



Swami Vivekananda Advanced Journal for Research and Studies

Online Copy of Document Available on: www.svajrs.com

ISSN:2584-105X

Pg. 58-63



A Study of HRM Practices and Its Impact on Employee Stability

Ms. Priti Dilip Kabra

Dr. Birjepatil Sangeeta Ajay

MET's Institute of Management, Bhujbal Knowledge city, Nashik

Accepted: 15/12/2025

Published: 30/12/2025

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18205896>

Abstract

Human Resource Management (HRM) practices play a pivotal role in shaping employee stability and organizational performance, particularly in labor-intensive sectors such as manufacturing. In the Indian manufacturing context, organizations face persistent challenges related to workforce retention, skill shortages, employee engagement, and compliance with evolving regulatory and safety standards. This paper presents a comprehensive review of existing theoretical and empirical literature examining the relationship between HRM practices and employee stability, with a specific focus on the Indian manufacturing sector. Drawing upon established frameworks in strategic human resource management and the resource-based view of the firm, the study synthesizes prior research on key HRM practices including recruitment and selection, training and development, performance management, compensation and benefits, work-life balance initiatives, organizational culture, and employee engagement. The review highlights how effective and stable HRM practices contribute to enhanced employee commitment, reduced turnover, and improved organizational performance. The paper further identifies gaps in the existing literature, particularly the limited sector-specific and context-sensitive empirical studies in India, and emphasizes the need for integrated and employee-centric HR strategies. Based on the synthesized findings, practical recommendations are proposed to assist manufacturing organizations in designing and implementing HRM practices that foster long-term employee stability and sustainable organizational success.

Keywords: Human Resource Management Practices, Employee Stability, Employee Retention, Organizational Performance, Indian Manufacturing Sector

I. Introduction:

1.1 Background information on HRM practices:

Human Resource Management (HRM) practices cover the all that related with human being like strategies, policies, and procedures implemented by small or large company to manage and to retain their employees effectively. Right HRM practices aim to recruit, develop, motivate, and retain employees to achieve organizational goals and enhance performance. Many definitions are available but comprehensive definition of HRM practices is provided by Boxall and Purcell in 2011: HRM practices are the management of work and people towards desired ends. Practitioners' intentions are shaped by institutional, economic, and societal pressures, as well as by the beliefs and values of managers and HR professionals."(5)

1.2 HRM practices in Indian manufacturing sector:

HRM practices play a crucial role in shaping employee stability within organizations, particularly in the manufacturing sector in India. In the Indian manufacturing sector, HRM practices play a crucial role in driving productivity, employee satisfaction, and organizational performance. A study conducted in 2001 by Budhwar and Khatri provides insight into the HRM practices adopted by manufacturing firms in India. The book by Budhwar and Debrah offers a broad overview of HRM practices in developing countries with specific reference to case studies and analysis applicable to the Indian manufacturing industry, which is a good contribution to the researcher and practitioners alike. (22) The study by Singh and Kumar on the strategic HR practices in the Indian automobile industry offers comparative data on manufacturing and service industries, which can be generalized to the HRM practices in the wider manufacturing industry (27). Mohapatra's study offers a comparative analysis of HRM practices between the manufacturing and service sectors in India, shedding light on the unique challenges and strategies adopted by manufacturing firms. (21)

1.3 HRM practices and its significance in organizational performance

Overall effectiveness and efficiency of organization which include profit, production, performance, brand image and stability etc. can be achieved on the basis of its objectives. It includes various dimensions such as financial performance, operational performance, customer satisfaction, employee engagement, innovation, and social responsibility. Richard et al., 2009 mention in details about organizational

performance which covers its goals and objectives (25). Another author Delery and Doty's study examines different theoretical approaches in strategic human resource management and their inferences for organizational performance, highlighting the importance of aligning HR practices with organizational strategy for improved performance. (12) Huselid explores the effects of HRM practices on different areas of organizational performance, such as turnover, productivity, and financial performance, and the importance of HRM in improving the overall organizational performance cannot be undermined. (19) A book published by Pfeffer states that people-oriented management practices are essential in performance of an organization, and provides evidence and case studies to show how investing in employees can result in better business performance. (24). Guest gives a detailed overview of the association between HRM practices and organizational performance, gives the major aspects that require further research and the necessity of a strategic approach to HRM in order to achieve maximum performance results.(16)

