

Effect of HRM Practices on Corporate Association

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Abstract

Although high-performance human resource practices do not directly affect corporate social responsibility (CSP) strengths, they do positively affect CSP strengths in companies that are highly innovative or have high levels of slack. High-performance human resource management (HRM) practices also directly and negatively affect CSP concerns. Drawing on the resource-based view and using secondary data from an objective, third-party database, we develop and test hypotheses about how high-performance HRM affects a company's CSP strengths and concerns. Our findings suggest that HRM and innovation are important capabilities because they create and enhance other capabilities.

Keywords

Human Resource, Strategy, Organization, Management, Business.

1. Introduction

Human resource management (HRM or HR) is the basic strategy to deal with the persuading association regarding individuals in an affiliation or relationship to such an extent, that they help their business gain a high ground. It is relied upon to extend authority execution in association of a business' key targets. Human asset the board is essentially worried over the association of individuals inside affiliations, concentrating on strategies and frameworks. HR working environments are in charge of planning operator central focuses plan, expert choice, preparing and movement, execution examination, and reward the authorities, for example, directing pay and ideal position frameworks. HR likewise stresses over real change and mechanical relations, or the counterbalancing of dynamic practices with necessities ascending out of all out managing and definitive laws.

Human resource management (HRM) practices are being increasingly treated as dependent rather than independent variables. Whereas in the past researchers focused almost exclusively on how changes in HRM practices affect employee performance or satisfaction, researchers are now beginning to ask how organizational conditions shape HRM practices (e.g., design, staffing, performance appraisal, compensation, and training and development). Examples of organizational conditions hypothesized to impact HRM practices include strategy

The general motivation driving (HR) is to guarantee that the alliance can make progress through individuals. HR authorities deal with the human capital of an alliance and spotlight on acknowledging techniques and procedures. They can put important vitality in discovering, picking, arranging, and making workers, likewise as keeping up operator relations or inclinations. Preparing and improvement experts guarantee that representatives are masterminded and have solid progress. This is done through preparing ventures, execution assessments, and reward programs. Operator relations manages the worries of experts when blueprints are broken, for example, cases including affectation or segment. Directing worker central focuses joins making pay structures, parental leave adventures,

limits, and different central focuses for representatives. Despite what might be expected side of the field are HR generalists or partners. These HR pros could work in all areas or be work relations administrators working with unionized specialists.

HR is an outcome of the human relations headway of the mid twentieth Century, when inspectors started itemizing procedures for making business respect through the key association of the workforce. It was at first overwhelmed by worth based work, for example, subsidize and good conditions affiliation, at any rate by virtue of globalization, affiliation solidifying, mechanical advances, and further research, HR starting at 2015 spotlights on key activities like mergers and acquisitions, limit the authorities, development arranging, ebb and flow and work relations, and superior to average combination and wire. In the present generally working condition, most affiliations spin around chopping down worker turnover and on holding the limit and learning held by their workforce. New verifying incorporates an astounding cost similarly as collects the danger of another operator not having the option to acceptably abrogate the situation of the past representative. HR work environments attempt to offer focal points that will interest specialists, thusly reducing the danger of losing worker commitment and mental possession.

There is a growing interest in understanding how HR practices contribute to organizational outcomes and competitive advantages (Chen & Huang, 2009; Combs, Liu, Hall, & Ketchen, 2006; Montoro-Sánchez & Soriano, 2011; Subramony, 2009; Zhang & Jia, 2010). Substantial research in the HRM field has sought to pinpoint the characteristics of an optimal HR system for attaining competitive advantage, and support for a high-performance approach to HR management has emerged from these examinations. High-performance HR practices are bundles of HR practices that enhance the skills of the workforce, encourage participation in decision-making, and motivate employees to expend discretionary effort (Sun, Aryee, & Law, 2007). Theorists continue to lament the lack of understanding of key mechanisms linking the utilization of HPHRP to firm outcomes (Becker & Huselid, 2006; Chadwick & Dabu, 2009). In short, researchers have fairly strong evidence that HPHRP "work," but are less clear as to exactly how this relationship functions. Organizational outcomes do not stem from the HR practices themselves, but rather from the human efforts arising from these HR practices (Way, 2002). Thus, HPHRP systems are effective to the extent that they positively affect employees and inspire them to contribute to important organizational outcomes.

2. Background

HR is the most critical asset for any affiliation, and it is a vital wellspring of achieving high ground. Managing Human Resources is an unfathomably moving task when stood out from regulating capital or administering development. Human Resource Management should be supported up served HRM practices. HRM practices suggest legitimate activities facilitated at managing the poor of HR and ensuring that benefits are agents towards the fulfillment of progressive items.

