

Study And Analysis Of Work Ethics Influence On Employee Performance In The Organizations

Dr. Neshat Qamar, Lecturer, Department of Management, College of Commerce Arts and science, Rajendra Nagar, Patna.

Sushma Tanwar, Assistant Professor, Department of social studies, Dr.K.N. Modi University, Newai, Rajasthan.

Abstract:

The work ethics of employees for the organization refers to the principles and values that individuals bring to their work and their adherence to these principles. These principles include honesty, responsibility, reliability, professionalism, and a commitment to excellence. The impact of work ethics on employee performance is an important topic of study for managers and organizational psychologists. In this paper examines the influence of work ethics on employee performance in organizations. It reviews existing literature on the relationship between work ethics and employee performance, including the various factors that affect work ethics such as cultural and personal values, job satisfaction, and motivation. Additionally, it discusses the impact of work ethics on organizational outcomes such as productivity, job satisfaction, and employee retention. The main focus of this on highlighting the importance of work ethics in organizations and suggesting ways in which managers can promote and encourage strong work ethics among their employees. These include setting clear expectations, providing opportunities for training and development, creating a supportive work environment, and recognizing and rewarding employees who demonstrate strong work ethics.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, social media, Brands, Facebook, YouTube.

Introduction:

Work ethics are the principles and values that guide an individual's behavior and attitude towards work. It encompasses a set of moral and professional principles that define the way people approach their work and the standards to which they hold themselves accountable. Work ethics play a crucial role in shaping an employee's behavior, attitude, and overall performance in the workplace. The importance of work ethics in organizations cannot be overstated. Employees who demonstrate strong work ethics are more likely to be productive, efficient, and reliable. They take pride in their work and are committed to delivering high-quality work consistently. On the other hand, employees who lack strong work ethics may struggle to perform their duties effectively, leading to decreased productivity and a

negative impact on the organization's overall performance. Research suggests that work ethics are influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural and personal values, education, and work experience. Cultural values, such as the importance of hard work, honesty, and responsibility, can shape an individual's work ethics. Personal values, such as a desire for achievement or a strong work ethic, can also influence an employee's behavior and attitude towards work. Job satisfaction and motivation are also essential factors that contribute to an employee's work ethics. When employees are satisfied with their job, they are more likely to be motivated, committed, and engaged in their work. This leads to higher productivity, improved quality of work, and increased job satisfaction. Conversely, employees who are dissatisfied with their job may lack motivation, which can result in decreased productivity and poor work quality. The impact of work ethics on organizational outcomes is also well documented. Organizations that promote and reward strong work ethics tend to have higher levels of productivity, better customer service, and increased employee retention. When employees feel valued and supported, they are more likely to be committed to their work and the organization, resulting in increased job satisfaction and employee loyalty. Work ethics are a crucial aspect of employee performance in organizations. Strong work ethics lead to increased productivity, higher quality of work, and improved organizational outcomes. Conversely, a lack of strong work ethics can negatively impact an employee's performance and the organization's overall performance. As such, managers must prioritize promoting and encouraging strong work ethics among their employees. This can be achieved by setting clear expectations, providing opportunities for training and development, creating a supportive work environment, and recognizing and rewarding employees who demonstrate strong work ethics. This paper aims to examine the influence of work ethics on employee performance in organizations. It will explore the various factors that contribute to work ethics, including cultural and personal values, job satisfaction, and motivation. Additionally, it will discuss the impact of work ethics on organizational outcomes, such as productivity, job satisfaction, and employee retention.

Literature Review:

The concept of work ethics has been studied extensively in the field of organizational psychology, with many researchers highlighting its importance in determining employee performance and organizational outcomes. This section will review some of the key findings from existing literature on the influence of work ethics on employee performance in organizations. One of the primary factors that influence work ethics is an individual's cultural background. Research has shown that cultural values such as the importance of hard work, responsibility, and honesty can significantly influence an individual's work ethics (Bedi et al., 2016). For example, individuals from cultures that place a high value on hard work may be more likely to work longer hours and have a stronger work ethic than individuals from cultures that place less emphasis on work. Another important factor that

