

A STUDY OF RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PROCESS AT DELOITTE INDIA

*Dr. Ahmed Mohiuddin,
Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Anwarul Uloom College,
New Mallepally, Hyderabad – 500001,
Telangana India.*

AND

*Dr. Yasmeen Banu,
HOD & Associate Professor,
Department of Business Administration,
Anwarul Uloom College,
New Mallepally, Hyderabad – 500001,
Telangana India*

ABSTRACT

In the workplace, recruitment and selection are sometimes referred to as "talent acquisition," and they are one of the most significant aspects of human resource management from the start. Employee aptitude, education, talent, experience, personality traits, and motivation are all factors that influence the company's performance. The company's expansion will be aided by a successful recruitment and selection process. The major purpose of this study is to look at the recruitment and selecting procedures of the Big Four accounting firms. In this research report, the odds and evens of the Big Four's policies are addressed. Apart from labour skills, India has a distinct advantage in becoming a natural outsourcing hub, with rapid infrastructure development to support the country's developing future. The Big Four, which comprises of the world's four largest accounting firms, is one of them. Deloitte, PwC, EY, and KPMG are the top four accounting companies. The Big Four was formerly known as the Big Eight, which was cut to the Big Six, then the Big Five, and finally the BIG FOUR, which was formed only after Arthur Andersen's death in 2002. The material was acquired from secondary sources such as company personnel, online publications, and research papers, and the study is analytical in nature. Although finding and selecting the best candidate for the job is a time-consuming process, it may be completed swiftly if the company has a well-defined policy in place.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, arranging people as a business move is critical. It is an important part of an organisation. Human resource management is critical to the organization's long-term success. There are certain methods that any organisation should adhere to in order to ensure that it has enough staffing levels at the optimum time to achieve its ideal aim.

The Department of Human Resources' aims include HR planning, enrollment and selection, arrangement and improvement, career planning, movement and promotion, risk management for executives, and execution evaluation. Every aim demands careful study, as well as adequate

preparedness and execution. A certified employee in the appropriate position should be present in each business. In the current situation, enrollment and choice play a key role. The lack of skills and the use of new technology have focused attention on how companies recruit and choose workers in transit. There is an important study of the enlistment and selection process. In this case, the assignment has been created to describe the steps to enrollment and determination. Enlistment and choice techniques and definitions, enrollment requirements, enrollment assessment, and enlistment suggestions are all part of the project.

Enrollment sources from which an organisation may acquire a fair solicitation. For the important employees, the organisation should follow a rational enlistment and selection process. Occupation examination provides insight into the job requirements. The following selection cycle includes phases, test types, meeting types, average meeting difficulties, and remedies. Approaches, rational decision-making processes, Indian selection, and difficulties Enlistment and selection happen at the same time and are incomplete without one another. They are important and distinct parts of the organisation. The assignment involves Infosys' enrollment and determination interaction since these challenges need real models and explanations. A pragmatic contextual analysis is also included. It also includes the addresses of a number of top arranging subject area specialists as well as the magazine's price list.

Using and determining informally:

Odd beliefs, moods, individual wounds, board enrollment, and staff determination all influenced the selection of candidates.

This illogical enrolment has the following effect:

- Workplace inefficiency
- Quick turnaround time
- Excessive exploitation of raw materials
- The association's mishaps and associated disasters have increased.
- The whole association's wasteful activities, and eventually
- Project manager for ineffective projects and executives

Enrollment and selection of researchers

In the corporate world, the importance of selecting enrollment and staffing is becoming more apparent. The decision is important since it has an influence on representative execution and expenses. As a result, rational enlistment and selection procedures are used to choose the directors and administrative employees. Experts such as contemporary therapists and board experts support rational decision-making. In many organisations, this satisfies the goal of "matching the right person to the right job." Furthermore, the concept of 'proper work' is central to worker acquisition.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Provide information for HRP, R&S, T&D, Career Planning, Transfer & Promotion, Risk Assessment, and other recruitment and selecting procedures.

The feedback on the level and conduct of subordinates aids in assessing the completion of subordinate R&S shortcomings and, if required, creating new labour standards.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ T ICICI Recruiting Procedures Research and Analysis Inc. Take HR's input towards selecting eligible candidates into account.
- ❖ During the selecting process, pay special attention to employee talents in order to match organisational demands.
- ❖ Enhance the recruiting and selection managers' thoughts and perspectives
- ❖ Determine if the chosen strategy will result in successful recruiting and efficiency.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on workforce organisations and occupational characteristics, with a strong focus on study-related factors such as motivation, training, human resource planning, career planning and development, recruiting resources, and work-life quality. Employee recruitment and selection.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is a cumulative analysis and is based on experimental observations. A well-designed and organized questionnaire is used to get primary data for the intended study for executive and non-executive respondents. The problem is the R&S process in terms of employee happiness, the organization, and employee feedback are discussed in the questionnaire, personal interviews with respondents to improve secondary data information; books, articles, surveys, news; ICICI Personal Manual, ICICI Internet Journals

Description in nature:

Design of research.

