

A STUDY ON HR POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION AT BPO

Veronica A¹, Muthumani S², Bethel Erastus-Obilo³

¹MBA Student, Jerusalem College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Professor And Head MBA, Jerusalem College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

³Vice President of Academic Affairs & Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA

ABSTRACT

The Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry plays a vital role in the global economy, providing cost-effective solutions for businesses to outsource non-core functions. With its rapid growth, the BPO industry faces unique challenges related to human resources management.

This article discusses the importance of HR policies in the BPO sector and how their effective implementation can contribute to the industry's success. In the fast-paced and dynamic world of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), the significance of well-crafted Human Resources (HR) policies and their effective implementation cannot be overstated. The BPO industry, which plays a pivotal role in global business operations, relies on its Crimia workforce to deliver exceptional services.

Keywords: HR policies, BPO industry, promotion, Job satisfaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

A policy is a guide for repetitive action in major areas of business. It is a statement of commonly accepted understanding of decision-making criteria. Policies are set up to achieve several benefits. By taking policy decisions on frequently recurring problems, the top management provides the guidelines to lower level managers.

It will permit decisions to be made in similar situations without repeating the reasons and expensive analysis required initially to state the policy. Policies help managers at various levels to act with confidence without the need of consulting the superiors every time. This will also ensure promptness of action. On the basis of such policies, programs are developed by the management to pursue the objectives.

Carrying out the programs result in certain practices. Policies declare what is intended; they describe what is proposed. Practices describe how policies are being implemented. A company may have adopted a policy of providing training for all employees as a means of preparing them for promotion.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"Effective HR Policies in the BPO Sector: A Study on Employee Motivation and Retention" by S. Agarwal and M. Dasgupta (2019). This study examines the impact of HR policies on employee motivation and retention in the BPO sector. The study finds that effective HR policies can improve employee motivation and retention, leading to higher job satisfaction and better performance.

"HR Challenges in the BPO Industry: A Study of Implementation and Best Practices" by S. Gupta and A. Singh (2020). This study explores the challenges faced by BPO companies in implementing HR policies and identifies best practices for successful implementation.

The study suggests that effective communication, training, and monitoring are critical for successful implementation.

"Employee Engagement and HR Policies in the BPO Industry" by R. Singh and M. Chakraborty (2021). This study examines the relationship between HR policies and employee engagement in the BPO industry. The study finds that effective HR policies can improve employee engagement, leading to higher job satisfaction, better performance, and lower turnover rates.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study will utilize a quantitative design, using survey questionnaires to gather data on Employees satisfaction with the effectiveness of reward system on motivational level of its employees. The framework of market research methods and procedures chosen by a researcher is referred to as research Design.

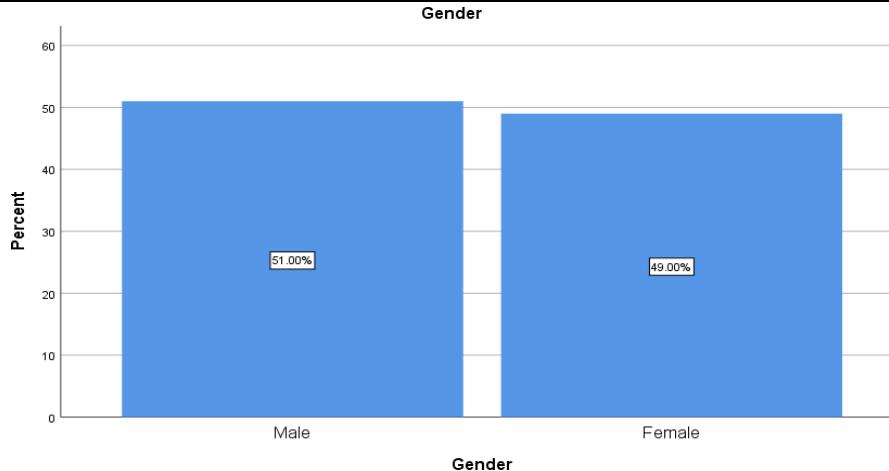
The researchers' design allows to use the most appropriate methodologies for the study and to set up Their investigations successfully in the future as well. This research aimed to explore the effect of using Rewards as motivation and the kinds of rewards employees deem most effective. Quantitative research is typically used to test hypothesis, measure the prevalence or frequency of a particular phenomenon, evaluate the effectiveness off interventions or treatments, and make generalizations about a population based on a sample.

