

A Study of HRM Practices and its Impact on Employees job pleasure in Public Sector Banks: A Case Study of State Bank of India, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

***Dr.P.V.Vsatyanarayana**
****Gowthu Suresh Pradeep**

*Assistant Professor, School of Management Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada

**Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc), Department of MHRM, Adikavi Nannaya University Campus, Kakinada

Abstract: In present era of highly volatile business organizations are facing emerging challenges in form of acquisition and optimization of human resource. Being valuable and scarce capabilities, human resources are considered as a source of sustainable competitive advantage. The success of an organization depends upon several factors but the most crucial factor that affects the organization performance is its employee. Human resources play an integral role in achieving an innovative and high-quality product/ service. The present study is an attempt to examine and analyse the impact of human resource management practices on job Pleasure of Public sector banking employees. In the study, the estimated regression model identified that the HRM practices like Training, Performance Appraisal, Team Work and Compensation has significant impact on job Pleasure. On the other hand Employee Participation has no significant impact on job Pleasure of the employees of SBI banks.

Keywords: Human Resource Management Practices, Job Pleasure, Training, Performance Appraisal, Team Work, Employee Participation.

1. Introduction

In current era of highly volatile business environment organizations are facing emerging challenges in form of acquisition and optimization of human resource. Being valuable and scarce capabilities, human resources are considered as a source of sustainable competitive advantage. The success of an organization depends upon several factors but the most crucial factor that affects the organization performance is its employee. Human resources play an integral role in achieving an innovative and high-quality product/ service. If the employees of an organization are satisfied with their jobs, the organization can achieve its goals very straightforwardly. In any organization HRM practices focuses on optimal utilization and management of their human resource effectively in order to achieve maximum output. Managing people is concerned with deciding approaches and strategies to find alternatives of how to achieve organization goals. **Khan (2010)** revealed that in energetic business atmosphere, there is a need of an approach to achieve better performance, to originate and implement HRM practices. In considerable and insubstantial extent the organizations need to invest in such practices to get a competitive advantage.

Job Pleasure is an attitude which is an outcome of harmonizing and summation of numerous precise likes and dislikes experiences with the job. Job Pleasure for an employee is the level of Pleasure according to job. Job Pleasure is a crucial indicator of how employees feel about their job and describes how much they are contented with his or her job. The Pleasure level of employees also associated with increase output of the organization. Job Pleasure of an employee is essential to the success of an organization. In an organization a high rate of employee contentedness is directly related to a lower turnover rate. Thus, keeping employees' Pleasure in their jobs with their careers should be a foremost priority for every organization. **Bogdanova et al (2008)** stated that HRM practices try to develop and allocate human capital in the best possible ways in order to achieve long-term goals; they provide them with many benefits and good environments that would boost employee's motivation, job Pleasure, and increase their performance. **Gürbüz (2009)** remarked that in order to sustain in the market human resource management (HRM) practices and job Pleasure of employees have many significant benefits for organization organizations are competing through implementing the

unique HRM practices and due to the globalization organizations adopt the most up-to-date HRM practices in order to accomplish the organizational goals. Best HRM practices are advantageous for both employee and employer; it plays an important role in constructive growth of the organization.

Human resources management practices play a very crucial role in achieving the organization's goals and maintain the competitive advantage. HRM practices refer to organizational activities directed at managing the pool of human resource and ensuring that the resources are employed towards the fulfillment of organizational goals (**Schuler & Jackson 1987**). Human resource management practices is the management of people within the internal environment of organizations, comprises the activities, policies, and practices involved in planning, obtaining, developing, utilizing, evaluating, maintaining, and retaining the appropriate numbers and skill mix of employees to achieve the organization's objectives (**Appelbaum 2001**). Presently

2. Objectives of Study

The main objective of the study is to examine and analyze the impact of human resource management practices on job Pleasure of Public sector banking employees.

3. Review of Literature

In order to examine the relationship between HRM practices and job Pleasure the researchers, academicians and policy makers have investigated several studies in different time periods. Many researchers have demonstrated that HRM practices and job Pleasure are the key factors for employee performance. In this paper an attempt has been made to assess the relationship between HRM practices and job Pleasure of Public sector bank employees.

