"A STUDY ON IMPACT OF MANPOWER TRAINING TO IMPROVE THE EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE" AT SUPREME SOLAR PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED, DODDABALLAPUR

Author

Ms. Kavya I Department of Management StudiesSai Vidya Institute of Technology

Bengaluru-64

Co-Author

Prof. Ningambika G Meti Department of Management StudiesSai Vidya Institute of Technology

Begaluru-64

Abstract: -

The goal of this study is to understand the influence of manpower training and the underlying variables that support its effectiveness. It looks into the complex link between manpower training and employee performance. The study investigates, using empirical research, how employee satisfaction and training programme outcomes interact dynamically. The study, which examines best practises, provides insightful advice for boosting the overall efficiency of manpower training initiatives, promoting enhanced organisational performance, and stimulating organisational growth.

Key Words: - Manpower Training, Employee Performance, Employee Satisfaction, Training Programme, Best Practices, Variables, Organizational Growth.

Introduction: -

The Manpower Training is referred as a process of giving people education, training, and hands-on experience to improve their knowledge, skills, and abilities relating to their profession or vocation. By ensuring that workers have the skills and knowledge required successfully complete their employment duties, manpower training aims to boost the productivity and efficiency of the workforce.

Training for the workforce can be provided in a variety of ways, including apprenticeships, mentoring programmes, classroom instruction, online learning, and on-the- job training. Depending on the demands of the company and the skill sets needed for a given job or vocation, different types of training will be offered.



Volume: 07 Issue: 11 | November - 2023

SJIF Rating: 8.176

Methods of Manpower Training: -

- On- the- Job Training
- **Classroom Training**
- Online Training
- **Simulations**
- Workshops and Seminars
- Apprenticeships
- Coaching and Mentoring

Effective Manpower Training Strategies: -

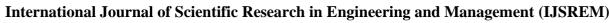
- Determine your training requirements.
- Examine employee performance.
- Examine your available resources.
- Determine the importance of your training requirements.
- Make a budget.
- Create a training strategy.
- Hire or delegate training leaders.
- Keep an eye on performance and make modifications as needed.

Literature Review: -

- 1. The Effect of Employee Training on Organizational Commitment: A Mediating Role of Job **Satisfaction**
- **Author: Astuti and Harnuansa**
- Publication: Journal of Economics, Management and Trade
- Year: 2022

Employees gain a variety of advantages from training, including the ability to broaden their knowledge, skills, and talents, improve their effectiveness as team players, and further their professional growth. Training affects employee commitment, work satisfaction, organisational commitment, and desire to leave the company in a favourable and substantial way, according to prior study. Research has revealed that job satisfaction has a detrimental impact on employee turnover intention, which is a key element in predicting whether or not an employee would leave their current position. Employee training not only improves attitudes towards coworkers, but also boosts job

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SJIF Rating: 8.176

ISSN: 2582-3930

satisfaction and effective organisational commitment, and it has a negative and substantial association with desire to leave the company. Employee training's influence on organisational commitment is moderated by job satisfaction.

2. The Impact of Learning and Development on Employees Productivity in Electrical

Manufacturing Sector at Penang, Malaysia

Author: Dr. Bokhori Bin Md Amin

Publication: Journal of Positive School Psychology

Year:2022

Training Need Analysis is an Important step in training planning. It involves collecting and analysing training needs for each employee to ensure it is appropriate to their responsibilities and responsibilities. Effective TNA can be achieved by understanding what it means, being prepared, identifying training needs at various levels, selecting and using learning methods, analysing information and data, using a structured framework, and obtaining feedback. Effective training techniques include face to face training, video sessions, group discussions, presentations, daily tasks, and side tasks.

3. Impact of Training on Employees Performance: A Study at Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

Author: Mohammed Hassen YimamPublication: Cogent Education Year: 2022

Training remains the systematic modification of behaviour through learning processes, which improves performance and helps the workforce adapt technology. A systematic approach is essential to ensure success. the evaluation of training requirements, the design of training, and the development of human resources are all important components of a successful training program. Training has a positive relationship with employee performance, but organisations face challenges due to lack of prior needs assessments, inadequate evaluation, and lack of scientific evidence linking training to organizational goals.

