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# A Study on Impact of Work Life Balance with Reference to Hyundai Motors <br> *Gunaganti Pavani Goud, Nanda Kishore <br> Aristotle PG College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. <br> *Corresponding Author Email: drkiransoni77@gmail.com 


#### Abstract

A 'work life' balance refers to an employee's ability to maintain a healthy balance between their work roles, their personal responsibilities, and family life. Another factor which is contributing greatly to the difficulty in achieving a work life balance is the changing landscape in how and where employees are expected to work. The study with the prime objectives of ascertaining the employees towards the Work Life balance program, which are required to perform their jobs effectively. In Hyundai Motors Limited. The studies include managers and employees.


Key words: work life banace, employee's ability, personal responsilibities

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Employees at the grass root level experience a sense of frustration because of low level of wages, poor working conditions, unfavorable terms of employment, inhumanity treatment by their superiors and the like whereas managerial personnel feel frustrated because of alienation over their conditions of employment, interpersonal conflicts, role conflicts, job pressures, lack of freedom in work, absence of challenging work etc., Job discontent and job pressures have their substantial effect on employees' health in the form of reduction in general happiness, increase in smoking, drinking, putting on excess body weight, etc. frustration might also be due to absence of recognition, tedious work, unsound relations with work overload, monotony, fatigue, time pressures, lack of stability and security, etc., In view of the contemporary managerial problems, the present day employees are much concerned about high wages, better benefits, challenging jobs etc.,.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Article: 1 Title: well-balanced families? A gendered analysis of work-life balance policies and work family practices. Author: S.b. Burnett, c.j. Gatrell Abstract: The paper considers the impact of work-life balance policies on the work and family practices of professional, dual-earner parents with dependent children, by assessing the extent to which "well-balanced families" have been resultantly facilitated. It poses two research questions: the first centres on how far work-life balance policies have better enabled working parents to manage their commitments to employers and children, whilst the second focuses on how far parental and employer responses to work-life balance policies may be gendered. The ultimate aim is to (re)-articulate the importance of gender in the work-life balance agenda. Objectives Of The Study: To study about the work life balance of the employees in Lakshmi Hyundai. To study about their working hours. To study about the support from other employees in the organization. To study about their working environment. To study the relationship between work life balance and demographic variables To study the relationship between job related variables i "e" job demands, autonomy,. Job involvement, .ob time, .ob stress, .ob security and demographic variables among employees of banking and insurance sector Methodology of the Study: Research Method: The researcher has adopted case study method for the study. Sources of data collection: The researcher has collected data from two sources viz., primary and secondary sources

Data collection methods: the researcher has constructed questionnaire with 25 questions to collect primary data. The researcher has collected secondary data from books, journals, company websites etc. Primary data : the first approach requires the team to conduct a focus group prior to the design and implementation of a survey, while the second approach employs a contrary approach (survey prior to the focus group). The first approach allows the team to analyze the qualitative opinions of employees prior to subsequently customizing the survey based on those opinions. Secondary data: the second method allows the team to better understand the correlations obtained from the survey. Understanding the trade-off between the two strategies vis-à-vis obtaining and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data will eventually help design better work-life benefits for specific job categories sampling method: the researcher has adopted simple random sampling method for the study. Sample size: the sample size is 100 . Surveys and focus groups are two tools that can be used in a complementary mode to understand employee satisfaction. This paper presents the details from a research effort that intends to use both these tools to systematically investigate issues pertaining to the work-life balance of employees.. Copyright limitations of the study the study is based on employees' self-evaluation. So there is a possibility of change in the attitude in relation of the original attitude. The study is restricted to the employees of one company and so the results may not be generalized for all employees in all sectors. Due to time constraint the sample size is limited to 100. Data Anlaysis And Interpretation: What is the percentage of gender of employee ?

TABLE 1.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| GENDER | NO.OF RESPONDENTS |
| Male | 44 |
| Female | 56 |
| Total | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table graph it is found that female employees are more than the male employees. What is the Martial status of the employees?

TABLE 2.

| MARITAL STATUS | NO OF RESPONDENTS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Married | 72 |
| Unmarried | 28 |
| Total | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table we understand that married employees are more than the unmarried employees What is the percentage of employee having children?

TABLE 3.

| CHILDREN | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Yes | 64 | 64 |
| No | 28 | 28 |
| Not applicable | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table It is reveal of that $64 \%$ of the employees have children, $28 \%$ of the employees don"t have children and for $8 \%$ of the employees it"s not applicable.
What is the percentage of employees flexible starting time?
TABLE 4.

\left.| FLEXIGLE |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| STARTING |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |$\right)$

Interpretation: From the above table, $18 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $40 \%$ of the employees Agree that their starting time is flexible. $13 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $14 \%$ of the employees Disagree that starting time is not flexible. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have flexible starting time What is the flexible finishing time of the employees?

