Actual Situations of LNT Company's Employees in Puducherry: An Empirical Study

Dr.R.Sivakumar
Assistant professor
Department of Business Administration
Government Arts College, Kulithalai, Karur District-639120
Tamilnadu

Abstract

L&T Company is most famous one in India's various cities with the symbol of producing and manufacturing various types of iron, steel pillars, beams and supporting pillars. It is used to make strong and steady building durably in various nook and corner of the Indian cities, additionally it has been used for various projects, road and building construction in India's villages, at present without steel and iron nothing could be possible in human being life .LNT company has been major supporter and encourager and motivator of the various contractors and building owners to complete their task timely. From its inception to now has been dedicated at several projects such as road laying, cannels construction, bridge construction, skyscraper building construction metro railway construction, foot bridge construction and reservoir making .Its mammoth and steady service in the field of construction and iron manufacturing activities are led to create huge employment activities across the India and world ,apart from that it protects lakhs of worker's future and career by providing salary and career opportunities at divergent fields. This study is attempting to analyse working nature, scale pay, hours of working bonus, job security in both permanent and impermanent employees. Though this company seems to be one of the biggest and largest one in multiple cities its employees life, income, mental calmness and peaceful working natures are the subject to be analysed to know wholly about company nature and growth. In general client and may be big in its size, building, infrastructures and investment but it employees will suffer and worry not able to government said

benefits though they work more hours for their survival. Best companies have to follow government's norms and procedures in terms treating employees and providing salary unless and otherwise it will lose company image from the heart of employee's thought .In this sense this study has chosen this company which is located at sedurapet in the border of Tamilnadu Jurisdiction , surrounded villages are popularly know Puducherry and Tamilnadu villages from which it gets most of workers both male and female people for lowest rate , many of them having certain feelings to revel to interviewer about their needs and necessities to be implemented .

Key Words: Labour, Income, slary, inconvemiece, working hours, ESI, Pension schemes and annual salary hike

Introduction

L&T's Puducherry facility manufactures standard steel components and timber beams for all formwork applications including slip form and tunnel forms. The workshop manufactures all components required for Alufo - aluminum paneled modular formwork. Also located at Puducherry is one of the Company's 50,000 MTPA transmission line tower works. The plant is equipped with the latest CNC lines for fabrication of towers and microprocessor-based, temperature-controlled eco-friendly systems for galvanizing tower members. The fabrication process is controlled through multipurpose CNC machines. Heavy duty machines perform even the heaviest of bends without distortion. The Works has one of the biggest (size $10 \times 1.2 \times 2$ m) galvanizing baths in the industry, employing environment friendly processes. A 40,000 MTPA capacity rolling mill ensures availability of quality raw material for angles, channels and rebars. It is certified with ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and accredited with the energy management certification - ISO 50001.

Company Profile

Most of companies which are running and operated by its clients and owners are located in Puducherry at the edge of Tamilnadu borders ,to work in these companies labourers and workers are drawn from both Pondicherry and Tamilnadu, very specifically Pondicherry citizens are well off and rich in their income ,property and career ,many of them are not working in all those Pondicherry companies except 10 %.All those 10 % labourers are working as permanent employees in permanent and quality companies with all types of allowances and benefits .Out of 100 merely 10 % percentage people are going to companies work from poor family background, on other hand remaining labourers shortages are filled by the Tamilnadu citizens because villages remaining around those companies are going to daily work in those companies on contract basis and permanent basis but very less people and Percentage people are working in permanent pattern, rest of people are working on daily basis and contract basis without basic job security ,bonus facility, annual salary increment and other motivational treatment. This company is located in sedurapet at 10 kilometers distance of Puducherry and 1 kilometers of Tamilandu.It has been functioning on shift basis on contract basis with fixed salary . Major task of the company is manufacturing iron , steel, supporting pillars and pipe for the various construction purposes, in which labourers are working from both Tamilnadu and Puducherry and half of people are working from North India .Both married ,unmarried male ,female ,scavengers ,sweepers daily wages labourers, contractors, crane operators, engineers, electricians, ,machine operators ,loader ,have been working in this company toward fulfilling company's goal of production and manufacturing against what does company do them?

To know employee's status in all forms, this study has been chosen 25 contract labourers and 25 permanent labourers Total sample size is 50 in this company

alone .Since research has to start or begin from micro to macro this study is chosen limited samples to know their issues comprehensively and detail without any commission and commissions .Because ,this is a cluster sampling study since it is analyzing various labours and workers in the same companies .Whose range ,salary structure , working hours and feed backs are covered here altogether .

