An Investigation of the Efficacy of Various Policies Regarding Employee Welfare

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Abstract: The project is centred on the establishment of charity centres. The title of the study was "a study on Employees welfare measures with special reference to Bescal Steel industry," and its topic was "a study on Employees welfare measures." The personnel of the business were the target audience for the research that was carried out. A systematic approach to the research topic is what is meant by the term "research methodology." An investigation into the degree of contentment felt by workers has been carried out through the use of research. A questionnaire was used to obtain the primary data that was needed. There were a total of 334 employees, but only 120 samples were included for this study. The secondary data was gathered through the use of the organization's website as well as its records. The data that was collected was interpreted using straightforward percentage tests. According to the statistics, the vast majority of employees are content with the provision of welfare facilities. However, in order to make improvements to the organization's welfare facilities for its workers, the researcher provides relevant recommendations to the company.

Keywords: Investigation of the Efficacy, Various Policies, Employee Welfare, International Labor Organization

Introduction

Multiple definitions of "labour welfare" have been proposed, but none have gained widespread support. "Efforts to make life worth living for the worker" is how the Oxford Dictionary characterises labour welfare. Well-being, according to Chambers's Dictionary, is "the condition of being safe from harm, sound in body, and prosperous monetarily." Workers' well-being is defined by the International Labor Organization as "services, facilities, and amenities, which may be offered in, or in the vicinity of undertakings to enable workers employed therein to execute their work in healthy excellent health and
high morale,” among other things. Social services are the foundation of this endeavour. Employee wellbeing measures at Bescal Steel Industries were the focus of this research [1-4]. Anything beyond basic living expenses supplied to employees for their comfort and well-being is considered welfare. The higher the employees' morale and motivation, the longer they will remain with the company [5-12]. There is no requirement that the welfare measures be monetary in nature. Infrastructure for health, industrial relations, and insurance against disease, accident, and unemployment for workers and their families are all part of providing a safe and healthy workplace and fostering a positive work environment for all employees. The term "labour welfare" refers to the extra benefits that companies offer their workers on top of their regular pay [13-22].

**Welfare Measures**

Worker welfare refers to initiatives taken to improve workers' quality of life on the job. These initiatives can be traced back to a collective bargaining agreement, an employer's initiative, or a state law [23-27].

- To give expression to philanthropic and paternalistic feelings.
- To win over employee's loyalty and increase their morale.
- To combat trade unionism and socialist ideas.
- To build up a stable labor force to reduce labor turnover and absenteeism.
- To develop efficiency and productivity among workers.
- To save oneself from heavy taxes on surplus profits.
- To earn goodwill and enhance public image.
- To reduce the threat of further government intervention.
- To make recruitment more effective (because these benefits add to job appeal).

**Principles of Employee Welfare Service**

The following guidelines are commonly cited as best practices for establishing an employee wellness programme: Workers' actual needs should be prioritised by the service. This means the manager requires the help of the staff in order to ascertain the true nature of the employees' requirements. The service should be of a type that can be provided using a cafeteria model [28-35]. Variations in employee preference for a given perk can be attributed to demographic factors such as sex, age, marital status, family size, number of children, industry, and salary. The cafeteria model describes such an arrangement. This method personalises the benefits, but it could be challenging to implement and manage [36-41]. The company shouldn't act too kindly toward the worker. The price of the service must be determined, and reliable means of payment must be set up. Regular assessments or evaluations of the service's efficacy, conducted as soon as possible based on customer input, are essential [42-49].

**Types of Welfare Measures Service**

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The purpose of accident avoidance deserves an explanation. Compensation, insurance, and legal fees, wasted time, writing up reports and replying to enquiries, and rotting of materials, equipment, and tools all add up, not to mention the human pain and financial losses that result from accidents. There are two primary causes of accidents: human error and faulty machinery [50-55]. All plant, tool, and material engineering flaws, as well as the general state of the workplace, are considered technical issues. So, for instance, some dangers that may cause accidents include bad lighting, poor ventilation, inadequate machine guarding, and sloppy housekeeping [56-61]. All potentially harmful actions taken by workers are considered human factors. Carelessness is often at the root of an unsafe action. Many more accidents occur among younger and more recently hired workers due to their inability to adapt to the workplace. Some people incorrectly accept the hypothesis that some people are accident prone, meaning that they have a trait of personality as opposed to a property of the environment that predisposes them to have more accidents than others in working situations when the risk of hazards is equal to all [62-71].

