ISSN- 2394-5125

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

An assessment of human capital and performance of banking industry with reference to srikakulam district of andhrapradesh

1.PRASADA RAO LINGALA

Research scholar, JNTU Kakinada 2. Dr B.CHARWAK

Assistant. Professor,
School of management studies,
JNTU Kakinada
3. Dr P. VIJAYA KUMAR
Professor,

School of management studies, JNTU Kakinada

ABSTRACT

The term human capital formation implies the development of abilities and skills among the population of the country. In order to transform the liability of the huge size of population into assets adoption of various measures for human capital formation is very much essential. According to Harbison, the human capital formation indicates, "the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have the skills, education and experience which are critical for the economic and the political development of the country. Human capital formation is thus associated with investment in man and his development as a creative and productive resource."The primary aim of this paper is to analyse human capital and performance of banking industry with reference to srikakulam district of andhrapradesh

Keywords: human capital formation, human capital development, Banking industry

INTRODUCTION:

Although the accumulation of physical capital is quite important in the process of economic growth of a country but with the passage of time, it is being increasingly realised that the growth of tangible capital stock depends extensively on the human capital formation must get its due importance.

In the absence of adequate investment in human capital, utilisation of physical capital will be at low pace, leading to retardation of development.

Economists, like Harbison, Schultz, Kuznets, Kendrick and Denison observed that one of the important factors responsible for the rapid growth of the American economy is their increasing allocation of outlays on education resulting significant improvement in the level of human capital formation.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Individuals, Dyades (employee-boss), Team, and Organization) are the four focal branches of an HCD system, according to **Armstrong (2006).** (Employee, Immediate boss, HR department, and Organizations). According to him, the HCD system's primary goal is to improve resource capacity since an organization's human capital is seen as a significant source of competitive advantage.

As a result, it's all about ensuring that the appropriate personnel are available to fulfil current and future demands. This is accomplished by creating a complete and cohesive framework for

ISSN-2394-5125

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

human development. Furthermore, according to **Carter et al., (2002),** the purpose of HCD is to develop intellectual capital and promote organisational, team, and individual learning by establishing a learning culture – an environment in which employees are encouraged to learn and develop, and knowledge is managed systematically **(Carter et al., 2002)**.

According to some theorists, the overall objective of HCD is to offer training and development activities with the goal of increasing an employee's ability and, to the greatest degree possible, enhancing his growth via processes that contribute to organisational performance. Before moving on to teams and organisations, however, growth and change must be ingrained in the person. **Armstrong (2006)** emphasised that change in an organisation always entails change in the person, and that individual growth comes first **(Haslinda, 2009)**.

In addition to **Armstrong's (2006)** viewpoint, **Gupta (2001)** has identified the following as the primary goal of HCD systems: developing the capabilities of individuals and employees in their current and future roles, as well as developing relationships, team spirit, and collaboration in every unit of the organisation, as well as total self-renewal and enabling capabilities.

According to Gupta (2001), in order to accomplish the above-mentioned HCD system goals, human resource management departments must operate together in a coordinated and integrated way.

OBJECTIVE:

The primary objective of my research is to asses human capital and performance of banking industry with reference to srikakulam district of andhrapradesh

To compare the views of private and public sector banking employees regarding training with reference to srikakulam dist A.P

Data analysis and interpretation

- > Detailed training and development information is given to me
- 1)H₀:There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement

H₁: There is no relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement

Case Processing Summary								
		Cases						
	Va	lid	Mis	sing	otal			
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent		
Type of banking sector * Opinion	504	100.0%	0	0.0%	504	100.0%		

Type of banking sector * Opinion Crosstabulation								
				Opinion				
			SDA	DA	N	SWA	Α	Total
Type of banking	Employees of	Count	57	47	8	73	67	252
sector	public banking	Expected Count	46.0	39.5	10.0	78.0	78.5	252.0
		% within Type of	22.6%	18.7%	3.2%	29.0%	26.6%	100.0
		banking sector						%

