

# The Impact of AI on Evolving Leadership Theories and Practices

Victor Frimpong<sup>1</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Management Department, SBS Swiss Business School, University of Applied Science Institute, Zurich, Switzerland;  
v.frimpong@research.sbs.edu (V.F.)

**Abstract.** The integration of AI into leadership functions is no longer a possibility; it is actively transforming how organizations operate today. As AI technologies become more prevalent, existing leadership models must evolve to accommodate AI's role in decision-making, employee management, and organizational governance. This paper explores the evolving relationship between leadership and AI, emphasizing the need for leadership theories to address AI's transformative impact. It identifies key gaps in traditional leadership frameworks, particularly the failure to incorporate AI-driven decision support and the ethical concerns surrounding AI use. The paper suggests that AI can significantly enhance leadership effectiveness by providing data-driven insights, automating routine tasks, and personalizing leadership interactions. However, the potential risks of algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and the erosion of human-centric leadership qualities such as empathy and ethical judgment must be addressed. The paper advocates for the development of hybrid leadership models that combine AI's analytical strengths with indispensable human qualities such as empathy, ethical judgment, and emotional intelligence. The implications for leadership education, business strategy, and organizational governance are substantial. It urges scholars and practitioners to embrace frameworks that foster collaboration between human leaders and AI technologies to drive organizational success in the AI-driven age.

**Keywords:** AI-driven leadership, AI-decision-making, Human-AI Collaboration, AI Leadership Integration, Leadership Theories.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership theories have traditionally focused on human decision-making, emotional intelligence, and interpersonal influence. However, with the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), these dynamics are experiencing a significant transformation. While existing leadership theories highlight crucial human traits, such as emotional intelligence and motivation, they often fail to adequately address AI's profound impact on decision-making processes. These theories frequently overlook the effects of algorithmic management on leadership autonomy and the need for leaders to adapt in a landscape where AI increasingly assumes traditional roles. No widely accepted leadership theory fully incorporates AI's influence on leadership behaviors. This prompts a critical inquiry: Should existing leadership theories evolve to integrate AI, or is there a need for entirely new models?

Leadership has seen significant changes over time. The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), marked by rapid advancements in digital technologies, automation, and artificial intelligence (AI), presents significant challenges and valuable opportunities for leadership. As organizations increasingly depend on AI for informed decision-making, it is essential to reevaluate traditional leadership models. Research indicates that AI has the potential to enhance leadership effectiveness by offering data-driven insights and automating routine tasks. This evolution enables leaders to concentrate on strategic initiatives and foster employee engagement (Ghamrawi et al., 2023; Indrasari & Pamuji, 2023). Nonetheless, integrating AI into leadership practices raises important considerations regarding the necessity for new frameworks that can adeptly navigate these complexities. Therefore, leadership models must evolve to reflect AI's role in transforming organizational hierarchies. This evolution should focus on balancing efficiency with human-centric approaches and addressing the ethical challenges inherent in AI-driven leadership contexts.

### 1.1. The Rise of AI in Leadership and Management

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed leadership by enhancing decision-making processes, automating managerial tasks, personalizing interactions, and optimizing workforce performance. AI tools can analyze extensive data sets, providing valuable insights that support leaders in making informed decisions. Through predictive analytics and data-driven insights, these tools assist in identifying trends and evaluating employee engagement (Xiong, 2022; Uddin, 2023). Organizations like Amazon and Google have effectively integrated AI into their leadership functions, redefining management roles and reshaping decision-making processes (Xiong, 2022). Moreover, AI automates routine managerial tasks, enabling leaders to focus on strategic decisions rather than day-to-day operations (Wood et al., 2018). Algorithmic management systems exemplify this trend by streamlining performance tracking and evaluations, enhancing overall workforce performance. These systems can automate performance reviews and provide real-time feedback, increasing productivity and employee satisfaction (Xiong, 2022). Additionally, AI-driven sentiment analysis and behavioral predictions have significantly improved the personalization of leadership interactions. By employing these technologies, leaders are better equipped to understand employee sentiments and tailor their approaches to address individual needs and concerns, resulting in a more engaged and motivated workforce (Liu & Song, 2022). Furthermore, AI's analytical capabilities regarding employee data offer a deeper insight into team dynamics, enhancing organizational governance and culture (Xiong, 2022). Integrating AI into leadership reshapes managerial roles

