THE EFFECTS OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES ON THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF AN ORGANIZATION

Steffi. R
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication, Vins Christian College of Engineering, Tamil Nadu, India

S. Suman Rajest
Professor, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Shynu T
Master of Engineering, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Agni College of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

R. Regin
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Ramapuram, India

regin12006@yahoo.co.in

Abstract
The purpose of this research is to educate government agencies on the importance of human resources. In the aftermath of numerous threats, the government did not have a concept of human resources management in the public sector due to inadequate relationships and coordinated operations between the public and private sectors. Managers rely on human resources professionals to aid in the formulation of organisational strategies, the design of operational procedures, the management of employee output, and other aspects of strategic management. Human resource management aids businesses in gaining long-term competitive advantages by boosting their efficiency and productivity. Human resource management acts as a bridge between workers and upper management, which in turn aids in the accomplishment of organisational goals. Human resource management's perspective and demise are also represented in this study's ongoing effort to explain them to the reader and categorise them.

Article history:
Received 6 Nov 2022
Revised form 5 Dec 2022
Accepted 2 Jan 2023

Keywords: Global Challenge, Customer Orientation, Structures, Human Resource Management.
Managers, workers, and human resource management are all shown to have an impact on business results. The importance of human resource management to managerial success is well established. Finally, it demonstrates how organisations might promote greater understanding of HR issues.

Introduction

Since it interacts with the line manager, provides exceptional coordination with every business department, and has a deep understanding of the company's goal and target, the central agency for human resources management is the firm's drive to realise this aim [1]. Nowadays, a company can't hope to improve its performance and efficiency without carefully monitoring and directing its people resources. With a focus on putting "the best individual on the right assignment," a company can maximise its performance in its industry through careful hiring [2-5]. Human capital is essential to the success of many businesses; without employees and managers, nothing can be done in terms of planning, organisation, or management of the company's other assets [6-12]. The objective of human resource management, the status of human resource management in the organisation, and the skills required for the new role a company plays through human resources are all crucial to maximising performance and gaining a competitive advantage. The author [13] explains that people's abilities, intelligence, energies, and networks are made up of "their physical and emotional fitness," analytical capability, goals, and identities [14-19]. Human resource management's weakness lies in its responsibility for designing HR processes and programmes, HR's role, and, ultimately, line management [20-23].

Armstrong states that first and foremost, the Human Resources team provides direction, expertise, resources, and advice on such topics as management, training, development, compensation, benefits, and the well-being of employees [24-27]. The end result is improved efficiency and output from operations. The term "HR architecture" was coined by the corporation to characterise the broad range of HR professionals who contribute to HR and the human resources system in terms of motivation, specialisation, and associated behaviours [28-31]. Third, it was employed "as a particular synthesis of the'structure and execution' paradigm of the human resource function, the human resources framework [32-37]. Human resources had the freedom to introduce new policies and practices while the line manager bore the entire responsibility for ensuring compliance [38-41]. Nonetheless, the line manager suggests HR and made it clear that HR administration had become too crucial for staff managers [42-46].

The frame and its accompanying model are the most pertinent representations of the organisation and function of human resource management [47-55]. Armstrong's article gave such assistance; it described and illustrated the concept, paradigm, value, and management of human capital [56]. The following model serves as the first paradigm for managing human resources. There was a proposal made to adopt a matching paradigm [57-63]. When it comes to managing human capital, the Harvard model comes in at a close second [64]. Human resource management, they reasoned, would entail managerial actions and choices that shaped the company's relationship with its employees. Beer and his coworkers were the first in the company to place an emphasis on human resource management [65-71]. To pioneer the concept of human resources policy for line managers, "Beer and its companions" were among the first to do so. Furthermore, they discovered two separate models for managing human resources [72-76]. For another, upper-level management has taken on more responsibility for aligning human capital strategies with competitive goals [77]. In addition, HR is responsible for creating policies and procedures that govern how HR functions are advertised and enforced [78-85].