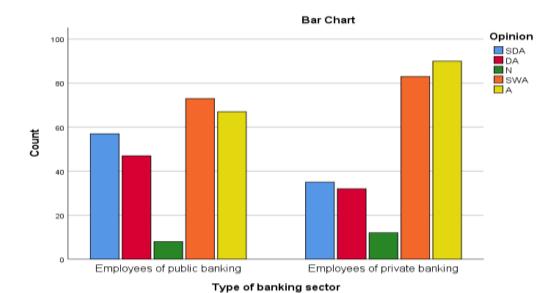
ISSN- 2394-5125

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

		% within Opinion	62.0%	59.5%	40.0%	46.8%	42.7%	50.0%
		% of Total	11.3%	9.3%	1.6%	14.5%	13.3%	50.0%
	Employees of	Count	35	32	12	83	90	252
	private banking	Expected Count	46.0	39.5	10.0	78.0	78.5	252.0
		% within Type of	13.9%	12.7%	4.8%	32.9%	35.7%	100.0
		banking sector						%
		% within Opinion	38.0%	40.5%	60.0%	53.2%	57.3%	50.0%
		% of Total	6.9%	6.3%	2.4%	16.5%	17.9%	50.0%
Total		Count	92	79	20	156	157	504
		Expected Count	92.0	79.0	20.0	156.0	157.0	504.0
		% within Type of	18.3%	15.7%	4.0%	31.0%	31.2%	100.0
		banking sector						%
		% within Opinion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			%	%	%	%	%	%
		% of Total	18.3%	15.7%	4.0%	31.0%	31.2%	100.0
								%

Chi-Square Tests								
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)					
Pearson Chi-Square	12.919 ^a	4	.012					
Likelihood Ratio	13.006	4	.011					
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.517	1	.001					
N of Valid Cases	504							
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less to	than 5. The minim	um expected cour	nt is 10.00.					

Symmetric Measures								
		Value	Approximate Significance					
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.160	.012					
	Cramer's V	.160	.012					
N of Valid Cases		504						



Chi -square result analysis:

The calculated value is 12.919^a . The value of P-is< 0.00001. The result is significant at p < .05 So H₀: Accepted- There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the query statement

2)Clearly defined goals for training and development are conveyed to employees H_0 :There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement

H₁: There is no relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement

Case Processing Summary								
	Cases							
	Va	lid	Mis	sing	Total			
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent		
Type of banking sector * Opinion	504	100.0%	0	0.0%	504	100.0%		

	Type of banking sector * Opinion Crosstabulation										
					Opinion	1					
			SDA	DA	N	SWA	A	Total			
Type of	Employees of	Count	59	49	7	68	69	252			
banking sector	public banking	Expected Count	48.0	42.0	9.0	76.5	76.5	252.0			
		% within Type	23.4%	19.4%	2.8%	27.0%	27.4%	100.0			
		of banking sector						%			
		% within	61.5%	58.3%	38.9%	44.4%	45.1%	50.0%			
		Opinion									
		% of Total	11.7%	9.7%	1.4%	13.5%	13.7%	50.0%			
	Employees of	Count	37	35	11	85	84	252			
	private banking	Expected Count	48.0	42.0	9.0	76.5	76.5	252.0			

ISSN- 2394-5125

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

	%	within Type	14.7%	13.9%	4.4%	33.7%	33.3%	100.0
	of	banking sector						%
	0/0	within	38.5%	41.7%	61.1%	55.6%	54.9%	50.0%
	Op	oinion						
	%	of Total	7.3%	6.9%	2.2%	16.9%	16.7%	50.0%
Total	Со	unt	96	84	18	3 153	153	504
	Ex	pected Count	96.0	84.0	18.0	153.0	153.0	504.0
	% w		19.0%	16.7%	3.6%	30.4%	30.4%	100.0
	of ba							%
	0/0	within	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Op	oinion	%	%	%	%	%	%
	0/0	of Total	19.0%	16.7%	3.6%	30.4%	30.4%	100.0
								%
		Chi-Square T	ests					
						Asyn	nptotic	
		Value		df	5	Significan	ce (2-sic	ded)
Pearson Chi-Squ	Pearson Chi-Square				4			.020
Likelihood Ratio		11.6	93		4			.020
Linear-by-Linear	r Association	9.4	32		1			.002

a. 0 cells (0.0%)	have expected coun	t less than 5. The minimum	expected count is 9.00.
-------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

