



# Job Satisfaction of the Factory Workers at the Manufacturing Plant: A Case Study

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**How to cite this paper:** Najimuddin, N. and Abeysundara, S. (2019) Job Satisfaction of the Factory Workers at the Manufacturing Plant: A Case Study. *Open Access Library Journal*, 6: e5312.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1105312>

**Received:** March 6, 2019

**Accepted:** April 9, 2019

**Published:** April 12, 2019

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate factory workers' job satisfaction in a manufacturing plant in Sri Lanka. A sample of 180 employees from a study population of 846 was taken. Stratified Random Sampling method was used as the sampling technique. The tool used for the data collection is a questionnaire which was designed covering all the aspects related to the job satisfaction of the factory workers in the manufacturing plant. The analysis was carried out using the statistical software SPSS version 20.0. Demographic variables which are associated with the overall job satisfaction at 5% level of significance and the four factors which were identified from the factor analysis process were used for the model building procedure. Ordinal regression model was developed which includes the factors affecting job satisfaction. For the variable selection procedure, the forward selection method was applied. Statistically, "Work arrangements in the workplace" and "Family issues of the workers" were the most influencing factors to job satisfaction and "Gender", "The distance employees travel" and "Mode of transportation of employees" were the demographic factors associated with the level of job satisfaction.

## Subject Areas

Case Studies and Management Information Systems, Human Resource Management, Statistics

## Keywords

Job Satisfaction, Factory Workers, Survey

## 1. Background

### 1.1. Introduction

Employees are an organization's main resource. In the event that employees are

satisfied with their employment, they would produce an extraordinary quality execution that enables an organization to develop and achieve the accomplishment with changing economic condition. Therefore, rival, more knowledgeable and well-satisfied workforce is a benefit for an organization.

A common definition of job satisfaction is “a pleasurable or positive emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one’s job or job experiences” [1]. It is also defined as “a set of favorable or unfavorable feelings and emotions which employees view with their work” [2]. According to [3], job satisfaction is an employee’s feeling of accomplishment and success on the job. It is commonly considered to be directly connected to efficiency and in addition to individual prosperity. Job satisfaction indicates doing an employment that one enjoys with enthusiastic and being remunerated for one’s endeavors. Job satisfaction is the key factor that prompts to acknowledgement, income, promotion and the accomplishment of different goals that lead to a feeling of satisfaction [3]. Job satisfaction is a component of life satisfaction, and then it should predict life satisfaction over some period of time [4].

A researcher examined characteristics of job satisfaction such as culture, leadership communication, commitment, job content, training, rewards and recognition opportunities, teamwork, superior subordinate relationship and delegation, at Badarpur thermal power station, NTPC Ltd. The results produced through the analysis have shown that team work, commitment, culture, communication and training are the most important factors which have led to job satisfaction, and delegation, job design, opportunities, rewards and leadership are the factors which need to be work on [5]. The level of job satisfaction of Caucasian and Hispanic American Accounting Professionals was carried out by analyzing the relationship between these job satisfaction factors and different demographic factors, such as profession, frame size, certification, age, sex, race, advanced degrees and parent education. The results show that there are differences between what respondents feel influences their level of satisfaction on the job. Employers need to be cognizant of the factors that impact employee satisfaction and implement corporate policies that can enhance employee performance [6].

Three important attributes of job satisfaction are discussed as follows. Firstly, organizations ought to be guided by human values where organizations will be arranged towards approaching workers with respect and in a fairly manner as a high level of job satisfaction may be a sign of a good emotional and mental state of employees. Second, the functioning of the organization will depend on the workers’ level of job satisfaction which may change according to the workers’ behaviors. Third, job satisfaction may serve as indicators of organizational activities [7].

Employee absenteeism has become a serious issue including additional costs for companies. Therefore, the employers are in a responsibility to reduce it to its minimum. Increasing the level of employees’ satisfaction would be the effective way to reduce absenteeism and that would be a factor worth paying attentions to

absenteeism, since it would be controllable by the managers, unlike other factors such as sick, immediate family member death, etc. An employer could be implicitly encouraging absenteeism by enforcing company policies [8] [9] [10].