1.4 Link between organizational performance and stability with organizational success

Authors and scholars have studied and suggested the relationship between good HR practices and organizational performance and stability. Emphasis may be different but outcome link with HRM practices. Wright and Snell explain the need to integrate HR practices with organizational strategy in order to attain high performance. They state that consistent HR practices can be used to improve organizational performance by making sure that the employees behave consistently and that HR systems are aligned with the organizational objectives. (29) The research of Huselid illustrates the positive correlation between good HRM practices like training and development and performance measures of organizations like productivity and financial performance. The stable HR practices also help in increasing the rates of employee commitment and engagement which consequently result in better organizational success. (14) Guthridge, Komm, and Lawson emphasize the strategic importance of talent management in driving organizational success. Stable talent management practices, including recruitment, development, and retention initiatives, are critical but helpful for building a high-performing workforce that contributes to organizational success. (17) Barney's resource-based view of the firm suggests that stable and valuable human capital resources, contribute to

sustained competitive advantage and organizational success. Stable HR practices that enhance the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of employees can become a source of competitive advantage for organizations. (3)

II. Literature Review:

Vast literature is available on the topic, but selected research papers have been included where studies have been collected on HRM practices and their impact on employee stability.

The term manufacturing has been mentioned in many acts including factory act, 1948. It may start from handmade business to advanced technologies, but it is most often used to describe industrial output, wherein raw materials are turned into completed commodities on a large scale. As along with non-living resources living resource is used, HR leaders job becomes crucial to manage the struggle with several aspects of managing the workforce. Both type of workforce is required -blue-collar and white-collar, are essential for manufacturing firm, and the HR function is responsible for their entry till exist which covers recruitment, training, evaluation, and ensuring sustained productivity. The HR function is often involved with payroll, administrative duties, friction agent between management and employees. In times of labour unrest like strikes and slow down etc. Other sector organization and manufacturing firms often rely on the HR department.

It is link with monetary benefits like wages and salaries are given to workers on schedule, and ensure the timely payment of payroll-related taxes. HR departments must have an attendance management system to ensure smooth operations.

HR teams in manufacturing companies play a crucial role in recruiting the right talent from campus also. HR teams need to identifying the right candidates from these roles from various sources like web portal also, handle training to sharpen the skills and ensure to provide required skill that they are ready to get started with work at the manufacturing unit. Overtime work and verifying that the additional hours of work have been compensated is a tedious process.

Significance of the HR function has been recognized by small and large companies for their overall organizational success. A worker leaving the company would have an immediate impact on many issues starting from production i.e. output. Often, manufacturing companies spend a great deal on the training to improve skill of employees. An employee

leaving their job can be an expensive as it attracts talented pool from your organization. HR departments in manufacturing should actively try to tackle the labor as well as skill shortage issue. This may be minimizing by adopting modern technology like collaborating with schools and training institutions, identifying qualified and skill full individuals.

