

An Analysis of Salary Satisfaction Among the Workforce

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Article Info

Received: 29-08-2022

Revised: 15-10-2022

Accepted: 28-10-2022

ABSTRACT

Remuneration is the money an employee receives from their employer for the work they do. It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of a worker's salary. They are motivated, loyal, and productive, as well as their quality of life and social position, are affected by their pay. The corporation also places a high value on employee remuneration because of the impact it has on production costs. On top of that, the corporation and its employees get into a lot of disputes (via lockouts and strikes) about things like salary and bonuses. One of the most important parts of human resource management is paying employees. Finding fair wages and pay differentials for employees and managers is a challenging task for the HR expert. There are many in-depth analyses of pay and salary concerns in books and journals due to the popularity of the subject. A company's compensation plan is a major investment. Although proper compensation is fundamental to both explicit and tacit agreements between employers and employees, the underlying premise is that monetary incentives influence actions. An increase in salary, according to many managers and workers, would motivate personnel to put in more effort and remain loyal to the company. Many businesses struggle with employee performance because they need to attract, motivate, and hold on to the right kind of people to succeed (Cohen et al, 1992). The requirement of recruiting, motivating, developing, and retaining people has never been higher for any organization's success in creating an environment where individuals feel really engaged, connected to the organization's objectives, and satisfied with their job. The primary goal of any payment plan should be to encourage continued good performance from employees by making them feel that their remuneration is commensurate with the value they provide to the company (Cohen et al, 1992). Pay also has a significant role in shaping workers' outlooks, drives, and actions (Wayne, 1992). Conversely, pay processing has been at the core of the compensation influence on employee conduct and outlook. Consistent with expectation and reinforcement theories, most of these studies show that rewarding exceptional performance with substantial salary increases improves the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated. There are a lot of moving parts in a single pay increase, including the state of the economy, the firm's financial situation, union talks, the need to hold on to important personnel, and the relative performance of a specific worker. Additionally, compared to a pay level over time, the information given by a single pay shift—which might be impacted by the external factors discussed earlier—reveals more about an employee's value to the organization (Wayne, 1992). Every company's human resources department also handles compensation. In addition to being a complicated maze, it is a dynamic career.

INTRODUCTION:

The pay that an employee gets in exchange for his or her service to the business is referred to as remuneration. The importance of pay in the life of an employee cannot be overstated. The

compensation he or she gets determines his or her quality of life, social standing, motivation, loyalty, and productivity. Employee compensation is also important to the company

since it influences production costs. Furthermore, numerous fights (in the form of strikes and lockouts) occur between the company and its workers over topics such as pay and bonuses. Employee compensation is also an essential element of human resource a lot of space to in-depth studies of wage and compensation issues.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

- To be acquainted with the operations of the organization's departments.
- Be familiar with the operations of several departments as well as the human resource management system.
- To be informed of the organization's present condition
- To get a better understanding of the company's employee pay and satisfaction policies.
- To gain knowledge of the resources accessible to laborers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To get a thorough understanding of how a company works.
- Gain a greater knowledge of how various departments operate.
- A study of the relationship between employees pays and job happiness.
- To achieve excellence, maintain a high degree of Discipline in sprite sugars.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In sprite sweets, a research was conducted on employee pay and satisfaction. To learn about the organization's employee compensation and happiness.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection method:

Data was collected using both primary and secondary techniques.

- Interviews with sarita sugar workers provided primary data.

management. The HR professional has a tough job in determining appropriate salaries and compensation differentials for workers and supervisors. Because wages and salaries are such a hot topic, books and magazines dedicate

- Utilizing a questionnaire
- Observation is a useful tool for gaining information.

Other sources of information:

- Textbooks on scientific research
- The organization's handbook
- Internet connection

Methodologies for Sampling:

Sarita workers make up the majority of the population.

A list of all workers is used as the sample frame.

Employees from the department were used as a model unit.

The sample consisted of 100 workers.