In the contemporary time it isn't exceptional to see the poor turnover similarly as benefit of work raised affiliations and associations. Before proceeding with further it is essential to explain what turnover suggests. Specialist's turnover is the qualification between the rate of agents leaving an association and new laborers garnish off their positions. As the world headway towards globalization, this has transformed into a huge issue which has laid authentic ramifications for productivity similarly as corporate cash related cost. The affinity is much higher in those associations who offer low paying occupations.

The Resource-Based View and Corporate Social Performance The resource-based view (RBV) suggests that a firm's resources and capabilities are the antecedents of its competitive strategy and of certain strategic outcomes (Barney, 1986, 1991; Grant, 1991). Combinations, or bundles, of complementary capabilities are particularly effective at driving competitive advantage (Barney, 1986, 1991). Prominent among these capabilities is the capability to manage human resources well to create and strengthen the other capabilities of the firm, Building on the resource-based view, some have argued that the complementary resources and capabilities of a specific firm affect the strength

or direction of the CSP-CFP link (Arya & Zhang, 2009; Christmann, 2000; Darnall et al., 2008; Darnall & Edwards, 2006). Bundles of resources and capabilities are more effective in combination as lasting sources of competitive advantage or disadvantage (Barney, 1991). The configuration of a firm's resources drives its strategic actions, both positive and negative. Thus, the resource-based view suggests that some resources and capabilities may encourage CSP strengths and diminish weaknesses. Other resources and capabilities may have the opposite effect, and some may actually encourage both. If the human resources of the firm are not well-managed, it is difficult to create or exploit other resources and capabilities (Guest, 2011; Florea, et al., 2013). Thus, high-performing HRM practices are a meta-capability that creates and enables other capabilities.

It is a developed demonstration that different factors and performers out and out contribute towards specialist's turnover. Such factors can emerge out of associations similarly as the agents. Being an exorbitant piece of business, the specialists give more importance to turnover rate. This is so in light of the fact that, when a laborer leaves the association the business needs to achieve a great deal of quick and indirect expenses. These costs routinely consolidate, publicizing costs, exploring charges, resources the officials costs, loss of time and proficiency, work unevenness, laborer planning and progression costs for new joiners.

The resulting perspective related to turnover is gainfulness. The effectiveness is an extent of sum and nature of work done, in association with the benefits devoured. Synonymous to poor turnover, proficiency is in like manner affected by various elements, for instance, work weight, weariness, nonappearance of test, poor work conditions and life balance, restricted spaces, nonattendance of prosperity and security program, nonattendance of master improvement program and getting ready.

In order to address these issues, in general researchers and present day affiliations and associations have built up certain incredible takes a shot at relating to Human Resources Management. But such practices are not organized in any case, these can be modified and exclusively fitted concurring neighborhood Nigerian Industry circumstances.

3. Problem statement

Human Resource is a very essential component for an organization in terms of labor turnover, productivity as well as financial growth of an organization. Similarly good Human Resource management practices play a pivotal role in employee's retention and their productivity. (Peer-Olaf Siebers, et al-2008).

There are numerous factors which influence this aspect, like inadequate incentives, inadequate wages, salaries or allied benefits, poor reward system and lack of health and safety facilities. (Esra NEMLI-2010–Choi Sang Long et al, 2012)

4. Research Objectives.

The objective and degree of this examination is traversed the going with zones:-

- To perceive the most generally perceived and showed HRM practices in the advancement business.
- To recognize the impacts of these practices over turnover, gainfulness and corporate execution.
- To endorse fitting decisions to address these three factors.

5. Research question

- (1)How to motivate employees?
- (2)How to improve management system?
- (3)How to decrease staff turnover?
- (4)How to use the man power properly?
- (5)How to improve work environment?
- (6)How to create secured work place?

(7)How to maintain good relation between coworker and superior?

(8)How to maintain standard salary system?

6. Lecture review

Occupation fulfillment is a basic quality which is an extraordinary piece of the time assessed by affiliations. Genuine researchers have for quite a while been amped up for why two or three people reports being content with their occupations, while others express much lower levels of fulfillment. (Locke, 1976). The drive to acknowledge and clarify work fulfillment has been pushed by pleasing and utilitarian reasons, as it could expand capability, improve different leveled commitment, lower non-interest and turnover, lastly, increment real appropriateness. Basically, this segment is in a general sense basic among Air Defense supervisors as their vocations and assignments included keeping up national security that sales gifted work with right frame of mind, information and wellness. In such way, it requires time, exertion and shocking expense to prepare and retrain a pilot to the level required to play out a particular errand. Occupation fulfillment besides effects pleasing interests as specialists save the benefit to be treated with respect and have their mental and physical thriving increased. Schnake (1991) imparted that a fulfilled laborer generally meets or beats the satisfaction of their formal business necessities. While a bewildered laborers shows a propensity for counterproductive practices, for example, withdrawal, burnout, and work environment compromising vibe (Spector, 1997) that is awful in well solicitation foundation in RMAF.

