

# **CANTEEN FACILITY – A CRITICAL FACTOR FOR HEALTHY PHYSICAL WORK ENVIRONMENT OF THE EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Dr. T. N. Murty<sup>1</sup> and T. Abhinov<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Professor & Director, Nimra College of Business Management, Vijayawada

Email: [thamminaina@yahoo.com](mailto:thamminaina@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup>Student of MBBS (Final), Shadan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad

Email: [abhithamminaina@gmail.com](mailto:abhithamminaina@gmail.com)

## **INTRODUCTION**

Human Resources (HR) Capital plays a very crucial role in the growth and prosperity of any industry. The plans, policies and strategies of the management can be converted into reality. The knowledge workers can be motivated and their productivity can be increased only when a very conducive and hygienic physical work environment is provided and adequate canteen facilities are undertaken by the management of the industrial organization.

Physical Working environment influences to a greater extent of the health of the workers. Hygienic environment is an important requisite for the maintenance of good health. The term 'hygiene' includes not only the material environment but also personal hygiene. The importance of the personal hygiene should continually be brought home to the industrial workers. The pre-employment interview with the doctor, nurse or welfare officer gives an opportunity for hints on personal hygiene. All the employees in a factory should become health-minded.

Fundamental conditions of a healthy working environment must be maintained in every factory. In this connection good canteen assumes an importance, in keeping the air fresh and free from germs.

### **Concept of Canteen Facility**

Canteen provision is neither philanthropy nor charity. It is a method of creating more satisfactory working and living conditions for men and women employed in an industry. This welfare measure would greatly reduce turnover and absenteeism among workers and improves workers efficiency to a greater extent and also create a permanent settled labor force by making service attractive to the labor. Welfare measures indirectly increase the real income of the workers. All these agencies should work in harmony to raise the standard of living of the workers. A large number of well-motivated workforces is essential for an industrial organization of such nature and magnitude to maintain good industrial relations which lead to high morale, commitment and productivity. And the workforce can be motivated by way of undertaking canteen facility and providing quality food stuff to the workforce.

The high rate of absenteeism and turnover in Indian Industries is indicative of the lack of commitment on the part of the workers, for they want to escape from their environment whenever possible. The absenteeism and turnover can be reduced by the provision of good housing, health and family care, canteens where healthy balanced diet is made available in congenial surroundings. Bigger undertakings like private and public sectors have provided modern canteens as compared with co-operative sector. But in some organizations the management passes on the responsibility of running the canteens to the contractors. Similarly the managements of public and private sector units feel that the Labor Welfare is their social responsibility. So, the representatives of the both workers and management make the canteen facility more attractive to the workers.

## REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The review of the literature has been done in order to assess the extent and quality of Canteen facility to employees provided by various organizations in various industries. There have been a number of studies conducted so far in this area. However, a few studies of importance have been presented here.

1. Gerald (2010) conducted a study on the organizational benefits of investing in work place health and the results show positive behavior from employees.
2. Gunnar Aronsson (2010) found out in his study physical environment and employee health, a remarkable improvement of employee performance.
3. Ronald C Politnikoff (2009) conducted a research on relationship between workplace environment and physical activity and the results show positive relationship.
4. Maja Dijkic (2008) in his study on physical environment an expanded model of job satisfaction concludes with positive correlation.
5. Kudchedkar (2008) differentiates between the labour welfare activities and the personnel functions and gives some suggestions for better working and living standards.
6. Morris (2008) describes industrial history of Bombay and gives the growth of labour force, work regulation, wages, discipline, trade unions and arbitration between 1854-1917 in the Cotton Mills of Bombay.
7. Ayyar (2007) was surveyed the practices pertaining to recruitment, training, welfare, trade unions, remuneration and uniform management relations in respect of the two engineering units in Hydrerabad.
8. Mathur (2007) has narrated the historical background and analysis of industrial unrest.
9. Saxena (2000) gives socio-economic background of workers in the five selected units in Meerut district and discussed promotion policies, training, transfers, welfare measures, bonus, remuneration and the functioning of the trade unions.
10. Narayana Murty (2000) has studied socio- economic profile of the workforce and employee welfare activities in Indian Industrial Organizations.