Research tool: a well-structured questionnaire.

Population: All employees of ICICI.

SOURCE INFORMATION

The primary and secondary data gathered and utilized to assess recruiting and selection performance are the source of the data. For independence, a well-designed questionnaire is used to get the principal data for intended study. The comments cover R&S components and associated issues. Personal interviews are carried out to improve information with interviewees.

DATE COLLECTION TOOLS:

The following tools are used for the aim of this study to gather data;

THERE a secondary data review.

Framework and interviews. To be asked for a questionnaire.

DATA ANALYSIS

The R&S data is analyzed using basic parametric techniques such as percentages, averages, etc.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

100% of the information or data collected in such a project cannot be considered to be accurate. But every effort was made to make it genuine and true. For the following causes, errors may have happened during data collection or the report.

- ❖ Error in research competence on the researcher's side. Tabulation errors and data analysis may reduce accuracy.
- ❖ The sample size may not be enough.
- ❖ The answers of the respondents may be biased or not.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SISSOC, 1994 "Recruitment and selection are intended to be processes by which businesses seek, contact and potential candidates of interest, then to decide if any of them should be hired."

1997 PETTS 1997 Recruitment and selection processes are essential to a successful business that may "enhance organizational performance and retain suitable staff"

Leopold 2002. 2002. 2002. Recruitment is considered to be "an excellent procedure in which a bunch of candidates may fill the position through the right audience"

DENERELY & PLUMBLAY 1969 the recruiting procedure includes both the number of persons required and their quality assessment. It is not only a matter of meeting the needs of a company, but also of an action which impacts the future of the company.

MANDELL, 1964 It helps to select and fill a vacancy physically, cognitively and temperamentally and also helps to transform an employee into a desired employee. The selection process examines individuals with development potential in the business.

Gopalji 1983. 1983. 1983. A study by 31 businesses throughout the country showed that recruitment via exchange would be preferable for clerical personnel.

RYNES, 1991; RYNES (2003), 2004. RYNES.

"Recruitment involves the application of the policies of the organization to affect the number and kind of those who wish to apply for openings

COMPETENCY

JACOBS, 1989 defined competence as an observable skill or ability to execute managerial duties successfully.

THOMAS, 1989, defined it as the ability to do management duties effectively in a working setting.

The word competence was used in HOFFMANN, 1999, to refer to the meaning that an individual has to demonstrate, while the term competence was used to refer to the conventional meaning of performance.

REFERENCE

TATA MA GRAW HILL No. 76 AT MARZA.S.SAIYADAIN Human Resource Management - Third Edition: © JACOBS R 1989 "Achieving capacity measurement," Human Resources Management.

THOMAS R 1989. 'Towards a higher standard for management,' Personnel Management.VOL.21.

The importance of skills, HOFFMAN.T. 1999's European Industrial Training Journal 23 (6),

From Casper, W. W. (2004). Sloan Work and Family Recruitment Encyclopedia

ALL MARZA.S.SAIYADAIN Management of Human Resource – TATA MA GRAW HILL, 3rd edition, no.75-76.

MARZA | TATA MA GRAW HILL — Third edition of TATA MA GRAW HILL Pg No. 78

TO MARCH.S.YOUGHTS. Human Resource Management - TATA MA GRAW HILL No.76 third edition

INTRODUCTION RECRUITION

Recruitment and selection are two of the most important responsibilities of human management. Recruitment is more important than selection and helps to choose the appropriate candidate. Recruitment is a procedure in which employees' resources are recognized to meet the employee's schedule and effective efforts to attract enough numbers to allow efficient selection of efficient staff are taken. Personneling is a key management function. All managers must work via the selection of the CEO, and employers are also responsible for

officers and supervisors. However, the manager and his department are mostly employees. In the early phase each organization should guarantee recruitment and selection, especially when additional workers are required due to development and growth of the business. The basic idea for recruitment and selection is the right person for the right job. All businesses and their managers in particular, should be cautious to choose their staff. Staff is equally important and essential for a company's successful operation. Each organization/unit needs employees to do different duties easily and effectively. The management of human resources in an enterprise is not possible if inadequate individuals have been selected and roles in a business unit are utilized.

MEANING RECRUITMENT:

Recruitment includes the assessment and preparation of the selection and appointment opportunities. The search and acquisition process should be reviewed for workers from whom the suitable person may be selected. "This method is used to find and attract qualified candidates," states a formal definition. The process begins with hunting for new recruits and ends with the request. The result is a group of applicants selecting new employees." This gives competent people a range of options and motivates them to apply to a pool of applicants who are qualified for scientific selection.

Information is collected from prospective recruiting candidates. Many sources of information are available, such as journal advertising, job sharing, internal promotions, etc. A pool of eligible and interested candidates is set up to hire the best staff. Contact between a company and future employees

Definition:

"The recruitment process is a procedure to identify and encourage prospective employees to apply to the business," EDWIN FLIPPO said.