There are various HRM practices as discussed by various researchers and academicians. **Katou (2008)** conducted a study to measure the impact of HRM practices on organizational performance in manufacturing sector of Greece. The results indicated that the relationship between HRM practices (resourcing and development, compensation and incentives, involvement and job design) and organizational performance is partially mediated through HRM outcomes (skills, attitudes, behavior), and it is influenced by business strategies (cost, quality, innovation). The study concluded that HRM practices are associated with business strategies will affect organizational performance through HRM outcomes. **Iqbal et al (2011)** conducted a study to compare the HRM practices of public and Public universities of Pakistan among executives. The study found that there was a significant difference in HRM practices in public and Public universities. HRM practices such as job definition, training and development, compensation, team work and employees participation were better in the public universities than Public universities. Study further found that performance appraisal practices were better in the Public universities than public sector universities. **Zulfqar et al (2011)** investigated a study to examine the relationship and nature of relationship between HRM practices (compensation, performance evaluation, and promotion practices) and the employee perceived performance in the banking sector of Pakistan. The results of the study found that, the employee perceived performance and HRM practices has the positive and significant relationship. Further results based on analysis indicated that performance evaluation and promotion practices are significant but the compensation practices are not significant. A similar study on bank employees was conducted by **Majumder (2012)** to gain an insight into the current HRM practices (recruitment and selection systems, compensation package, job security, career growth, training and development, management style, job design and responsibilities, reward and motivation and working environment) and its impact on employee's Pleasure on the Public banking sector in Bangladesh. The study revealed that most of the employees are dissatisfied with compensation package followed by reward and motivation, career growth, training and development, management style, and job design and responsibilities. **Hussain and Rehman (2013)** examined the relationship between the HRM practices implemented by the organization on employee's intention to stay and work effectively for the organization. The result of the study explored that HRM practices viz-a-viz:

person-organization fit, employment security, communication and training and development are contributing strongly in developing the employees' intentions to stay with organization. Further, strong positive inter-relationships were found between HRM practices and employees' retention and such practices enhances employees' retain ability of organizations. **Lamba and Choudhary (2013)** revealed that how HRM practices provide an edge to employee's commitment towards an organization goal in the global competitive market. The study concluded that HRM practices such as training & development, compensation and welfare activities has significant effect on organizational commitment and are associated with superior organizational performance, which help in retention of knowledgeable and skilled employees.

Awang et al (2010) examined the impact of job Pleasure of university lecturers on their commitment towards academic activities. Besides that, it also investigated specifically factors contributing to job Pleasure, namely promotional opportunities, remuneration, working environment, workload, relationship with colleagues, and management style. The study found that promotional opportunities, workload and relationship with colleagues significantly affect job Pleasure of lecturers. Most importantly, this study also confirmed that there is a significant relationship between job Pleasure and work commitment. In a study on public sector universities of Pakistan **Malik et al (2010)** examined the impact of teachers' Pleasure with job dimensions on perceived organizational commitment. The findings of the study indicated that the Pleasure with work-itself, quality of supervision and pay Pleasure had significant positive influence on organizational commitment of faculty members. The study found that teachers had high degree of organizational commitment and Pleasure with work-itself, supervision, salary, coworkers and opportunities for promotion. **Padala (2010)** conducted a study to identify the various parameters for employee job Pleasure and organizational commitment. The study revealed that employees have a positive inclination in their intensity of commitment towards their organization. Age, education, nature of the job, length of service and income have negatively relations with the employee job Pleasure as well as organizational commitment. Employees having very active participation in trade union are found to have more job Pleasure and high degree of organizational commitment. **Olusegun (2013)** conducted a study among universities employees in South West Nigeria to examine the influence of job Pleasure on turnover intentions. The result of the study found that the linear combination effect of job Pleasure and turnover intentions was significant. There were significant relationships between job Pleasure and turnover intention. The study also revealed that there was no significant difference in the turnover intention of library personnel by their place of work.

Shikha (2010) examined HRM practices among the employees of Indian commercial banks to study HRM practices which provide a source of sustainable competitive advantages. Study revealed that instead of spending resources on training and development, organization should emphasize on long term commitment towards human resource. **Hock (2011)** carried out a study to examine and gain a better understanding of the impact of human resource practices on foreign workers job Pleasure in PCSB group of companies in Malaysia. The results of the study found that the independent variable, only compensation was found to have an impact on foreign workers job Pleasure. Results also revealed that workers, who possess only primary education, have higher job Pleasure. **Martin (2011)** conducted an investigation to find out the influence of HRM practices on job Pleasure, organizational commitment and influence on intention to quit. HRM practices include recruitment & hiring, compensation & benefits, training & development, and supervision & evaluation. The result of research found a significant relationship between perceptions of human resource practices and intention to quit, mediated by organizational commitment and job Pleasure. **Khan et al (2012)** conducted a study on university teacher of three different sectors of Pakistan Universities (public, Public and semi govt.) to find out the relationship between job Pleasure and HR practices. The study found that male university teachers are more satisfied with their job but female teachers are more satisfied with HR practices of universities. Public sector university teachers are more satisfied and found direct relationship in length of experience

and job Pleasure.