and introduces critical ethical considerations. As the prevalence of AI technologies increases, leaders must ensure their responsible and ethical use, paying close attention to issues of bias and transparency in decision-making (Mittelstadt et al., 2016). This underscores leaders' need to cultivate a responsible AI culture, balancing technological advancement with ethical leadership (Uddin, 2023).

Integrating artificial intelligence into leadership roles represents a transformative shift within organizations, facilitating improved decision-making, automating routine tasks, personalizing interactions, and enhancing overall workforce performance. As AI technologies continue to be adopted, leaders need to adapt by leveraging the advantages presented by AI while addressing the ethical considerations that emerge. This brings forth an important question: What is the role of human leadership in a landscape where AI can provide insights and make autonomous decisions?

## 2. THE KEY DEBATE: AI AS A LEADERSHIP ENABLER OR REPLACEMENT?

The discourse surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) in leadership encompasses two primary viewpoints: AI can augment leadership capabilities or supplant human leaders altogether.

### 2.1. AI as an Enabler of Leadership

Advocates of the perspective that artificial intelligence (AI) serves as an enabler contend that it primarily functions as a decision-support tool rather than a replacement for human leaders. The capacity of AI to analyze extensive datasets and provide valuable insights enhances decision-making processes, allowing leaders to concentrate on strategic planning and operational efficiency (Shick et al., 2023). For instance, AI can identify patterns and trends that may not be readily apparent to human decision-makers, thus empowering leaders to prioritize creativity, innovation, and interpersonal relationships—domains where AI currently has limitations (Shick et al., 2023). Research supports this viewpoint, demonstrating that AI can optimize complex processes and mitigate biases in decision-making, consequently aiding leaders in making more informed choices (Walczak, 2016).

Integrating artificial intelligence into leadership practices allows leaders to leverage AI-generated insights to enhance employee engagement and improve overall organizational performance. Ethical leadership, which emphasizes the importance of interpersonal relationships and moral values, is crucial in an environment driven by AI (Uddin, 2023). Leaders must uphold ethical standards when implementing AI, ensuring that the technology aligns with organizational values and supports the well-being of employees (Uddin, 2023; Mohan, 2024). This underscores the notion that while AI can significantly enhance leadership capabilities, the human element remains essential.

### 2.2. AI as a Replacement for Leadership

Some scholars and practitioners are concerned that AI's ability to make data-driven decisions may diminish human intuition and judgment in leadership roles. The rise of algorithmic management in companies like Uber and Amazon raises the possibility that AI could replace traditional leadership positions (Abasaheb & Rajagopal, 2023). If AI can handle task allocation, performance evaluation, and strategic recommendations, conventional leadership structures may become obsolete (Abasaheb & Rajagopal, 2023). This situation underscores the significant impact of AI on organizational hierarchies and decision-making, indicating a trend toward more automated leadership systems.

The rise of AI in leadership raises important ethical issues that need attention. As AI influences decision-making, transparency, accountability, and algorithmic bias become crucial concerns (Mittelstadt et al., 2016). Leaders must reassess the skills required for effective leadership in the AI era, focusing on managing human-AI interactions to enhance, rather than disrupt, organizational dynamics (Yap et al., 2024; Mohan, 2024).

The future of leadership concerning AI is complex. There is an ongoing debate about whether AI will enhance or replace human leaders. While AI can improve decision-making and efficiency, ethical leadership and human connection remain vital. As organizations adapt, the interplay between AI and traditional leadership will shape the future of work. This discussion affects leadership education, business strategy, and corporate governance. Business schools must consider whether to train leaders to collaborate with AI or keep leadership strictly in a human role.