Requirement for recruitment:

- The recruiting need may be ascribed to the following reasons:
- Promoting, transfer, retirement, disability, death and job vacancies.
- Create new opportunities via the growth, expansion and diversification of the business.

- Additional options are also available according to work requirements.
- The purpose and importance of recruitment:
- In conjunction with staff planning and analytical efforts, identify the present and future requirements of the company.
- Minimum expenses for expanding the candidates' employment pool.
- Improve selection success by reducing the obvious number of competent or overqualified applicants.
- Aid lowers the probability of applicants leaving the business shortly after recruitment and selection.
- Compliance with the legal and social responsibility of the business with regard to the makeup of the workforce.
- BEFORE Identify and prepare future job searchers for appropriate candidates.
- Increase the organizational and individual efficiency in the short and long term.
- The effectiveness of the various recruiting techniques and sources for all types of jobseekers is assessed by TERE.
- Recruitment is a good feature, which offers advertising for employment within a business and calls on stakeholders to choose.

Recruitment is the initial contact between the business and potential employees. Many individuals get to know a company via recruitment and decide if they want to work for it. Planned and well-managed recruiting efforts provide high-quality opportunities, whereas a timid and reluctant Endeavour leads to mediocre applicants.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

In India, the IT industry anticipated a key role to play in providing aid in general to India. Perhaps India's largest recipient was the IT sector in India. The business anticipated an enormous contribution to transforming the image of India from a drowsy to a creative entrepreneur and a role in developing premium game development strategies and organizations. India has contributed to transform a regular economy into an economy based on data.

Information technology has made gigabit speeds accessible to information. It has an effect in and beyond the nation on the presence of millions of people. With the anticipated effects of e-government measures, e- Prosperity, e-preparation, e-agribusiness and so on, Web generated reformist reforms. Whether you are paying income tax or applying for e-labeling visas for online or railroads, nowadays you actually need quite a few pictures from the mouse. Indian IT potential is on a predicted journey to overall gravity, capacity monitoring, resolution, and other things, energy and regular problems.

In 2011, the IT-Its area of India supplied over 2.5 million employees with USD 88.1 billion in salaries to increase development and create new stages of movement. Of \$88.1 billion, transportation wages (hardware checking) in the 2011 financial year were \$59.5 billion, while the livelihood (hardware tallying) of \$28.8 billion was local.

Government projects:

The government in India and the State received critical monetary impetus following the cash-related changes in 1991-92, such as a move to foreign trade, removal of information promotion import commitments, relaxation of domestic and external controls as well as new trading, and the creation of export-oriented units (EOUs).

In order to facilitate and promote the Indian IT sector, the Government of India set up a national task force for IT and Software Development to assess the feasibility of business assistance. Funding was the main revenue source for the programming business in the globe. The principles of speculative enterprises have also been modified in accordance with general norms to assist the industry. The Indian Government also provides financial inspiration to alter FDI regulations and raise money overseas.

Whilst the 2010 issue was to recover from the crisis reliably, the rapid economic rebound in company growth usually boosted IT and organizational expenditure in 2011. India's development showed a fresh interest in IT work in 2011, with a wide flow of private and public clouds as well as little numbers for contraptions and complete programming applications. In the next several years, significant FDI inflows in the area of IT are required. The injection of large quantities of FDI into India's IT industry has boosted company, like the Indian economy as a whole. In May 2011, the FDI fresh inflow rose to \$4.66 billion, up from \$2.21 billion, in a succession earlier, as reported by the Department

of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). This is the largest month-to-month influx in 39 months.

New recognition of development is also retained via FDI and new progress initiatives. India invites monetary supporters in the IT industry. India has developed a highly organized financial employer with clearer technical and procedural simplicity. A fresh organization may hold up to 100% consideration in the Indian Association.

Evaluation and development:

Support country research and improvement Development and advancement efforts have been initiated in order to obtain a weighted 150 percent deduction under the Income Tax Act for internal research and development. Despite the existing financial arrangements, innovative methods such as support for exceptional R&D initiatives

Protection of electronic and IT (SIP-EIT) patents, awards for multipliers (MGS).

With Open Source Solutions, Open Standard, Open Processes, Open Hardware and Open Course, the government has launched an open technology hub, emphasizing that it is providing the nation with excellent advise. This push will probably be a national knowledge agency that will usually provide wonderful vigor for the whole Open Technology sector.

Rules

The development of foreign trade, the deletion of import undertakings in order to promote information, the lifting of inspections both internally and externally as well as new exchange, and currency measures specifically taken by the Government and the various IT and ITES governments have contributed significantly to the development of space. The India government provided the Export Oriented Unit (EOU), Software Technology Parks (STP) and the Special Economic Zone with the main money ideas (SEZ).