affects work ethics is an individual's personal values and beliefs. Individuals who place a high value on achievement, for example, may be more likely to have a strong work ethic and be more committed to their work. Similarly, individuals who are driven by a sense of purpose and believe that their work is meaningful may also be more likely to exhibit strong work ethics (Saks & Ashforth, 2000). Job satisfaction and motivation are also key factors that influence work ethics. Research has shown that employees who are satisfied with their job are more likely to be motivated and committed to their work, leading to stronger work ethics (Judge & Bono, 2001). Furthermore, employees who feel that their work is meaningful and aligned with their values are more likely to have a positive attitude towards their work and exhibit strong work ethics (Bakker et al., 2012). The impact of work ethics on organizational outcomes is also well established. Research has shown that organizations that promote and reward strong work ethics tend to have higher levels of productivity, better customer service, and increased employee retention (Loscocco & Spitze, 1990). When employees feel valued and supported, they are more likely to be committed to their work and the organization, resulting in increased job satisfaction and employee loyalty. The abover literature survey suggests that work ethics are a crucial factor in determining employee performance and organizational outcomes. Factors such as cultural background, personal values and beliefs, job satisfaction, and motivation can all influence an individual's work ethics, which in turn affects their performance in the workplace. Managers must prioritize promoting and encouraging strong work ethics among their employees to enhance organizational performance and create a positive work environment.

Work Ethics of Employee Performance in Organizations

The influence of work ethics on employee performance in organizations can be summarized in the following list:

Improved productivity: Employees with strong work ethics tend to be more productive and efficient in their work, resulting in increased output and better performance.

Higher quality of work: Employees with strong work ethics take pride in their work and strive to deliver high-quality work consistently.

Increased job satisfaction: Employees with strong work ethics are more likely to be satisfied with their job, as they feel a sense of accomplishment and pride in their work.

Better customer service: Employees with strong work ethics are more likely to be attentive to customer needs and provide excellent customer service.



Fig.1. Ethics Work Ethics of Employee Performance in Organizations

Improved employee retention: Organizations that promote and reward strong work ethics tend to have higher levels of employee retention, as employees feel valued and supported.

Enhanced organizational reputation: Organizations with a culture of strong work ethics are perceived positively by customers, stakeholders, and the general public, leading to an enhanced organizational reputation.

Increased employee loyalty: Employees with strong work ethics are more likely to be committed to the organization and its goals, leading to increased employee loyalty.

Better teamwork and collaboration: Employees with strong work ethics are more likely to be team players and collaborate effectively with others, leading to improved teamwork and group performance.

Reduced absenteeism and turnover: Employees with strong work ethics are more likely to be committed to their job and the organization, leading to reduced absenteeism and turnover rates.

Improved organizational outcomes: Organizations that promote and encourage strong work ethics tend to have higher levels of productivity, better customer service, increased employee retention, and improved organizational outcomes overall.

Tests and Assessments of Employee Performance in Organizations

There are several tests and assessments that can be used to evaluate an employee's work ethics and performance in an organization. Here are some examples:

Attitude and Behavior Assessments: These tests can help to evaluate an employee's attitude towards work, their work ethic, and their level of commitment to the job. It can also assess their ability to work collaboratively with others, adapt to changes, and handle stress and pressure.

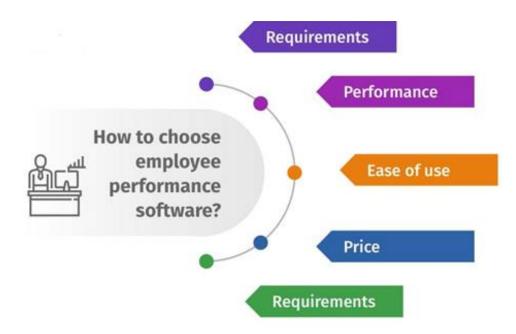


Fig. 2. How to choose employee performance method.

Performance Evaluations: These assessments can evaluate an employee's productivity, quality of work, timeliness of completion, and their ability to meet deadlines. It can also evaluate their ability to prioritize tasks, work efficiently, and take initiative.

Ethical Decision-Making Assessments: These tests can evaluate an employee's ability to make ethical decisions when faced with moral dilemmas or conflicts. It can assess their understanding of ethical principles, their ability to identify and address ethical issues, and their ability to communicate ethical concerns to management.



Fig. 3. Tests and Assessments of Employee Performance in Organizations

Skills Assessments: These assessments can evaluate an employee's technical and interpersonal skills, which are critical for effective job performance. It can assess their ability to use technology, software, and other tools required for the job. It can also evaluate their communication, leadership, and problem-solving skills.