In this study, random sampling was used as the sampling technique.

A personnel interview may be part of a plan.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- There is a time limit on the study;
- this research is unique to this business;
- All of the respondents were unavailable at the time of the survey.
- The survey's accuracy is determined by the number of responses received since it is based on primary data.
- The study is mostly based on secondary sources, such as yearly reports from the business. As a consequence, claiming that the study is flawless is difficult when the bulk of it is dependent on secondary data.

PROFILE OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

In Sindh, Punjab, and the Northwest Frontier Province, sugarcane is extensively cultivated. For the agricultural community, it is a

significant source of revenue and jobs. It accounts for 4.5 percent of total agricultural value added and 0.9 percent of gross domestic product.

Punjab had the greatest average sugarcane production per acre of 690 maunds per acre in 2007-08, while the NWFP had the lowest at 566 mds/acre. The average cane production per hectare has maintained between 45 and 50 tonnes in recent years, making it one of the lowest sugarcane-growing nations. Sugarcane yields are modest, with 500 to 800 mds/acre being typical. Due to inadequate management practices and post-harvest losses, the gap between potential and actual output is extremely wide.

Traditional sugarcane management techniques are most often utilized, rather than automated ones, with labor as a significant input. Most farmers are ignorant of contemporary agricultural methods like as inter-culturing, fertilizer application, sprays, and appropriate irrigation, as well as how to correctly utilize farm yard manure (FYM).

Sugarcane varieties: A study of Sind's sugarcane adoption showed THATTA-10 to be the most popular, accounting for 51.3 percent in 2006-07 and slightly decreasing to 49 percent in 2007-08.

Other suggested varieties were BL-4 and SPSG-26, which had increases of 13.18 and 4.5 percent in 2006-07, and 15.96 and 6.60 percent the following cropping year. Because of their high sugar content, the cultivars BL-4 and THATTA-10 were chosen (above 18 percent).

Gulabi-95, NIA-98, L-113, L-116, and PR-1000 were among the numerous types in the early phases of adoption. In 2006-07, non-recommended sugarcane cultivars were planted on around 23% of sugarcane land, and 22% of sugarcane land in 2007-08.

HARISH DAMODARAN

21 September, New Delhi Despite the falling rupee and other factors, India's sugar exports are expected to decrease significantly in the 2008-09 crushing season (October-September).

There is a worldwide supply shortage.

Until September 15, the current season witnessed all-time high exports of 47.92 lakh tones (lt), made up of 27 lt of raw sugar and 21 lt of whites.

OUTPUT ON A GLOBAL SCALE

According to the International Sugar Organization, global sugar production would drop by 7.353 million tonnes (mt) in 2008-09, bringing the total to 161.649 mt for the first time since 2004-05. (ISO). Consumption, on the other hand, is expected to rise 2.35 percent to 165.547 million tonnes, leaving a 3.9 million tonne deficit (the figures are in raw value, with 1.08 tones raw equal to one tone of white).

In its inaugural prediction of the global sugar balance, the London-based international organisation said, "The unique worldwide surplus period has gone, and the market is expected to shift into a deficit phase."

Despite Brazil's 1.6 million tonnes increase, India (down 4.5 million tonnes), the European Union (2.90 million tonnes), Pakistan (1 million tonnes), Thailand (0.402 million tonnes), the United States (0.30 million tonnes), the Philippines (0.205 million tonnes), Mexico (0.20 million tonnes), Australia (0.18 million tonnes), and Russia (0.14 million tonnes) are all expected to see significant decreases.

AN INCREASE IN THE COST OF BUYING

Global futures pricing patterns reflect the reduced supply.

For October 2008, raw sugar costs 11.70 cents per pound, 13.65 cents in March 2009, 13.96 cents in May 2009, 14.03 cents in July 2009, and 14.27 cents in October 2009.