Impact of Training & Development on Satisfaction Level of Employees in manufacturing

Industries

Author: Dr. Dadas Anandrao Bhanudas

Publication: Ilkogretim Online

Year: 2021

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This research examines the influence of training and development on the productivity of employees. Employees who worked nights and weekends have expressed their displeasure about the lack of a transit option, lack of parking space, and lack of refreshment. The well-being of the company and the positive attitude and behavior of workers can only be achieved if people are satisfied with their jobs. Happier workers provide better care and suffer fewer physical and mental health issues. Staff nurses are susceptible to stress due to their job and work environment.

Research Gap: -

Numerous studies on manpower training's impact on employee performance reveal a gap in literature regarding effective training methods for specific job roles. Most studies focus on general training programs, neglecting the specific needs of different job roles. Further research is needed to identify the most effective training methods for specific job roles.

Objectives of the Study: -

- ✓ To understand the impact of manpower training on employee performance.
- ✓ To identify the key factors that affect the effectiveness of manpower training programs.
- ✓ To investigate the relationship between employee satisfaction and the effectiveness ofmanpower training.
- ✓ To Assess the best practices for improving the effectiveness of manpowertraining programs.

Limitations: -

- ✓ The assumption that underlies the search is one that the respondents made from their point of view and is assumed to be true.
- ✓ Confidential material is to be kept private in accordance with organisational ethics and standards.
- ✓ Employees are scared to be honest with management.
- ✓ Employee feedback might be biased and incorrect.

Research Methodology: -

Research methodology refers to the systematic approach and techniques used toconduct scientific research or investigations. It encompasses the principles, procedures, and tools employed by researchers to collect, analyse, and interpret data in order to answer researchquestions or test hypotheses.

Data Collection:

The systematic process of acquiring, documenting, and arranging information or data from multiple sources is referred to as data collection. Both Primary and Secondary data is used to collect Information.

1. Primary Data:

collection involves gathering information directly from the original sources. This data is acquired specifically for the purpose of the study or research that is being conducted.

2. Secondary Data:

Collection of data that has already been compiled and made available by other sources is known as secondary data collection. In order to find answers to their study questions, researchers use available data.

Research Design:

Descriptive Design: -

A descriptive design is a type of research approach that concentrates on seeing and describing occurrences in their unchanged natural settings.

| Sampling Technique | Simple Random Sampling |
|---------------------|---|
| Sampling Size | 174 Employees |
| Sampling Unit | Employees at Supreme Solar Project Pvt. ltd |
| Research Instrument | Questionnaires |
| Statistical Tool | Frequency AnalysisCorrelation |
| | Chi- Square |
| | |



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ISSN: 2582-3930

Correlation: -

| | | 20 . | 20 411 1 | 10 4 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 18. Assessments of |
| | | support and | | evaluations are |
| | | follow-up | | included to measure |
| | | | | the effectiveness of |
| | | provided for | 1 | learning? |
| | | application onthe | 1 | |
| | | job? | during the | |
| | | | training program | |
| | | | would enhance | |
| | | | effectiveness? | |
| 20. Ongoing | Pearson | 1 | .175* | .167* |
| support and | Correlation | | | |
| follow-up activities | Sig. (2- | | .021 | .028 |
| are | tailed) | | | |
| provided for | N | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| application on the | | | | |
| job? | | | | |
| 38. Allocating | Pearson | .175* | 1 | .217** |
| | Correlation | | | |
| for practice and | Sig. (2- | .021 | | .004 |
| hands-on | tailed) | | | |
| application of | N | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| learned skills | | | | |
| during the | | | | |
| training | | | | |
| program would | | | | |
| enhance | | | | |
| effectiveness? | | | | |
| 18. Assessmentsor | Pearson | .167* | .217** | 1 |
| | Correlation | | | - |
| are included to | Sig. (2- | .028 | .004 | |
| measure | tailed) | .020 | .001 | |
| effectiveness of | N | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| learning? | | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| rearing. | 1 | 1 | <u> </u> | |

Interpretation: -

The results indicate statistically significant positive correlations between ongoing support, hands-on practice, and assessments and the effectiveness of training, suggesting that these factors contribute to improved application and measurement of learning outcomes.