This is because the contextual model of human resource management includes factors like the effect of society, institutions, and political authorities that are sometimes overlooked in other models [86-91]. The human resource management framework can be more easily integrated with this paradigm [92]. The rationale behind this action [93]. All external and internal stakeholders are active and impact strategic decision-making and are influenced by the human resources planning and strategy process [94-101].
Human resource management's outlines a set of guidelines for dealing with human capital under each of its five main categories [102]. The Theory of Human Resources is the first book on the shelf [103-109]. An organization's treatment of its people is a reflection of the value it places on its people, as well as the role those people play in the success of the business as a whole [110-115]. There, the second mode is rules governing human resources. These guidelines outline the process for making personnel decisions and putting into action HR strategies, plans, and procedures. As a third model, HR software is also important [116-121].

Human resource strategies inform these endeavours by providing structured plans to launch and carry out organisational transformation activities based on strategic market requirements [122-126]. Comparatively, HR processes constituted the fourth model [127]. These actions constitute the processes involved in putting human capital strategies and initiatives into action. Consists of "efficiency and prize management," "learning and growth," and "capital development." Human resource procedures are the ultimate blueprint [128-135]. These regulations serve as "formal protocols" and instruments for carrying out HR policies and programmes at the strategic level [136]. In addition, the European model of human capital is described below:

- The climate regulatory system is complete.
- People are the organization's most valuable resource, and its goals and priorities are all in alignment with that.
- Analysis of costs and benefits and studies of environmental effects
- Alliances in the workplace that do not involve a labour union [137].
- Collaboration between general managers, specialists, and the link between departments.
- Versatility, persistence, and intricacy define a resource specialist's role.
- Administrators with specialised training.

The key feature of this paradigm that set it apart from Brewster's "the prescribed model" was its emphasis on deregulation: there was no governing body, no trade groups, and no public interest in the organization's goals [138]. As with "any other economic element," the hard form of human capital management is based on the calculative and quantitative aspects of the market. The soft, on the other hand, has its roots in the field of public relations and places an emphasis on such values as teamwork, inspiration, and collaboration [139-145]. The distinction between hard and soft management of human resources was not as precise as many comments had referred to, but it was suggested that the two were complementary rather than mutually exclusive activities [146-151].

To sum up, modern HR practises place a premium on the strategic and entrepreneurial contributions of HR professionals, who are tasked with generating additional returns on the company's investment of resources into human resource management [152-159]. Expertise, success and reward management, high-efficiency job processes, an abilities-based approach to HR, human capital management, and electronic human resource management are just a few of the cutting-edge technologies and areas of interest in the HR field [160-165]. However, the original plan for implementing this under the umbrella of human resource management was never carried out [166-171]. Human capital administration is not a concept, nor is it used to describe the management of the human process [172]. From a resource-based viewpoint, HRM is valuable because it aims to provide organisations an edge in the marketplace by proactively enhancing their most valuable asset their people [173-179]. Consequently, efficient methods of human resources management are put into place, and it is commonly considered that this has a positive impact on the productivity of businesses [180]. The direct relationships between achievement and exposure to human resource procedures are also problematic and distinct from the demographic sampled and the measures employed [181-185].

There is an assumption that developing operational efficiency and a focus on three ideas are fundamental to human resource management [186]. Workers' loyalty, competence, engagement, and motivation are only few of the worker characteristics that human resources might influence [187]. Second, if employees possess these traits, the company will achieve more success in areas such as efficiency, competitiveness, and the equitable deployment of customer support resources. Last but not least, the monetary gains that can be
expected from fostering specific organisational characteristics [188]. It is possible to specify the human resource value chain. The suggestions highlight the importance of an intermediary component between human resource management and financial efficiency [189]. Staff characteristics are subsequently shaped by HRM practises and regulations. Human resource management is a part of this [190]. As a result, HR policies shouldn't have a discernible impact on the bottom line [191]. The "human resource management function" has fought tooth and nail to maintain its place in businesses [192]. Businesses will defend their investments in employee hiring, recruitment, rewards, and engagement initiatives if they are reasonable [193]. In times of financial hardship, however, businesses are able to make the first cuts [194]. The possibility to demonstrate the value of human resources in business strategy led to the development of the "Strategic Human Resource Management" (SHRM) topic of study [195].