In December 2008, London white sugar was selling for \$ 375.90 per tonne, \$ 392.50 in May 2009, \$ 403.20 in October 2009, and \$ 418 in March 2010. However, rising global prices and a falling rupee (which has lost Rs 6.35 against the dollar at the end of March) may not be sufficient to boost exports.

The reason for this isn't only the Centre's decision to scrap the export subsidy, which amounts to Rs 1,350 per tonne for mills in coastal states and Rs 1,450 per tonne for mills in the hinterland.

At the current export price of \$350 per tonne, the subsidy loss of Rs 1,350-1,450 is more than offset by a gain of Rs 2,222 due to currency depreciation, according to a miller.

He went on to say that improved domestic sales realisations were the primary reason of the export slowdown.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUGAR

In return for future export promises, India's government promised to assist mills with raw sugar imports to alleviate the present sugar shortfall. Almost all sugar imported into India is currently raw sugar imported by mills for processing into refined sugar under the "Advanced Licensing Scheme" (ALS). Local sugar prices are presently far above international pricing, even after accounting for processing, shipping, and distribution expenses, as well as potential export commitments, therefore Indian mills are finding it profitable to import raw sugar to process and sell in the domestic market.

In return for a future export commitment, mills are permitted to import raw sugar duty-free under the ALS. Mills are allowed to refine sugar and sell it domestically, but they must re-export 1.00 tonne of refined sugar for every 1.05 tonne of raw sugar received within 36 months.

THEORETICAL FRAME WORK OF EMPLOYEE REMUNARATION

The compensation plan adds to our understanding of reward systems. It covers everything from setting up computerized systems to ranking jobs, integrating performance-related pay, creating a flexible compensation structure, and implementing a pay policy, as well as providing guidance on how to build a job wage structure. For example, one employer appreciated the fact that he didn't require his employees to clock in since he, as the owner-manager, could determine if anybody was late just by looking at them (Herewith, 1991). "Because the individual may elude attention when they are simply one among many," he continues, "informal controls of this sort may be more effective than formal controls" (Herewith, 1991). According to Filippo (1994), the owner's readiness to transfer supervision and the organisation of a rising labour force are essential factors in the business's growth.

The business will need to develop more complex ways to inspire individuals as the number of employees grows and the structure

gets more organised. Profit-sharing plans have become one of the most common ways for bigger corporations to reward its workers. Companies, on the other hand, utilize payment techniques for improved performance because (Mills, 1994) claims that technological innovation is the only option to increase productivity, and that in the absence of such development, businesses "turn to incentives" to increase productivity. This is particularly true in businesses where labour expenditures account for a significant percentage of overall expenses. Employees benefit from performance-based compensation since it provides them with an extra source of income. Williams (1998) discovered that incentive scheme employees earned more than 11% more than other employees, that profit-sharing was not a substitute for other forms of pay, that profit-sharing was linked to both higher productivity and improved performance, and that individual goals, as well as participation and consultation in setting the target, must be accepted by the individual.



COMPONENTS OF REMUNERATION:

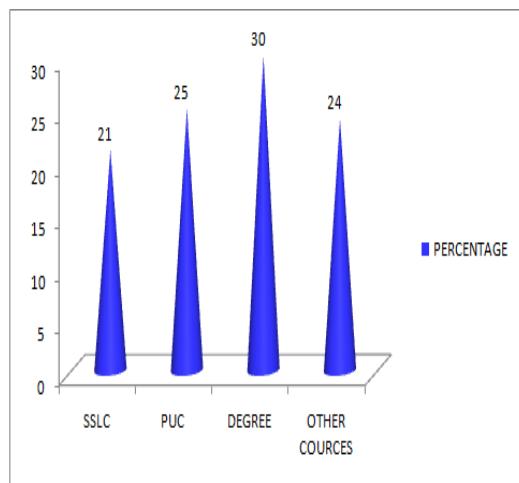
Employees in the organized sector are entitled to a variety of financial and non-financial benefits. A typical employee's pay package includes wages and salary, incentives, fringe benefits, perquisites, and non-monetary perks.

