi: 10.1111/ijsa.12067.
- [3] W. P. Smith and D. L. Kidder, "You've been tagged! (Then again, maybe not): Employers and Facebook," *Bus. Horiz.*, vol. 53, no. 5, pp. 491–499, 2010, doi: 10.1016/j.bushor.2010.04.004.
- [4] E. Faliagka, A. Tsakalidis, and G. Tzimas, "An integrated e-recruitment system for automated personality mining and applicant ranking," *Internet Res.*, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 551–568, 2012, doi: 10.1108/10662241211271545.
- [5] R. Doherty, "Getting social with recruitment," Strateg. HR Rev., vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 11–15, 2010, doi: 10.1108/14754391011078063.
- [6] G. Martin, M. Reddington, and M. B. Kneafsey, Web 2.0 and Human Resource Management "Groundswell" or hype? London: CIPD, 2009.
- [7] J. L. Gibbs, N. A. Rozaidi, and J. Eisenberg, "Overcoming the 'Ideology of Openness': Probing the affordances of social media for organizational knowledge sharing," *J. Comput. Commun.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 102–120, 2013, doi: 10.1111/jcc4.12034.
- [8] S. Rai, "Engaging Young Employees (Gen Y) in a Social Media Dominated World Review and Retrospection," *Procedia Soc. Behav. Sci.*, vol. 37, pp. 257–266, 2012, doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.03.292.
- [9] R. Bissola and B. Imperatori, "Recruiting Gen Yers Through Social Media: Insights from the Italian Labor Market," *Soc. Media Hum. Resour. Manag.*, pp. 59–81, 2013, doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/S1877-6361(2013)0000012007.
- [10] M. F. Azeem and R. Yasmin, "HR 2.0: linking Web 2.0 and HRM functions Malik," J. Organ. Chang. Manag., vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 686–712, 2016, doi: 10.1108/JOCM-09-2015-0152.
- [11] A. M. Sivertzen, E. R. Nilsen, and A. H. Olafsen, "Employer branding: Employer attractiveness

- and the use of social media," *J. Prod. Brand Manag.*, vol. 22, no. 7, pp. 473–483, 2013, doi: 10.1108/JPBM-09-2013-0393.
- [12] F. A. Carrillat and A. D'Astous, "Leveraging social media to enhance recruitment effectiveness: A Facebook experiment," *Internet Res.*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 474–495, 2018.
- [13] N. Gallagher and D. O'Leary, Recruitment 2020: how recruitment is changing and why it matters. 2007.
- [14] A. Ladkin and D. Buhalis, "Article information:," Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag., vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 327–345, 2016, doi: 10.1108/IJCHM-05-2014-0218.
- [15] N. Allden and L. Harris, "Building a positive candidate experience: Towards a networked model of e-recruitment," *J. Bus. Strategy*, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 36–47, 2013, doi: 10.1108/JBS-11-2012-0072.
- [16] F. L'Écuyer and C. Pelletier, "Exploration of Social Media Capabilities for Recruitment in SMEs: A Multiple Case Study," vol. 23, pp. 221–239, 2019, doi: 10.1108/s1877-636120190000023016.
- [17] J. F. Wolfswinkel, E. Furtmueller, and C. P. M. Wilderom, "Using grounded theory as a method for rigorously reviewing literature," *Eur. J. Inf. Syst.*, vol. 22, no. 22, pp. 45–55, 2011, doi: 10.1057/ejis.2011.51.
- [18] M. Abia and I. Brown, "Conceptualizations of E-recruitment: A Literature Review and Analysis," Int. Fed. Inf. Process., vol. 1, pp. 370–379, 2020, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-45002-1.
- [19] B. G. Glaser, Advances in the Methodology of Grounded Theory: Theoretical Sensitivity. California: Sociology Press, 1978.
- [20] B. G. Glaser, No TitleDoing Grounded Theory: Issues and Discussions. California: Sociology Press, 1998.
- [21] E. Parry and S. Tyson, "recruitment methods in the UK," *Hum. Resour. Manage.*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 257–274, 2008.