## 3. TRADITIONAL VS. AI-INFLUENCED LEADERSHIP

Leadership theories have evolved due to the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI). While traditional theories like Trait Theory, Behavioral Theories, Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, and Situational Leadership provide valuable insights, the integration of AI necessitates a reevaluation of these theories to align with new technological capabilities.

### 3.1. Overview of Key Leadership Theories

*Trait Theory* posits that leadership is an innate quality, indicating that certain people possess natural traits that make them effective leaders. Key attributes include intelligence, charisma, and decisiveness (Agustono et al.,

2023).

*Behavioral theories* focus on leaders' observable actions rather than their traits. They examine leadership styles such as authoritative and democratic, highlighting different ways to manage teams and make decisions. Research indicates that effective leadership behaviors significantly impact organizational outcomes, particularly in educational settings (Sari, 2022).

*Transformational leadership* motivates employees to achieve more significant goals and fosters innovation and change, which is essential in today's fast-paced organizations (Rosing et al., 2011). These leaders drive success by connecting emotionally with their followers and serving as change agents.

*Transactional leadership* focuses on rewarding performance and enforcing discipline, making it effective in structured environments with clear expectations (Hwang et al., 2023). However, it is not ideal for dynamic settings that need adaptability and innovation.

*Situational Leadership* emphasizes that leaders must adapt their style based on their followers' context and needs. It argues that there is no universal leadership approach; effective leaders assess situations and adjust their methods accordingly (Pugliese et al., 2015). This adaptability is crucial in the era of AI, where technology presents new challenges for organizations.

### 3.2. AI's Influence on Leadership Theories

The rise of AI technologies is prompting scholars to rethink traditional leadership theories. AI can improve decision-making by providing data-driven insights, challenging the idea that leadership relies solely on human judgment (Kar et al., 2021). This suggests that AI can support leaders rather than replace them. However, using AI in leadership raises ethical concerns, particularly regarding algorithmic management. As organizations depend more on AI for decisions, leaders must ensure these technologies align with their values and are used responsibly (Pedroso et al., 2021). This adds complexity to leadership, requiring a focus on ethical considerations in their practices.

Traditional leadership theories offer valuable insights into leadership dynamics, but the rise of AI requires a fresh look at these concepts. Figure 1 shows how AI Challenges Leadership Assumptions and the rewriting of leadership theories. Leaders need to integrate AI-driven insights while preserving the essential human aspects of leadership, such as trust, motivation, and ethical decision-making. As organizations adapt to the AI era, blending traditional theories with new AI technologies will be crucial for effective leadership.

**Table 1:** How AI is Rewriting Leadership Theories.

Leadership Function	Traditional Leadership	Ai-Augmented Leadership
Decision-Making	Intuition, experience-based	Data-driven, AI-supported
Communication	Human interaction, persuasion	AI-enhanced, automated insights
Emotional Intelligence	Human empathy and perception	Sentiment analysis lacks empathy
Problem-Solving	Creative, context-driven	Predictive analytics, automation
Authority & Influence	Based on experience and trust	AI as a decision authority or assistant

### 3.3. AI's Role in Leadership Decision-Making

#### 3.3.1. AI as a Leadership Tool

AI improves human decision-making by offering valuable analytics and predictions, enabling leaders to make informed choices instead of solely relying on intuition (Rožman et al., 2022). It analyzes large datasets to provide insights that enhance strategic planning and operational efficiency, helping leaders align their goals with organizational objectives (Rožman et al., 2022). However, leaders must interpret these insights within their organizational and ethical contexts (Mahmood et al., 2024). AI in leadership also raises concerns about potential decision-making biases, as algorithms can reflect the biases in their training data (Ferrara, 2023). This highlights the need for ethical frameworks to ensure that AI systems remain fair and accountable in leadership (Ferrara, 2023).