Hardships

Organizational security and quality organization in the contemporary information era are relatively few important topics of concern. In the current global IT environment, many ITBPO organizations in India have continuously begun to emphasize the quality of their products, such as ISO 9001, (quality management) and ISO 27000 to overcome these issues (for Information Security). The most significant national accreditation is presently handled by centers in India. India aims to make India a public arena by 2020. In order to make this

turning point possible, the area must continue to develop and new plans, movements, affiliations and changes travel via these additional kilometers. They would be dependent on a group of individuals from all sides to guarantee the future development of India's IT-Its industry. We must gradually address the new issues and try to offer more starting answers to make a substantial energy impact for our customers.

India is one of the world's finest IT capitals and boasts a broad variety of major IT industry components. HCL, Wipro, Infosys and TCS are just a few of their popular names in India.

Outlook for the future

Globalization has had a major impact on the development of the Indian IT industry. Vertical products such as amassing, telecommunications, security, banking, finance and late retail comprise long-term driving factors for this sector. In any event, the future development of IT and IT-enabled businesses is driven by ecological change, flexibility, medical advantages, energy capacity and legal energy. It's actually becoming pretty obvious. Indian IT industry's short-term destiny predicts an enormous increase in progressive pricing because a growing number of specialized groups, both in Indian and across the globe, are aiming at new industries and offering consumers insignificant and flexible solutions. By 2015, the IT industry is expected to generate USD 130 billion in salaries (NASSCOM) which would have a significant effect on the economy as a whole. IT expenditure is essential to develop vertical components, like cars and healthcare, while government spends a lot on e-organization. However, it is important for this turn of events that the area continues to grow and acquire momentum via new tactics, the general transit, associations and transformation. All conspirators will make a helpful attempt to guarantee India's IT-Its region's future development. We should tackle the new challenges and progressively attempt to offer start-to-end solutions to ensure that customers have a significant energy impact.

Company profile

Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu Limited is a worldwide network of master organizations operating in more than 150 countries and communities across the world. Deloitte is one of the world's leading pay master organizations and one of the Big Four accounting associations and has its headquarters in London, England.

William Welch Deloitte founded the business in London in 1845 and moved to the United States in 1890.

[10] It was fused to Deloitte Haskins and Sells in 1972, then to Touché Ross in the United States in 1989. Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu was renamed the Company in 1993 and afterwards contract with Deloitte. [10] Arthur Andersen agreed in 2002 to meet Deloitte in the United Kingdom similarly to a number of Deloitte practices in Europe, North and South America. [11] In January 2013, the Monitor Group, a wonderful business managing the process, was included into future acquisitions. [12] The international company is an exclusive UK business guaranteed by an alliance of distinct legal entities. [13]

Deloitte offers worldwide surveys, directing, financial admonitions, risk prevention, loading and real organizations with about 312,000 experts.

[14] The organization earned a record total income of 47.6 billion US dollars in FY 2020. [5] Deloitte is the third biggest restricted association in the United States by 2020, according to Forbes. [15] The business has held many activities and events, including the Summer Olympics in 2012. [16]

Differences, including the firm, have recalled their relationship to a "possibly misleading" report on illegal tobacco trade in Australia, despite the arraignment of a number of its studies [17] being the critical advanced attack infiltrated by customer agreements along with extensive laboratory data in September 2017, [18] being an internal review of the cleared-up split

History

In 1845, William Welch Deloitte set up his company in London, UK. Deloitte was the most significant individual to be designated a free analyst of the Great Western Railway, a public organization. [10] In 1880 he set up an office in New York. [10]

In 1890, Deloitte established a Wall Street office, headed by Edward Adams and P.D. Griffiths as branch managers. This was the first overseas company of Deloitte. Many branches were created in Chicago and Buenos Aires within a short time. In 1898 P.D. Griffiths returned from New York and became an assistant to the London office. [21]

Charles Waldo Haskins and Elijah Watt Sells described Haskins and Sells in New York in 1896.

[10] This is how it was portrayed "as the main major review firm founded in the country by American rather than British accountants." [22]

George Touché started a firm in London in 1898 and John Galantine Given, a partner in the Touché Given Company, founded in 1900 at Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street in New York City.

The case was certified by Colonel Arthur Hazelton Carter, Chairman the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and Managing Partner of Haskins & Sells, during a hearing of the US Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on 1 March 1933. Carter convinced Congress that free audits should be required for public companies. [10]

William Welch Deloitte, Coordinator of Deloitte.

In 1947 Detroit Secretary George Bailey, then head of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, submitted his personal membership. The new component saved a solid start as Touché Given and A. R. Wise were joined together in less than a year to delimit Touché, Given, Bailey and Smart. [10] The membership, led by Bailey, grew quickly to some degree by creating a specialized organization to advice. It also developed closer relationships with affiliations formed by the specific lawyer of Touché Given: George Touché, the affiliate of Canadian Ross and the British affiliation George A. Touché. [10] In 1960, Touché, Ross, Bailey and Smart were renamed. [10] In 1968 Ouzo Tohmatsu characterized Tohmatsu Aoki and Co, a Japanese firm critical of the Touché Ross network in 1975. [10] In 1972, Robert True blood, Chairman of Touché Ross, forced the Board to propose the establishment of the Board of Financial Accounting Standards. [10]

