



Training and Development Techniques for Enhancing Organizational Performance

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ABSTRACT

Training and development are now part and parcel of organizational strategy especially in the context of fast changing technology and growing performance demands. This paper delves into how employee and managerial training programs can be used to achieve better organizational productivity, skill development and productivity at the workplace. Based on the quantitative research design and a structured questionnaire that will be administered to 40 employees, the study will look into how the employees perceive the training practices, managerial support as well as how they apply the learned skills in the workplace. The results of both the data and the literature suggest that organizations that have invested in formal training programmes report increased efficiency, better employee-employer dynamics and increased flexibility to change. The paper also addresses the relevance of the managerial training in developing leadership skills and enhancing the effectiveness of knowledge transfer in the company. Although there are cultural and structural constraints, evidence taken generally indicates that systematic training and development are great boosters of organizational performance. The final section of the report gives some recommendations on how the quality of training, technology implementation, and development streams can be improved in order to succeed in the long-term operation of the organization.

Keywords: Training and Development, Employee Training, Managerial Training, Skill Development, Workplace Productivity, Performance Improvement, Quantitative Research, Employee Perceptions, Managerial Support, Knowledge Transfer, Leadership Development, Technological Change, Organizational Performance, Formal Training Programs, Employee-Employer Relations, Organizational Flexibility, Change Management, Training Quality, Technology Implementation.

INTRODUCTION

Organizations are systems that have been put in place to accomplish certain objectives as they correspond with the external environment. Their workforce is competent, motivated and flexible, which makes their performance depend on these three factors. Performance issues in most organizations arise when the employee and the manager do not have the skills necessary or they do not adapt to the new demands in the workplace. A downward trend in performance tends to be the gradual activity that is conditioned by internal frailties and not a collapse (Weitzel and Jonsson, 1989). Training and development then continue to play a critical role in providing people with the knowledge and skills that they require in achieving operational and strategic goals.



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This study aims to discuss the major training and development practices that organizations should consider to improve the performance of employees and increase the overall productivity. The desire to find out how new employees are trained, how the experienced employees were developed in the past,

and how the training practices were developed with time has raised the motivation to select this topic. Training processes are observed and previous studies reviewed gave an idea on how structured learning activities can affect organizational progress.

The research uses a survey to gather the primary data on the employees about their experiences with training programmes. The analysis was also supported by self-observations and insights based on the existing scholarship.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Training and development have been considered to be very crucial issues to organizational success. The literature has been able to show that employees that have sufficient training are more confident, productive, and flexible to changes at the workplace (Armstrong and Taylor, 2020).

Employee Development and Organizational Performance

According to Nagar (2009), properly designed training programmes within Indian banks have a great impact on how employees perceive development of their skills, competency of the trainer and quality of the training programmes. Equally, Jadhav (2013) also concluded that proper training increases the performance of employees, customer satisfaction, and efficiency of organization.

Other studies by Benedicta (2010) also mention that ongoing training prospects can enhance the performance of individuals and organisations as well. The more the employees feel that they are being supported in their development, the more dedicated they will be and will make a positive contribution to their organization.

Managerial Training and Leadership Development

Employee behaviour and workplace culture are important and determined by the managerial role. According to Pollitt (2009), management development programmes empower leadership skills and inspire managers to emulate good behaviours. The qualitative research by Anderson (2010) also indicates that managerial training assists in identity development, self-awareness and equips managers with the ability to cope with the complex role of managing responsibilities.

According to Harley et al. (2000), employee and managerial features determine the effectiveness of the training programs, implying that the programmes should be customized on the job needs and the company conditions.

Training Design and Learning Outcomes

Iqbal et al. (2011) utilized the Kirkpatrick Model in testing the connection between training attributes and the learning of the participants. The research revealed that, the pertinent material, the knowledgeable



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trainers, and the favorable learning conditions play an essential role in the training outcomes. Nevertheless, the research also showed that the training effectiveness can be lowered by poorly designed content.