There are different ramifications of business fulfillment. Occupation fulfillment is typically depicted as how much delegates like their work. (Agho, Mueller and Price, 1993). It is by and large conceptualized as general frame of mind toward a thing and the activity (Lofquist and Dawis, 1969). Locke (1976) gives a complete significance of business fulfillment as pleasurable or positive energized state happening by virtue of the examination of one's master getting ready. Work fulfillment has been depicted as a pleasurable energetic state happening in light of the appraisal of one's development; a stacked with tendency response to one's activity (Cranny, Smith and Stone, 1992); and a disposition towards one's activity (Brief, 1998). Weiss (2002) has fought that activity fulfillment is a temperament yet brings up that specialists ought to clearly see the objects of academic evaluation which can affect sentiments, practices and certain degree of tendency. This definition prescribes that experts make mentalities towards their organizations by considering their sentiments, practices and assessments. Another particular significance of occupation fulfillment is that a worker's stacked with tendency responses to an occupation dependent on separating authentic results and required results (Cranny et al., 1992). It is routinely observed as a multifaceted structure that combines worker suppositions about a gathering of both characteristic and outward occupation sections.

Social Performance: Researchers and practitioners have increasingly focused on CSP (Husted, et al., 2010). There is little doubt that external stakeholders, customers, local communities, and governments, want and expect better CSP, so being able to deliver improved CSP is a valuable capability (Rodgers, et al., 2013). For example, growth in legislation related to environmental issues, increases in waste disposal costs, decreased availability of raw materials, and shifts in customer preferences have dramatically increased interest in environmentally conscious business (Lawrence & Morell, 1995; Porter & van der Linde, 1995; Post & Altman, 1995; Shrivastava, 1995), and this trend shows no signs of fading (Grow & Hamm, 2005; Bourgeois et al., 2010; Walls, Phan, & Berrone, 2011). As social problems become more prominent in the minds of stakeholders, companies will increasingly be asked to mitigate their socially irresponsible behavior and, in some cases, even be asked to help solve the problems they helped create (Luxmore & Hull, 2011; Lim, 2013).

The Resource-Based View and Corporate Social Performance: The resource-based view (RBV) suggests that a firm's resources and capabilities are the antecedents of its competitive strategy and of certain strategic outcomes (Barney, 1986, 1991; Grant, 1991). Combinations, or bundles, of complementary capabilities are particularly effective at driving competitive advantage (Barney, 1986, 1991). Prominent among these capabilities is the capability to manage human resources well to

create and strengthen the other capabilities of the firm (Barney, 2001; Barney and Wright, 1998; Florea, et al., 2013; Guest, 2011; Richard, et al., 2013). Building on the resource-based view, some have argued that the complementary resources and capabilities of a specific firm affect the strength or direction of the CSP-CFP link (Arya & Zhang, 2009; Christmann, 2000; Darnall et al., 2008; Darnall & Edwards, 2006). Bundles of resources and capabilities are more effective in combination as lasting sources of competitive advantage or disadvantage (Barney, 1991). The configuration of a firm's resources drives its strategic actions, both positive and negative. Thus, the resource-based view suggests that some resources and capabilities may encourage CSP strengths and diminish weaknesses. Other resources and capabilities may have the opposite effect, and some may actually encourage both. If the human resources of the firm are not well-managed, it is difficult to create or exploit other resources and capabilities (Guest, 2011; Florea, et al., 2013). Thus, high-performing HRM practices are a meta-capability that creates and enables other capabilities.

7. Hypothesis

Humane acceptable workplace that advances, and fulfills the physical, financial, psychosocial, and otherworldly prosperity of the representatives, advances amicable connection among representatives and the board to improve their nobility, gives inspiration and acknowledgment, and saddle their possibilities towards expanded profitability and productivity in the achievement of the objectives and destinations of the representatives just as the association for an increasingly dependable open administration.

8. Depended variable (DV)

Employees Turnover, Benefit and Corporate Financial Performance (DV).