In 1972 the firm of Deloitte (then called Deloitte, Plunder, Griffiths and Co.) and Haskins and Sells formed Deloitte Haskins and Sells. [23]

In 1989 Deloitte Haskins and Sells merged with Touché Ross in the USA to form Deloitte and Touché. Jointly headed by J. Michael Cook and Edward A. Kanga. Driven by UK connectivity, fewer Deloitte Haskins and Sells businesses have enabled Touche Ross and Coopers and Lybrand in collaboration with and through the Coopers and Lybrand Deloitte (later to unite with Price Waterhouse to become PwC). [24] Some Touche Ross partners also apologised and met other businesses for the merger with Deloitte Haskins and Sells. [24] Touche Ross joined Spicer and Oppenheim in 1990 in the United Kingdom. [25]

Printing and name

Deloitte logo (short design)

In 1989, in a number of countries, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells met Touche Ross, Deloitte and Touche. In the UK, however, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells fused with Coopers and Lybrand (later renamed PwC). [47]

While Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited[1] became the general name of the exclusive UK business in 1989, it became DTT International from the start. In 2003, William G. Parrett, then CEO of DTT, called the rebranding effort and headed by Jerry Leamon, general customer market leader. [48]

Deloitte suggests the name of the association site under which independent businesses across the world work together to offer audit, direct, cash warning, threats to the board and assessment organizations, to chosen clients

In 2008 Deloitte adopted the new AOSA brand "Reliably One Step Ahead" to provide the foundation for Deloitte's current vision: "The Excellence Standard." AOSA concerns the broad affiliation offer and is never used as a trademark. Moreover, the new shipment of the advertising campaign Green Dot is matched with Deloitte's picture and structure.

In June 2016, Deloitte modified his control and authorised a new logo, where Deloitte was dull rather than blue.

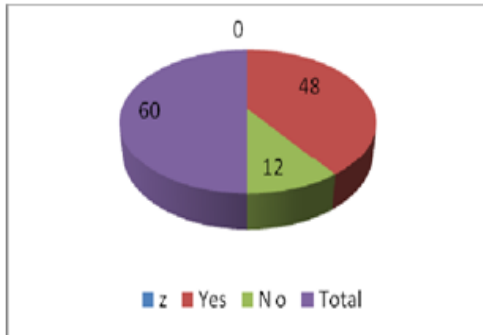
Deloitte brands include A.F.Ferguson, A.F.Ferguson, S.B.Billimoria, C.C.Choksi and co., P.C.Ferguson, Fraser and Sells, among others (India).

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Employees were asked whether they were allocated the post opted by them, for which the following responses to were obtained.

options	No.Of.Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Total	60	100

Table1



INTERPRETATION:

Out of the 60 respondent whose opinion was asked Allocation of the post,80% of respondents said that they were allotted the postopted by them where as 20% of the respondents said that they were no allotted the opted by them.

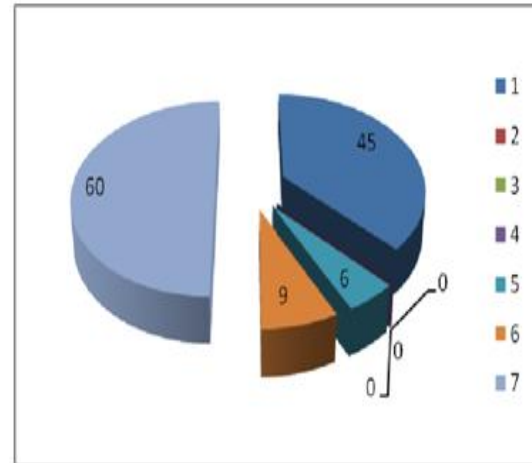
CONCLUSION:

Majority of the employees are satisfied with their allotted post in the organization, but still a few employees are dissatisfied with the posts allotted to the in the organization.

Employees were asked as to how they were recruited in the company for which the followingresponses were obtained.

Options	No.Of. Respondents	Percentage
Opencompetition	45	75
Recommendations	0	0
Employmentexchange	0	0
Tradeunionrecommendations	0	0
Consultancy	6	10
Campusinterviews	9	15
Total	60	100

Table2



Graph2

INTERPRETATION:

Out of the 60 respondent questioned about their recruitment in the organization 75% of the respondents were recruited through open competition,10% through consultancy and15% through campus interviews.