#### 3.3.2. AI as a Decision-Maker

AI is increasingly automating strategic and operational decisions, impacting traditional leadership roles. Companies like Amazon and Uber utilize algorithmic management, where AI systems assign tasks, evaluate performance, and make strategic recommendations (Motjoloane & Chanza, 2023). This shift raises important questions about the future of leadership: if AI can perform these functions, what happens to human leaders? The potential for AI to take over specific leadership tasks necessitates reevaluating leadership skills and decision-making processes (Motjoloane & Chanza, 2023). Moreover, reliance on AI can affect employee perceptions and organizational culture. Employees might feel uncomfortable with AI in management, questioning the legitimacy of AI-driven decisions and their impact on privacy and autonomy (Tong et al., 2021). Thus, leaders must carefully manage the human-AI relationship, promoting transparency and trust while leveraging AI to enhance organizational performance (Tong et al., 2021).

Integrating AI into leadership offers both opportunities and challenges. AI can improve decision-making, but leaders must be mindful of ethical issues and the effects of algorithmic management. This shift demands a

redefinition of traditional roles, emphasizing human oversight, ethical judgment, and a supportive organizational culture.

#### 4. EMERGING AI-ENABLED LEADERSHIP MODELS

Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) in leadership is changing traditional roles. The focus is on three main concepts: AI-Augmented leadership, Algorithmic Leadership, and Distributed Leadership in AI Organizations.

##### 4.1. AI-Augmented Leadership (Hybrid Leadership Model)

AI-augmented leadership combines AI insights with a human-centered approach to decision-making. Leaders can use AI for data analysis and forecasting to make informed strategic choices, such as CEOs evaluating market trends. This model emphasizes the need for human interpretation of AI insights, ensuring leaders remain engaged in decisions while utilizing AI's analytical capabilities. It is particularly crucial in sectors like healthcare, where managing remote and in-person teams is essential.

##### 4.2. Algorithmic Leadership (AI-Controlled Leadership)

Algorithmic Leadership highlights the growing influence of AI in leadership tasks like task delegation, employee monitoring, and performance evaluations. Companies such as Uber and Amazon exemplify this by using algorithms for workforce management and performance assessment (Petrat et al., 2022). This shift towards AI may diminish traditional managerial roles and raise crucial questions about human leadership's future. Therefore, we must reassess leadership skills and consider the ethical implications of AI in organizational management (Cheng & Zeng, 2022).

##### 4.3. Distributed Leadership in AI Organizations

Distributed Leadership in AI organizations highlights how AI fosters decentralized decision-making and lessens hierarchy. Collaboration tools enable remote teams to make decisions collectively without needing traditional management (Akyazi, 2023). This method fosters a responsive culture, allowing teams to adapt quickly. AI encourages shared leadership by involving team members in decision-making based on real-time data and insights (Jeong et al., 2024). This shift aligns with the rise of remote work and the demand for flexibility in today's fast-changing business landscape.

AI is transforming traditional leadership models. AI-Augmented Leadership emphasizes human-centered decision-making combined with AI insights. Algorithmic Leadership raises questions about the future of human roles in management. Distributed Leadership in AI Organizations supports decentralized decision-making and fosters a collaborative, agile culture. As organizations integrate AI, these models will be essential for the future of leadership.

#### 5. CHALLENGES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in leadership raises key issues, such as biases in decision-making, a loss of human qualities in leaders, and employee trust in AI-driven management.

##### 5.1. Bias in AI Decision-Making

A significant issue with AI in leadership is the potential for bias in decision-making. When AI systems are trained on biased data, they can inadvertently perpetuate existing inequalities. Studies indicate that biased algorithms can lead to discrimination in hiring and performance evaluations (Uddin et al., 2021). This underscores the importance of carefully evaluating the training data for AI systems and implementing strategies to minimize bias, ensuring that leadership decisions promote equity and fairness in organizations (Klaic et al., 2020).