Significant changes have occurred in the management of human resources over the past quarter century. There are two major shifts reflected in these enhancements [196]. The first shift is occurring in the realm of "management of human capital," previously known as "staff control." Second, the term "strategic management of human resources" replaces the older "administration of human capital [197]." The first conversion aided in the understanding that people are a valuable resource that must be managed systematically within organisations. Where exactly did the second make use of earlier work in the field [198]. The understanding they gain from this transformation will help them integrate with the organization's norms and coordinate its human resources practises and policies [199]. This shift from HRM to a more strategic approach is called "strategic management of human capital" because the criteria for success are embedded in the organization's overall goals and objectives.

Organizations are most effectively managed when their human resources are administered according to human resources practises and regulations that provide a precise quantity of people with the requisite motivational level, necessary abilities, and acceptable behaviours to the organisation. To put it another way, "strategic management of human resources" is the process of linking a company's HR practises and policies to its overarching strategic goals. In theory, the organization's recruiting, selection, and awarding processes are managed in such a way that they contribute to the goals of the organization's policy and establish a practical framework for regulating a wide range of human resources activities. Finally, strategic human resource management may provide various benefits to the organisation, including aiding in the support and efficient enforcement of the business's policies, which are essential to the corporation's mission and continued existence. As a result, the organization's strategic advantage is maintained and expanded, and the company's capacity for innovation and adaptation is boosted. It also expands the company's pool of workable strategic options. As a member of the management committee with the authority to do so, it is also involved in strategic planning and the management of the company's strategic course. Human resource management may encounter three competitive problems in today's business environment: technological difficulty, international difficulty, and environmental difficulty (fig.1).

Figure 1: Challenge of Competitiveness

The "human resource management function" has fought tooth and nail to maintain its place in businesses. Businesses will defend their investments in employee hiring, recruitment, rewards, and engagement initiatives if they are reasonable. In times of financial hardship, however, businesses are able to make the
first cuts. The possibility to demonstrate the value of human resources in business strategy led to the development of the "Strategic Human Resource Management" (SHRM) topic of study. Human resource "strategic management" was formed in 1984, and the link between human resources and the commercial strategies of Devanna, Fombrun, and Tichy was widely debated.

Significant changes have occurred in the management of human resources over the past quarter century. There are two major shifts reflected in these enhancements. The first shift is occurring in the realm of "management of human capital," previously known as "staff control." Second, the term "strategic management of human resources" replaces the older "administration of human capital." The first conversion aided in the understanding that people are a valuable resource that must be managed systematically within organisations. Where exactly did the second make use of earlier work in the field? The understanding they gain from this transformation will help them integrate with the organization's norms and coordinate its human resources practices and policies. This shift from HRM to a more strategic approach is called "strategic management of human capital" because the criteria for success are embedded in the organization's overall goals and objectives. Organizations are most effectively managed when their human resources are administered according to human resources practices and regulations that provide a precise quantity of people with the requisite motivational level, necessary abilities, and acceptable behaviours to the organisation. To put it another way, "strategic management of human resources" is the process of linking a company's HR practices and policies to its overarching strategic goals. In theory, the organization's recruiting, selection, and awarding processes are managed in such a way that they contribute to the goals of the organization's policy and establish a practical framework for regulating a wide range of human resources activities.

Finally, strategic human resource management may provide various benefits to the organisation, including aiding in the support and efficient enforcement of the business's policies, which are essential to the corporation's mission and continued existence. As a result, the organization's strategic advantage is maintained and expanded, and the company's capacity for innovation and adaptation is boosted. It also expands the company's pool of workable strategic options. As a member of the management committee with the authority to do so, it is also involved in strategic planning and the management of the company's strategic course. International collaboration between businesses was also recognised as crucial to the success of many companies. Each company can protect its home market from overseas rivals while simultaneously expanding into new international sales territories. The management of human capital plays a crucial role in achieving the goals. Concurrently, the firm is directed, a favourable business climate is rapidly established, and comparative advantages are pursued by competing with similar businesses around the world.