All these studies help the management, unions and governments to improve the existing state of affairs mainly by emphasizing on functional areas of Human Resources Management and existing welfare amenities in a single unit or two units or more with a comparative study in the same sector like private or public or co-operative. In fact, many of the above studies pertaining to the issues in Human Resources Management fall within the undertakings under the jurisdiction of the Central Government or State Governments.

There have been very few comprehensive studies in the field of physical work environment, industrial safety and labor welfare and less concentration on the provision of welfare facilities and amenities provided by the Government and the managements of the undertakings as well. However, surprisingly, very few attempts have been made by the researchers to study the extent of Canteen facility to the employees of any unit. The study shows the gap and also furnishes the reasons between the practice and precept.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To be precise, the present study is undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To examine the physical work environment and its impact on the employees' hygiene,
2. To know the canteen facility as welfare amenity being provided by the industrial units in India, and
3. To make appropriate suggestions to policy makers for the improvement of canteen facility in order to maintain healthy Physical work environment to the workforce in Indian industrial units.

## HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The study seeks to test the following Hypothesis:

### 1. Null Hypothesis : 1

There is no significant relationship between Canteen Facility and healthy physical work environment of the employees in the organization.

### 2. Null Hypothesis : 2

There is no significance of Canteen influence in work environment, safety and welfare on the employee satisfaction.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The mixed economic system of India is characterized by the existence of public, private and co-operative sectors. Public sector came to occupy a commanding position in a number of industries in different ways. The Public sector certainly had a very important role to play in free development of this vast and developing economy. In our economic system the private sector has also an important role to play in the consumer goods and as well as capital goods industries. In India, the co-operative sector has been assigned an important role in development of many units in agriculture sector in the areas of jute, spinning, rice oil, cotton, sugar and dairies etc.,

H R Capital plays a very crucial role in the growth and prosperity of any industry. The workers can be motivated and their productivity can be increased only when a conducive and hygienic physical work environment is created and adequate Canteen facility is provided by the management irrespective of the sector.

The subject of Canteen facility is thus fairly wide and is not limited to any one country, one region, on sector, one industry or occupation. Its scope has been described by different writers in different perspectives. But the common objective of canteen facility is to provide quality food stuff at reasonable price to the workers.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Selection of the Units**

It is not feasible to extend the scope of study to all the units in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh or even a district. The coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have been deliberately chosen in data collection and also to obtain meaningful insights. The provision of Canteen laid down in the Factories Act, 1948 are common to all the public, private and co-operative sectors. The public sector undertakings will think to implement them seriously as they are bound by it. The private sector seeks to implement the measures up to the level as exactly how they are incorporated in laws. They do not beyond what the enactment provide for. Finally the co-operative sector seeks to implement the provisions at a minimum level thinking that the burden of implementation falls on both the management and the workers. Keeping these in view, some industrial units in the coastal district of Andhra Pradesh are selected for intensive field study.

### **Sampling Size and Design**

The study is conducted by using both analytical and descriptive type of methodology. The study depends on primary and secondary data. By using Pilot Study, the filled up Questionnaires are collected from 290 (160 in Public Sector Unit and 130 in Private Sector Unit) respondents and Cronbach's Alpha Criterion is applied to test the reliability. The value determined is 0.914 proving the reliability of the instrument. Based on the pilot study, the questionnaire is modified suitably to elicit response from the sample group.

### **Primary Data**

Primary data was collected on the basis of stratified random sample survey of employees. The views of the workers are elicited by way of well-structured questionnaire. The stratification of the workers was done on the basis of their grades namely skilled, unskilled and on the basis of their native background, i.e., rural and urban. Besides using the questionnaire to collect the major data, various other techniques were also adopted by the researcher for the collection of information through a) Interviews, b) Discussions, and c) Observations.

### **Secondary Data**

The Secondary data are collected from Journals, Magazines, Publications, Reports, Books, Dailies, Periodicals, Articles, Research Papers, Websites, Company Publications, Manuals and Booklets.

**Tools for Data Analysis**

The processing, classification, tabulation and interpretation and analysis of data are done with the help of SPSS software package. Major Statistical and Mathematical Techniques- Factor analysis, One sample t-test and paired sample t-test and K-means cluster analysis have been employed depending on the nature of the data collected from the respondents.