##### 5.1.1. Practical Strategies for Overcoming Algorithmic Bias

- Conduct regular audits of AI systems to identify and address algorithm biases. Both internal teams and independent experts in AI fairness should conduct these audits. Additionally, it ensures transparency by providing clear explanations of how the AI arrives at its decisions.
- Bias Mitigation Techniques: To achieve equitable outcomes, use techniques like re-weighting datasets or applying fairness constraints during AI training. Balancing the dataset with diverse demographic groups helps prevent biased patterns related to age, gender, race, or other characteristics.
- Different perspectives help create inclusive AI that considers various social and cultural factors, minimizing unintentional biases. Diverse teams of data scientists, engineers, and leaders must collaborate to develop AI systems.

##### 5.2. Loss of Human-Centric Leadership

A key concern is whether AI can maintain essential aspects of human leadership, such as empathy, vision, and ethical responsibility. Although AI provides valuable insights, it lacks emotional intelligence and moral



judgment, vital for effective leadership (Robertson & Barling, 2012). Relying on AI for decision-making can result in a depersonalized approach that overlooks the human impact of choices (Blackwell & Young, 2016). This raises important questions about the future of leadership and underscores the need to preserve human qualities in situations requiring compassion and ethics.

### 5.2.1. Practical Strategies for Maintaining Human Leadership Qualities

A significant challenge is the risk of losing essential human qualities in leadership, like empathy and emotional intelligence. While AI is great at making data-driven decisions, it cannot replace the human touch needed to navigate the emotional and relational dimensions of leadership.

- Adopt hybrid leadership models where AI aids decision-making while human leaders stay central. AI can manage data analysis and predictive modeling, but human leaders bring emotional intelligence and ethical considerations to final decisions.
- Organizations should invest in leadership development programs focusing on emotional intelligence, empathy, and interpersonal communication. These programs will help leaders maintain meaningful connections with employees while using AI tools for decision-making.
- AI tools are being developed to analyze emotions, like sentiment analysis that measures employee morale. While these can help leaders understand team dynamics, it is essential for leaders to actively engage in building relationships with their teams.

### 5.3. AI-Driven Leadership

Building employee trust in AI-driven leadership is critical for successful implementation. When AI decision-making lacks transparency, employees may resist because they feel undervalued (Alwazzan & Al-Angari, 2020). Research shows clear communication about AI's work is vital for fostering this trust (Wilson et al., 2020). Employees who understand AI processes are more likely to support AI initiatives. Therefore, organizations must prioritize transparency and effective communication to create a trusting, collaborative culture in an AI-enhanced environment (Ghamrawi et al., 2023).

### 5.4. Practical Strategies for Ensuring Transparency in AI Decision-Making

AI systems often function as "black boxes," making their *decision-making* logic unclear. This lack of transparency can create distrust among employees, primarily when AI influences their performance or career advancement.

- Ensure clear communication with employees about AI systems' purpose, processes, and outcomes. Clarifying why AI is used, what data it handles, and how decisions are made can build trust and reduce skepticism.
- Implement feedback mechanisms for employees to question AI-generated decisions. Create a system for reporting concerns about bias or inaccuracies in AI assessments to maintain accountability and ensure alignment with organizational values.

AI presents both opportunities and challenges in leadership. Organizations must address potential bias, prioritize human-centered leadership, and build trust in AI initiatives. By doing so, they can effectively use AI while maintaining ethical, empathetic, and inclusive leadership.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into leadership functions marks a significant evolution in organizational management. AI can transform decision-making processes, automate tasks, and personalize leadership interactions. However, this integration also introduces critical ethical considerations, including algorithmic bias, transparency, and the risk of diminishing essential leadership qualities such as empathy and emotional intelligence. To effectively address these challenges, organizations must balance the efficiencies gained through AI and the ethical, human-centered values underpinning effective leadership. The future of leadership is not solely about choosing between human and AI leadership. Instead, it will involve developing hybrid models in which AI acts as a tool that enhances human judgment, creativity, and compassion. Consequently, leadership theories and organizational frameworks must evolve to embrace the capabilities of AI while safeguarding the fundamental human attributes of trust, collaboration, and ethical decision-making. Integrating AI in leadership should be conducted with caution and responsibility, ensuring its application aligns with organizational values and positively impacts employee engagement and overall organizational success.