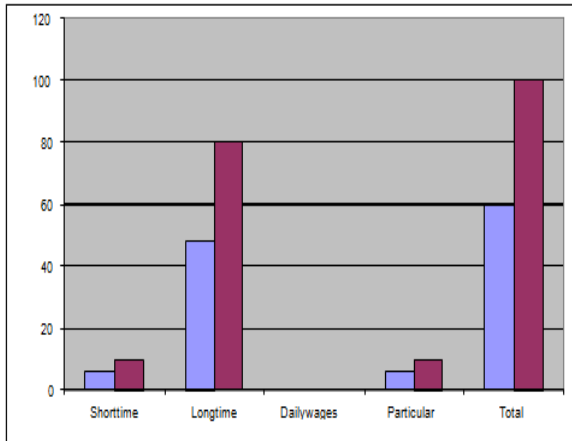
CONCLUSION:

Majority of the employees were recruited through open competition which is a good sign of transparent recruitment policy in the company

- 2 Employeeswereaskedaboutthetimeperiod, forwhichtheywereemployed,forwhichfollowingtheresponses wereobtained.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Shorttimeperiod	6	10
Longtimeperiod	48	80
Dailywages	0	0
Particularprojectonly	6	10
Total	60	100

Table3



Graph3

INTREPRETAION:

Over 60 employees for which time are recruited 80 per cent of workers are hired for a lengthy period of time, with just 10 per cent recruited for special projects.

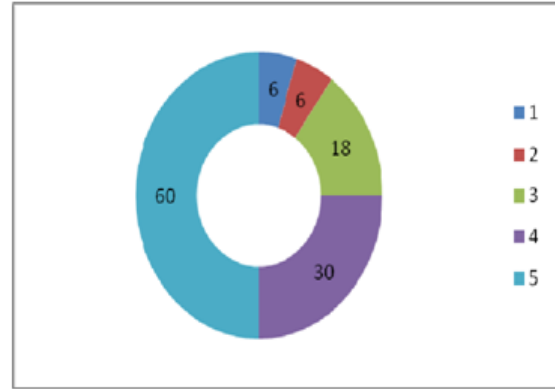
CONCLUSION:

The majority of workers have been hired for lengthy periods of time and for short periods of time, relatively few employees are recruited. This indicates the stability of the company and the workers' happiness.

4 Employees were asked the reasons for the taking up this job, for which the response was as follows.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
GoodpayScale	6	10
Morebenefits	6	10
Careergrowth	18	30
Allthe above	30	50
Total	60	100

Table4



Graph4

INTERPRETATION:

Of the 60 workers questioned about why they were employed and 30 percent stated that they accepted the position for all reasons such as 'carrier development,' 'bonus scale' and 'better benefits.' The remaining 10 percent said that the 'bonus scale' was the primary reason for the work of APDDCF.

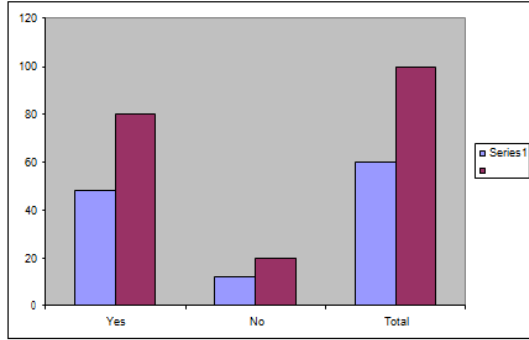
CONCLUSION:

Most workers believe that all considerations such as 'carrier expansion,' 'greater benefit' and 'excellent scale' are the reasons why APDDFLtd's work has been undertaken.

5 Employees were asked whether they found any relations their qualifications and the job offered to them, for which they responded in the following.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Total	60	100

Table5



Graph5

INTERPRETATION:

Of the 50 respondents who were questioned if they found any link between their qualification and their employment opportunities, 80 percent indicated that they noticed a connection between them and 20 percent.

CONCLUSION:

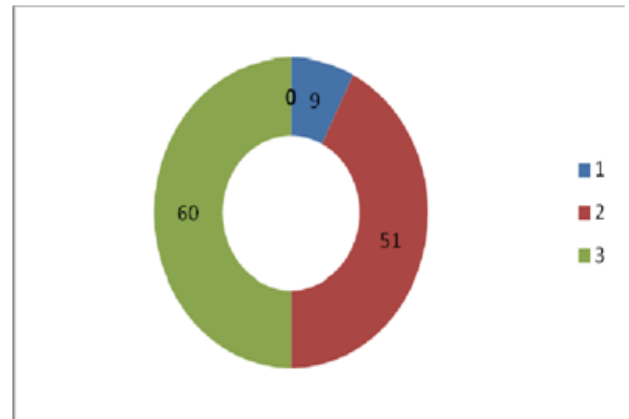
The majority of workers are happy with their employment when the remainder of them are not satisfied with their jobs since they have no relationship between their qualifications and the job they are being given.

6 Employees were asked whether they observed any change in the recruitment process in recent times for the which following responses were obtained.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Yes	9	15
No	51	85
Total	60	100

Table6

Table6



Graph6

INTERPRETATION:

Of the 60 workers questioned about recruiting changes in recent times, 15% of respondents found no change, while 85% of respondents noticed a substantial shift.