- Safety risks in the workplace
- Declining employee engagement levels
- The absence of continuous employee skill development
- Issues around employee welfare
- Daily shifts and changing labor demand
- Ensuring compliance and adhering to safety standards
- Harmonizing corporate culture and work conditions with company requirements
- Understanding every department's operation and staff duties
- Facilitating effective communications between floor personnel and senior management

Company's business strategy and culture both are intangible but the HR department also plays a crucial role in every sector. Budhwar and Khatri examine the applicability of HRM models in the Indian context, including the manufacturing sector. In their model relationship between cultural, institutional, and economic factors influencing HRM practices in India. (7). This is an edited book that gives a detailed overview of HRM practices in developing nations, case studies, and analysis that are applicable in the manufacturing industry in India. It provides an insight into the difficulties in human resources management in the emerging economies and the strategies implemented by the organizations to cope with them. (18). The introductory article by Budhwar and Mellahi gives a review of the HRM practices in India, especially in the manufacturing sector. It talks about the cultural, regulatory and competitive forces that define HRM in India and the necessity of context specific approaches to HRM. (8). Mohapatra's study offers a comparative analysis of HRM practices between the manufacturing and service sectors in India. The study offers sector-specific HRM issues and practices by targeting particular industries in the manufacturing sector. (20). These are only some of the HRM practices that are prevalent in the manufacturing industry in India. These practices can be applied by each organization to a different extent depending on its size, industry, and strategic goals. The HRM practices that are commonly observed are: Recruitment and

Selection, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal, Compensation and Benefit, Employee Relations, Employee Engagement, Workforce Planning, Safety and Health Management. Such practices are recruitment and selection, training and development, performance appraisal, compensation and benefits, employee relations, workforce planning, and safety and health management (Budhwar and Khatri, 2001; Budhwar and Mellahi, 2006).

2.1 Impact of HRM Practices on Employee Stability

Studies have shown that HRM practices have a great impact on stability of employees in organizations. As an example, proper recruitment and selection procedures guarantee the selection of the right candidates who have a higher chance of remaining in the organization in the long run. In the same way, training and development programs increase the skills and job satisfaction of the employees and the rate of retention (Huselid, 1995).⁽²³⁾In addition, the performance appraisal system, which involves constructive feedback and growth opportunities, boosts employee engagement and commitment (Delery and Doty, 1996).⁽²¹⁾

Also, competitive compensation and benefits packages are necessary to attract and retain talent in the competitive manufacturing industry (Guthridge et al., 2008).⁽²²⁾Although the existing studies offer useful information on the effects of HRM practices on employee stability, more empirical studies are required in the manufacturing sector in India. Further studies may be conducted to investigate the efficacy of various HRM practices in ensuring employee stability, bearing in mind the peculiarities and dynamics of the manufacturing sector in India.

To sum up, HRM practices are critical in determining employee stability in the manufacturing industry in India. Through proper HRM practices, organizations are able to increase employee satisfaction, commitment and retention and eventually result in better organizational performance and success. Both are equally important and the perceptions of the employees about the HR practices should be separated. Van Veldhoven et al. suggest that refer to the positive or negative assessment of HR practices that employees. ⁽²⁸⁾. Effective selection and recruitment processes play a significant role in employee stability. Organizations that utilize rigorous selection procedures to match candidates with job requirements tend to have lower turnover rates. A study conducted by Cascio (1991) established that organizations that used realistic job previews in the recruitment process

had high employee retention rates. ⁽¹⁰⁾. Training and Development: Employees can be made more stable through the provision of skills development and career development opportunities. Companies that invest in employee training and development programs show their interest in the growth of their employees, and this results in their job satisfaction and low turnover.

Employee stability can be achieved through good performance management systems such as frequent feedback, setting of goals and performance appraisal, which helps in defining the expectations and rewarding the contribution of the employees. According to a research conducted by Delaney and Huselid (1996), performance-based reward systems are associated with organizations that retain high-performing employees. ⁽¹¹⁾

By encouraging a balance between work and life by providing flexible working schedules, parental leaves, and wellness programs, organizations can increase the stability of employees by increasing job satisfaction and decreasing burnout. Allen et al. (2013) conducted a study that revealed that employees who feel that there is an improved work-life balance are more likely to stay in their organizations. ⁽²⁴⁾

Developing an open communication culture and employee engagement can enhance loyalty and commitment to the organization, and one of the best studies has been carried out by Harter et al. (2002) showed that there is a strong correlation between employee engagement and retention and the key aspect is the regular communication and feedback mechanisms. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Competitive and fair remuneration packages and good benefits are essential in retaining employees. Companies with competitive wages, performance-based rewards and generous benefits package are likely to have a greater degree of employee stability. In a meta-analysis study, Gerhart and Milkovich (1990) discovered that there was a significant correlation between pay satisfaction and employee turnover. ⁽²⁰⁾

These are only some of the numerous HRM practices that may affect employee stability.