## REFERENCES

- Abasaheb, S. and Rajagopal, S. (2023). Maneuvering of digital transformation: role of artificial intelligence in empowering leadership - an empirical overview. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, 11(9), e1667. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i9.1667>
- Agustono, D., Nugroho, R., & Fianto, A. (2023). Artificial intelligence in human resource management practices. *Kne Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v8i9.13409>
- Akyazı, T. (2023). A study on the relationship between employees' attitude towards artificial intelligence and organizational culture. *Asian Journal of Economics Business and Accounting*, 23(20), 207–219. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajeba/2023/v23i201105>

- Alwazzan, L. and Al-Angari, S. (2020). Women's leadership in academic medicine: a systematic review of extent, condition, and interventions. *BMJ Open*, 10(1), e032232. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-032232>
- Blackwell, D. & Young, T. (2016). Understanding the relationship between urban-centric locale and teachers' perceptions of school leadership as a working condition. *Urban Education*, 56(1), 91–122. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042085916677347>
- Budianto, S., Rahadian, D., & Yunita, I. (2025). The emerging landscape of AI-powered leadership: transforming roles and organizations. *jlsdgr*, 5(2), e04139. <https://doi.org/10.47172/2965-730x.sdgsreview.v5.n02.pe04139>
- Cheng, J. and Zeng, J. (2022). Shaping AI's future? China in global AI governance. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 32(143), 794–810. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2022.2107391>
- Ferrara, E. (2023). Fairness and bias in artificial intelligence: a brief survey of sources, impacts, and mitigation strategies (preprint). <https://doi.org/10.2196/preprints.48399>
- Ghamrawi, N., Shal, T., & Ghamrawi, N. (2023). Exploring the impact of AI on teacher leadership: regressing or expanding? *Education and Information Technologies*, 29(7), 8415–8433. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-023-12174-w>
- Hwang, C., Kang, S., & Choi, S. (2023). Coaching leadership and creative performance: a serial mediation model of psychological empowerment and constructive voice behavior. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1077594>
- Indrasari, M. and Pamuji, E. (2023). Enhancing employee performance through strategic initiatives. *Journal of Business Management and Economic Development*, 2(01), 383–396. <https://doi.org/10.59653/jbmed.v2i01.548>
- Jeong, J., Kim, B., & Lee, J. (2024). Navigating AI transitions: how coaching leadership buffers against job stress and protects employee physical health. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1343932>
- Kar, S., Kar, A., & Gupta, M. (2021). Modeling drivers and barriers of artificial intelligence adoption: insights from a strategic management perspective. *Intelligent Systems in Accounting Finance & Management*, 28(4), 217–238. <https://doi.org/10.1002/isaf.1503>
- Klaic, A., Burtcher, M., & Jonas, K. (2020). Fostering team innovation and learning by means of team-centric transformational leadership: the role of teamwork quality. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 93(4), 942–966. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joop.12316>
- Liu, Y. and Song, J. (2022). Predictive analysis of the psychological state of charismatic leaders on employees' work attitudes based on artificial intelligence affective computing. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.965658>
- Mahmood, G., Khakwani, M., Zafar, A., & Abbas, Z. (2024). Impact of digital transformation and ai through fostering digital leadership excellence: a focus on sustainable organizational performance. *Journal of Accounting and Finance in Emerging Economies*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.26710/jafee.v10i1.2925>
- Mittelstadt, B., Allo, P., Taddeo, M., Wachter, S., & Floridi, L. (2016). The ethics of algorithms: Mapping the debate. *Big Data & Society*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951716679679>
- Mohan, R. (2024). Leadership skills in the ai-driven enterprise: identifying new competencies for success and humanities conference. *jes*, 20(6s), 1439–1445. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jes.2935>
- Motjolopane, I. and Chanza, M. (2023). Digital transformation dimensions for evaluating smes' readiness for big data analytics and artificial intelligence: a review. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science* (2147–4478), 12(7), 583–595. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v12i7.2837>