For comparison of identified factors across social and demographic factors Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U test were used in the research carried out to identify job satisfaction factors of PTCL employees and the dimension of data was reduced using factor analysis and they are empowerment, salary and benefits, environment, boss attitude, peer relationship, workload, rules and regulation and promotions [11]. Another research was conducted in the ready-made garments (RMG) industry of Bangladesh in which the objectives of the study were to check the job environment of RMG industry, to examine the marital status of the workers, to examine the expected salary, to determine the behavior of boss to the worker and to identify the employee's job satisfaction affecting job enhancement of the RMG sector in Bangladesh. Bivariate analysis, Logistic regression analysis and Percentage analysis are the primary tools used for the data analysis [12].

According to Department of Census and Statistics, Labour Force Survey, Annual Report (2017), 20% of Sri Lanka's labour force is in the industry group of manufacturing which is considered to be the second largest labour force in Sri Lanka. The present research is conducted in one of the private leading manufacturers in Sri Lanka. The organization name has not been uncovered since the survey shares some sensitive information about the representative observations on their business. The research under investigation focused on the factory workers in the manufacturing plant, since they are the primary employment category of the industry as the manufacturing plant mainly rely on the factory workers.

## 1.2. Objectives of the Study

- 1) Identify the level of job satisfaction of the factory workers in the manufacturing plant.
- 2) Identify the latent factor structure and build up a model which employee job satisfaction can be properly identified through the factors used.
- 3) Prioritize the factors according to their importance.

## 2. Study Design and Methods

The target population of the research was all the factory workers working in the manufacturing plant of the factory. The sample size of the study was determined using the following equation [13].

$$n = \frac{\frac{p(1-p)}{V}}{1 + \frac{\left[ \frac{p(1-p)}{v} - 1 \right]}{N}}; V = \left[ \frac{d}{Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} \right]^2 \quad (1)$$

where,

$n$ —Sample size required

$N$ —Number of units in the population

$p$ —Estimated variance in the population

$d$ —Margin of error

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ —Based on confidence interval (95% confidence interval)

If there is a doubt about selecting the value of  $p$ , then the best to err towards 50% as it would lead to a large sample size [13]. The population size is 846 and 0.06 was taken as the suitable margin of error.

Therefore, the target sample is,

$$n = \frac{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{\left(\frac{0.06}{1.96}\right)^2}}{1 + \frac{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{\left(\frac{0.06}{1.96}\right)^2} - 1}{846}} = 202.996 \approx 203$$

From the target sample, 188 factory workers responded and returned the questionnaire. From all the collected questionnaires there were 8 questionnaires which had to be considered as incomplete questionnaires. After eliminating incomplete questionnaires, 180 samples were obtained which was a response rate of 88.67%.

The sampling design used was Stratified Sampling Technique in which the gender was used as the stratification variable, since the literature suggests that the variability of the job satisfaction of the employees can change based on their gender [14] [15] [16]. Then the proportional allocation method has been used to obtain the number of individuals that has to be sampled within each stratum.

A structured questionnaire was used as the data collection instrument which was designed covering all the aspects related to the job satisfaction of the factory workers in the manufacturing plant. Every single question was designed very carefully by considering the formulated objectives, selected target population, sampling method and data collection method that decided under the survey design. Mainly the questionnaire contained 3 types of variables: Demographic variables, Personal variables, Job related variables. The questionnaire was initiated with an introduction clarifying the purpose and the confidentiality of the information provided by the survey. Questions on the same variable has been clustered together to improve the ease of filling and all the questions were given in table format to reduce the messiness between the questions. Five-point likert scale questions were used to represent job related variables where 1 represents “Highly satisfied/Strongly agree” and 5 represents “Highly dissatisfied/Strongly disagree”. When developing the questionnaire, the nature of the mind set and the knowledge of the respondents were taken in to consideration. Hence, the

questionnaire was built in Sinhala and Tamil languages and questions were structured in an easier and casual way to improve its understandability.

A pilot survey was carried out before conducting the main survey in order to check the quality of the questionnaire. Initially 25 questionnaires were distributed among the factory workers to check the effectiveness of the designed questionnaire. Few modifications were done in some questions, few questions were added to the questionnaire and few questions were removed from the questionnaire. After carrying out the required modifications, another 10 developed questionnaires were distributed among the factory workers to check the quality of the modified questionnaire. No more modifications were required; hence the data was collected using the modified questionnaire. Data collection procedure for the main survey was carried out within four working days at the manufacturing plant.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data. Five statements have been used in order to capture the underlying phenomenon of overall job satisfaction (Dependent variable). The Cronbach's alpha value for the scale used for overall job satisfaction is 0.805 which indicates a high level of internal consistency for the scale used. It is recommended that the scale that receive alpha score over 0.7 are considered to be reliable [17].

Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Kendall's Tau-b and Kendall's Tau-c are the tests used to identify the demographic variables which are associated with the overall job satisfaction. Hence, 8 demographic variables (Gender of the employees, Education level of the employees, Age category of employees, Accommodation of employees, Mode of transportation of employees to reach the workplace, The distance employees travel to reach the workplace, Service level of employees in the workplace and Previous job of employees) were found to be significantly associated with overall job satisfaction at 5% level of significance.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity were used to test the strength among statements in order to verify whether the statements are suitable for the factor analysis process. In this study the KMO value lies between 0.7 and 0.9 and the Bartlett's Test is significant at 5% level of significance. Therefore, the results suggest that the data are appropriate for the factor analysis process [18].

The principle component method was used to identify the number of factors to be extracted from the statements. After about fourth factor the scree plot is leveled off into some extent and there is a slight bend after the seventh factor also (Figure 1). Therefore, the number of factors that have to be extracted according to Principle Component Method is seven. Those factors cumulatively account for 72.41% of the total variance. Varimax rotation was used to attain rotated solutions for the factor model. Clear pattern of the factor loadings can be

obtained through the results and very few statements from the rotation have shown loadings lower than the cut off value of 0.4 (Table 1).

A factor analysis with four factors was also carried out in order to obtain a simpler factor structure compared to the model with seven factors (Figure 1). All the statements which were highly loaded to the first factor are expressing about the facilities and the working environment in the manufacturing plant (“Facilitative working environment”). The second factor includes the statements which specifies about the arrangements of the work at the workplace (“Work arrangements”). The third factor captures the statements which specifies about workers’ personal issues related to their family (“Family issues”). Finally, the flexibility of the work procedure has been grouped to the fourth factor in the model (“Flexible working arrangements”) (Table 2).

Ordinal regression model was developed which includes the factors affecting job satisfaction. Since the distribution of the satisfaction level suggests that the higher categories are more probable in the response category, the complementary log-log link is used as the link function [19]. Therefore, the model is known as the discrete proportional hazard model. Forward selection method was applied as the variable selection procedure.

Eight demographic variables which are associated with the overall job satisfaction at 5% level of significance and the four factors which were identified from the factor analysis process were taken as predictors for the model building procedure.

