A Study on the “Needs of Employees” with Special Reference to Peekay Medieqip Private Limited in Thanjavur

G. Kowsalya1, Dr. K. Vembu2

1M.Phil Research Scholar, S.T.E.T Women’s College, Mannargudi

2M.Com, M. Phil, Ph.D, UGC-NET, Impact, Assistant Professor & Research Advisor, S.T.E.T Women’s College, Mannargudi

Abstract: These needs become wants when they are directed specify objects that might satisfied the need. A need means a physiological are psychological deficiency that makes certain outcomes appear attractive. A need is anything an individual requires are wants. This paper to study the needs of employees in the organisation, to find out the workers satisfaction towards the needs of the organisation, and identify the employees satisfaction of motivation program. To collect the information from Peekay Medieqip Private Limited, Thanjavur and find that more employees are satisfied the allowances, P.F. and gratuity provided by the concern and also satisfied the bonus and promotion policy of the concern. Every individual as group of individual join as an organization to fulfill certain personal needs. The needs should be satisfied to increase the employee’s satisfaction as well as production of the organization.

Keywords: Needs, Employees satisfaction, Environment, Satisfaction

1. Introduction

Needs are the basic human requirement. People need food, air, water, clothing, to survive. People also have strong needs for recreation, education and entertainment. These needs become wants when they are directed specify objects that might satisfied the need. A need means a physiological are psychological deficiency that makes certain outcomes appear attractive. A need is anything an individual requires are wants. An ability to understand and influence behavior postdates a knowledge of the needs of man. A need is a back or deficit of something within the system or organism. Needs are not as simple as they one often considered to be one has to handle many problems simultaneously. Immediate needs of hunger, thirst, sleep, shelter as well as long range personal goals of job scarify. Needs are interpreted in terms of positive and negative incentives and one’s perception of environment in other to produce a certain action or response. Needs drive urges sentiments expectation emotion wants or motives are often used interchangeably.

Definition of needs

Maslow’s theory
According to Maslow “the concept of need hierarchy the satisfaction of physiological needs which are the most fundamental result in the safety needs becoming more potent and felt by the individual concerned. Once these are fulfilled, the need for belonging becomes upper most, and man’s behaviour will be directed towards securing a respected place in his group.

Type of needs
There are many needs which an individual many have and there are various way in which these may be classified.
1) Primary needs
2) Secondary needs
3) General needs

Primary needs
These needs are inform needs, which develop within one self as a result of the psychological and emotional make up or an individual and the requirement of the body the needs are vital for the very preservation of a human being and for the maintenance of his efficiency at a particular time if they are not satisfied.

Secondary needs

Safety needs
These needs refer to the avoidance of danger depravation and harm from the physical environment. Man needs protection against the attack of an enemy or of a wild animal protective clothing and warmth financial security against the hazards of human life.

Social needs
These needs may not be us immediate or physical but they emerge early in the life and play a vital role. These are the needs one acquires learns or adapt though experience with one’s parents, friends, members of one’s group, and these are mostly culturally determined.

General needs
General needs are denoted as under, which are required by every human to survive in the world.
• Competence
• Curiosity
• Manipulation
• Affection, etc.

Other Needs of employees
• Freedom
• Targets
• Mission
• Expectations
• Connection
• Consistency
• Future
• Training
• Promotions and Transfer

Need Hierarchy
The behaviour of an individual at a particular moment is usually determined by his strongest need. Psychologist claim that needs have a certain priority. As the more basic needs are satisfied, an individual seeks to satisfy the higher needs. It is his basic needs are not effort to satisfy the higher needs should be postponed.
• Psychological needs
• Safety needs
• Esteem needs
• Social needs
• Self actualization needs

Objectives of the Study
• To know the needs of employees in the organisation.
• To find out the workers satisfaction towards the needs of the organisation.
• To identify the satisfaction level of present salary provided to them.
• To identify the employees satisfaction of motivation program.
• To analysis the incentives in the organisation.

Primary Data
The research had used questionnaire which was self development so as to measure the needs of employees the questionnaire is considered heart of a survey operation.

Secondary Data
The secondary data are collected from the company records, journals, and magazines.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents Regarding Allowances Providing to the Employees by the Employer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Allowances</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly Satisfied</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moderately</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Inference:
The above table shows that 42% of respondents are highly satisfied and 14% of the respondents are dissatisfied in allowances of the company.

Table 2: Classification of Respondents by their Increment and Leave Salary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Increment and Leave salary</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Inference:
The above table shows that 43% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the increment and leave salary and 31% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the increment & leave salary.

Table 3: Classification of Respondents by their Allowances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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Source: Primary Data

Inference:
From the above table it is found that 43% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the increment and leave salary and 31% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the increment & leave salary.

Chart 2: Classification of Respondents by their Increment and Leave Salary

Table 4: Classification of Respondents by their Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>PF, Gratuity and pension plan</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Inference:
From the above table it is found that 80% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the organisation’s P.F, Gratuity and pension plan and 9% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied the above plan.

Chart 3: Classification of Respondents by their Allowances

Table 5: Classification of Respondents by their Allowances

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Source: Primary Data

Inference:
From the above table it is found that 43% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the increment and leave salary and 31% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the increment & leave salary.

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Inference:
From the above table it is found that 43% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the increment and leave salary and 31% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the increment & leave salary.
Inference:
From the above table it is found that 60% of the respondents are in the category of satisfaction with the company’s transfer and promotion policies and 14% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the company’s transfer and promotion policies.

Inference:
From the above table it is found that 55% of the respondents are in the category of satisfied with the organisation’s first aid facilities and 15% of the respondents are in the category of dissatisfied with the organisation’s first aid facilities.

2. Suggestions

- The management can arrange the meeting for workers once in a month.
- Adequate steps can be taken to increase the level of understanding in between the workers.
- Quality of training material supplied by the company can be improve so that their level of understanding about the task with increase.
- The company may improve the ventilation facilities for workers in the work place.
- The organization must consult in the workers at the time of taking proper decision.
- The management should provide career opportunities to enhance the skills in present situation.
- To give preventive measures adopted to the employees.
3. Conclusion

Need is anything an individual requires or wants. It is not only important to employees but also for every human being. The need should develop a good relation with the management and employees. From this study Peekay Medieqip Private Limited, Thanjavur helps the researcher to identify the basic needs of the employees. The organization have very good working environment and work culture.

Every individual as group of individual join as an organization to fulfill certain personal needs. The needs should be satisfied to increase the employee’s satisfaction as well as production of the organization.

References