Contract labour's Economic Growth in LNT company in Puducherry

SN	Details of	Male	Female	Reasons	Expectations	Remarks
	Economic					
	status					
1	Life Style	4% Poor	3 % Poor	Less wages	Need	Needs to be
		life styles	life styles		Minimum	Strengthened
					Income	
2	Child	3% in	4 %	Less wages	Need	Needs to be
	Education	Private	Private	and poor	Minimum	Strengthened
		School	School	situations	Income	
3	Family	4% doing	4.1 doing	Less wages	Need	Needs to be
	Expenditure	less	less	and poor	Minimum	Strengthened
		expenditure	expenditure	situations	Income	
4	Saving	4% workers	3.8 women	Less wages	Need	Needs to be
		without	are without	and poor	Minimum	Strengthened
		saving	saving	situations	Income	
5	Job security	0%	0%insecure	Government	Needs to	Needs to be
		insecure		has to give	follow govt	Strengthened
				order	order	

6	Education	4% X and	4.5 X and	Lack of	Salary Hike	Needs to be
	Status	XII and BA	XII and BA	revenue in		Strengthened
				families		
7	II.a:Campa	NI -	NI -	0	0	Nicoda 4a la
7	Uniform	No	No	Company	Company	Needs to be
	Code			has to give	has to give	Strengthened
					and beautify	
8	Annual	No	No	Company	Needed	Needs to be
	salary			should		Strengthened
	Increment			follow		
				government		
				order		
9	Land	No	No	Meagre	Salary hike	Needs to be
	buying			salary	needed	Strengthened
10	Possessing	No	No	Meagre	Need revised	Needs to be
	Costly			salary	salary	Strengthened
	vehicles					
11	**** C	20/	1.00/	7.5	77 1 1	77 1 1
11	Worry free	2%	1.8%	Meagre	Need revised	Needs to be
	life			salary	salary	Strengthened
12	Ratio of	4.8%	4.1%	Meagre	Need revised	Needs to be
	debit			salary	salary	Strengthened
1.2	Deiler	400	200	In a section t	Nood porional	Nooda ta ba
13	Daily	400	300	Insufficient	Need revised	Needs to be
	Income				salary	Strengthened
14	Caring	2.5%	3.5%	Low	Need revised	Needs to be
	relations			Revenue	salary	Strengthened
	l .	L	l .		L	ı

15	Harmony in	2.6%	3.2%		Income	Need revised	Needs to be
	family				problem	salary	Strengthened
16	Education	2.1%	2.5	%	Facing	Need	Needs to be
	of Auxiliary	Illiterate,1'8	Literate		income	Nominal	Strengthened
	of Auxiliary	initiciate, i o	Littlatt		income	Nommai	Suchgulenea
	Workers	literate	.1.9		problem	salary to run	
			Illiterate			their life	

Source field visit: April: 2022

Details of Permanent Worker's economic Growth in LNT Company in Puducherry

To know employee's economic growth in this company, puducherry, this study has chosen 25 samples

SN	Details of	Male	Female	Reasons	Expectations	Remarks
	Economic					
	status					
1	Life Style	4% Good	4.2 % good	Comfortable	Further	Needs to be
		life styles	life styles	salary	Need	Strengthened
					revised	
					Income	
2	Child	4.1% in	4 %	Average	Further need	Needs to be
	Education	Private	Private	salary	hiked salary	Strengthened
		School	School			
3	Family	4% doing	4.4 doing	Average	Further need	Needs to be
	Expenditure	minimum	minimum	salary	hiked salary	Strengthened
		expenditure	expenditure			
4	Saving	4.6%	4.8 women	Average	Further need	Needs to be

		saving	are saving	salary	hiked salary	Strengthened
5	Job security	4%	4%	Company	Needs to be	Needs to be
		insecure	insecure	follows govt	strengthened	Strengthened
				norms		
6	Education	4.8%	4.7	Average	Further	Needs to be
	Status	graduates	graduates	revenue	needs Salary	Strengthened
				influences	Hike	
				in		
				education		
				status		
7	Uniform	5% Offering	5% offering	Company	Further	Needs to be
	Code			follows govt	uniform	Strengthened
				norms	must be	
					changed in	
					new range	
8	Annual	5% offering	5 % offering	Company	It must be	Needs to be
	salary			follows	continue	Strengthened
	Increment			government		
				order		
9	Land	3.8%	3.1%	Average	Salary hike	Needs to be
	buying	buying	buying	salary and	needed	Strengthened
				saving	further	
				instigating		
10	Possessing	3.2%	2.3 %	Average	Further	Needs to be
	Costly			salary and	Needed to	Strengthened
	vehicles			saving	revise salary	
				instigating		