- Mudunuri, L. N., Hullurappa, M., Vemula, V. R., & Selvakumar, P. (2025). AI-Powered Leadership: Shaping the Future of Management. In F. Özsungur (Ed.), *Navigating Organizational Behavior in the Digital Age With AI* (pp. 127–152). IGI Global Scientific Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-8442-8.ch006>
- Pedroso, J., Siason, N., & Siason, A. (2021). Principal's leadership practices during the COVID-19 pandemic: an exploratory study. *International Journal of Arts and Humanities Studies*, 1(1), 76–87. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijahs.2021.1.1.12>
- Petrat, D., Yenice, I., Bier, L., & Subtil, I. (2022). Akzeptanz einer künstlichen intelligenz als organisatorische führungskraft: eine fragebogenstudie. *Tatup - Zeitschrift Für Technikfolgenabschätzung in Theorie Und Praxis*, 31(2), 64–69. <https://doi.org/10.14512/tatup.31.2.64>
- Pugliese, F., Acerbi, A., & Marocco, (2015). Emergence of leadership in a group of autonomous robots. *Plos One*, 10(9), e0137234. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0137234>
- Robertson, J. & Barling, J. (2012). Greening organizations through leaders' influence on employees' pro-environmental behaviors. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 34(2), 176–194. <https://doi.org/10.1002/job.1820>
- Rosing, K., Fresé, M., & Bausch, A. (2011). Explaining the heterogeneity of the leadership-innovation relationship: ambidextrous leadership. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 22(5), 956–974. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2011.07.014>
- Rožman, M., Oreški, D., & Tominc, P. (2022). Integrating artificial intelligence into a talent management model to increase the work engagement and performance of enterprises. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1014434>
- Sari, I. (2022). Situational leadership practices in school: a literature review. *International Journal of Current Science Research and Review*, 05(07). <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijcsrr/v5-i7-22>
- Shick, M., Johnson, N., & Yang, F. (2023). Artificial intelligence and the end of bounded rationality: a new era in organizational decision making. *Development in Learning Organizations an International Journal*, 38(4), 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.1108/dlo-02-2023-0048>
- Tong, S., Jia, N., Luo, X., & Fang, Z. (2021). The janus face of artificial intelligence feedback: deployment versus disclosure effects on employee performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 42(9), 1600–1631. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.3322>
- Uddin, A. (2023). The era of ai: upholding ethical leadership. *Open Journal of Leadership*, 12(04), 400–417. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ojl.2023.124019>
- Uddin, M., Biswas, S., Bhattacharjee, S., Dey, M., & Mahmood, M. (2021). Inspiring employees' ecological behaviors: the roles of corporate environmental strategy, biospheric values, and eco-centric leadership. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(5), 2367–2381. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2751>
- Walczak, S. (2016). Artificial neural networks and other ai applications for business management decision support. *International Journal of Sociotechnology and Knowledge Development*, 8(4), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.4018/ijskd.2016100101>
- Wilson, J., North, M., Morris, D., & McClellan, R. (2020). Rethinking implicit leadership theories: tomorrow's leaders are collective, generative, and adaptive. *Journal of Leadership Studies*, 14(3), 24–32. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jls.21707>
- Wood, A., Graham, M., Lehdonvirta, V., & Hjorth, I. (2018). Good gig, bad gig: autonomy and algorithmic control in the global gig economy. *Work Employment and Society*, 33(1), 56–75. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0950017018785616>
- Xiong, W. (2022). Ai and leadership., 497–503. [https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-51-0\\_69](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-51-0_69)
- Yap, C., Leow, C., & Leong, W. (2024). Integrating personality traits in ai-driven business leadership: the role of emotional intelligence, achievement orientation, analytical thinking, and structured leadership using the fikt personality assessment tool. *JCBAR*. <https://doi.org/10.47852/bonviewjcbar42024142>