The final model suggested is as follows,

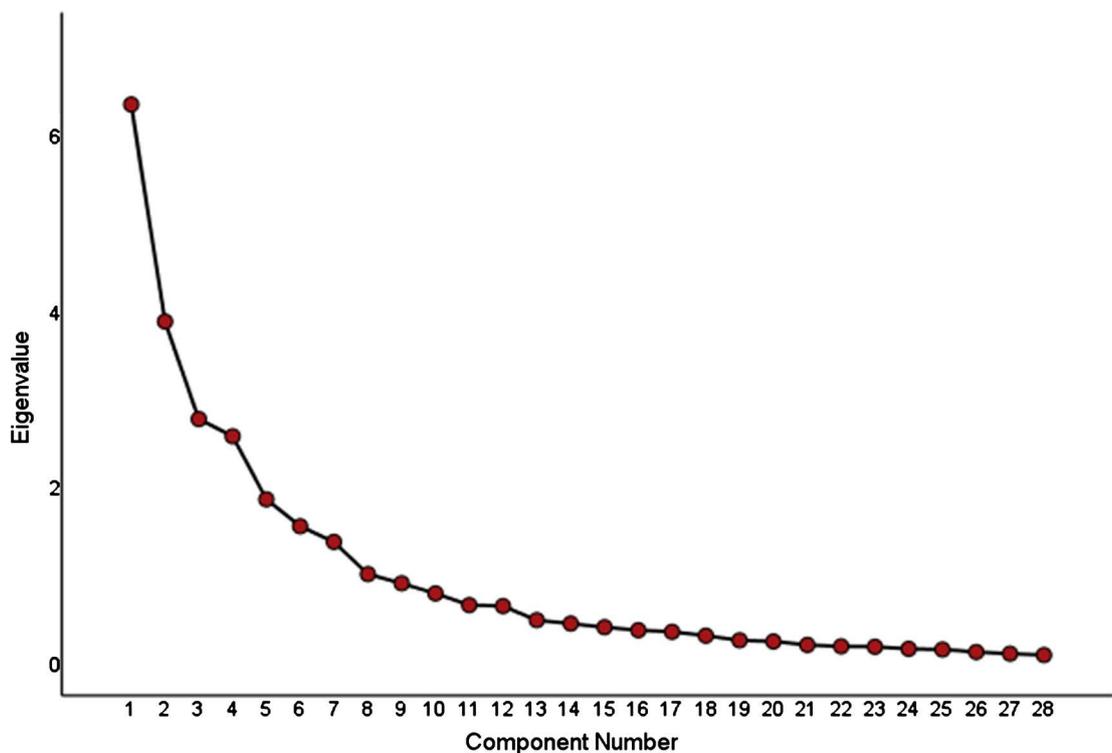


Figure 1. Scree plot.

**Table 1.** Factor interpretation (Model I).

Factor	Statements	Varimax rotated factor loadings
Physical working environment in the workplace	Sanitary facilities	0.886
	Arrangement of the canteen	0.872
	Safety in the working environment	0.825
	Number of uniforms given	0.820
	Medical services provided	0.611
	Number of damages you have done within an hour	0.609
Family issues of the employees	I suffer from some family problems	0.906
	Too many people depend on my salary	0.831
	Family issues have an adverse effect on my job	0.815
	Family members push me to go for another job	0.720
Company policy and administration in the workplace	When my targets covered I am recognized and appreciated	0.858
	I feel personally appreciated for my contributions	0.707
	The current recognition system is adequate	0.636
	I prefer the way my supervisor deals with me on my job	0.603
	Target given within an hour	0.470
	My supervisor gives me necessary feedbacks to improve my work	0.454
Work arrangements in the workplace	My supervisor clearly inform me about the targets that should be covered	0.794
	It gives me a great pleasure to work with my colleagues	0.749
	Number of intervals per day	0.617
	Duration of the intervals	0.528
Rules and resources in the workplace	Company rules and regulations make me comfortable at work	0.856
	I feel I am being paid a fair amount for the work I do	0.719
	Condition of the machines used	0.657
Work style and entertainment in the workplace	Work style that has been given to your line	0.836
	Entertainment events (trips and functions)	0.684
Work place environment	Ventilation at the workplace	0.803
	Lighting at the workplace	0.694

$$\log \left[ -\log \left( 1 - Q_{ijkl} \right) \right] = \alpha_i + \beta_j^{\text{gend}} + \beta_k^{\text{dirt}} + \beta_l^{\text{motr}} + \beta^{\text{wkar}} + \beta^{\text{fmis}} \quad (2)$$

where,

gend = Gender of the employees; j = 1 (Male), 2 (Female)

dirt = The distance employees travel to reach the workplace; k = 1 (Less than 5 km), 2 (5 km to 10 km), 3 (11 km to 20 km), 4 (More than 20 km)

motr = Mode of transportation of employees to reach the workplace; l = 1 (By private transportation), 2 (By public transportation), 3 (By foot)

wkar = Work arrangements in the workplace

fmis = Family issues of the employees

**Table 2.** Factor interpretation (Model II).

Factor	Statements	Varimax rotated factor loadings
Facilitative working environment in the workplace	Arrangement of the canteen	0.858
	Sanitary facilities	0.830
	Number of uniforms given	0.797
	Safety in the working environment	0.772
	Number of damages you have done within an hour	0.676
	Medical services provided	0.564
	Condition of the machines used	0.460
Work arrangements in the workplace	I prefer the way my supervisor deals with me on my job	0.756
	When my targets covered I am recognized and appreciated	0.734
	My supervisor gives me necessary feedbacks to improve my work	0.726
	Rules and regulations practiced in the division	0.587
	The current recognition system is adequate	0.558
	Target given within an hour	0.557
	My supervisor clearly inform me about the targets that should be covered	0.527
	I feel personally appreciated for my contributions	0.463
	Night shift practices of the organization	0.446
Family issues of the factory workers	I suffer from some family problems	0.834
	Family issues have an adverse effect on my job	0.804
	Family members push me to go for another job	0.790
	Too many people depend on my salary	0.782
Flexible working arrangements in the workplace	Number of intervals per day	0.856
	Duration of the intervals	0.775
	Entertainment events	0.521
	I feel I am being paid a fair amount for the work I do	0.404

All the factors identified from the factor analysis procedure are highly significant (under 0.01% level of significance) in the model compared to the demographic factors (**Table 3**).

