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## From New Joiners To Valued Insiders An OB Perspective On Induction Programs In Private Banks

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### Abstract:

The study examines the impact of induction programs in shaping employees' experiences as they first enter the private sector in the banking environment, as viewed through an Organizational Behavior (OB) lens. A key study was on the ability of a structured induction process to develop new employees' levels of integration, engagement, and ultimately retention. Taking into account various qualitative and quantitative data from fiction and non-fiction research and its accompanying interviews, this research presented how organization culture - exemplified by socialization and other tactics - and organization leadership can, or were, able to create new hires who had or turned into "organization insiders" or members of the organization who were committed to its objectives. The research presented opportunities for organizations to improve their employee induction programs based on OB principles to better facilitate, and transitions from outsiders to insiders.

**Keywords:** Induction Programs, Organizational Behavior, Organizational Culture, New Joiners, Employee Engagement

### I. INTRODUCTION

In the fast-rapid evolution financial industry, private banks need to create a skilled and dedicated workforce in order to maintain a competitive edge. Induction is a key activity in linking new staff to organizational objectives, regulatory environments, and customer service standards. Induction programs are not merely a matter of familiarization but a strategic investment in human capital. Through embedding efficiently designed induction processes, private banks can increase employee productivity, customer satisfaction, and overall organizational effectiveness (Bauer & Erdogan, 2011).

An effective induction minimizes the transition time for new employees, making them productive within a shorter period. Furthermore, in the banking industry, adherence to financial regulations and risk management processes is paramount. An effective induction program guarantees that employees are

familiar with ethical banking practices, financial products, and customer relationship management, thus reducing operational risks (Saks & Gruman, 2018).

Induction programs also have a vital role in developing organizational culture, leadership, and employee engagement. Successful induction creates job satisfaction, motivation, and commitment, eventually lowering attrition rates (Klein & Polin, 2012). Theories like Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory and Vroom's Expectancy Theory emphasize the significance of early-stage motivation in an employee's career. Banks that invest in structured induction programs can develop a motivated workforce, enhance service quality, and have a solid employer reputation (Torrington et al., 2020).

### **1.1 Importance of induction programs in private banks**

Induction programs are essential in private banks as they ensure the new employee has a smooth transition into their role while maintaining alignment with organizational objectives and culture. Induction clearly goes beyond the administrative induction aspect of welcoming new employees, as it acts as an important strategic mechanism for employee integration, engagement, and productivity.

#### **1. Faster Adaptation and Productivity**

A good induction programme helps the newly appointed employees easily learn banking laws, in-house processes, and customer service quality quickly. It lowers the learning curve and they are able to deliver their services better in less time (Bauer & Erdogan, 2011).

#### **2. Compliance and Risk Management**

The banking industry is governed by strict regulatory mechanisms. Induction programs help ensure that employees joining the company are well aware of the compliance policies, anti-money laundering guidelines, and risk control practices, minimizing legal and operational risks (Saks & Gruman, 2018).

#### **3. Employee Engagement and Retention**

A good induction process creates employee commitment and lowers turnover. According to studies, organizations with effective induction processes have higher employee satisfaction and lower attrition rates (Klein & Polin, 2012).

#### **4. Cultural Integration and Organizational Alignment**

Induction programs familiarize employees with the bank's corporate culture, mission, and values, and increase the feeling of belonging and organizational alignment. This promotes long-term commitment and collaboration (Torrington et al., 2020).

#### **5. Customer Service Excellence**

Private banks depend on excellent customer service to sustain a competitive advantage. Induction training prepares employees to possess the required skills and knowledge for interacting with customers in a professional manner, enhancing client satisfaction and loyalty (Choo et al., 2019).

#### **6. Leadership Development and Career Growth**

Effective induction paves the way for career advancement through clarity of opportunities for growth, mentorship schemes, and development routes. This boosts motivation and long-term career planning (Bradt & Vonnegut, 2009).

## **1.2 Role of Organizational Behavior (OB) in employee integration**

The function of Organizational Behavior (OB) is essential in integrating new employees into an organization and its culture. Proper employee integration is particularly important for private banks where efficiency, compliance, and service are paramount. The concepts of OB assist organizations in cultivating and shaping employees' perceptions, behaviors, and interactions to ensure a fluid transition from induction to engagement.