**Scaling Technique in the Questionnaire**

The questionnaire used comprises both optional type and Statements in Likert's 5 point scale. The responses of these sections are obtained from the employees of various private and public sector units in the 5 point scale, which ranges as follows:

5 – Strongly agree 4 – Agree 3 – Neutral 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

**Canteen – A Critical Factor**

Canteen is a very important facility for the workers through which a better standard of food and refreshments can be obtained, when compare to the make shift hotels that spring up around factories. Moreover, through these canteens wholesome food and refreshments can be provided to the workers at reasonable prices so as to make available to them a balanced and hygienic food. This is likely to improve their health and efficiency. Canteens also serve as places where workers can meet informally and refresh themselves by a relaxing conversation. The canteens are also an instruments of social change, as the workers belonging to different castes will have to sit at the same tables and take their food. Thus, a canteen can help in improving the morale of the workers. Further, the availability of the food stuffs within the factory area reduces the botheration and saves time of the workers, otherwise they will have to go out of the factory. In this context the Bombay Textiles Labour Enquiry Committee observed.

“Besides good lighting and ventilation, adequate dining accommodation is also an essential requirement for the workers. It is necessary that such accommodation should be more ample for night workers than for day workers because it is usually not possible at night to go outside the company premises for that purpose.”

The view of ILO in this connection is that the “Canteen movement must be accepted by the State as a definite changes and running of canteens must be accepted by the employers as a national investment.

The object of the canteen was laid down very clearly by the Labour Investigation Committee in its report when it said “to introduce an element of nutritional balance into the otherwise deficient unbalanced dietary of the workers, to provide cheap and clean food and an opportunity to relax in comfort near the place of work, to save time and trouble to workers on account of exhausting journey to end from work after long hours in factory and to enable them to surmount the difficulties experienced in obtaining meals of foodstuffs are imperative of factory management.”

Section 46(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, provides that the “The State Government may make rules requiring that in any specified factory wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed, a canteen or canteens will be provided and maintained by the occupier for the use of the workers.” Sub section (2) of the same section also empowers the State

Government to provide for the standards in respect of construction, accommodation, furniture and other equipment of the canteen and the food stuffs to be served therein and the charges which may be made thereof.

## DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Public Sector Unit provided a full pledged canteen with all modern facilities like proper ventilation, adequate number of fans, neatness and cleanliness. The canteen is run on 'no profit no loss' basis. The cost of power, fuel, furniture utensils are borne by the management of Public Sector Unit. This canteen will cater to the needs of the employees in each shift. The canteen is working under the supervision of Personnel Officer (Welfare) and a canteen committee comprising of the representatives of workmen nominated by the management of Public Sector Unit. The rates of the items in the canteen have been fixed by the management in consultation with the trade union leaders. The Personnel officer (Welfare – Canteen) sells the tokens to the workers from first to tenth of every month and there is also a credit facility available to the workers.

The two main buildings of canteen are located in the midst at the yard of the factory with an easy access to all workmen. And there is a separated canteen also available to the supervisors, officers and managers of Public Sector Unit. It is observed that all the canteens in Public Sector Unit look very neat at all times. Breakfast and Lunch are served at the canteen for 'A' ( 6 am to 2 pm) and 'G' ( 8 am to 4 pm) shift employees, dinner is served for 'B'(2 pm to 10 pm) shift employees. Tea is also served twice during the shift time at the respective working spots. For 'B' shift employees along with tea, snacks are also supplied at subsidized price.

The management of Private Sector Unit is spending huge amount per year for the running of the canteen. Canteen is supervised by an assistant welfare officer and canteen manager. The list of various items which are available in canteen along with price and have been fixed by the management in consultation with the office bearers of the recognized union. The canteen also provides meal consist of cooked rice, vegetable curry, sambar, rasam, pickles, (Chutney), dall and curd. In addition to the canteen there is also one tea stall, which works round the clock to supply tea and snacks.

### Price Level of Items

Besides, the various stated purposes of the canteen provision, the objective of the industrial canteen is to provide food to the employees at minimum Price. The India worker still belongs to the low income group and cannot afford to spend much on his food in the canteen through his/her position is gradually improving, and in not distant future, the skilled worker at least would be classified as belonging to middle class if not to the upper middle class.

### Frequency of Visit to Canteen by the Workers

Table 1 shows the extent to which the workers are utilizing the canteen facilities available in the selected three units. It is evident from the data that in these units, about half of the workers are frequent visitors to the canteen. However, it is obvious that 47.34 percent of the workers are not motivated to visit the canteen frequently. They are going to the canteen only

now and then and only a small portion of the workers (2.96 percent) never visited the canteen for utilizing canteen facility in their organizations.