4. ANALYSIS

- PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

1. GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT:

Valid	Male	51	49.0	51.0	51.0
	Female	49	47.1	49.0	100.0
	Total	100	96.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	4	+3.8	
	Total	104	100.0		

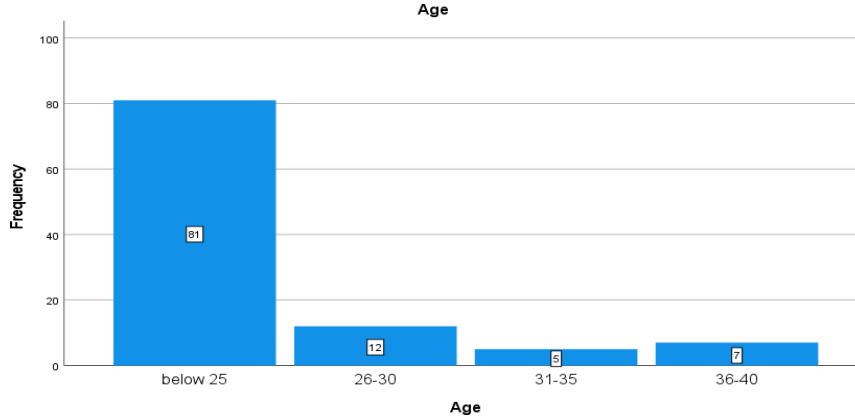


INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it is interpreted that 49% are male and 51% of respondents are female. Majority (51%) are female.

2. AGE OF THE RESPONDENT

• Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	CumulativePercent
Valid	Below 25	81	8.1	77.1	77.1
	26-30	12	1.2	11.4	88.6
	31-35	5	.5	4.8	93.3
	36-40	7	.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	105	10.5	100.0	
Missing	System	893	89.5		
	Total	998	100.0		

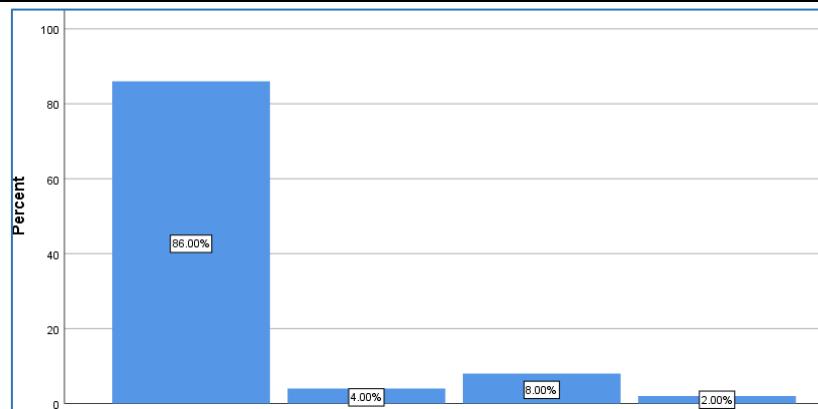


INTERPRETATION

From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 8.1% is from below 25, 1.2% is from 26-30, 5% is from 31-35, 7% is from 36-40.