There are many other external factors also which are important to note that the effectiveness of these practices may vary depending on organizational context, industry, and workforce demographics.

III. Research Methodology:

This paper presents a comprehensive review of the literature on the relationship between HRM practices

and employee stability within organizations. Drawing upon pragmatic studies, theoretical frameworks, and best practices, the paper examines the various HRM practices that influence employee stability, including recruitment and selection, training and development, work-life balance initiatives, organizational culture, compensation and benefits, performance management, and communication strategies. By synthesizing existing research findings, this paper aims to provide insights into the strategies that organizations can adopt to enhance employee stability.

Research Objectives:

- 1) To review the previous research paper.
- 2) To suggest new ways in the existing HRM practices.

IV. Conclusion:

4.1 Practical recommendations for organizations to enhance employee stability through HRM practices.

HR department along with other department to start onboarding Programs which can attract right talent into the organization. Effective onboarding has been linked to higher levels of job satisfaction and lower turnover rates (Bauer, Morrison, & Callister, 1998).(4)

Need to sharpen the skill continues to compete the new challenges, to enhance employees' skills and competencies. Employee development is not only a way of enhancing job performance but also loyalty and turnover reduction (Noe, 2013). (23)

Introduce work-life balance policies, including flexible work schedules, work-at-home, paid vacation and wellness programs. Workers who feel that there is improved work-life balance tend to remain in their companies (Allen et al., 2013).(1)

Develop an organizational culture that is supportive and inclusive where employees feel important and involved. Good organizational cultures lead to increased job satisfaction and retention of employees (Schein, 2010).(26)

Provide establish clear career paths and opportunities for advancement within the organization. Employees can be retained by providing employees personal growth and development (Campion et al., 2011).(9)

Make sure that remunerations are competitive and in line with the industry standards. Employee satisfaction and stability can be increased by fair and attractive payment, such as healthcare package to the family and retirement plans (Milkovich and Newman, 2016).(34)

Establish effective performance management systems, which offer frequent feedback, recognition and career development opportunities. Organizational culture can help to improve employee engagement and lead to organizational stability (Deloitte, 2017).(13) One of the roles of organizational culture is to ensure open communication, in which employees are not afraid to share their feedback and even request it. Top to bottom communication channels make transparency ready. Frequent communication and feedback systems foster trust and involvement, which result in increased employee stability (Groysberg and Abrahams, 2014). (15). Through these HRM practices, organizations will be able to provide a conducive environment that leads to stability of the employees and long term commitment.

References:

1. Allen, T. D., Golden, T. D., & Shockley, K. M. (2013). How Effective Is Telecommuting? Assessing the Status of Our Scientific Findings. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 14(2), 40–68.
2. Azeem, M., & Akhtar, S. (2015). Impact of Human Resource Practices on Employee Retention in the Telecom Sector of Pakistan. *Journal of Human Resource Management*, 3(3), 68-75.
3. Barney, J. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1), 99-120.
4. Bauer, T. N., Morrison, E. W., & Callister, R. R. (1998). Organizational Socialization: A Review and Directions for Future Research. *Research in Personnel and Human Resources Management*, 16, 149–214.
5. Boxall, P., & Purcell, J. (2011). *Strategy and human resource management*. Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Budhwar, P. S., & Debrah, Y. A. (Eds.). (2001). *Human Resource Management in Developing Countries*. Routledge.
7. Budhwar, P. S., & Khatri, N. (2001). HRM in context: Applicability of HRM models in India. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management*, 1(3), 333-356.
8. Budhwar, P. S., & Mellahi, K. (2006). Introduction: Human resource management in the Indian context. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 17(1), 5-12
9. Campion, M. A., Cheraskin, L., & Stevens, M. J. (1994). Career-related Antecedents and