11	Worry free	3.2	3.8%	Average	Further	Needs to be
	life			salary and	Needed to	Strengthened
				saving	revise salary	
				instigating		
10	Ratio of	4.8%	3.1%	Arronogo	Need to be	Nooda ta ba
12		4.8%	3.1%	Average		Needs to be
	debit			salary	given	Strengthened
					revised	
					salary	
13	Daily	700	700	Insufficient	Need to be	Needs to be
	Income				given	Strengthened
					revised	
					salary	
14	Coming	3.5%	3.7%	Arranaga	Need to be	Needs to be
14	Caring	3.3%	3.170	Average		
	relations			salary	given	Strengthened
					revised	
					salary	
15	Harmony in	3.8%	3.5%	Average	Need to be	Needs to be
	family			salary	given	Strengthened
					revised	
					salary	
1.0	T2 4	0.2 V 1	1.0	Δ	NI 1	NT1 1
16	Education	2.3 X and		Average	Need to be	Needs to be
	status of	XII	illiterate	salary	given	Strengthened
	auxiliary	standard			revised	
	workers				salary	

Source: Field Visit, April, 2022

Conclusion

http://xisdxjxsu.asia

Though India has been traversed many years, stages and attained 75 years still problems and issues were existed before 1947 have been found due to unsympathetic and merciless heart of the government's officers ,because in many companies rulers, owners and management authority toward protecting preserving and safeguarding the dignity, respects and responsibility. Each one of companies has to give government benefits and welfare items to its labourers without any bias and partiality. Through they give all types of amenities and welfares of the government quoted labours would be able to run their family peacefully without any quarrel and gossip, and also they will not become subject of debit, getting amount on interest form rich people and able to work in particular company .Labourers are working interestingly and eagerly to develop company's profit and income to get all benefits and welfares for run their life happily but they are getting frustration and disheartened when they not able get benefits and welfare from their company so, all company have to protect government and human rights law for protect them from all types of physiological and psychological stress and inconvenience

Bibliography

Abbott, S., 1973. Employee Participation. Old Queen Street Papers. Conservative Central Office.

Aglietta, Michel, 1998. Capitalism at the Turn of the Century: Regulation Theory and the Challenge of Social Change. New Left Review I/232.

Altman, M., 2002. Economic Theory and the Challenge of Innovative Work Practices. Economic and Industrial Democracy. 23, 271.

Bain, G.S., 1983. Industrial Relations in Britain. Blackwell, Oxford, UK.

Bassett, P., 1986. Strike Free: New Industrial Relations in Britain. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

BIM, 1975. Employee Participation: A Management View. London, British Institute of Management.

Cadbury, A., 1978. Prospects for Codetermination in the United Kingdom. Chief Executive Magazine. 20–21.

Cairncross, S.A., 1992. The British Economy since 1945: Economic Policy and Performance, 1945–1990.

Blackwell, Oxford, UK and Cambridge, Mass., USA. CBI, 1966. Evidence to the Royal Commission on Trades Unions and Employers' Associations. Confederation of British Industry, London.

CBI, 1968. Productivity Bargaining. Confederation of British Industry, London.

CBI, 1979. Pay: The Choice Ahead. Confederation of British Industry, London.

Trade Unions CBI. 1980. in Changing World: The а Challenge for Management. Confederation of British Industry, London.

CBI, 1986. Vision 2010. Confederation of British Industry, London.

CPS, 1975. Why Britain Needs a Social Market Economy. London, Centre for Policy Studies.

Chiplin, B., Coyne, J. and Sirc, L., 1975. Can Workers Manage? Institute of Economic Affairs.

City Company Law Committee, 1975. Employee Participation.

Coates, K. and Topham, T., 1974. The New Unionism. Penguin, Harmond worth.

Conservative Party, 1965. Putting Britain Right Ahead: A Statement of Conservative Aims. Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London.

Conservative Party, 1966. Action Not Words: The New Conservative Programme (1966 General Election Manifesto). Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London.

Conservative Party, 1970. A Better Tomorrow (1970 General Election Manifesto). Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London.

Conservative Party, 1976. The Right Approach: A Statement of Conservative Aims. Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London.

Conservative Party, 1979. 1979 Conservative Party General Election Manifesto. Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London.

Conservative Political Centre, 1964a. Trade Unions and Employers. Conservative Political Centre, London.

Conservative Political Centre, 1964b. Trade Unions and Full Employment. Conservative Political Centre, London.

Conservative Political Centre, 1968. Fair Deal at Work. Conservative Political Centre, London.

Cradden, C., 2005. Depoliticizing Management: A Theory of Corporate Legitimacy. Ashgate, England.

Cradden, C., 2011. Understanding the Past to Change the Present: The Social Compromise, the Corporate Theory of Society and the Future Shape of Industrial Relations, in Serrano, M., Xhafa, E., Fichter, M.(Eds), Trade Unions and the Global Crisis: Labour's Visions, Strategies and Responses. International Labour Office, Geneva.

Davies, P.L. and Freed land, M.R., 1993. Labour Legislation and Public Policy: A Contemporary History. Clarendon Press, Oxford, U