Overall HR practices have positive correlation with job Pleasure. **Iqbal et al (2013)** evaluated the relationship between HR practices (impact of supervisor role, participation in decision making & compensation policy) and employee's job Pleasure among the employees of manufacturing and service sector of Pakistan. The results of study revealed that supervisor role has strong positive effect on job Pleasure. The participation in decision making the factor which is the optimistic about company success has lesser positive effect on job Pleasure.

4. Research Methodology

The present study is an exploratory research seeks to examine and analyze the impact of human resource management practices on job Pleasure of Public sector banking employees. For the present study SBI Bank a leading Public sector is taken as case study. The sample units include executives, middle level managers and managers of SBI Banks in East Godavari District of Andhra Praesh. For the study 60 respondents were contacted for obtaining the information regarding HRM practices. But due to busy time schedules of bank employee and their engagement in various activities the numbers of respondents were restricted upto 52. For obtaining the required information interview method is used and structured schedule is filled by the researcher.

Methodology:

For the current study two methodologies are followed. The first is **Qureshi and Ramay (2006)** scale on HRM practices comprised of 25 statements on training, team work, performance appraisal, compensation, and employee participation. The second is **Singh (2001)** scale on job Pleasure comprises of 20 statements. The reliability and validity of these instruments is found to be within acceptable norms.

Model Specification

Further for analyzing the impact of human resource management practices on job Pleasure the multiple linear regression models have been applied using SPSS. The regression model is depicted as:

$$JS_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (T) + \beta_2 (P) + \beta_3 (TW) + \beta_4 (EP) + \beta_5 (C) + e_{it}$$

In the above equation β_0 is constant and β_i are the regression coefficient of the explanatory variables, while e_{it} is the residual error of regression.

Dependent and Independent Variables

The Job Pleasure (JS) of bank employees is taken as dependent variable in the regression model. The independent variables used in model are Training (T), Performance Appraisal (P), Team work (TW), Employee Participation (EP) and Compensation (C).

Hypotheses

For examining the impact of HRM practices on Job Pleasure the following null hypotheses have been framed.

H₀₁: Training has no significant impact on job Pleasure.

H₀₂: Performance Appraisal has no significant impact on job Pleasure.

H₀₃: Team work has no significant impact on job Pleasure.

H₀₄: Eemployees' Participation has no significant impact on job Pleasure.

H₀₅: Compensation has no significant impact on job Pleasure.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table I Showing the Mean Value and Standard Deviation of HRM practices and Job Pleasure.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Training	52	2.00	5.00	4.02	0.79
Performance	52	3.00	5.00	4.00	0.52
Teamwork	52	2.00	3.00	2.45	0.44
Employee participation	52	1.00	5.00	2.80	1.16
Compensation	52	4.00	5.00	4.48	0.34
Total HRM				3.55	
Job Pleasure	52	3.00	5.00	4.34	0.50

The training practices provide Pleasure to all the respondents between “small extents” to “very great extent”. On an average the respondents are satisfied to a large extent from the training practices provided by the organization. The performance appraisal system provides Pleasure to all the respondents between “moderate extents” to “very great extent”. On an average the respondents are satisfied to a large extent from the performance appraisal system provided by the organization. Respondents are satisfied to a small extent with the training practices and Employee participation practices offered by the Bank. The most important factor compensation showed that respondents are satisfied “to a large extents” with the salary packages and other remunerations benefits. The average value (3.55) showed that the employees are satisfied to large extent with the HRM practices offered by the Bank. The mean value of Job Pleasure showed that the employees are satisfied to a large extent.

Findings of Regression Model

In order to determine the existence of multi colinearity problem, the simple correlation matrix among independent variables is analyzed and presented in the table (1). Cooper and Schindler (2003) argued that a multi colinearity problem exists when correlation scores are 0.8 or greater.

Coefficient effect (β_i) is a predictor of each variable related to HRM practices. The regression analysis results reveal the following observations.

1. The adjusted value of R^2 highlights that 67.7% variability in the job Pleasure of employees can be explained by HRM practices (independent variables).
2. The Durban Watson test value 2.244 indicates the absence of no serial correlation among the variables.
3. An F-Test value is 18.22 and p-values less than 5% for the data variables indicates the very well fit of regression model. In other words the null hypothesis (H_0 : There is no effect of given explanatory variables on dependent variables) is rejected.
4. The regression results highlights that performance appraisal has no significant effect on job Pleasure at 5% level of significance.
5. The regression coefficients of the other independent variables of HRM practices are statistically significant at 5% significance level and they have significant influence on job Pleasure of the employees of SBI Bank.