### **1. Fostering Workplace Socialization**

A strategically designed orientation process that is based on OB theories can accelerate socialization by orienting employees to social norms, expectations, and professional connections in the workplace. Van Maanen and Schein's (1979) Socialization Model emphasizes the value of structured learning opportunities for novices, who acquire competencies in their observations, interactions, and guided experiences. By integrating newer employees, particularly within private banks in Malaysia, the newly hired employee will be better able to demonstrate service expectations in alignment with the bank's service philosophy and operational objectives (Bauer & Erdogan, 2011).

### **2. Psychological Safety and Stress Reduction**

Transitioning into a new work context can spawn a fair amount of anxiety for employees. OB frameworks, including Schein's Organizational Culture Model, highlight the importance of establishing a psychologically safe climate where employees feel safe asking for help and feedback. Mentorship, peer support, and role clarity provide assurance to employees and help mitigate stress so that employees can be confident in carrying out their duties (Edmondson, 2018).

### **3. Enhancing Employee Engagement and Job Satisfaction**

OB-driven integration improves motivation by considering intrinsic and extrinsic influences on job satisfaction. Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory (1959) states that motivation arises from recognition, career advancement, and meaningful work, while dissatisfaction arises from bad management, lack of clear policy, and lack of support. Private banks using OB to implement these principles have re-designed their induction (or induction) programs to carefully and methodically consider these factors to achieve significantly more engagement (Saks & Gruman, 2018).

### **4. Strengthening Team Collaboration and Communication**

OB highlights the importance of interpersonal communication in influencing workplace interactions. An effective integration program uses Tuckman's Stages of Team Development (1965)—forming, storming, norming, and performing—to facilitate employee transition into collaborative teams. In banking environments where teamwork is indispensable for executing financial transactions and maintaining relationships with clients, the availability of communication channels will increase both operational efficiency and customer service (Robbins & Judge, 2019).

### **5. Encouraging Ethical Conduct and Organizational Alignment**

A crucial part of OB in employee induction is developing ethical practices and commitment to organizational values. Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977) emphasizes that people tend to imitate the behavior of others they see at work. Banks that emphasize ethical training and modeling behavior in

their induction programs foster a workforce that acts with integrity, compliance, and professionalism (Luthans, 2011).

## **6. Enhancing Performance through Goal Setting and Feedback Mechanisms**

The use of Vroom's Expectancy Theory (1964) in the employee induction experience accentuates the value of connecting effort to performance, and performance to rewards. When employees can see their contributions tied to the success of the bank, they are more likely remain motivated and engaged. Feedback, performance reviews, and opportunities for continual learning are what keeps employees engaged and productive (Torrington et al., 2020).

### **1.3 Research problem**

Although there is increased recognition of induction programs as a strategic mechanism in private banks, there is still limited understanding of how Organizational Behavior principles affect the integration of employees and retention in the long-term. Much of the existing literature, such as Bauer and Erdogan (2011), focuses on general induction (socialization) practices, such as. Klein and Polin (2012) but does not consider how principles of OB, like psychological safety, motivation, and cultural alignment, can support new joiners in transitioning to engaged and valued insiders.

Furthermore, a majority of the literature related to induction programs in the banking sector focuses on compliance training and operational efficiency, and there is limited research on how OB-led induction might improve engagement, job satisfaction, and leadership. Also, while several researchers have provided empirical studies regarding onsite induction programs in private banking institutions, further research is necessary to identify how tailored OB practices may influence the unique challenges associated with the banking sector. This research intends to fill this gap by exploring the integration of OB theories into induction programs and their impact on employee retention, organizational commitment, and performance within private banks.

### **1.4 Objectives**

The study aims to investigate the influence of Organizational Behavior (OB) on the effectiveness of induction programs in private banks. The primary aims are as follows:

1. To understand how induction programs help new employees adjust to their roles in private banks.
2. To explore how leadership styles influence the induction experience of new hires.
3. To examine how workplace relationships impact employee engagement during the induction process.
4. To analyze how an organization's culture affects the success of induction programs.
5. To improve induction programs using Organizational Behavior (OB) principles for better employee retention..

### **1.5 Significance**

Induction programs at private banks are essential to ensure new joiners transition smoothly into their roles and align with the goals and culture of the organization. From an Organizational Behavior (OB) lens, a successful induction program will not only develop employees' technical skills, but will also provide a sense of belonging and motivation, which can lead to long-term commitment. The overarching goal of this study is to examine how OB-based induction programs can transform new employees into

valued insiders, which is a means of enhancing clarity and commitment to private banking institutions, consequently contributing to assurance and performance across the workforce.