SALARY AND WAGE: Wages are hourly rates of pay, while a salary are a monthly rate of pay, independent of the number of hours worked. Wages and compensation are increased on an annual basis. They differ for each employee and are based on the kind of job, seniority, and merit.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Education of employees

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SSLC	21	21
PUC	25	25
DEGREE	30	30
OTHER COURSES	24	24
TOTAL	100	100

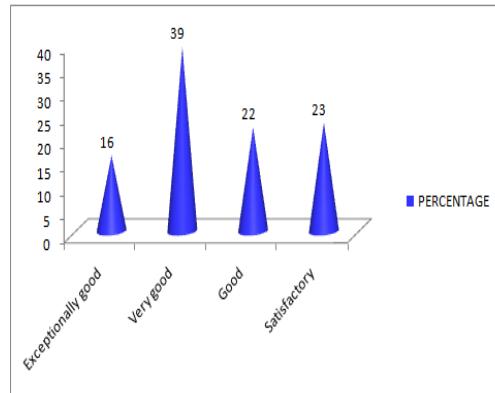


INTERPRETATION:

SSLC is held by 21% of workers, PUC is held by 25%, Degree is held by 30%, and other courses are held by the remaining 24% of workers, according to the preceding table and graph. As a result, the overwhelming majority of them now have SSLC and PUC credentials.

2. How good is a sarita sugar to work?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Exceptionally good	16	16
Very good	39	39
Good	22	22
Satisfactory	23	23
Total	100	100

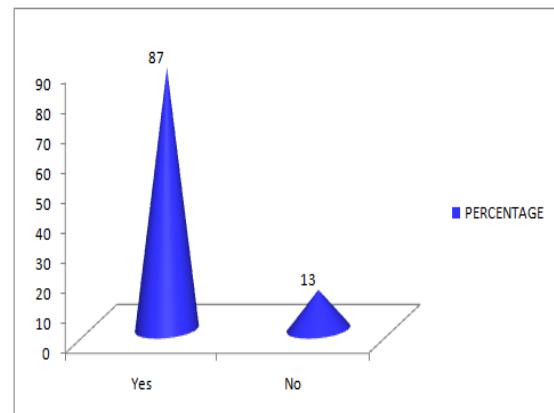


INTERPRETATION:

According to the graph above, 16 percent of employees think their working circumstances are excellent, 39 percent think they are very good, 22 percent think they are good, and 23 percent think they are satisfied.

3. Are you satisfied you're job?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	87	87
No	13	13
Total	100	100

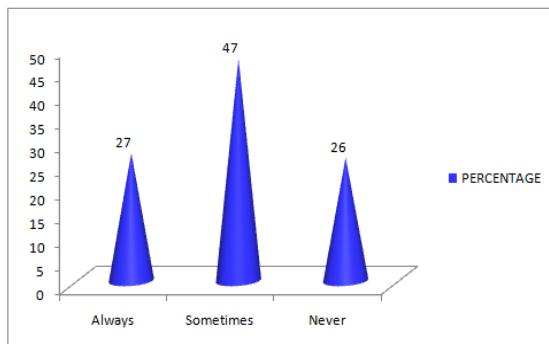


INTERPRETATION:

According to the table and graph above, 87% of workers are satisfied with their current position, while 13% are dissatisfied. As a result, the overwhelming majority of workers are content in their current jobs.

4. Do you feel insecure regarding job and salary?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Always	27	27
Sometimes	47	47
Never	26	26
Total	100	100

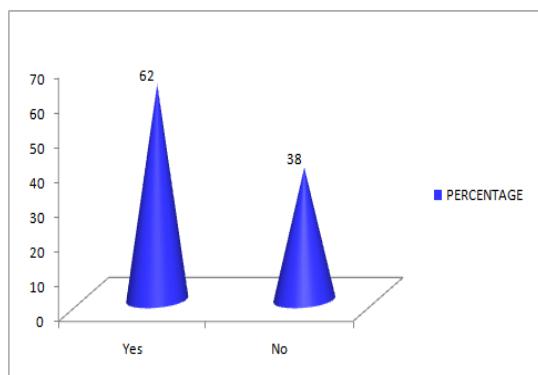
**INTERPRETATION:**

According to the table and graph above, 27% of workers are always uncomfortable.