Unit wise analysis shows that in case of Public Sector Unit, 43.75 percent of the workers are frequent visitors to the canteen, about half of the workers are not visit the canteen frequently. When we observe the service wise and native background wise data, it is clear from the table that the workers in the service group of 1-20 years and urban background and making best utilization of the canteen facility, while the workers with more than 20 years of service and rural background were making less utilization of the canteen. And a negligible percentage of the workers never visited the canteen in Public Sector Unit.

In Private Sector Unit, about two-third of the workers are frequent visitors to the canteen and the rest of the workers are not habituated to visit the canteen frequently. They are going to the canteen only now and then. When we make service-wise analysis, it can be observed from the table that the workers in the service-group of 11-20 years are making best use of the canteen. It is also evident that the urban workers are more frequent visitors of the canteen in Private Sector Unit.

**Table 1.** Frequency of Visits to Canteen in Selected Units

Category			Frequently	Sometimes	Never	Total
Public Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	22 (44.00)	26 (52.00)	02 (04.00)	50 (100.00)
		11-20	33 (44.00)	39 (52.00)	03 (04.00)	75 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	14 (42.86)	18 (51.43)	02 (05.71)	35 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK-GROUND	RURAL	39 (43.33)	47 (52.22)	04 (04.45)	90 (100.00)
		URBAN	31 (44.28)	26 (37.14)	03 (04.28)	70 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	49 (43.75)	58 (51.79)	05 (04.46)	112 (100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	21 (43.75)	25 (52.08)	02 (04.17)	48 (100.00)
TOTAL			70 (43.75)	83 (51.88)	07 (04.37)	160 (100.00)
Private Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	18 (66.67)	09 (33.35)	-	27 (100.00)
		11-20	45 (65.20)	24 (34.80)	-	69 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	22 (64.70)	12 (35.30)	-	34 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK - GROUND	RURAL	78 (65.00)	42 (35.00)	-	120 (100.00)
		URBAN	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	-	10 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	39 (65.00)	21 (35.00)	-	60 (100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	46 (65.70)	24 (34.30)	-	70 (100.00)
TOTAL			85 (65.38)	45 (34.62)	-	130 (100.00)
GRAND TOTAL			155 (53.45)	128 (44.14)	07 (02.41)	290 (100.00)

**Note:** Figures in Parentheses are Percentages

It is found from the foregoing discussion that an overwhelming majority of the respondents are frequent visitors to the canteen in Private Sector Unit than that of the Public Sector Unit. It is interesting to note that the workers in the service of 11-20 years are making best utilization of the canteen facility, while the workers with more than 20 years of service were

making less visits of the canteen and the urban workers are more frequent visitors of the canteen in the selected units of the study.

### Quality of Items in the Canteen

Table 2 gives the data on the opinion of the respondents on the quality of items in canteen in the selected units. It is obvious from the data that half of the workers in the selected units of the study felt that the quality of the items in their canteen was good and 42.90 percent of them in these units felt satisfactory about the quality of the items in their canteens.

Unit wise data shows that in case of in Public Sector Unit 43.75 percent of the workers expressed good opinion and 48.12 percent of the workers felt that the quality of items in the canteen was satisfactory. However, 4.38 percent of them did not say anything and 3.57 percent of them expressed their opinion on the quality of items in canteen was poor. When we make service – wise analysis it is clear from the data that 44 percent of the workers in the service group of 1-20 years and 42.86 percent of the workers in the service group of above 20 years had expressed good opinion on the quality of items of canteen.