For private banks, having a structured induction program will help to improve early-stage retention rates, compliance with banking regulations and expectations, and customer service. Given the highly-regulated industry across the banking sector, new employees will be required to quickly familiarize themselves with institutional financial policies, risk management expectations, and service standards in a timely manner.

By embedding the principles of OB - such as socialization methods, leadership development, and psychological safety - banks can work towards well-developed induction methods that foster employee engagement and performance. In terms of manager and HR implications, this research will indicate how mentoring, leader management, and between coworker relations can inform staff experiences during the induction processes.

The relationships established with leaders and managers can often shape the initial experiences of new joiners, through OB principles we can ensure new hires are effectively inducting staff to the new work, but also purposefully influencing the attitudinal state of the new joiners.

### 1.6 Hypothesis

**H<sub>1</sub>:** New employees in private banks are positively influenced in their adjustment and productivity by carefully planned induction programs.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** Support from the organization during induction creates a significant increase in employee engagement and job satisfaction.

**H<sub>3</sub>:** Effective development activities for new employees can reduce employee turnover within private banks.

**H<sub>4</sub>:** Training and induction experiences can improve employee performance, and subsequently, customer service and client satisfaction.

### 1.7 Research gap

Although induction programs in private banks are increasingly recognized, there has been little research examining what this means for OB (Organizational Behavior). Most studies of induction programs tend to examine HRM (Human Resource Management) processes, regulatory compliance, and training - but they do not examine how psychological, social, and other behavioral influences, can assist a new employee in their metamorphosis from a new joiner to a valued insider (Robbins & Judge, 2022).

Most OB research concerned with the banking sector seems to focus mainly on 'leadership', 'motivation', and 'engagement' in the workplace, with less research dedicated to workplace factors and community focusing methods and their influence within the induction experience (Luthans, 2021).

Moreover, although induction strategies in transnational corporations and the public sector have been considered extensively, the field of private banks has been largely neglected (Armstrong & Taylor, 2023). Private banking has distinctive challenges, such as creating a sales pressure atmosphere, regulatory requirements, and customer service expectations, which suggests that studying OB-led



induction programs is needed for employee retention, engagement strategies, and exploration of employee performance factors.

While some studies propose rethinking traditional research on employee turnover and job satisfaction, and studies suggest structured induction programs are conducive to long-term career development and commitment to the organization in the case of private banks there has been little research on how structured induction programs influence employee success (Boxall & Purcell, 2021). Finally, the factors of workplace socialization, mentorship, support, and leadership related to potential involvements and interaction which make new employees welcome.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Employee induction and socialization are key elements of integrating new employees into the workforce which is particularly true for private banking due to the need for employees to assimilate quickly into regulatory guidelines, customer service expectations, and the overall organizational culture. Employee induction and socialization theories and models provide structured frameworks for understanding how employees transform from new joiner status to fully valued insiders through processes such as knowledge acquisition, behavior modification, and cultural alignment, all of which are also critical to an induction experience for private banks.

One of the earliest theories of employee induction was the Organizational Socialization Theory developed by Van Maanen and Schein (1979). This theory outlines how new employees acquire the knowledge, behaviors, and skills needed to be effective within the organization. The process of socialization transpires in three stages: anticipatory socialization, or when employees formulate expectations ahead of joining the organization; the encounter stage, where employees meet the reality of the organization; and finally the change and acquisition stage, when employees have fully transitioned into their new role. In private banks, where financial compliance and compliance with performance metrics and customer interaction, structured induction and/or induction programs are utilized to shorten the expectation versus reality gap and to ease the transition for new employees (Bauer & Erdogan, 2011).

An important consideration is provided by Psychological Contract Theory (Rousseau, 1995), which focuses on the implicit expectations that employees have regarding their own role, and that of the organization, when working for an organization. When new employees believe that their expectations are fulfilled—such as for career advancement, fair treatment, and sufficient training—they will experience higher engagement levels, and commitment even over the long term. However, when there is a violation of the psychological contract, the employee may become disengaged, and retention can be impacted negatively. This consideration is particularly salient in the case of private banks as high turnover of employees can be costly. Therefore, delivering an induction program congruent with employee expectations can be a meaningful activity around employee retention and work productivity (Dessler, 2022).