Employees in 47 percent of cases have felt uneasy at work at some point. The remaining 26% of workers have never been worried about their job security.

5. Satisfaction with salary being paid to you

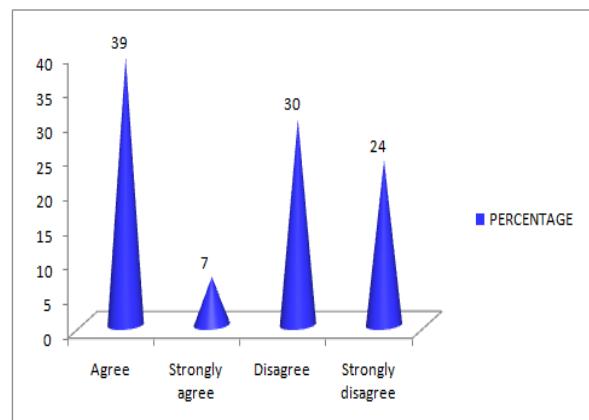
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	62	62
No	38	38
Total	100	100

**INTERPRETATION:**

According to the table and graph above, 62% of workers are satisfied with the company's compensation. The remaining 38% of workers are unhappy with their pay from the business.

6. Canteen facilities provided to you are good

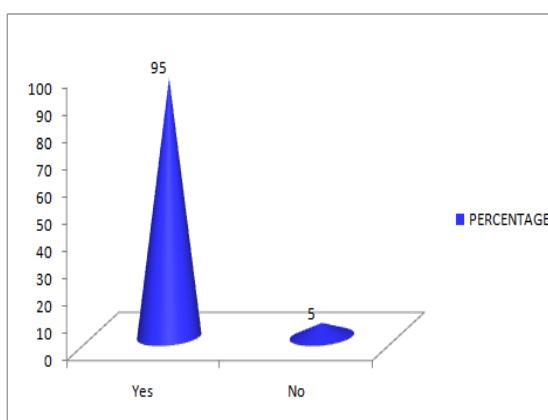
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Agree	39	39
Strongly agree	7	7
Disagree	30	30
Strongly disagree	24	24
Total	100	100

**INTERPRETATION:**

Employees favour the creation of a canteen in 39 percent of cases, according to the table and graph above. The canteen has the support of 7% of the employees. Thirty percent of workers are dissatisfied with the facilities at the canteen. In addition, 24% of workers are very unhappy with the canteen facilities. The majority of workers dislike or are very unhappy with the canteen facilities.

7. Satisfaction with other facilities

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	95	95
No	5	5
Total	100	100



INTERPRETATION:

According to the table and graph above, 95% of workers are happy with additional benefits like safety measures! The other amenities are unsatisfactory to management and 5% of workers.

FINDINGS

- According to the table and graph above, 21% of employees have an SSLC, 25% have a PUC, 30% have a degree, and the other 24% have additional courses. As a result, the overwhelming majority of them now have SSLC and PUC credentials.
- According to the aforementioned data, 16 percent of employees think their working circumstances are exceptional, 39 percent think they are very good, 22 percent think they are good, and 23 percent think they are satisfied.
- According to the table and graph above, 87% of workers are satisfied with their current position, while 13% are dissatisfied. As a result, the overwhelming majority of workers are content in their current jobs.
- According to the data and graph above, 27% of workers feel continuously insecure.

Employees in 47 percent of cases have felt uneasy at work at some point. The remaining 26% of workers have never been worried about their job security.

- According to the table and graph above, 62% of workers are satisfied with the company's compensation. The remaining 38% of workers are unhappy with their pay from the business.