3. EMPLOYEMENT STATUS

Profession		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Private Employee	86	82.7	86.0	86.0
	Intern	4	3.8	4.0	90.0
	Business or Profession	8	7.7	8.0	98.0
	others	2	1.9	2.0	100.0
	Total	105	10.5	100.0	
Missing	System	4	3.8		
Total		105	100.0		

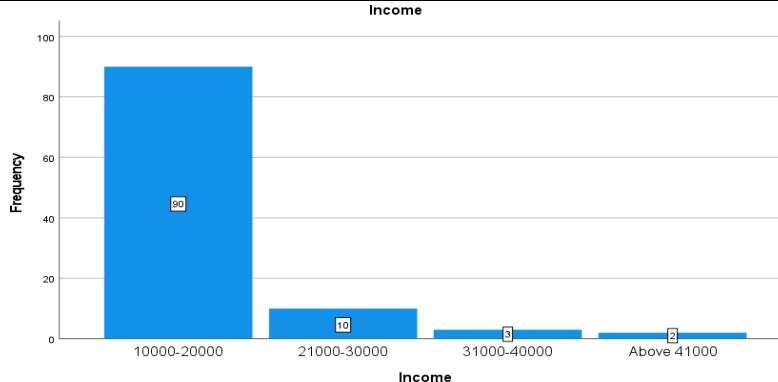


INTERPRETATION

From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 82.7% is from private employee, 3.8% is from intern, 7.7% is from business or profession, 1.9% is from others.

4. INCOME

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10000-20000	90	9.0	85.7	85.7
	21000-30000	10	1.0	9.5	95.2
	31000-40000	3	.3	2.9	98.1
	Above 41000	2	.2	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	10.5	100.0	
Missing	System	893	89.5		
Total		998	100.0		

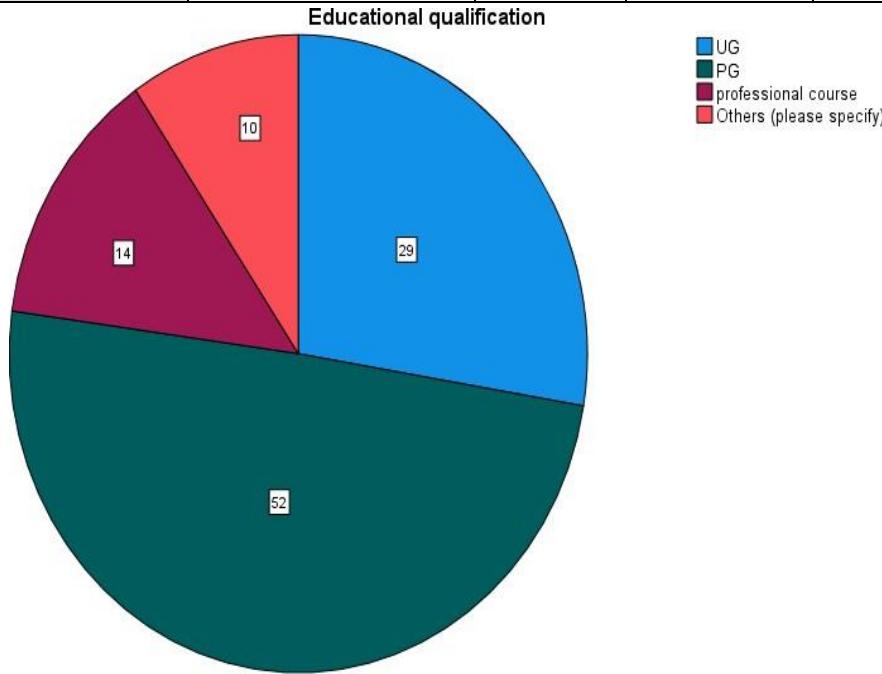


INTERPRETATION

From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 9.0% is from 10000-20000, 1.0% is from 21000-30000, 3% is from 31000-40000, 2% is from above 41000.

5. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
UG	29	2.9	27.6	27.6
PG	52	5.2	49.5	77.1
professional course	14	1.4	13.3	90.5
Others (please specify)	10	1.0	9.5	100.0
Total	105	10.5	100.0	
System	893	89.5		
Total	998	100.0		



INTERPRETATION

From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 2.9% is from UG, 5.2% is from PG, 1.4% is from professional course, 1.0% is from others.

6. ONEWAY-ANOVA

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical formula used to compare variances across the means (or average) of different groups. A range of scenarios use it to determine if there is any difference between the means of different groups.

Null hypothesis: There is no significance difference between experience and employee performance in our company.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significance difference between experience and employee performance in our company.

ANOVA

How many years have you been working in your company

Sum of Squares		df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.345	3	2.448	3.469	.019
Within Groups	71.284	101	.706		
Total	78.629	104			

INFERENCE

From the above table, we find that the significant value is 0.019, which is less than the table value 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Therefore, there is relationship between experience and employee performance in our company

7. ONEWAY-ANOVA

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical formula used to compare variances across the means (or average) of different groups. A range of scenarios use it to determine if there is any difference between the means of different groups.

Null hypothesis: There is no significance difference between analysis of employee performance and reward policy in our company improved by performance.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significance difference between analysis of employee performance and reward policy in our company improved by performance.

ANOVA

Reward policy in our organisation improved by performance

Sum of Squares		df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	14.202	4	3.550	5.885	.000
Within Groups	60.332	100	.603		
Total	74.533	104			

INFERENCE

From the above table, we find that the significant value is 0.000, which is lesser than the table value 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is relationship between the analysis of employee performance, and reward policy in our company improved by performance.

8. CHI-SQUARE TEST

Chi-square is a statistical test used to examine the differences between categorical variables from a random sample in order to judge the goodness of fit between expected and observed results.

Null hypothesis: There is no significance association between age and do you agree that the policies are covered and equitable among employees with varied experience in the organization.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significance association between age and do you agree that the policies are covered and equitable among employees with varied experience in the organization.

Chi-Square Tests

Value		f	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	act Sig. (2-sided)	act Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.013 ^a	1	.005		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.479	1	.011		
Likelihood Ratio	7.198	1	.007		
Fisher's Exact Test				.009	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.936	1	.005		
N of Valid Cases	105				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.04.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

INFERENCE:

From the above table, we find that the significant value is .007, which is less than table value 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant association between age and do you agree that the policies are covered and equitable among employees with varied experience in the organization.

5. FINDINGS

From the above table it is interpreted that 49% are male and 51% of respondents are female. Majority (51%) are female. From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 8.1% is from below 25, 1.2% is from 26-30, 5% is from 31-35, 7% is from 36-40. From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 82.7% is from private employee, 3.8% is from intern, 7.7% is from business or profession, 1.9% is from others. From the study it is found that out of 105 responses, 2.9% is from UG, 5.2% is from PG, 1.4% is from professional course, 1.0% is from others.

6. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the report these are a few recommendations for the implementation of the HR policies for BPO sector:

- 1] Adjust HR strategies to the organization's objectives and values: HR strategies ought to be planned so that they line up with the organization's vision, mission, and values. This will guarantee that the representatives are making progress toward accomplishing the organization's objectives.
- 2] Guarantee consistence with work regulations: While making HR approaches, guaranteeing consistence with all pertinent work regulations in India is fundamental. This will assist with staying away from legitimate issues and questions with workers.

7. CONCLUSION

All in all, the undertaking report features the significance of HR approaches and their execution in the BPO area in India. The BPO area has been a huge supporter of the Indian economy, and the progress of this area to a great extent relies upon the proficient administration of HR.

The report observed that HR approaches are basic for the viable administration of HR in the BPO area. They help to make a positive work culture, draw in and hold skilled representatives, guarantee consistence with work regulations, and adjust worker conduct to the organization's objectives and values. Nonetheless, compelling execution of HR approaches is similarly significant for accomplishing these targets.

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