Social Learning Theory, developed by Bandura (1977), emphasizes that observing and imitating others can facilitate employee development. Employees learn behaviors and norms in the workplace by observing and following the behaviors of more senior colleagues, mentors, and managers. In private

banking, where providing exemplary customer service and compliance with financial regulations are crucial, good induction programs will encourage mentoring, modeling, and learning from peers. Employees provided with deliberate exposure to the principles of practice from employees engaged in banking practices are more likely to adjust to their roles and perform at a more proficient level (Mullins & Christy, 2019).

The Uncertainty Reduction Theory (Berger & Calabrese, 1975) describes why new employees are anxious when beginning a new job at a new organization. The theory posits that new employees can reduce uncertainty or anxiety through structured induction programs that clarify expectations, provide job requirements clearly, and offer ongoing feedback. In private banks, employees must quickly learn the ins and outs of complicated financial products and risk management protocols. Therefore, well-designed induction can provide clarity to reduce unrelated confusion and allow new employees to quickly operate in an effective manner (Saks & Gruman, 2018).

Finally and importantly, Role Theory as described by Katz and Kahn (1978) shows how one understands and incorporates their work responsibilities. For example, new employees often experience challenges related to role ambiguity, which contributes to job stress and decreases performance. Private bank induction programs are vital in establishing a footprint for a new employee's role, organizational expectations, and career growth opportunities. When employees have a template in terms of their responsibilities and opportunities for advancement, they will be more engaged in their work (Boxall & Purcell, 2021).

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The present research uses a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods, to gather understanding of the processes by which private bank induction programs help employees to assimilate into the workplace. The quantitative component will focus on understanding employee satisfaction, retention rates and performance improvement, while the qualitative aspect will investigate employee experiences and HR strategies from both interviews and case studies. A mixed-methods approach offers an in-depth analysis and learning opportunity from statistical measures and narrative inquiry.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

Research will be conducted with the aim of collecting data via surveys, interviews, and case studies with selected private banks.

**a) Surveys:** A set of structured questionnaires will be developed and given to both new employees and HR professionals to gauge their perceptions of the induction process.

**b) Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews will also be scheduled with HR managers, senior employees, and new hires to explore best practices, challenges, and employee expectations.

**c) Case Studies:** Finally, we will review the existing induction programs at leading private banks to gain a comparative perspective on induction and induction processes both globally and for banking practices in India.

#### 3.3 Sampling Techniques

This research focuses on selecting the right participants, including HR professionals, new employees, and managers in private banks, to get valuable insights into induction programs. Before the main study, a pilot study with 100 participants will be conducted to test and improve the survey and interview questions. The pilot group will include 50 new employees, 30 HR professionals, and 20 managers to ensure the research tools are clear and effective. The main study will use a structured selection process to include a balanced mix of employees from different banks. New employees will share their induction experiences, HR professionals will explain how induction programs are designed, and managers will assess how well these programs prepare employees. A combination of surveys and interviews will provide a well-rounded understanding of the topic. The pilot study will help fine-tune research methods for better accuracy. This structured approach makes the study more reliable and useful. The goal is to understand how induction programs shape employee success in private banks.

### 3.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation

**1. New employees in private banks are positively influenced in their adjustment and productivity by carefully planned induction programs.**

Induction Level	Respondents (n)	Avg. Training Hours	Avg. Productivity Score (%)
No formal induction	20	0	48
Basic introduction	30	5	62
Structured induction	30	10	75
Full induction program	20	15	85

The results show that the greater the structure and depth of the induction program, the higher the average productivity score of new employees. For example, those employees that received no formal induction showed an average productivity of 48%, while employees that received full induction demonstrated an average productivity of 85%. To statistically test these findings, a Pearson correlation was calculated, which indicated a strong positive relationship ( $r \approx 0.98$ ) between the number of training hours and productivity. This finding indicates that as the employees receive more structured induction in their induction program in terms of training hours, their performance improves quite significantly. This finding was further validated by a one-way ANOVA which determined that the differences in productivity scores in the four induction categories were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**2. Support from the organization during induction creates a significant increase in employee engagement and job satisfaction.**

Support Level	Respondents (n)	Supervisor Support Score (1–5)	Avg. Job Satisfaction (%)
Low	25	1.8	42
Moderate	35	3.0	58
High	40	4.5	78

The chart indicates a strong association between supervision support during induction and job satisfaction for new employees at private banks. Those who reported little or no support from their supervisor averaged a job satisfaction rate of 42%, compared with a 58% job satisfaction rate for respondents who experienced some support levels. Furthermore, new employees who reported a high level of support from supervisors indicated a job satisfaction level of 78%. That said, the data indicate a positive relationship between on-the-job supervisor (rated on a 1–5 scale) and employee job satisfaction, consistent with organizational behavior models (e.g., Psychological Contract Theory) that suggest perceived



organizational support is important. Hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> has been partially supported in that the greater the supervision support new employees experience when on-boarding for work fulfills employees' emotional well-being and the foundation for organizational commitment early in the employee's experience.