As shown in the above table the results of regression analysis can also be depicted in the regression equation form based on regression coefficients.

$$P_{it} = 0.720 + 0.153T - 0.182P + 0.890TW - 0.090 EP + 0.403C$$

Based on the above equation it can be inferred that Performance Appraisal (P) has negative and insignificant influence on Job Pleasure (JS), whereas Employee Participation (EP) has negative but significant influence on Job Pleasure (JS). The β_1 is 15.3%, t-value is 2.641 which is less than p-value at 5% level of significance. Thus H_{01} is rejected. It means Training has significant influence on Job Pleasure in SBI Bank.

The β_2 coefficient shows -18.2% influence of Performance Appraisal (P) on Job Pleasure. But these results are not statistically significant at 5% significance level. The t-value is -1.994, which is more than p-value at 5% level of significance. Thus H_{02} is accepted and it is inferred that the Performance Appraisal has no significant influence on Job Pleasure.

In the HRM practices Team Work (TW) shows positive correlation with Job Pleasure. The β_3 shows 89% influence on the Job Pleasure, t-value is 82.59 and p-value is less at 5% significance level hence H_{03} is rejected.

The regression results reveal that Employee Participation (EP) has negative and significant influence on Job Pleasure. The β_4 coefficient shows 9% influence on the Job Pleasure, t-value is -2.047 and p-value is less at 5% significance level. Hence H_{04} is rejected. Thus it is observed that in case of SBI Bank e Employee Participation has significant impact on the Job Pleasure.

The regression coefficient β_5 which measures compensation has 40% influences on Job Pleasure of sample employees. The t-value is 2.826 and p-value is less at 5% significance level. Hence H_{05} is rejected.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The present study is an attempt to examine and analyses the impact of human resource management practices on job Pleasure of Public sector banking employees. In the present study, the estimated regression model identified that the HRM practices like Training, Performance Appraisal, Team Work and Compensation has significant impact on job Pleasure. On the other hand Employee Participation has no significant impact on job Pleasure of the employees of SBI banks. The study recommends that SBI Bank has to build new policies to improve employee's participation at middle level and senior level management. Other practices like Training, Performance Appraisal, Team Work and Compensation need to be maintained in order to achieve high level of job Pleasure.

References

1. Khan, I., Ghauri, T. A., and Akram, K., (2012): "Relationship between Job Pleasure and HR Practices, an Empirical Research of Different Sectors of University Teachers in Pakistan", International Journal of Learning & Development, Vol. 2, No. 3
2. Lamba, S., and Choudhary, N., (2013): "Impact of HRM Practices on Organizational Commitment of Employees", International Journal of Advancements in Research & Technology, Volume 2, Issue4, pp 407-423.
3. Majumder, T. H., (2012): "Human Resource Management Practices and Employees' Pleasure Towards Public Banking Sector in Bangladesh", International Review of Management and Marketing Vol. 2, No. 1, 2012, pp.52-58
4. Malik, M. E., Nawab, S., and Naeem, B., (2010): "Job Pleasure and Organizational Commitment of University Teachers in Public Sector of Pakistan", International Journal of Business and Management Vol. 5, No. 6, pp 17-26.
5. Martin, M. J., (2011): "Influence of Human Resource Practices on Employee Intention to Quit", Dissertation submitted to the faculty of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
6. Olusegun, S.O., (2013): "Influence of Job Pleasure on Turnover Intentions of Library Personnel in Selected Universities in South West Nigeria", Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). Paper 914.
7. Padala, S.R., (2011): "Employees' Job Pleasures and Organisational Commitment in Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, India", Journal of Research in International Business and Management Vol. 1(1) pp. 17-27.
8. Qureshi, M. T., and Ramay, I. M., (2006): "Impact of Human Resource Management Practices on Organizational Performance in Pakistan". Muhammad Ali Jinnah University Islamabad.
9. Schuler, R., and Jackson, S., (1987): "Linking competitive strategies with human resource management practices", Academy of Management Executive, Vol.1 , No.3, pp. 207-19.
10. Shikha, N., (2010): "Human Resource Practices and their Impact on Employee Productivity: A Perceptual Analysis of Public, Public and Foreign Bank Employees in India", DSM Business Review Vol. 2, No. I.
11. Zulfqar, A. B., Sharif, B., Saeed, A., and Niazi, M.K., (2011): "Impact of human resource practices on employee perceived performance in banking sector of Pakistan", African Journal of Business Management Vol. 6(1), pp. 323-332.
12. Vikaram Jeet , Sayeeduzzafar (2014) "HRM Practices in Private Sector Banks" IJARCSMS volume 2, pp 62- 68