**Table 2.** Respondents' Opinion on Quality of Items in Canteen in Selected Units

Category			Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Not Aware	Total
Public Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	22 (44.00)	24 (48.00)	02 (04.00)	02 (04.00)	50 (100.00)
		11-20	33 (44.00)	36 (48.00)	03 (04.00)	03 (04.00)	75 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	14 (42.86)	17 (48.57)	01 (02.86)	02 (05.71)	35 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK-GROUND	RURAL	39 (43.33)	43 (47.77)	04 (04.45)	04 (04.45)	90 (100.00)
		URBAN	31 (44.28)	34 (48.57)	02 (02.86)	03 (04.29)	70 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	49 (43.75)	54 (48.21)	04 (03.57)	05 (04.47)	112(100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	21 (43.75)	23 (47.91)	02 (04.17)	02 (04.17)	48 (100.00)
TOTAL			70 (43.75)	77 (48.12)	06 (03.75)	07 (04.38)	160(100.00)
Private Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	16 (59.25)	10 (37.00)	01 (03.75)	-	27 (100.00)
		11-20	40 (58.00)	25 (36.25)	04 (05.75)	-	69 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	19 (55.90)	12 (35.30)	03 (08.80)	-	34 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK – GROUND	RURAL	69 (57.50)	43 (35.85)	08 (06.65)	-	120(100.00)
		URBAN	06 (60.00)	04 (40.00)	-	-	10 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	35 (58.35)	22 (36.65)	03 (05.00)	-	60 (100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	40 (57.15)	25 (35.70)	05 (07.15)	-	70 (100.00)
TOTAL			75 (57.69)	47 (36.15)	08 (06.16)	-	130(100.00)
GRAND TOTAL			145(50.00)	124(42.76)	14 (04.83)	07 (02.41)	290(100.00)

**Note:** Figures in Parentheses are Percentages

In Private Sector Unit 57.69 percent of the workers felt that the quality of the items in canteen was good. It is obvious from the data that 36.15 percent of the workers felt that the quality of the items in the canteen was satisfactory and the negligible percentage of them had negative opinion on the quality of items in Private Sector Unit canteen.

On the whole, it is found that the majority of the workers in the service group of 1-10 years, 11-20 years and urban background had positive opinion on the quality of items which are available in their respective canteens. It is very interesting to note that on the whole or individual unit-wise less than 6.25 percent of the workers felt that the quality of items in their canteen was poor.

### Quality of Services in the Canteen

Quick supply refers to speediness of service. The worker normally would like to take his lunch in about 15 minutes and rest for some time before he resumes work for the second half of his shift. Speedy meal and service depend on the type of the canteen services practiced, the number of staff in the canteen, the equipment available and other resources.

Table 3 presents the workers' opinion on the supply of items in the canteen of the selected units for the study. It is evident from the table that on the whole about half-of the workers felt that the service in the canteen was satisfactory. However, it is also clear from the data that 11.59 percent of the workers felt that the service in their canteens was poor.

The analysis on unit-wise indicates that in case of Public Sector Unit 43.75 percent of the workers had good opinion, 48.12 percentage of them satisfied with the service available in canteen and a very low percent of the workers viewed on the services available in canteen was poor and only 4.38 percent of them did not say anything on the service in the Canteen. In Private Sector Unit, about more than half-of the workers felt that the service in the canteen was satisfactory, whereas 6.16 percent of the workers felt that the service in the canteen was poor.

**Table 3.** Respondents' Opinion on Services in Canteen in Selected Units

Category			Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Not Aware	Total
Public Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	22(44.00)	24(48.00)	02(04.00)	02(04.00)	50 (100.00)
		11-20	33(44.00)	36(48.00)	03(04.00)	03(04.00)	75 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	14(42.86)	17(48.57)	01(02.86)	02(05.71)	35 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK-GROUND	RURAL	39(43.33)	43(47.77)	04(04.45)	04(04.45)	90 (100.00)
		URBAN	31(44.28)	34(48.57)	02(02.86)	03(04.29)	70 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	49(43.75)	54(48.21)	04(03.57)	05(04.47)	112(100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	21(43.75)	23(47.91)	02(04.17)	02(04.17)	48 (100.00)
TOTAL			70(43.75)	77(48.12)	06(03.75)	07(04.38)	160(100.00)
Private Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	11(40.75)	15(55.55)	01(03.70)	-	27 (100.00)
		11-20	27(39.15)	37(53.60)	05(07.25)	-	69 (100.00)
		ABOVE 20	14(41.20)	18(52.95)	02(05.85)	-	34 (100.00)
	NATIVE BACK – GROUND	RURAL	48(40.00)	65(54.15)	07(05.85)	-	120(100.00)
		URBAN	04(40.00)	05(50.00)	01(10.00)	-	10 (100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	24(40.00)	32(53.35)	04(06.65)	-	60 (100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	28(40.00)	38(54.30)	04(05.70)	-	70 (100.00)
TOTAL			52(40.00)	70(53.84)	08(06.16)	-	130(100.00)
GRAND TOTAL			122(42.07)	147(50.69)	14(04.83)	07(02.41)	290(100.00)

**Note:** Figures in Parentheses are Percentages

It is found that more than 90 percent of the workers in Units were satisfied with the quality of canteen services. It is observed that the services in Private Sector Unit canteen as controlled by canteen committee and labour officer, and Public Sector Unit canteen was controlled by the canteen committee and Senior Personnel officer.