Ecological expansion is the third issue. There are a large number of businesses in the world, all of which are vying for an edge in an increasingly competitive market. The success of the organisation will be influenced and boosted by a number of factors, one of which is its ability to maintain itself over time. The company also provides opportunities for employees to gain knowledge and experience in the field of employment education through direct measures such as implementation, orientation, protocol development, provision of high-quality resources and goods, and targeted deployment of the right person in the right role. Helps HR management and HR administration gain a competitive advantage Those responsible for reaching their personal resource management goals are part of the team tasked with handling the executive officer. As with any other department in the organisation, he is completely aware of the company's overall aims and purposes. Human resource management is equally crucial to success and will give HR a strategic advantage if done correctly.

- Strategic importance of human resource management
- Human resource management in the organisation now has a new top spot.
- Human resources are in a pivotal role in helping companies find and develop the talent they need for their new positions.
Human resource management necessitates a diverse set of procedures, one of which is deciding whether or not in-house employees or contracted help is necessary to meet operational needs and recruit, retain, and develop top talent. This implies they excel in their roles, are able to identify and address performance issues, and will vouch for the consistency of both staff and management procedures. Furthermore, activities include managing the salary and benefits strategy, as well as "employee records and staff policy." Furthermore, human resource management often entails personnel administration. Human resource management, including climate, climate change, human resource acquisition and planning, and human resource appraisal, creation, and compensation (fig.2).

Rather of relying on a centralised government, the public administration relies on a network of autonomous institutions. Because of the uneven distribution of resources between "Beirut and the regional levels," it's crucial that all of Beirut's ministries, no matter how high or low along the chain they may be, be given top priority. Despite several promises to decentralise the above 700 townships, local councils still have very limited jurisdiction and a "high rate of centralisation" in the government.

Findings

Due to a preoccupation with power or bureaucratic attention, the agency and its officials are not ready to respond alertly and flexibly to any possible opportunities, difficulties, or developments in the worldwide scene. Many positions are open in the classified section of the public sector. Estimates indicate that "10,000 out of a capacity of 22,000 vacancies" are currently available. By essentially pushing the private sector to have significantly greater pay for these residents, the public administration suffers from a severe lack of certain major competencies, especially in engineering, "science and IT" abilities. It may be concluded that the "Recruitment and Assessment System," especially the lack of a "job description and rating system," is antiquated and would not help to uncover important abilities and capacities in many occupations. The State is responsible for everything, and its advantages in the marketplace and its most pressing responsibilities are ignored. The current impasse is maintained by the government's failure to organise and engage beyond clusters and the relative lack of 'productive funding' from civil society and the 'private sector' for management rehabilitation initiatives. The state's meagre resources are wasted on useless and wasteful "central activities" that prevent other parts of society from flourishing.

Not enough time exists at present to complete this evaluation. We have also reached out to our public sector contacts for assistance in compiling information for this research. Managers and employees were polled for their thoughts on the state of human resources management, its potential impact on both workers and
superiors, and the best way to forge cooperative efforts toward the achievement of organisational objectives. Because of this study, we have gained useful and encouraging knowledge. This report has been really helpful to me. Bad administration, lack of transparency, inadequate decision-making, inadequate organisation and methods, a lack of emphasis on and responsiveness to the needs of the consumer, an inadequate civil service, and an overbearing government are only some of the issues that this paper addresses. In order to get the most out of this qualitative research, in-person interviews were used. Selected individuals were interviewed for the research project and given jobs. For the sake of the study and its concerns, three of the fifteen participants must have served under the same supervisor for at least three years. Participants found it fascinating to investigate a wider range of thoughts, beliefs, and experiences within public organisations. Participants’ first names will be used, but their last names will be withheld to maintain their anonymity. The purpose of this research is to investigate the value and impact of human resource management by analysing its current standing, functioning, and difficulties. The issue has not been studied extensively in the Arab world. This study also sought to clarify how ineffective human resource management in government agencies affects service delivery. That’s to imply why public organisations are so bad at managing their staff.