Feedback from Managers and Peers: Soliciting feedback from managers and peers can provide valuable insights into an employee's work ethic and performance. It can provide information on their strengths and weaknesses, and areas for improvement. It can also provide feedback on their teamwork, communication, and leadership skills.

There are many ways to evaluate an employee's work ethics and performance in an organization, ranging from attitude and behavior assessments to feedback from managers and peers. Using a combination of these methods can provide a comprehensive evaluation of an employee's performance and help to identify areas for improvement and development.



Fig. 4. Process of Test and Assessment of employee ethics.

Models for Work Ethics Influence on Employee Performance

There are various models that organizations can use to explain good ethics of employee performance. Here are a few examples:

The virtue ethics model: This model emphasizes the importance of cultivating virtues such as honesty, integrity, and fairness in employees. It emphasizes the importance of acting in accordance with ethical principles and values, rather than focusing solely on achieving specific outcomes.

The consequentialist model: This model focuses on the outcomes of employee performance and encourages employees to act in a way that maximizes positive outcomes and minimizes negative ones. It emphasizes the importance of considering the potential consequences of actions before making decisions.

The deontological model: This model is based on the idea that there are certain ethical rules or duties that employees should follow, regardless of the consequences. It emphasizes the importance of acting in accordance with these rules and duties, such as honesty, respect for others, and responsibility.

The care ethics model: This model emphasizes the importance of considering the relationships between employees and other stakeholders, such as customers, suppliers, and the wider community. It emphasizes the importance of empathy, compassion, and caring for others, and encourages employees to act in a way that takes into account the needs and interests of all stakeholders.

The stakeholder model: This model emphasizes the importance of considering the interests of all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, and the wider community. It encourages employees to act in a way that balances the interests of these different groups, rather than focusing solely on the interests of the organization or its shareholders.

It is important for organizations to adopt a comprehensive approach to ethics, one that considers multiple perspectives and models. This can help to ensure that employees are motivated to act in an ethical manner and that the organization as a

whole is able to achieve its goals in a way that is consistent with its values and principles.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the ethics of employee performance is crucial for the success of any organization. Employers should prioritize hiring individuals with a strong work ethic and maintaining a culture that promotes ethical behavior. It is also important to regularly evaluate employee performance using a combination of assessments and feedback from managers and peers. Organizations need to promote and foster a culture of ethical conduct and work ethics by providing employees with training and development opportunities, encouraging open communication, and providing clear guidelines for ethical behavior. Organizations also need to ensure that ethical conduct is reflected in their policies, procedures, and business practices. Evaluating employee performance in terms of ethical conduct and work ethics is crucial for maintaining a strong ethical culture in the organization. Various tests and assessments can be used to evaluate employees' attitude, behavior, decisionmaking, skills, and performance. By doing so, organizations can identify areas for improvement and development, reward ethical behavior, and address any unethical conduct promptly.

References:

- 1. Treviño, L. K., & Nelson, K. A. (2016). Managing business ethics: Straight talk about how to do it right. John Wiley & Sons.
- 2. Bies, R. J., & Moag, J. F. (1986). Interactional justice: Communication criteria of fairness. Research on negotiation in organizations, 1, 43-55.
- 3. Chatman, J. A., & O'Reilly, C. A. (2016). Paradigm Lost: Reinvigorating the Study of Organizational Culture. Research in Organizational Behavior, 36, 199-224.
- 4. Eweje, G. (2011). Enhancing the implementation of corporate codes of ethics: A review of the literature. Journal of Business Ethics, 99(4), 605-622.
- 5. Premeaux, S. R., & Bedeian, A. G. (2003). Breaking the silence: The moderating effects of self-monitoring in predicting speaking up in the workplace. Journal of Management, 29(6), 801-818.
- 6. Konovsky, M. A., & Pugh, S. D. (1994). Citizenship behavior and social exchange. Academy of management journal, 37(3), 656-669.
- 7. Ambrose, M. L., Seabright, M. A., & Schminke, M. (2002). Sabotage in the workplace: The role of organizational injustice. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 89(1), 947-965.
- 8. Ehnert, I., Harry, W., Zink, K. J., & Kummerow, S. (2015). Sustainability and HRM: A typology of sustainable HRM approaches. Journal of Sustainable Development, 23(3), 290-305.

9. Moorman, R. H. (1991). Relationship between organizational justice and organizational citizenship behaviors: Do fairness perceptions influence employee citizenship?. Journal of Applied Psychology, 76(6), 845-855.