### Cleanliness in Canteen

The canteen should be installed in a clean and hygienic place and its kitchen, counter as well as the dining rooms. The canteen area should be maintained in clean and health conditions, free from the files, dust and dirt. Table 4 shows the workers' opinion on the sanitation and cleanliness in their respective canteens of the selected units. It is evident from the table that 55.33 percent of the workers on an average in the three units, felt that the cleanliness in their canteens was good, about 31.95 percent of the workers opined that the cleanliness in their canteens was satisfactory and only less than 11 percent of them felt dissatisfied with the cleanliness in the canteens of the three selected units for the study.

Unit-wise data reveals that in case of Public Sector Unit 48.12 percent of the workers felt that the cleanliness and sanitation in canteen was good, about 43.75 percent of them had expressed satisfactory opinion and 3.75 percent of the workers in did not say anything about the sanitation conditions in their canteen. However, a very low percentage of the workers felt dissatisfied with the cleanliness in the Public Sector Unit canteen. In Private Sector Unit about four fifths of the workers felt that the cleanliness in Private Sector Unit canteen was good. It is also interesting to note that only an insignificant portion of the workers felt dissatisfied with the cleanliness in the canteen.

**Table 4.** Respondents' Opinion on Sanitation in Canteen in Selected Units

Category			Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Not Aware	Total
Public Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	24(48.00)	22(44.00)	02(04.00)	02(04.00)	50(100.00)
		11-20	36(48.00)	33(44.00)	03(04.00)	03(04.00)	75(100.00)
		ABOVE 20	17(48.57)	14(42.86)	02(05.71)	01(02.86)	35(100.00)
	NATIVE BACK-GROUND	RURAL	43(47.77)	39(43.33)	04(04.45)	04(04.45)	90(100.00)
		URBAN	34(48.57)	31(44.28)	03(04.29)	02(02.86)	70(100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	54(48.21)	49(43.75)	05(04.47)	04(03.57)	112(100.0)
		UN-SKILLED	23(47.91)	21(43.75)	02(04.17)	02(04.17)	48(100.00)
TOTAL			77(48.12)	70(43.75)	07(04.38)	06(03.75)	160(100.00)
Private Sector Unit	SERVICE WISE (YEARS)	1-10	22(81.5)	04(14.80)	01(03.70)	-	27(100.00)
		11-20	57(82.60)	10(14.50)	02(02.90)	-	69(100.00)
		ABOVE 20	28(52.35)	05(14.70)	01(02.95)	-	34(100.00)
	NATIVE BACK – GROUND	RURAL	99(82.50)	17(14.15)	04(03.35)	-	120(100.0)
		URBAN	08(80.00)	02(20.00)	-	-	10(100.00)
	TYPE OF EMPLOYEE	SKILLED	49(81.65)	09(15.00)	02(03.35)	-	60(100.00)
		UN-SKILLED	58(82.85)	10(14.30)	02(02.85)	-	70(100.00)
TOTAL			107(82.31)	19(14.62)	04(03.07)	-	130(100.0)
GRAND TOTAL			184(63.45)	89(30.68)	11(03.79)	06(02.08)	290(100.0)

**Note:** Figures in Parentheses are Percentages.

## Major Findings

1. It is observed that the bigger organization in the private sector and public sector unit are financially sound and they can provide the clean and hygienic food items to their worker at minimum price.
2. It is observed that the workers in the selected units expressed their satisfaction and the prices are reasonably changed.
3. It is found that an overwhelming majority of the respondents are frequent visitors to the canteen in Private Sector Unit than that of the Public Sector Unit.
4. It is also observed from the foregoing analysis that half-of the workers in the selected unit felt that the quality of items in the canteen was good. It is also found that an insignificant percentage of the respondents had poor opinion on the quality of items in their canteen.
5. It is also found that an average earning industrial worker is not in a position to take his food items with quality in his house as compared with the items in their canteens.
6. It is found that more than 90 percent of the workers in were satisfied with the service in the canteen.
7. It can be concluded that the majority of the workers in Public Sector Unit were satisfied with the cleanliness and sanitation in the canteen. It is found that the majority of the workers in units were satisfied with the cleanliness and sanitation in their canteens.