- Employees favour the creation of a canteen in 39 percent of cases, according to the table and graph below. The canteen has the support of 7% of the employees. Thirty percent of workers are dissatisfied with the facilities at the canteen. In addition, 24% of workers are very unhappy with the canteen facilities. The majority of workers dislike or are very unhappy with the canteen facilities.

- According to the table and graph above, 95% of workers are pleased with other facilities, such as safety measures given by management, while 5% are dissatisfied with other facilities.

- According to the table and graph above, 54 percent of workers agree with and 46 percent highly approve of the medical facility offered by the business. The majority of the workers are covered under a contract with the medical institution.

- According to the table and graph above, 58 percent of workers agree, 35 percent strongly agree, 4% disagree, and 3% strongly disagree with fringe benefits.

- According to the table and graph below, 64% of workers are happy with the company's family welfare programme, while 36% are dissatisfied.

- According to the table and graph above, just 26% of workers have access to transportation, while the remaining 74% do not.

- According to the table and graph above, 100% of workers think that the business gives bonuses to all employees.

- According to the table and graph above, 96% of workers get their paychecks on time, while 4% do not.

- All workers are required to leave the premises, according to the table and graph above.

- The table and graph above show that 77 percent of workers are granted paid time off while working for the business. Furthermore, last year, 23% of workers did not get paid time off.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of this poll, I've identified a few areas where employee compensation and happiness may be improved, resulting in greater employee performance. Furthermore, the organization's goal must be fulfilled.

According to the results, 21% of employees have an SSLC and 25% have a PUC, indicating that competent and experienced personnel should be prioritised. Prioritize increased employee involvement in business management. To assist in the job hunt.

According to the study, 38% of workers are unhappy with the salary they get from their employers. Salary should be determined using a combination of performance and credentials.

Employees should have access to a canteen facility at work. The business may offer additional incentives and incentive programmes to motivate workers.

It is appropriate to commend work that is both efficient and productive. It is necessary to establish a distinct department for human resource development. Workers in their profession should be trained by the company.

To progress toward a quality goal of complete customer satisfaction, the company must use modern technology and quick equipment in the manufacturing process.

CONCLUSION

General administration, finance and accounting, sale and store, generation, distillation, mechanical, godawon and purchase, labour welfare office, Time office, watch and ward cane yard, engineering department, and agricultural department are among the company's departments. Employee compensation and satisfaction are important to the human resource department.

All of these divisions are actively working toward the factory's aims and objectives, according to the research. The business continues to expand at a fast rate year after year thanks to the management's efficiency.

Employees at Sarita Sugar are paid on a monthly basis. Dissatisfaction with the canteen and family welfare programme providing excellent canteen and family welfare scheme, taxi facility improving knowledge of the company's objectives and resource usage, since

they are presently underutilised when the plant is doing well.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) Education of employees ()
SSLC
PUC
DEGREE
OTHER SOURCES
2. How good is a sarita sugar to work? ()
Exceptionally good
Very good
Good
Satisfactory
3. Are you satisfied your job? ()
Yes
No
4. Do you feel insecure regarding job and salary? ()
Always
Sometimes
Never
5. Are you satisfied with salary being paid to you? ()
Yes
No
6. Canteen facilities provided to you are good? ()
Agree
Strongly agree
Disagree
Strongly disagree
7. Are you satisfied with other facilities? ()
Yes
No
8. The Medical facilities provided to you are good? ()
Agree
Strongly agree
9. Fringe benefits given to you are good? ()
Agree
Strongly agree
Disagree
Strongly disagree
10. Is there any Family welfare scheme provided to you? ()
Yes
No
11. Is there any transportation facility provided by your company? ()
Yes
No
12. Does your company credits your salary within prescribed time?
Yes
No
13. Does Your Company paying bonus? ()
Yes
No
14. Do you have leave facility? ()
Yes
No
15. Does your Company encashing earn leave during last year? ()
Yes
No