**Components of A Safety Service** The following elements of a safety service have been shown to work well together. Establishing a Chief Safety Officer: Appointing a safety officer to the health and safety department is mandatory in large enterprises. The human resources manager may handle these responsibilities in smaller firms [72-79]. The plant manager often defers to the judgement of the head of the safety department, who is typically a staff employee, and who is authorised to conduct safety inspections, advocate for safe working conditions (through posters and safety campaigns), establish safety regulations, and report violations [80-85]. The head of the safety department, whether in a staff or afunctional post, cannot ensure the plan's safety without the backing of upper management. Line management will be lulled into a false sense of security by his appointment [86-91].
While it's nearly impossible to eliminate all potential dangers, the following measures can be done to lessen the impact they have:

All work-related processes and procedures should be examined by a professional in order to identify potential dangers. Then, he needs to recommend alternate motion patterns, sequences, etc. for them to try. Injury rates are higher for workers who are improperly positioned in hazardous environments. Only after thoroughly calculating and considering the job requirements with the individual's possessions should employees be placed on positions. Protective gear for yourself There's a plethora of options these days for keeping yourself protected from harm [92-101]. Accidents and fires can be caused by the improper handling of materials, yet this risk is typically disregarded. Injuries of a minor nature are common when using hand tools, regardless of how well or poorly they were made. Therefore, workers need constant supervision and guidance on the right tool to use and the right way to use it [102-105].

Safety campaigns, suggestion rewards, and various audiovisual aids can all be regarded different types of employee education, whereas safety training is focused on enhancing employees' existing skills in the area of safety [106-111].

Safety inspection: An inspection by a trained individual or committee to detect evidence of possible safety hazards (such as inadequate lighting, slippery floors, unguarded machines, faulty electrical installations, poor work methods, and disregard for safety rules) is a very effective tool for promoting safety [112-117].

Medical care: Worker upkeep encompasses more than just a focus on accident avoidance. The well-being of the worker, both physically and mentally, is another critical component.

Emotionally charged issues arise frequently in the workplace, necessitating the availability of counselling services. His insecurities could stem from a number of sources: the impending prospect of retirement, a promotion that leaves him wary of taking on more responsibility, or issues at home [118-124].

1) Statement of The Problem

By increasing the desirability of working for a company, welfare programmes can cut down on employee turnover and absenteeism while also establishing a more stable workforce. By minimising the prevalence of vices associated with industrialisation, welfare activities will greatly improve the mental and moral health of workers [125-131]. Because workers are dissatisfied with the welfare resources offered by Bescal Steel industries, the company struggles with low productivity, absenteeism, employee stress, etc. That's why I chose to focus my senior thesis on "A Study of Employee Welfare Measures." The results of this study will inform management's efforts to meet the demands of their staff by providing insight into the kinds of adjustments that would be most welcome.
2) Objectives of The Study

Primary Objective: Analysis of Bescal Steel Industries' Employee Welfare Programs.

3) Secondary Objectives: In order to analyse Bescal Steel Industries’ management philosophy and complaint resolution processes. For the purpose of determining salary and promotion factors. In order to evaluate the programmes at the welfare centre. Intent on learning as much as possible about life and work at Bescal Steel Industries. Examine the management philosophy and the steps taken when problems arise. To offer advice on how to enhance current welfare programme initiatives [132-137].