- Outcomes of Job Rotation. *Academy of Management Journal*, 37(6), 1518–1542.
10. Cascio, W. F. (1991). *Costing Human Resources: The Financial Impact of Behavior in Organizations* (3rd ed.). Boston: PWS-Kent Publishing Company.
 11. Delaney, J. T., & Huselid, M. A. (1996). The Impact of Human Resource Management Practices on Perceptions of Organizational Performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39(4), 949–969.
 12. Delery, J. E., & Doty, D. H. (1996). Modes of theorizing in strategic human resource management: Tests of universalistic, contingency, and configurational performance predictions. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39(4), 802–835.
 13. Deloitte (2017). *Global Human Capital Trends 2017: Rewriting the Rules for the Digital Age*.
 14. Gerhart, B., & Milkovich, G. T. (1990). Organizational Differences in Managerial Compensation and Financial Performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 33(4), 663–691.
 15. Groysberg, B., & Abrahams, R. (2014). Manage Your Work, Manage Your Life. *Harvard Business Review*, 92(3), 58–66.
 16. Guest, D. E. (1997). Human resource management and performance: A review and research agenda. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 8(3), 263–276.
 17. Guthridge, M., Komm, A. B., & Lawson, E. (2008). Making talent a strategic priority. *McKinsey Quarterly*, 2, 44–55.
 18. Harter, J. K., Schmidt, F. L., & Hayes, T. L. (2002). Business-Unit-Level Relationship Between Employee Satisfaction, Employee Engagement, and Business Outcomes: A Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 87(2), 268–279.
 19. Huselid, M. A. (1995). The impact of human resource management practices on turnover, productivity, and corporate financial performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 38(3), 635–672.
 20. Milkovich, G. T., & Newman, J. M. (2016). *Compensation* (12th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
 21. Mohapatra, S. (2015). Human Resource Management Practices in Indian Industries: A Comparative Study of Manufacturing and Service Sectors. *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, 12(4), 868–876.
 22. Nair, S. (2009). *Human Resource Management in India: Text and Cases*. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. Citation:
 23. Noe, R. A. (2013). *Employee Training and Development* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
 24. Pfeffer, J. (1998). *The human equation: Building profits by putting people first*. Harvard Business Press.
 25. Richard, O. C., Barnett, T., Dwyer, S., & Chadwick, K. (2009). Cultural diversity in management, firm performance, and the moderating role of entrepreneurial orientation dimensions. *Academy of Management Journal*, 52(4), 768–788.
 26. Schein, E. H. (2010). *Organizational Culture and Leadership* (4th ed.). Jossey-Bass.
 27. Singh, P., & Kumar, A. (2011). Strategic HR Practices in Indian Automobile Industry: A Comparative Study of Manufacturing and Service Sectors. *Asia Pacific Journal of Research in Business Management*, 2(4), 201–209.
 28. Van Veldhoven, M., & Paauwe, J. Beijer, S., Peccei, R. (2019). The turn to employees in the measurement of human resource practices: A critical review and proposed way forward. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 1, 1–17.
 29. Wright, P. M., & Snell, S. A. (1998). Toward a unifying framework for exploring fit and flexibility in strategic human resource management. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(4), 756–772.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The views, findings, conclusions, and opinions expressed in articles published in this journal are exclusively those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s). The publisher and/or editorial team neither endorse nor necessarily share these viewpoints. The publisher and/or editors assume no responsibility or liability for any damage, harm, loss, or injury, whether personal or otherwise, that might occur from the use, interpretation, or reliance upon the information, methods, instructions, or products discussed in the journal's content.