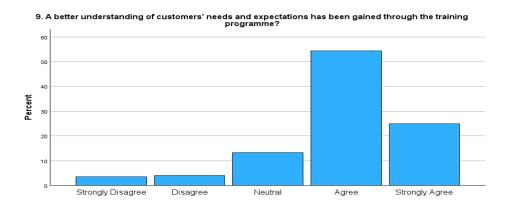
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Frequency Analysis: -

| | | Frequency | Percent | 'alid Percent | Cumulative |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|------------|
| | | | | | Percent |
| Valid | Strongly Disagree | 6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | Disagree | 7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| | Neutral | 23 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 20.8 |
| | Agree | 94 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 75.1 |
| | Strongly Agree | 43 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 173 | 99.4 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 1 | .6 | | |
| Total | | 174 | 100.0 | | |



Interpretation: The majority of training programme participants (78.9%) agree or strongly agree that they have gotten a better grasp of consumers' requirements and expectations.

Inference: The training programme appears to have been helpful in improving participants' awareness of customers' requirements and expectations, with a sizable percentage (79%) expressing favourable views, indicating possible increases in customer satisfaction and servicequality.

Chi- Square: -

| Case Processing Summary | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | Cases | | | | | |
| | | Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| | | N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| follow-up activities | are | | 99.4% | 1 | 0.6% | 174 | 100.0% |
| provided for application the job? * Age | OI | | | | | | |



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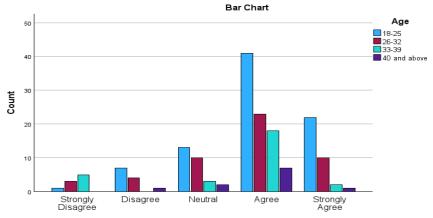
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Ongoing support and follow-up activities are provided for application on the job? * Age

| Chi-Square Tests | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Value | df | Asymptotic significance (2-sided) | | |
| Pearson Chi -Square | 21.344 ^a | 12 | .046 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 22.455 | 12 | .033 | | |
| Linear by Linear Association | 3.268 | 1 | .071 | | |
| N of Valid Cases | 173 | | | | |

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .57.

| Symmetric Measures | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------|--------------|--|--|
| | | Value | Approximate | | |
| | | | significance | | |
| Nominal by Nominal | Phi | .351 | .046 | | |
| | Cramer's V | .203 | .046 | | |
| N of Valid Cases | | 173 | | | |



20. Ongoing support and follow-up activities are provided for application on the job?

Interpretation: -

The results of the chi-square test show that there is a statistically significant correlation between the variables under study (with p-values for the Pearson Chi-Square and the Likelihood Ratio of 0.046 and 0.033, respectively). A modest link between the variables is also shown by the Linear-by-Linear link test (p-value = 0.071).

With p-values below 0.05, the observed relationships are unlikely to be the result of pure chance. The weak linear association shown by the Linear-by-Linear Association test's lack of solid evidence. The relationship between the nominal variables is supported by the symmetric measures Phi and Cramer's V.



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Findings: -

- ➤ Job-specific skills improved through training programmes, 88.4% positive perception.
- Training programmes significantly improve participants' technological savvy, enhancing their capacity to manage new technology in departments.
- Participants appreciate the organization's initiatives for on-thejob skill implementation through followup activities and continuous assistance.
- > 79% of respondents praised training programs for enhancing participants' ability toadapt to workplace changes

Suggestion: -

- > To improve training programs, organizations should focus on tailored programs thataddress specific job demands and requirements.
- ➤ A friendly learning environment, regular follow-up sessions, and professional growthopportunities are essential.
- Addressing issues and following up with participants can determine long-term effectson job-specific skills and overall work satisfaction.

Conclusion: -

The training programmes by Supreme Solar Project Pvt Ltd have significantly improved staff growth and work satisfaction. Respondents reported improved job-specific skills, work performance, problem-solving abilities, adaptability to technology, and customer-focused abilities. The programs also met learning preferences, increased job happiness, and equipped personnel with skills for challenging work and workplace adjustments. They created a welcoming learning atmosphere and encouraged staff cooperation.

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