

Recruitment and Selection Process

¹Ms.G.KARTHIGA, ²Dr.R.Karthi, ³Ms.P.Balaishwarya

^{1 & 2}Assistant Professor, Department Of Management Studies
^{1&2} E.G.SPillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam-611002, Tamilnadu, SouthIndia.
karthiga.gi27@gmail.com, rkarthi_30@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT- Recruitment is the process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for jobs in the organization. Selection may be defined as the process by which the organization chooses from among the applicants, those people whom they feel would best meet the job requirement, considering current environmental condition. In today's rapidly changing business environment, organizations have to respond quickly to requirements for people. Hence, it is important to have a well-defined recruitment policy in place, which can be executed effectively to get the best fits for the vacant positions. Selecting the wrong candidate or rejecting the right candidate could turn out to be costly mistakes for the organization.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this study helps the organization to identify the area of problem and suggest way to improve the recruitment and selection process, this study focus on understanding recruitment and selection process this study helps to manage a manpower budget for the recruitment and

selection process, this study helps to evaluate the time constrain for the recruitment process. The study stratified sampling technique is used. The sample size for the study is 100. The tools that are used in this study, One way ANOVA, Chi Square, and Correlation.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

- Determine the present and future requirement of the organization personnel-planning and job analysis activities.
- Understanding the recruitment and selection process in organization.
- Analysis of manpower budget analysis of the for the recruitment in the recruitment process.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the perception of the employers regarding recruitment process they have undergone.

- To identify the average time spent for selection process.
- To identify new ways of improving the present recruitment procedure.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study helps to make decision in selecting the right candidates for the right job.
- This study helps the organization to study the area of problem and suggest ways to improve the recruitment and selection process.
- This study focus on understanding recruitment and selection process.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Work by Alan Price (2007)

Price (2007), in his work Human Resource Management in a Business Context, formally defines recruitment and selection as the process of retrieving and attracting able applications for the purpose of employment. He states that the process of recruitment is not a simple selection process, while it needs management decision making and broad planning in order to appoint the most appropriate manpower. There existing competition among business enterprises for recruiting the most potential workers in on the pathway towards creating innovations, with management decision making and employers attempting to hire only the best applicants who would be the best fit for the corporate culture and ethics specific to the company (Price 2007). This would reflect the fact that the management would particularly shortlist able candidates who are well equipped with the requirements of the position they are applying for, including team work. Since possessing qualities of being a team player would be essential in any management position

Work by Silzer et al (2010): However, the process of recruitment does not cease with application of candidature and selection of the appropriate candidates, but involves sustaining and retaining the employees that are selected, as stated by Silzer et al. (2010).

Work of Silzer et al. (2010) was largely concerned with Talent management, and through their work they were successful in resolving issues like whether or not talent is something one can be born with or is it something that can be acquired through development. According to Silzer et al (2010), that was a core challenge in designing talent systems, facing the organization and among the senior management. The only solution to resolve the concern of attaining efficient talent management was by adopting fully-executable recruitment techniques. Regardless of a well-drawn practical plan on recruitment and selection as well as involvement of highly qualified management team, companies following recruitment processes may face significant obstacles in implementation. As such, theories of HRM can give insights in the most effective approaches to recruitment even though companies will have to employ their in house management skills for applying generic theories across particular organizational contexts. Work conducted by Silzer et al (2010) described that the primary objective of successful talent strategies is to create both a case as well as a blueprint for developing the talent strategies within a dynamic and highly intensive economy wherein acquisition, deployment and preservation of human capital-talent that matter,, shapes the competitive advantages and success of many companies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

Research is the decision regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study constitute a research design. It can be defined as the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine the relevant to the research purpose to the economy procedure. Research is needed because it facilitate the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. In fact, research design has a great bearing on the reliability of the results arrived at end as such constitutes the firm foundation of the entire edifice of the

research work. There are two types of data. **Primary data** are those which are collected afresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character. **Secondary data** on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already being passed through the statistical process. The methods of collecting primary and secondary data differ since; primary data are to be originally collected, while in the case of secondary data, the nature of data collection work is merely that of compilation. A questionnaire is sent to the persons concerned with the request to answer the question and return the questionnaire. The questionnaire is mail to respondents who are expected to read and understand the questions and write down the reply in the space lent for the purpose in the questionnaire itself. The respondents have to answer the questions on their own. The sample size for the study is = 100

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table representing Relationship between Gender and through what source are you recruited

Hypothesis:

H₀- there is no relationship between gender and through what source are you recruited.