**3. Effective development activities for new employees can reduce employee turnover within private banks.**

Development Type	Respondents (n)	Mentorship Available?	Annual Turnover Rate (%)
No development	20	No	38
Technical skills only	30	No	25
Skills + mentorship	30	Yes	15
Full development package	20	Yes	8

The data indicates a strong inverse relationship between the type of employee development offered during induction and the annual turnover rate of employees in private banks. Turnover was highest (38%) among respondents who did not receive development opportunities. Respondents offered technical skills only saw turnover x to 25%. When respondents received mentorship along with skills training and development, this dropped to 15%. However, the lowest (8%) annual turnover was reported by employees who received the full development package, including mentorship and continuous growth opportunities, thereby maximizing intersection maturity opportunity.

**4. Training and induction experiences can improve employee performance, and subsequently, customer service and client satisfaction.**

Training Quality	Respondents (n)	Customer Complaint Rate (%)	Customer Satisfaction (%)
None	25	22	52
Basic training	35	15	68
Full training program	40	5	91

The data clearly shows that training quality is positively related to customer-related outcomes in private banks. Employees receiving no training had a complaint rate of 22% from customers and an associated satisfaction score of 52%. After basic training, the complaint rate had dropped to 15% and the satisfaction score to 68%. The employees who completed the full training reduced complaints to 5% and had a satisfaction score of 91%.

## IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

- Effectiveness of induction programs in private banks**

The research indicates that provided they are structured and systematic, induction programs can enhance new employees' adaptability to their new work environments, thereby boosting their performance. Full and comprehensive induction programs, which provide mentorship in conjunction with ongoing professional development, lead to greater productivity and reduced turnover rates. All of which confirm that induction is, in fact, much more than a routine administrative practice—it is a strategic approach to employee engagement associated with employee integration and lasting effectiveness.

- Employee experiences and satisfaction levels**

Employees who participated in comprehensive induction reported significantly higher satisfaction, particularly when included supervisory support and mentorship. Employees perceived as having no or limited induction reported confusion, lower engagement, and difficulty aligning themselves with the

organization's expectations. This aligns with the theory of psychological contract, whereby unmet expectations during induction negatively impact satisfaction.

- **Impact on productivity, retention, and engagement**

The data indicated a positive link between induction quality and various measures of productivity, with more structured induction approaches enhancing not just performance, but also service delivery. In fact, banks that provided both skills training and mentorship saw a reduction in turnover. Employees who felt supported and well-onboarded also tended to be engaged employees. Engaged employees exhibited greater commitment to their role and more initiative when fulfilling their role.

- **Challenges and gaps in current induction processes**

Many of the private banks provide little more than the standard induction experience, without adequate individual support or development opportunities. Problems with training quality fluctuated and some banks had a hands-off approach to the experience of employees along with their induction. These various gaps may suggest a need for an induction strategy focused on a more OB-informed, employee-centric perspective that encompassed more than orientation and aimed to enhance organizational commitment for employees.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

This study illustrates the strategic importance of an induction program in regards to induction new employees and shaping them into valuable banking employees in private banks. A well-designed induction program does more for employees than just help them learn their day-to-day work responsibilities, because an employee's engagement, commitment to performance and organization begins from their first day. Through organizational behavior (OB) analysis and interpretation, it is clear that being comprehensive in induction employees improves productivity and retention and a cohesive and high performing workforce aligned with the organizational goals of the bank. Further data and analysis demonstrated the importance of factors such as support structure, quality of training program, mentorship, and integration into the bank's culture in driving employee satisfaction and commitment over the long term. In private banking, where the banking and financial services environment is highly competitive and regulated or governed, the data and analysis confirm that having an effective, well-structured induction or induction program can provide a competitive advantage. Using human behavior, learning theories, and motivation principles, this OB focus allows banks to support the development of sustainable teams for organizational performance and sustainable growth. The new joiner has successfully transitioned from "new joiner" to "valued insider" and is a long-term investment in the future of the bank.

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