Goodness of fit tests used to measure the adequacy of the fitted model. The test of parallel lines is conducted to check the parallel regression assumption. The significance value of the test is well over the preferred 5% level of significance indicating that the model holds the proportional odds assumption (**Table 4**). Likelihood ratio deviance and Pearson chi-square statistics were used to measure the fitness of the model. Both tests have p-values greater than 0.05 suggesting that the fit of the model is adequate (**Table 5**).

After fitting the ordinal regression model to the available data, odds ratios were used to explain the strength of the association between overall job satisfaction of the factory workers and the all significant factor levels (**Table 6**). Odds

**Table 3.** Parameter estimation.

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Wald	Degrees of freedom	P-value	95% confidence interval	
						Lower bound	Upper bound
Intercept = 2	3.866	1.329	8.467	1	0.004	1.262	6.470
Intercept = 3	6.324	1.365	21.472	1	0.000	3.649	8.999
gend = 1	-1.828	0.288	40.157	1	0.000	-2.393	-1.262
ditr = 1	2.025	0.564	12.902	1	0.000	0.920	3.131
ditr = 2	1.250	0.468	7.143	1	0.008	0.333	2.166
ditr = 3	0.885	0.473	3.508	1	0.061	-0.041	1.812
motr = 1	1.858	0.594	9.772	1	0.002	0.693	3.022
motr = 2	0.475	0.440	1.165	1	0.280	-0.387	1.337
wkar	1.794	0.276	42.242	1	0.000	1.253	2.335
fmis	-0.534	0.134	15.797	1	0.000	-0.798	-0.271

**Table 4.** Test of parallel lines.

Chi-square	df	p-value
6.446	9	0.695

**Table 5.** Goodness of fit tests.

Test	Chi-square	df	p-value
Pearson	289.873	272	0.218
Deviance	202.017	272	0.999

**Table 6.** Odds ratios.

	Factor	Odds ratio direction	Value
gend	Gender	Male to Female	0.13
ditr	The distance factory workers travel to reach the workplace	More than 10 km to Less than 10 km	0.49
motr	Mode of transportation of factory workers to reach the workplace	Private transportation to Public transportation	0.51
		Public transportation to by walk	0.34
wkar	Work arrangements in the workplace	A unit increase in the factor	1.84
fmis	Family issues of the factory workers	A unit increase in the factor	1.42

ratio of a particular factor was calculated by considering the other factors as constant at their base levels.

According to Odds ratio results, a factory worker who is a male is 0.13 times less likely to be satisfied than a factory worker who is a female. Also a factory worker who travel more than 10 km to reach the factory is 0.49 times less likely to be satisfied than a factory worker who travel less than 10 km to reach the factory. A factory worker who uses private transportation to reach the factory is

0.51 times less likely to be satisfied than a factory worker who uses public transportation to reach the factory. A factory worker who uses public transportation to reach the factory is 0.34 times less likely to be satisfied than a factory worker who reaches the factory by foot. Moreover, the odds of being satisfied increased by a factor of 1.84 as the factor “Work arrangements in the workplace” increased by a unit and the odds of being satisfied increased by a factor of 1.42 as the factor “Family issues of the employees” increased by a unit.

#### 4. Conclusions

A questionnaire was used to collect the data in which 54 questions were used to address various aspects of job satisfaction. Among them, 39 questions were based on rating (1 - 5 likert scale). The dimension of data was reduced using factor analysis without loss of much information and these factors were defined as Facilitative working environment, Work arrangements, Family issues and Flexible working arrangements.

The overall job satisfaction of the factory workers in the manufacturing plant modeled through the five factors: gender of employees; the distance employees travel to reach the workplace; mode of transportation of employees to reach the workplace; work arrangements in the workplace and family issues of the employees. “Work arrangements in the workplace” is the most important component which leads to the overall job satisfaction of the machine operators compared to the other factors.

Due to the time constraint to carry out the survey process, the scope of this research was limited to identify the job satisfaction level and the factors associated with job satisfaction of the factory workers in the manufacturing plant of a factory. Therefore, the research findings are applicable only to this population under study. Further research can be incorporated with more factory industries representing the whole factory industry in Sri Lanka. Hence, the results can be generalized to the whole factory industry in Sri Lanka.

#### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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