9. Individual variable (IV)

- (1) To use the man power properly
- (2) Improving work environment
- (3) Creating secured work place
- (4) Maintaining good relation between coworker and superior
- (5) To maintain standard salary system

10. Relating between DV and IV

1 In business, the workers are a significant contributing component to the association and furthermore one of the most costly contributing elements. Not exclusively completes an organization pay wages to its representatives, yet it ordinarily puts resources into workers by paying for their preparation and advantages, for example, wellbeing and disaster protection and retirement accounts. Therefore, for an organization to augment its odds of accomplishment, it needs not exclusively to comprehend its labor use yet in addition to progress in the direction of accomplishing ideal utilization of its workforce.

2 A healthy workplace environment is ideal when it comes to maintaining a positive outcome in a stressful atmosphere. The most important thing that influences employee motivation and happiness, and how productive and efficient they can be, all goes down to their working environment.

3 Workplace safety is very important for each and every employee in the industry because all the workers desire to work in a safe and protected atmosphere. Health and safety is the key factor for all the industries in order to promote the wellness of both employees and employers. It is a duty and moral responsibility of the company to look after the employee's protection. Each and every person who leaves his home for his work in the morning should come back to his home in evening in good health. Have you ever imagined that your loved one will never be returning home? Or you get a call

that he/she is in the hospital due to some incident occurred? These thoughts only get us goose bumps. This is the only reason that why it is important to create a safe working environment.

4 Many full-time employees spend more of their waking hours with co-workers than they do with their spouses and families. As such, it is important to allow employees the opportunity to build quality relationships with their co-workers. This can be accomplished through the organization of informal get-togethers away from work, as well as by encouraging employee interaction. There are many benefits that can be reaped by small business owners who allow and foster good relationships in the workplace.

(1)Improved Teamwork and Collaboration

(2)Improved Employee Morale

(3)Higher Employee Retention Rates

(4)Increased Employee Productivity

5 An organization needs talented and skilled individuals to build a successful business. Because these talented people are highly sought after, an attractive pay structure is often the key to bringing the best candidates on board. Studies have shown that a fair compensation system is among one of the most effective ways in retaining and motivating employees. When an organization is made up of people who are skilled and motivated, business thrives. Furthermore, salary structures provide a framework for fair and consistent pay policies; they help monitor and control the implemented pay practices and demonstrate possible pay opportunities to the employees. Implementing good salary structures is critical for any company.

11. Conclusion

Human Resource is the most important asset for any bank and it is the source of achieving competitive advantage. Managing human resources is very challenging as compared to managing any other resources and for its effective management, banks requires strong and effective HRM system. The results of the study revealed that there is a positive correlation relationship between effective HRM practices and the financial performance of the Saudi banks (FPSB). As well as there was a positive correlation relationship between Job Description(JD), Performance Appraisal (PA), Compensation System (CS) and Human Resources Planning(HRP) with(FPSB). Furthermore, there was a negative correlation relationship between Employee Engagement (EE), Training and Development Process (TDP), and Selection and Recruitment Process(SRP). Most of the sample respondents agree that JD, PA, CS, and HRP move financial performance of Saudi banks into a positive direction. On contrary, Saudi banking staff have no confidence in (EE), (TDP), and (SRP). The decision makers of this sector should make great efforts to strengthen the level of selection and recruitment process. It was clear from the responses and opinions of the employees that, they usually don't get the required benefits from the training programs and workshops conducted by the banks. In fact, training is very necessary and beneficial it should be conducted by the Saudi banks after making training needs analysis. Training conducted in this way will increase the financial efficiency of the bank.

High-performance HR practices were measured using Sun, Aryee and Law's (2007)27-item scale. The scale measures eight dimensions: selective staffing, extensive training, internal mobility, employment security, broad job design, results-oriented appraisal, rewards, and participation. Example items were provided, such as "Very extensive efforts are made in selection. 'We used an additive index to reflect a single comprehensive measure of an HR system (Batt, 2002). Becker and Huselid (1998) suggested that the strategic HR management resource literature demonstrates a preference for a "unitary index that contains a set of theoretically appropriate HRM practices derived from prior work"(1998, p. 63). This study reported an overall Cronbach's α of 0.92. Individual subscale Cronbach's α values were 0.84 for selective staffing, 0.83 for extensive training, 0.69 for internal mobility, 0.72 for employment security, 0.85 for broad job design, 0.81 for results-oriented appraisal, 0.59 for rewards, and 0.81 for participation.

The study recommended that Saudi banks human resource management should embrace strategic human resource planning programs that are linked with the overall banks strategy. However, very little empirical studies has been carried out in the same area, we feel an empirical investigation is required which could be of interest to academics, bankers, human resources staff and policy makers. Also this study may add new value on the literature as regards the HRM and banking.

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