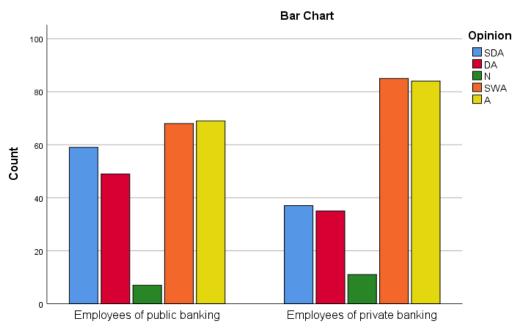
504

N of Valid Cases

Symmetric Measures							
		Value	Approximate Significance				
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.152	.020				
	Cramer's V	.152	.020				
N of Valid Cases		504					

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

ISSN-2394-5125



Type of banking sector

Chi –square result analysis:

The calculated value is 11.623. The value of P-is < 0.00001. The result is significant at p < .05So H₀: Accepted- There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the query statement

- 3) Training programmes are evaluated using laid down methods
- H₀:There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement
- H₁: There is no relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the above statement

Case Processing Summary								
	Cases							
	Va	lid	Mis	sing	Total			
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent		
Type of banking sector *	504	100.0%	0	0.0%	504	100.0%		
Opinion								

Type of banking sector * Opinion Crosstabulation										
					Opinion					
			SDA	DA	N	SWA	Α	Total		
Type of	Employees of	Count	44	47	6	78	77	252		
banking sector	public banking	Expected Count	41.5	46.0	5.5	83.0	76.0	252.0		
		% within Type of	17.5%	18.7%	2.4%	31.0%	30.6%	100.0		
		banking sector						%		
		% within Opinion	53.0%	51.1%	54.5%	47.0%	50.7%	50.0%		

ISSN- 2394-5125

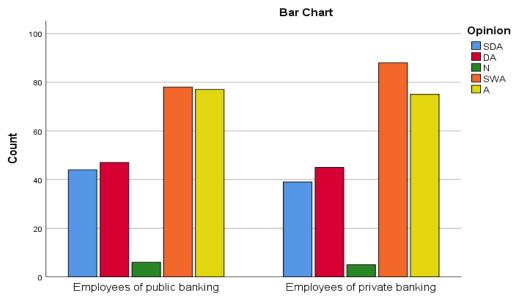
Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

		% of Total	8.7%	9.3%	1.2%	15.5%	15.3%	50.0%
	Employees of	Count	39	45	5	88	75	252
	private banking	Expected Count	41.5	46.0	5.5	83.0	76.0	252.0
		% within Type of	15.5%	17.9%	2.0%	34.9%	29.8%	100.0
		banking sector						%
		% within Opinion	47.0%	48.9%	45.5%	53.0%	49.3%	50.0%
		% of Total	7.7%	8.9%	1.0%	17.5%	14.9%	50.0%
Total		Count	83	92	11	166	152	504
		Expected Count	83.0	92.0	11.0	166.0	152.0	504.0
		% within Type of	16.5%	18.3%	2.2%	32.9%	30.2%	100.0
		banking sector						%
		% within Opinion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			%	%	%	%	%	%
		% of Total	16.5%	18.3%	2.2%	32.9%	30.2%	100.0
								%
			·		·			

Chi-Square Tests								
			Asymptotic					
			Significance (2-					
	Value	df	sided)					
Pearson Chi-Square	1.064ª	4	.900					
Likelihood Ratio	1.065	4	.900					
Linear-by-Linear	.292	1	.589					
Association								
N of Valid Cases	504							

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.50.