H₁- there is relationship between gender and through what source are you recruited.

Gender * through what source you are recruited.

Cross tabulation

		through what source you are recruited					Total
		consultants	job portals	campus interview	casual applicant	others	
Gender	male	15	16	4	20	3	58
	Female	4	5	5	21	7	42
Total		19	21	9	41	10	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.603 ^a	4	.021
Likelihood Ratio	12.053	4	.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.225	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.78.

Gender * through what source you are recruited .

Cross tabulation

		through what source you are recruited					Total
		Consultant	job portals	campus interview	casual applicant	others	
gender	Male	15	16	4	20	3	58
	female	4	5	5	21	7	42
Total		19	21	9	41	10	100

INFERENCE:

For the Chi square value 11.603 with degree of freedom 4 the significance value is .021 which is less than .05. So we may reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. It means that there is a significant association between gender and the source of recruitment.

Similarly the result of various chi-square tests tabulated is below:

Chi-square Tests

Pearson chi square	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Inference
Age* sources of recruitment	24.519	12	0.017	Relationship exists
Age* innovative techniques	19.985	9	0.018	Relationship exists
Age* aware of the company policies	20.757	9	0.014	Relationship exists
Age* technical skill recruitment	17.418	9	0.043	Relationship exists
Are* good intellectual potential				Relationship exists

ANOVA

through what sources you are recruited

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	18.38	1	18.38	11.28	0.0
Within Groups	159.58	9	1.62		
Total	177.96	9			

INFERENCE:

The result shows F static (1,98) is 11.288, with $p < 0.001$. Since the p value is less than 0.05, the Null Hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. So it may be inferred that there is a significant difference in the opinion of employees about the source of recruitment based on gender.

Similarly the result of various one way ANOVA analyses is tabulate below:

ANOVA

Between groups	Sum of square	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.	Inference
Employee year of experience* interview panel	5.757	3	1.919	5.227	0.002	Significant Relationship exists
Employee year of experience* innovative technique	7.029	3	2.343	5.034	0.003	Significant Relationship exists

Employee year of experience* aware of the company policies	6.113	3	2.038	5.991	0.001	Significant Relationship exists
Employee year of experience* feedback procedure	3.508	3	1.169	2.860	0.041	Significant Relationship exists
Employee year of experience* rating of company procedure	5.096	3	1.699	3.030	0.033	Significant Relationship exists

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ Using this survey the researcher could identify the recruiting modules conducted in the organization, various factors considered for the recruitment and selection process and the satisfaction level of the employee towards the Recruiting.
- ❖ Most of the respondent were satisfied but changes are required according to the changing scenario as recruitment process has a great impact on the working of the company as a fresh blood, new idea enters.
- ❖ Selection process is good but it should also be modified according to the requirements and should job profile so that main objective of selecting the candidate could be achieved. Further from this survey I hope the organization will be benefited and

with the help of the suggestions given the organization can improve its functioning and the overall Recruitment and Selection Process in the organization and its performance will increase.

LIMITATION

- ❖ An employee has fear to reveal the negative aspect.
- ❖ .The information collected is based on the perception of the respondent.
- ❖ The data needs to be updated at times when it comes to have further usage of this research study report.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is drawn from the study and survey of the company regarding the Recruitment and Selection process carried out there. Using this survey the researcher could identify the recruiting modules conducted in the organization. Further from this survey I hope the organization will be benefited and with the help of the suggestions given the organization can improve its functioning and the overall Recruitment and Selection Process in the organization and its performance will increase.

REFERENCES

- K. Robert Wood “Competency-Based Recruitment and Selection” Tata M.C.Graw-Mill Publishing Company Limited New Delhi.
- C. R. Kothari. “Research Methodology”, Methods and Techniques, Wishma Prakashan, New Delhi.