## Testing of Hypothesis

### 1. Null Hypothesis: 1.

It is rejected and it shows that there is significant relationship between Canteen Facility and healthy physical work environment of the employees in the organizations.

### 2. Null Hypothesis: 2

It is rejected implying the influence of canteen facility on work environment and welfare on job satisfaction in the selected units.

## Suggestions for Improving Healthy Physical Work Environment

1. It is suggested that the management of private and public sector units can provide the clean and hygienic food items to their worker at minimum price in their canteens and to mitigate the rest of the dissatisfied workers.
2. It is suggested that the management of private and public sector units may maintain the same price in future also.
3. It is suggested that the management of private and public sector units may create the habit of visits in the minds of employees to canteen and to take their food in the canteen in order to save their productivity time on the work-spot.

4. It is suggested that the management of private and public sector units may take steps to improve the services in the canteen in speedy and quick manner.
5. It is suggested that management of Public Sector Unit should maintain cleanliness and to establish good sanitation at the canteen as a part of the welfare and health of workmen.
6. It is suggested that the managements of Units should maintain this quality of items and to mitigate the rest of the dissatisfied workers also.

## SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The study can be extended to the related business ITES and BPO industry. Leadership and administration styles are to be studied as the employees are lagging behind in these qualities in India and similar studies can be conducted on other type of industries.

## Social Relevance

Society comprises of the workers, management, Government and general public. The present study is of much relevance from the point of view of the society. The welfare measures like cheap food in canteens, free education and medical facilities etc., increase the real income of the workers and their measures will reduce labor turnover and absenteeism and create permanent settled labor force by making service attractive to the labor. The Central and State Government are enabling several labor legislations and adopted a policy to create better working of industrial canteen to the workers.

The present study will help the management of the Organizations under investigations to understand the whole spectrum of the state of employee welfare of the organization and possible, extend a positive influence on them. They may be motivated to evolve or modify the policies or practices in the area of canteen facility, so as to bring better results, keep the work force contented and hence a harmonious work environment is brought up.

The study has tried to understand a state of the implementation of various statutory provisions according to the Factories Act 1948 in respect of canteen facility to the employees in the selected units. These aspects have been analyzed in-depth. The comparative picture of these indicators may wake-up the management out of self-complacence and stimulate them to improve canteen facility as a welfare activity in the organizations.

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of the results obtained in the study, it is found that the canteen in the units prevailing have deep impact on workers psychology and the presence of such factors always motivate the workers towards their job in a laudable manner. Hence, it is concluded that the workers employed are satisfied with their job and their positive approach towards the management has been responsible for the overall growth of in the Indian corporate sector. Besides, it has also been found that the concept of canteen facility assumes immense importance in the present business scenario which requires highly skilled and competent human resources for the transformation of traditional economies into the modern and industrial economies.

## REFERENCES

1. Bhatia W.J., Principles and Practices of Personnel Management and Human Resource Management, Edition II, Deep & Deep Publication, 1994.
2. Bhattacharya S.K., Organizational Culture and Indian Perspectives, 1988.
3. Dale S.Beach, Human Resource and Personnel Management, Tata McGraw Hill, Ed.3, 2002.
4. Frederick Herzberg, B.Mausner and B. Synderman, The Motivation to work, John Wiley and Sons, New York,1959.
5. Garry Steiner, Human Behavior, New York Harcourt, Brace & World, 1964.
6. Gupta C.B., Human Resource Management, Sultan Chand and Sons, Ed.V.
7. Likert R., Motivation, The Core of Management, American Management Association, Personnel Series, 1993.
8. Machungwa Peter and Schmutt Neal, Work Motivation in a Developing Country, Michigan State University, 1995.
9. Maslow A.H., Motivation and Personality, New York Harper & Row, 1954.
10. Memoria C.B., Personnel Management, Himalaya Pub. House, Bombay, 1984.
11. Narayana Murty T, Labor Welfare Activities in Indian Industrial Organizations, Unpublished Thesis, Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, India, 2000
12. Rizwana Anasri, Physical Work Environment and Industrial Safety of the Employees in Power Sector, Unpublished Thesis, Vinayaka Mission University, Salem, India, 2011.