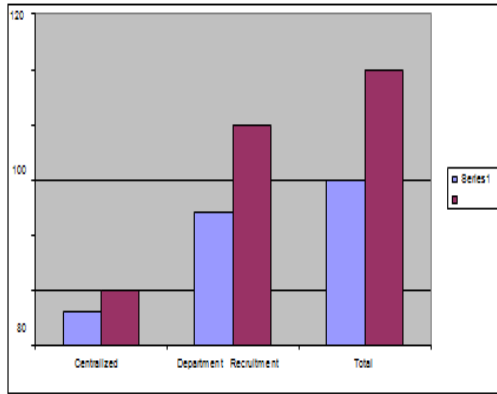
CONCLUSION:

Majority workers, substantial foundations and recruiting policies, and current firm periods.

Employees were asked about the type of recruitment methodology used in recruitment employees for which the responses are in the following way.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Centralized	12	20
Department Recruitment	48	80
Total	60	100

Table7



Graph7

INTERPRETATION:

The workers were questioned about the kind of recruitment technique in the recruitment organisation 80% of workers stated that departmental recruitment is followed in which each department performs the job of recruiting people. 20 percent of workers stated centralised policy is in the company and people are recruited.

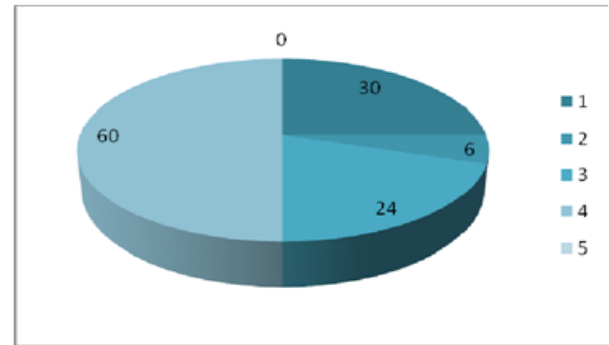
CONCLUSION:

Majority of the employees are recruited though departmental recruitment which mean the methodology of departmental recruitment is being followed in APDDCF Ltd.

8 Employees were asked if any new positions were evaluated in their company for which the following responses were obtained.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Yes	30	50
No	6	10
Don'tknow	24	40
Total	60	100

Table8



Graph8

INTERPRETATION:

The employees whose opinion was assessed by the organisation, 50% of the workers replied as YES and 10% of the employees replied to NO, while 40% responded to DON'T KNOW.

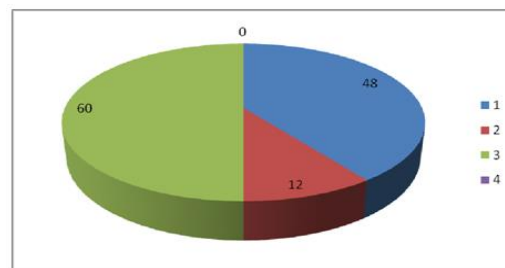
CONCLUSION:

Most workers are unaware of recent developments in the recruiting and assessment of new positions. Thus, awareness must be developed among workers to keep them up to date with the organisation.

9. The employees were asked whether the requirement of manpower is identified well in advance considering the factors like retirement and also budgeted plans for which they responded in the following way.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Total	60	100

Table9



Graph9

INTERPRETATION:

Of the 60 interviewees whose opinion was requested, 80% responded, and 20% stated, if the workforce in each department / division was identified well in advance.

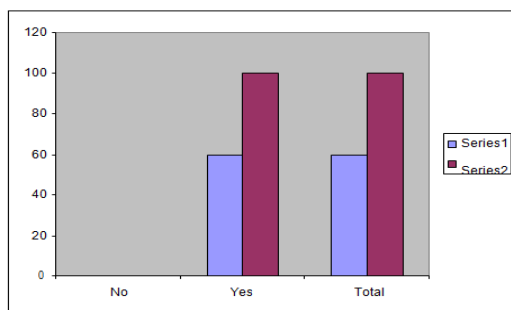
CONCLUSION:

Most workers agreed that each department had a staffing need was identified well in advance.

10. Employees were asked whether the planning of man power requirement is done in light of business plans of the company for which the following responses were obtained.

Options	No.Of..Respondents	Percentage
No	0	0
Yes	60	100
Total	60	100

Table10



Graph10

INTERPRETATION:-

Of the 60 workers who had been questioned about planning the workforce requirements, all employees agreed that planning of the workforce need is being done on the basis of the organisation's business strategies.

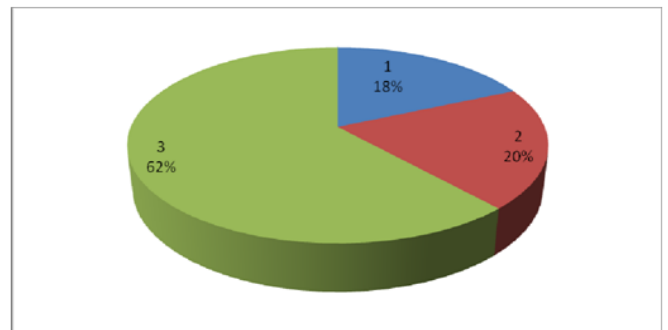
CONCLUSION:

All workers agreed that the need for employee planning is met in light of the company's business strategies.