Human capital management has been widely accepted as a proven strategy for maximising productivity for many years, as evidenced by the reviewed literature. Organizational output growth, however, is increasingly focused on coordination, and management is the essential ingredient for the survival of all institutions and groups. Problems with implementation and inefficiency in human resource management are plaguing public institutions. Weak government, lack of transparency, poor decision making, ineffective management and organisation, lack of consumer attention and response, insufficient public service, and finally a saturation of the administration were taken as seven factors after analysing various empirical studies on the disputes in the public organisation of the implementation of human resources management that lead to poor results. How do these concerns characterise the Human Resource Management Division with regards to knowledge, morale, backing from upper management, and connections?

There is now a theoretical framework in place in government agencies to check the effectiveness of human resource management. This required conducting interviews across four domains to collect primary data and test hypotheses. According to the study's findings, public sector employees view management as a driving force in the care of human capital and the performance of their organisations, which in turn boosts morale and productivity. Effective management of human capital allowed for the deployment of skilled workers to their most appropriate positions. Last but not least, the support of managers and relationships with coworkers were the least important factors in a public organization's failure to manage human capital.

Conclusion

Through reviewing observational and literature studies, researchers can not only extend the community to get the actual image of the general public, but also emphasise the geographic region of the questioned participants, allowing them to include many aspects of their study. In some cases, more tests and ways of collecting data may be needed to confirm the findings. Some suggestions made by the group tasked with developing a human resources strategy: Must adopt a LEO that fosters an environment where employees are actively encouraged to learn from one another and share what they've learned. By actively involving and providing a framework for team members to better grasp their business's goals and strategy, the Scorecard aids in HR management. In order to improve efficiency and output quality across the board, businesses should adopt the notion of whole quality control. Businesses should be able to optimise their operations in order to increase their capacity for discovery and adaptation in the face of dynamic market conditions. Enhanced productivity and performance can be ensured by setting clear priorities and quality standards, and then monitoring their implementation.

References


10. Von Louie, A. S., Lumapenet, H. T., & Mamburao Jr, R. S. Leadership and Fiscal Management Skills Among Public Elementary School Principals In Southern Philippines


74. Mohsan, Syed Agha Hassnain; Othman, Nawaf Qasem Hamood; Khan, Muhammad Asghar; Amjad, Hussain; Żywiołek, Justyna (2022): A Comprehensive Review of Micro UAV Charging Techniques. w: Micromachines 13 (6).


76. Żywiołek, Justyna; Tucmeanu, Elena Roxana; Tucmeanu, Alin Iulian; Isac, Nicoleta; Yousaf, Zahid (2022): Nexus of Transformational Leadership, Employee Adaptiveness, Knowledge Sharing, and Employee Creativity. w: Sustainability 14 (18), s. 11607.


174. Ashish Kumar, Somenath Roy Chowdhury, Kumar Kalyan Jatte, Tulika Chakrabarti, Hemanta K Majumder, Tarun Jha and Sibabrata Mukhopadhyay, “Anthocephaline, a New Indole Alkaloid and Cadambine, a Potent Inhibitor of DNA Topoisomerase IB of Leishmania donovani (LdTOP1LS), Isolated from Anthocephalus cadamba”, Natural Product Communications ,10(2),297-299,2015

176. Ashish Kumar, Somenath Roy Chowdhury, Tulika Chakrabarti, Hemanta K Majumdar, Tarun Jha, Sibabrata Mukhopadhyay, . “A New Ellagic Acid Glycoside and DNA Topoisomerase IB Inhibitory Activity of Saponins from Putranjiva roxburghii” Natural Product Communications, 9(5) , 671-675, 2014


179. Sourv Saha, Tulika Mukherjee, Sayan Chowdhury, Amartya Mishra, Somenath Roy Chowdhury, Parasuraman Jaisankar, Sibabrata Mukhopadhyay, Hemanta K. Majumder, “The lignan glycosides lyoniside and saracoside poison the unusual type IB topoisomerase of Leishmania donovani and kill the parasite both in vitro and in vivo”, Biochemical Pharmacology, 86, 1673–1687, 2013