- [22] M. Rahman, E. Aydin, M. Haffar, and U. Nwagbara, "The role of social media in e-recruitment process: empirical evidence from developing countries in social network theory," *J. Enterp. Inf. Manag.*, 2020, doi: 10.1108/JEIM-12-2019-0382.
- [23] N. Ollington, J. Gibb, and M. Harcourt, "Online social networks: an emergent recruiter tool for attracting and screening," *Pers. Rev.*, vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 248–265, 2013, doi: 10.1108/00483481311320390.
- [24] P. Gibson and J. Swift, "e2c: Maximising electronic resources for cruise recruitment," *J. Hosp. Tour. Manag.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 61–69, 2011, doi: 10.1375/jhtm.18.1.61.
- [25] L. Gelinas, R. Pierce, S. Winkler, I. G. Cohen, H. F. Lynch, and B. E. Bierer, "Using Social Media as a Research Recruitment Tool: Ethical Issues and Recommendations," *Am. J. Bioeth.*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 3–14, 2017, doi: 10.1080/15265161.2016.1276644.
- [26] L. Manroop and J. Richardson, "Social Media in Human Resources Management," Soc. Media Hum. Resour. Manag., vol. 12, pp. 167–180, 2013, doi: 10.1108/s1877-6361(2013)0000012019.
- [27] P. W. Braddy, L. F. Thompson, K. L. Wuensch, and W. F. Grossnickle, "Internet recruiting: The effects of web page design features," Soc. Sci. Comput. Rev., vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 374–385, 2003, doi: 10.1177/0894439303253987.
- [28] K. H. Ehrhart, D. M. Mayer, and J. C. Ziegert, "Web-based recruitment in the Millennial generation: Work-life balance, website usability, and organizational attraction," *Eur. J. Work Organ. Psychol.*, vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 850–874, 2012, doi: 10.1080/1359432X.2011.598652.
- [29] C. K. Gregory, A. W. Meade, and L. F. Thompson, "Understanding internet recruitment via signaling theory and the elaboration likelihood model," *Comput. Human Behav.*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 1949–1959, 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2013.04.013.
- [30] C. Hu, H. C. Su, and C. I. B. Chen, "The effect of person-organization fit feedback via recruitment web sites on applicant attraction," *Comput. Human Behav.*, vol. 23, no. 5, pp. 2509–2523, 2007, doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2006.04.004.
- [31] D. G. Allen, R. V. Mahto, and R. F. Otondo, "Web-Based Recruitment: Effects of Information, Organizational Brand, and Attitudes Toward a Web Site on Applicant Attraction," *J. Appl. Psychol.*, vol. 92, no. 6, pp. 1696–1708, 2007, doi: 10.1037/0021-9010.92.6.1696.
- [32] S. D. Maurer and Y. Liu, "Developing effective e-recruiting websites: Insights for managers from

- marketers," Bus. Horiz., vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 305–314, 2007, doi: 10.1016/j.bushor.2007.01.002.
- [33] J. G. Gerard, "Linking in With LinkedIn®: Three Exercises That Enhance Professional Social Networking and Career Building," *J. Manag. Educ.*, vol. 36, no. 6, pp. 866–897, 2012, doi: 10.1177/1052562911413464.
- [34] R. Caers and V. Castelyns, "Linkedin and Facebook in Belgium: The influences and biases of social network sites in recruitment and selection procedures," Soc. Sci. Comput. Rev., vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 437–448, 2011, doi: 10.1177/0894439310386567.
- [35] W. Kim and K. Malek, "Social networking sites versus professional networking sites: Perceptions of hospitality students," *J. Hum. Resour. Hosp. Tour.*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 200–221, 2018, doi: 10.1080/15332845.2017.1340763.
- [36] S. Nabila, A. Ambad, D. Haryani, and D. Ag, "Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia," *Procedia Econ. Financ.*, vol. 37, no. 16, pp. 108–114, 2016, doi: 10.1016/S2212-5671(16)30100-9.