11 Employees were selected the company by the following responses were obtained.

OPTIONS	NO.OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Personneltrait	11	18.3
skills	12	20
Both	37	61.6
TOTAL	60	100

Table-11



Graph-11

INTERPRETATION:-

Out of the 60 employees whose opinion was considered personnel trait 18,3%, basis 20% and both 62% all employee screwed for Personnel and skills are important.

CONCLUSION:

All staff agreed to be extremely significant to the workers of the staff.

FINDINGS

- ❖ ICICI Prudential is a leading private sector with a wide variety of human resources and HR practises. This method is decided to be effective, since I have emphasised the breadth of my study in the recruiting and selection process. However, improvement is required in areas of employee referral.
- ❖ It has been found that division managers/profit centres are decision makers in decision-making and 32 percent of ICICI employees think they need to take part in the decision-making process.
- ❖ It has been shown that employee recommendations are the internal source used in the recruitment and selection process.

- ❖ 54 percent and 44 percent for promotion.
- ❖ The R&S process has shown that 56% of advertising is an external recruitment source in ICICI. 34% Employees think that other external sources are also used in the organisation for recruiting.
- ❖ The management company has been found to face the issue of attrition of 64%.
- ❖ The R&S method has proved to help employees in communicating and overcoming their problems in such a weak way.
- ❖ Research has shown that the R&S process can be led by competent personnel.
- ❖ FIRS The study revealed that the time from profile acquisition to nomination of candidates is 10 days.
- ❖ T the R&D process has proved itself to help the Organization identify the appropriate people.

SUGGESTIONS

- Management should take all the Organization employees' choices. Each body should be included in the decision-making process.
- The distribution of resources should be taken into consideration, power and motivational delegations, because they allow employees to increase their potential and performance.
- The methods of new R&S procedures should be adopted that enable managers to attract future employees in companies.
- Candidate quality management may be the primary feature of a successful staff supplier
- Management requirements and other characteristics in applicant management, position, team building and analytical capabilities should be taken into consideration.

CONCLUSIONS

Process recruitment and selection is the "Only Subsystem for a Human Resource Management System," where potential employees are recruited,

the human resources & responsibility of the individual is identified, the progress, challenges, tasks & support necessary occasionally assessed and the performance of recruitment failures recorded.

QUESTIONNAIRE

A STUDY ON RECRUITMENT AND SLECTION IN ICICI

- 1) *Who is the decision making authority in the manpower planning and budgeting decisions?*
 - a) M/D/CHAIRMAN/ b)
 - V.P.HRD/GM/HRD/SBU HEADS
 - c) Manager HRD/Functional d)
 - Divisional manger/profit center heads
- 2) *Which recruitment source do you use frequently for recruitment?*
 - a) Internal b) External c) both
- 3) *Please mention the external sources you use for the recruitment?*
 - a) Advertisement b) Employee referrals
 - c) Job sites
 - b) d) Executive search firms e) Direct application f) Campus recruitment
- 4) *Which recruitment method of internal source is used?*
 - a) A Job posting b) promotion c) Employee referrals d) All
- 5) *Please mention if you have outsourced any of the HR activities in your company?*
 - a) Recruitment b) Pay roll management
 - c) Man power outsourcing
 - d) Employment verification e) Labour laws & statuaory compliances
 - f) Training & development
- 6) *Please mention the challenges you face in managing your manpower?*
 - a) Attrition b) New head count
 - c) Replacement
 - d) Absenteeism e) Cost of non-performance
- 7) *What are the key Attributes you want in a staffing service provider*
 - a) Multi Location
 - b) Response
 - c) Industry credibility & expertise d) Management control & Structure
 - e) Quality of candidature
 - f) Total staffing Solution
- 8) *On what basis the candidate is assessed?*
 - a) Academic Record b)
 - Communication Skills
 - c) Technical Skills d) All
- 9) *What are the additional Qualities you look upon the candidate?*

- Teambuilding* a) Leadership skills b)
c) Attitude d)
Analytical skills
e) All

10) Does the current Recruitment and selection procedure lead the lead to Effective staffing?

- a) Yes b) No c) Cannot Say

11) What is the time frame from sourcing the profile to appointment of Candidate?

- a) A week b) 10 days
c) 20 days d) Month

12) Does the process help you to source the right candidate?

- a) yes b) No
(please mention reasons)

BIBILOGRAPHY

- K Ashwathappa, (1997) *Human Resource and Personnel Management*, Tata McGraw- Hill 131-176
- Chris Dukes, (2001) *Recruiting the Right Staff*
- John M. Ivancevich, *Human Resource Management*, Tata McGraw- Hill, 2004
- Steve Kneeland, (1999) *Hiring People, discovers an effective interviewing system; avoid hiring the wrong person, recruit outstanding performers*
- Stone, Harold C and Kendell, W.E *Effective Personnel Selection Procedures*, 1956

WEBSITES

- www.google.com
- www.managementparadise.com
- www.citeHR.com
- www.docstoc.com
- www.humanresource.com