

Optimizing organizational efficiency through AI-driven administrative technology

Roselle G. Fonseca *

AFFILIATION-Independent Researcher, Philippines.

World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2025, 26(01), 2156-2158

Publication history: Received on 07 March 2025; revised on 14 April 2025; accepted on 16 April 2025

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2025.26.1.1212>

Abstract

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in administration will bring about remarkable changes in organizations by enhancing efficiency, freeing up time from repetitive tasks, and improving the quality of decisions. This paper discusses various automated administrative technologies leveraging AI to improve organizational efficiency regarding manual intervention, workflow automation, and data-driven decision-making. It further explores the productivity gains at a national level stemming from these technologies beyond mere industrial productivity benefits, illustrating how industries can achieve operational cost savings and develop more innovative workspaces. The findings underscore the transformative impact of AI on administrative practices, organizational performance, and economic growth.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Organizational Efficiency; Administrative Technology; Automation; Decision-Making; National Productivity

1. Introduction

The increasing complexity of organizational structures in the modern business environment necessitates maximum efficiency in administrative operations. Functions such as resource management, logistics coordination, procurement, and document control are crucial to day-to-day operations, yet they are often plagued by human error, inefficiencies, and delays (Deloitte, 2019).

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as a pivotal tool for optimizing administrative functions, as it automates tasks and enhances decision-making processes. By employing AI technologies, organizations can execute repetitive tasks more accurately and swiftly, increasing workflow efficiency and improving decision-making quality (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2017). This paper investigates AI applications in administrative technologies that enhance organizational efficiency and their broader implications for national productivity (Chui et al., 2018).

2. Background literature review

AI technologies are increasingly recognized for automating and improving various organizational processes. According to Wilson et al. (2020), AI boosts operational efficiency, cuts costs, and accelerates decision-making. Its applications across customer service, finance, and human resource management yield significant improvements in operational efficiencies (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2017).

AI can be applied in administrative tasks such as scheduling, data entry, document management, and resource allocation. Robotic Process Automation (RPA), for instance, has been widely used to automate repetitive tasks like invoice processing and report generation, thus minimizing human intervention time (Lacity & Willcocks, 2016).

* Corresponding author: Roselle G. Fonseca.

Machine learning algorithms can further optimize tasks such as schedule optimization, inventory control, and demand forecasting (Avasarala & Prat, 2021).

Research has highlighted AI's potential for productivity gains through time savings associated with human intervention. AI-driven virtual assistants can automate scheduling and meeting coordination, while decision-making driven by machine learning algorithms identifies trends that inform organizational investigations (Chui et al., 2018). Additionally, AI enhances document control through automatic classification and archiving of records, reducing human error (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017).

The benefits of AI integration extend beyond organizational efficiency. By automating administrative tasks, AI frees human resources for more strategic activities, fostering innovation and national productivity enhancement (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2017). Industries such as oil and gas exemplify this impact, where improved operational efficiency translates directly into national economic growth (Blythe, 2018).

3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative approach, utilizing case studies and interviews with industry experts to explore the implications of AI integration in administrative functions. Case studies examine the experiences of select organizations that have successfully implemented AI-driven administrative technologies, particularly in the oil and gas and IT sectors. In-depth interviews were conducted with IT professionals, administrators, and relevant organizational leaders to understand the challenges and benefits associated with integration.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. AI Integration in Support Functions

AI technologies, including RPA, machine learning, and natural language processing, are transforming administrative support functions. RPA is particularly effective for automating repetitive tasks, such as data entry, invoice processing, and resource scheduling, which are often prone to human error (Lacity & Willcocks, 2016). These automations decrease human involvement in time-intensive tasks, leading to increased efficiency.

Machine learning algorithms play an essential role in decision-making by analyzing large data volumes to identify patterns that might not be obvious to human administrators (Chui et al., 2018). For example, AI analytics can optimize resource allocation by predicting demand patterns, allowing organizations to adjust staffing and inventory in real time.

AI acts as a key enabler, assisting organizations in optimally aligning their workforce. Improved forecasting and reduced operational inefficiencies result in cost savings and better resource management (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017). Moreover, AI can help pinpoint bottlenecks in workflows and suggest corrective measures to enhance overall efficiency.

4.2. Enhancing Decision Making via AI

AI significantly enhances decision-making processes by offering real-time insights and recommendations based on data analyses. Decision-support systems powered by machine learning can analyze historical data and forecast trends, equipping administrators with tools to make accurate predictions (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2017). This capability is especially critical in fast-paced industries like IT and oil and gas, where swift decision-making is essential to maintaining operational efficiency (Wilson et al., 2020).

4.3. Implications for National Productivity

AI's integration into administrative processes can sustain or enhance national productivity. More efficient organizations can redirect resources toward innovation and strategic growth, leading to increased economic output (Blythe, 2018). Moreover, AI can empower employees to transition from mundane administrative tasks to strategic roles that demand higher skills (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017).

Furthermore, the proliferation of AI in administrative functions fosters the emergence of new industries and jobs related to AI technology, data analysis, and automation engineering, thereby contributing to the national economy (Brynjolfsson & McAfee, 2017).

5. Conclusion

The integration of AI-enabled administrative technologies presents promising opportunities for enhancing institutional efficiency by reducing repetitive tasks, improving decision-making, and streamlining processes. These changes can help organizations achieve their operational objectives more effectively and efficiently. The broader impact of AI extends beyond organizational boundaries, potentially boosting national productivity, fostering innovation, and stimulating economic growth.

However, to maximize the advantages of AI integration, organizations must approach implementation with care. Proper planning, investment in the right technologies, and comprehensive employee training are essential to fully realize the potential of AI.

As AI continues to evolve, its capacity to optimize administrative functions is expected to expand, leading to transformative changes within organizations and promoting economic development and job creation at the national level.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest in the preparation and submission of this manuscript.

References

- [1] Avasarala, V., & Prat, A. (2021). Leveraging Machine Learning for Administrative Task Automation in the Oil and Gas Industry. *Journal of Industry Innovation*, 14(3), 45-62.
- [2] Blythe, S. (2018). AI and Organizational Efficiency: A Global Perspective. *International Journal of Productivity*, 29(2), 128-139.
- [3] Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2017). *The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies*. W.W. Norton & Company.
- [4] Chui, M., Manyika, J., & Miremadi, M. (2018). *The Next Era of AI in Business: How AI is Transforming Operations and Organizational Efficiency*. McKinsey Global Institute.
- [5] Deloitte. (2019). *AI Adoption in Business: Global Perspectives*. Deloitte Insights.
- [6] Lacity, M. C., & Willcocks, L. P. (2016). Robotic Process Automation: The Next Transformation in Business Operations. *Journal of Information Technology*, 31(3), 234-247.
- [7] McKinsey Global Institute. (2017). *Artificial Intelligence: The Next Digital Frontier?* McKinsey & Company.
- [8] Wilson, H. J., Daugherty, P. R., & Morini-Bianzino, N. (2020). The AI Advantage: How Artificial Intelligence Can Boost Organizational Efficiency. *Harvard Business Review*, 98(4), 42-58.