Symmetric Measures							
			Approximate				
		Value	Significance				
Nominal by Nominal Phi		.046	.900				
	Cramer's V	.046	.900				
N of Valid Cases		504					



Type of banking sector

Chi –square result analysis:

The calculated value is 1.064. The value of P-is < 0.00001. The result is significant at p < .05 So H₀: Accepted- There is a relationship b/w Type of banking And Degree of opinion regarding the query statement

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS& CONCLUSION:

- There is a diverse opinion between private and public banking sector employees regarding provided information on training
- Most of the private employees agreed that there is a clearly defined goals in training.public banking employees have given disagreement opinion regarding clearly defined goals.
- There is a diverse opinion between private and public banking sector employees regarding training and development opportunities.
- ➤ Detailed training leads to higher productivity in the banking so the bankers of private and public sector banking have to provide detailed information.
- ➤ Clear defined goals of training leads to avoid role ambiguity so both sector bankers should provide proper training on it.
- > Training and development opportunities can enhance employees performance. so the bankers of private and public sector banking has to provide Training and development opportunities

References:

References

- 1. Armstrong, M. (2011). Armstrong's handbook of human resource management practice. London, England: Kogan Page.
- 2. Becker, G. S. (1993). Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- 3. Becker, G. S. (1980). Investment in Human Capital: Effects on Earnings. New York, NY: Colombia University Press.

ISSN-2394-5125

Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

- 4. Charlwood, A., Stuart, M., & Trusson, C. (2017). Human capital metrics and analytics: assessing the evidence of the value and impact of people data. London, England: Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development.
- 5. Chulanova, Z. (2008). The role of human capital as a tool to ensure a country competitiveness in the context of globalization. Analytic, 6(54), 18-32.
- Chulanova, Z., & Ussenova, A. (2015). Human Capital and Methodic of Determination of Its Cost: A Case of Kazakhstan. Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 2(2), 19-25. https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2015.vol2.no2.19.
- 7. Dnishev, F. M., Alzhanova, F. G., & Alibekova, G. Z. (2015). Innovative Development of Kazakhstan on the Basis of Triple Helix and Cluster Approach, Economy of Region, 1(2), 160-171.
- Engel, E. (1881). Des Rechnungsbuch der Hausfrau und seine Bedeutung im Wirtschaftsleben der Nation. Retrieved May 29, 2018, from http://www.litigationanalytics.com/history.html.
- 9. Houghton, E. (2017). Human capital analytics and reporting: exploring theory and evidence. London, England: Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development.
- 10. Farr, W. (1853). Equitable Taxation of Property. A Brief History of Human Capital. Retrieved July 12, 2017, from http://www.litigationanalytics.com/history.html
- 11. Gonin, D. V. (2017). A Modern Approach to Assessing Human Capital in the Public Service. Management Consulting, 5(20), 20-29.
- 12. Friedman, M. (1999). Two Lucky People: Memoirs. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- 13. Kapelyushnikov, R. I. (2012). How much is the human capital of Russia? Moscow, Russia: Higher school of Economics.
- 14. Kassaeva T., & Bondarskaya T. (2014). Creative human capital as the driving force of the modern economy. Bulletin of the Tambov University. Series: Humanities, 2(130), 51-56.
- 15. Kendrick, J. W. (1974). The accounting treatment of human investment and capital. Income and Wealth, 20(4), 439-468. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4991.1974.tb00927.x
- 16. Kireyeva, A. A., Abilkayir, N. A., & Tsoy, A. A. (2018), A Study on the Distribution of Information and High Technology Clusters: Kazakhstan's Experience. Journal of Distribution Science, 16(4), 5-15. https://doi.org/10.15722/JDS.16.4.201804.5
- 17. Kireyeva, A. A, Mussabalina, D. S., & Tolysbaev, B. S. (2018). Assessment and Identification of the Possibility for Creating IT Clusters in Kazakhstan regions. Economy of Region, 14(2), 463-473. https://doi.org/10.17059/2018-2-10
- 18. Klugman, J., Rodriguez, F., & Choi, H.-J. (2011). The HDI 2010: new controversies, old critiques. Economic Inequality, 9(2), 249-288. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-011-9178-z
- 19. Le, T., Gibson, J., & Oxley, L. A. (2002). Forward Looking Measure of the Stock of Human Capital in New Zealand. Paper presented at the NZAE conference. Retrieved July 15, 2017, from www.econorus.org/publication/228272757.
- 20. Mayo, A. (2016). Human resources or human capital: managing people as assets. New York, NY: Routledge.
- 21. Milner, B. (1958). Investment in Human Capital and Personal Income Distribution. The book on demand. Retrieved May 29, 2018, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228272397.
- 22. Petty, U. (1691). Economic and statistical work. The book on demand. Retrieved May 29, 2015, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228272397.