4) Need for The Study

Investing in the well-being of your staff is a certain way to keep the peace in the workplace and boost productivity. Housing programmes, health insurance, and paid time off for workers' children and spouses all contribute to a better quality of life. Because of this, employees are able to focus more intently on their tasks at hand, leading to greater output. By investing in employee wellness, businesses can ensure a consistent workforce. Employees take pride in their work and act as though they are an integral part of the company. If they improve workers' physical and emotional well-being and thus foster a healthy workplace [138-141].

5) Scope of The Study

To what extent do Bescal Steel Industries' employees value the welfare benefits they receive? That's what this study aims to find out. The research would reveal people's diverse hopes for the provided social programmes, and it would recommend adjustments where they are needed. Finding out how management feels about employee benefits programmes is another useful outcome of this research.

6) Limitations of The Study

The purpose of the welfare research is to determine whether or not Bescal Steel Industries' employees are happy with the benefits they receive. The research would reveal people's varying hopes for the available social programmes and recommend improvements. The survey also provides valuable insight into the management's perspective on employee benefits.

Review of Literature
The government, labour unions, non-governmental organisations, and private businesses may all contribute to a person's welfare. The core idea of benefits is to make workers' life better and more fulfilling [142].

Well-being encompasses a person's physical health as well as their mental, moral, and emotional states. The ability to take pleasure in one's work is predicated on the existence of a secure workplace. Work conditions must not put the worker's health at risk. Social and psychological needs, technology constraints, and organisational procedures will all be taken into account as part of the welfare measures. As a result, organisations and society as a whole develop a culture of dedication to the workplace, which in turn leads to increased output and happier workers [143].

What Todd calls "employee welfare" is everything above what is required by law or the economics of the industry that is done for the convenience and intellectual or social betterment of workers. Employee welfare is "the endeavour to make life worth living for workmen," as defined by the Oxford Dictionary. Each of these endeavours can be traced back to a different legal framework, including state statutes, regional norms, or collective bargaining.

A worker's welfare is defined by the International Labor Organization as "services, facilities, and amenities as may be established in or in the vicinity of undertaking to enable the persons employed in the to perform their work in healthy, congenial surroundings and to provide them with amenities conducive to good health and high morale."

The Committee for Labour and Welfare (CLW) has proposed the following definition for welfare services: "the provision of canteens, rest and recreation areas, sanitary and medical facilities, transportation to and from the workplace, and housing for employees who must live away from home as a result of their employment; and the provision of such other services, amenities, and facilities, including social security measures, as contribute to the conditions under which workers are employed.

Work in the field of labour welfare is defined by the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences as "Establishing working and sometimes living and cultural conditions for employees beyond what is required by law, custom of the country, and the conditions of the Mar, on a voluntary basis within the existing industrial system.

Research Methodology

One definition of research is "an organised and thoughtful inquiry into relevant facts with the aim of ascertaining the relationships between those facts and any intervening variables." Research design is the process of setting up the parameters for data collection and analysis in a way that seeks to strike a balance between the importance of the research question and the efficiency of the methods used to answer it.
Analysis Using Karl Pearson's Correlation

A correlation analysis is a statistical method for determining the level of linear association between two variables. The strength of a link between two variables can be analysed using correlation. Two variables on at least an interval scale can be correlated using the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. It's represented by the letter r.

CHI-SQUARE TEST I – ($\chi^2$)

Any statistical hypothesis test where the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true, or where this is asymptotically true (meaning that the sampling distribution (if the null hypothesis is true) can be made to approximate a chi-squared distribution as closely as desired by making the sample size large enough), is called a chi-squared test.

Weighted Average

Weighting is another name for sample balancing. Only a sample of the population can be interviewed for a survey due to practical considerations. One way to assess the survey's credibility is to think about whether or not its sample population accurately reflects the demographics of the entire population.

T- TEST

The T-test is also known as the Student's T-test, after its creator. Two groups of numbers can be compared using a T-test. It is often carried out on a sample size that is not too large. When dealing with a normal distribution with a limited number of variables, the T test is typically used. The averages of two samples are compared in this test. T-test compares two samples using their means and standard deviations.