It is more recent studies that focus on interactive and technology based training techniques. Salas et al. (2020) determined that simulations, practical workshops, and audiovisual materials enhance the level of knowledge retention and practical skills.

Technology, Skills, and Competitive Advantage

Steedman and Wagner (1989) have put forward the argument that only well trained employees with multi-skills capability can utilize the technologically advanced machinery in an efficient manner. Their argument is even more applicable in the current world, where companies are going through a digital revolution and overall globalization. The same idea is echoed by World Economic Forum (2023), who states that constant upskilling is necessary to follow the technological change.

Training and Cultural issues.

Cultural issues in organizations are also brought out in the background of this study. Bhawuk and Brislin (2019) state that intercultural training leads to effective communication, mitigates conflicts, and constructive work environments. These development forms may be especially helpful in organizations that do not have diversity or common experiences.

The literature reviewed indicates that numerous researchers have focused on the subject of human resource management within organizations. <|human|>Overview of the Literature reviewed.

Training is always among the most influential matters that affect the performance of organizations regardless of the age of the studies. Skills are enhanced, leadership is improved, adaptability is encouraged, and growth of its organizations is added to long term through effective training.

Problem Statement

Organizational performance declines largely because managers and employees do not receive adequate training to perform their roles effectively.

Objectives

1. To explore the current status of training and development programmes within the organization.
2. To assess the effectiveness of these programmes in supporting employees' job performance.

Theoretical Framework

Independent Variables

- Employee Training



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- Managerial Training

Dependent Variable

- Organizational Performance

Hypothesis

- Training provided to employees and managers has a significant positive impact on organizational performance.

METHODOLOGY

This work is of a quantitative design as it is based on a structured questionnaire to obtain information on randomly chosen employees. Random sampling was selected to offer all the employees equal opportunity to be included. The employees of one organization and a total of 40 employees participated in the questionnaire.

The quantitative techniques were complemented by self-observation and review of the other researches to put the responses in perspective and generalize significant conclusions. The questionnaire was dedicated to the accessibility of training, management support, the training approach and how the employees see the development practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that the best way of implementing training programmes will be via open implementation which will be supported by the supervisors. Employees said that the supervisors usually promote the utilization of newly obtained skills and open the opportunities of their immediate implementation.

Training was observed to improve communication, create confidence and improve the feeling of responsibility on the part of employees. In line with the findings of Armstrong (2006), employees noted training as an avenue through which they could engage in reasonable dialogues, personal development and better work relationship.

Moreover, the staff members stated that it is less cumbersome when training is given on more sophisticated machinery and digital tools. This observation concurs with the previous studies that indicated that proper skill development is necessary to adopt technology.

Significance of the Study

This research supports the argument that the training and development plays a major role in the realisation of organizational goals. The training of the managers and the employees through the modern techniques and the modern technologies will help the organizations to become much more productive, may improve the relations at the work place and stay competitive.



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Limitations

The research does not dismiss the fact that there are limitations like cultural variations, lack of diversity among the participants and the sample size. Companies that lack enough diversity or their staff do not undergo similar training programmes might need specialized programmes to enhance workplace unity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with the results of the study, literature analysis, the following recommendations can be given:

- Improve managerial effectiveness by developing leadership training.
- Promote the sharing of knowledge by employees, post-trainings.
- Incorporate the use of modern technological tools in training programmers.
- Develop teamwork and communication with development.
- Offer ongoing learning as opposed to a one-time learning.
- Engage employees with the process of training goals and techniques.

CONCLUSION

Training and development is very vital in determining the competence of employees and productivity of the entire organization. With the right skills, employees, and managers are in a better position to respond to challenges, innovate and deliver strategic objectives. This research affirms that organized and enabling training activities are a sure way of enhancing organizational performance, which supports the necessity of the unending investment in employee and managerial training.

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