One Way Anova

The hypothesis that samples from two or more groups are taken from populations with the same mean values is investigated by using the ANOVA statistic. Two estimations of the population variance are used for this purpose. The F-statistic is calculated by the ANOVA and is the ratio of the calculated variance among means to the variance within the samples. The central limit theorem states that the variation between group means should be less than the variance of the samples if the group means are derived from populations with the same mean values. This suggests that the populations from which the samples were drawn had distinct means if the ratio is high (fig.1).
According to the data provided, the demographic with the largest representation is that of respondents aged 31–40 (33%), followed by those aged 29–30 (29%), those aged 21–40 (12%), those aged 41–50 (17%), and those aged 51 and up (17%) (fig.2).

Thirty percent of those surveyed expressed contentment with the available training options. Forty percent of respondents don't have a positive or negative opinion of the training. Only 30% of people who took the survey found the training to be helpful. Only 32% of respondents said that they are happy with the methods used to evaluate their performance and that the organization's assessment strategy actually leads to better results. Only 35% of people polled agreed that personal bias does not play a role in how an employee's performance is evaluated (fig.3).
Figure 3: Working Conditions and Nature of The Job

When I'm not working hard, 36% of people say my boss is more driven to find solutions. Of those polled, 31% said they felt their opinions were heard and respected within the company, while 41% said they understood their tasks and responsibilities.

Statistical Tools and Analysis

Chi-square is the total of the squares of the deviations (d) from the expected (e) data in all conceivable categories, divided by the expected (e) data.

Null hypothesis (Ho): There is a relationship between income and experience.

Alternate hypothesis (H1): We accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a correlation between salary and tenure because the calculated value is larger than the tabulated value.

Results

Contrary to the hypothesis (Ho), there is a correlation between marital status and the ideal time to work shifts. Second (H1) Hypothesis: There is no correlation between having a spouse and having a more relaxed work schedule. timing.

F has been computed to be larger than what can be found in the table. For this reason, we cannot accept the null hypothesis that there is a correlation between married status and preferable work shift times.

Analysis The Correlation Method of Karl Pearson: A correlation analysis is a statistical method for determining the level of linear association between two variables. The strength of a link between two variables can be analysed using correlation.
Having both good transportation and good medical facilities is correlated, hence we reject the null hypothesis (H0).

One alternative hypothesis (H1) suggests that the presence of sufficient medical facilities and enough transportation inside an organisation are inversely related.

Since r is positive, we may conclude that the presence of both appropriate transportation and medical facilities is positively correlated.

T-Test: The null hypothesis (Ho) is that there is no relationship between the perceived quality of internal communications and the clarity with which employees are provided with their responsibilities.

One possible null hypothesis (H1) is that the order doesn't matter. The company appears to have an open line of communication, and tasks have been clearly outlined.

Conclusion: 0.079 is statistically significant, meaning it is more than or equal to 0.05 in Levene's Test for Equality of Variances. It indicates that the two circumstances share roughly the same degree of variability.

Sig(2-tailed) value Table value=.000

0.000<0.05, so there is a statistically significant difference between the two conditions

Weighted Average Method Organization Provides Job Security

Weighted Moving Average = \[ \frac{\sum Wx1}{\sum X1} \]

= 192/120

= 1.6

Overwhelmingly, those who work for this company feel secure in their positions.
Conclusion

The corporation should provide adequate training for the staff in order to get the most out of its workers, cut down on production waste, and boost productivity. All personnel should have access to appropriate safety measures (emergency exits, alarms, first aid kits, and fire extinguishers). Based on my research, I've concluded that the canteen needs some maintenance. The staff is to blame for the subpar quality of the hot drinks and meals. Therefore, the business will investigate the situation and take appropriate action. Almost everyone who filled out the survey said the company had First Aid kits available, and that they were constantly restocked. The majority of respondents think the current increment system is too little, hence the business should probably enhance it. Workers largely concur that their workload is excessive. Employee morale can be improved by having less work assigned to them. There are a number of potential expansion opportunities for the company's water supply system.

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