## TABLE 5.

| FLEXIBLE FINISHING TIME | NO OF RESPONDENTS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | PERCENTAGE |
| Agree | 40 | 40 |
| Strongly agree | 20 | 20 |
|  |  |  |
| Neutral | 14 | 14 |
| Disagree | 16 | 16 |
| Strongly Disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, 20\% of employees Strongly Agree and $40 \%$ of the employees Agree that finishing time is flexible. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $16 \%$ of the employees Disagree that finishing time is not flexible. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have flexible finishing What is the flexible working hours daily of the employees?

TABLE 6.

| FLEXIBLE HOURS | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Agree | 42 | 42 |
| Strongly agree | 18 | 18 |
| Neutral | 18 | 18 |
| Disagree | 12 | 12 |
| Strongly Disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $18 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $42 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have flexible working hours. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $12 \%$ of the employees Disagree that working hours is not flexible. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have flexible working hours What is the percentage of time off for falily emergencies of the employees?
TABLE- 7
TABLE 7.

| TABE 7. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TIME OFF FOR FAMILY | NO OF | PERCENTAGE |
|  |  |  |
| EMERGENCIES | RESPONDENTS | 14 |
| Agree | 14 | 56 |
| Strongly agree | 56 | 13 |
| Neutral | 13 | 10 |
| Disagree | 10 | 7 |
| Strongly Disagree | 7 | 100 |
| Total | 100 |  |

Interpretation: From the above table, $56 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $14 \%$ of the employees Agree that there is time for family emergencies. $7 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $10 \%$ of the employees Disagree that there is no time for family emergencies. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees strongly agree that they have time for family emergencies What is the percentage of reduced working hours of the employees?

TABLE 8.

| REDUCEDWORKING | NO <br> HOURS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | RESPONDENTS | OF |
| PERCENTAG |  |  |
| Agree | 44 | E |
| Strongly agree | 20 | 44 |
| Neutral | 16 | 20 |
| Disagree | 12 | 16 |
| Strongly Disagree | 8 | 12 |
| Total | 100 | 8 |

Interpretation: From the above table, 20\% of employees Strongly Agree and $44 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have reduced working hours. $8 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $12 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they do not have reduced working hours. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have reduced working hours. What is the percentage of time off in holidays of the employees?

TABLE 9.

| TIME OFF IN HOLIDAYS | NO OF RESPONDENTS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | PERCENTAGE |
| Agree | 53 | 53 |
| Strongly agree | 20 | 20 |
| Neutral | 14 | 14 |
| Disagree | 9 | 9 |
| Strongly Disagree | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, 20\% of employees Strongly Agree and 53\% of the employees Agree that they are satisfied with time off in holidays. $4 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $9 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they are not satisfied. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they are satisfied with time off in holidays. What is the percentage of compressed working hours of the employees?

TABLE 10.

| COMPRESSED WORKING | NO OF |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | PERCENTAGE |
|  | RESPONDENTS |  |
| Agree | 46 | 46 |
| Strongly agree | 14 | 14 |
| Neutral | 16 | 16 |
| Disagree | 13 | 13 |
| Strongly Disagree | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $14 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $46 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have compressed working hours. $11 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $13 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they have no compressed working hours. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have compressed working hours. What is the percentage of the support from of mangers /supervisors among employees?

TABLE 11.

| SUPPORT FROM | NO OF |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MANAGERS/SUPREVISORS | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| Agree | 44 | 44 |
| Strongly agree | 20 | 20 |
| Neutral | 13 | 13 |
| Disagree | 13 | 13 |
| Strongly Disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, 20\% of employees Strongly Agree and $44 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have support from managers. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $13 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they do not have support. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have support from manager. What is he percentage of support from collegues?

TABLE 12.

| SUPPORT FROM | NO OF |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COLLEAGUES | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| Agree | 43 | 43 |
| Strongly agree | 17 | 17 |
| Neutral | 19 | 19 |
| Disagree | 13 | 13 |
| Strongly Disagree | 8 | 8 |



Interpretation: From the above table, $17 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $43 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have support from colleagues. $8 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $13 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they donct have support. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have support from colleagues. What is the support from team members?

TABLE 13.

| SUPPORT FROM |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|  |  |  |
| Agree | 37 | 37 |
| Strongly agree | 23 | 23 |
| Neutral | 16 | 16 |
| Disagree | 14 | 14 |
| Strongly Disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, 23\% of employees Strongly Agree and 37\% of the employees Agree that they have support from team members. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $14 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they don"t have support. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have support from team members. What is the percentage of encouragement to use paid leave of employees?

## TABLE 14.

|  | ENCOURAGEMENT | NO OF |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | PERCENTAGE |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 44 | 44 |
| Agree | 18 | 18 |
| Strongly agree | 16 | 16 |
| Neutral | 12 | 12 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Strongly Disagree | 100 | 100 |
| Total |  |  |

Interpretation: From the above table, 18\% of employees Strongly Agree and $44 \%$ of the employees Agree that they have encouragement to use paid leave. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $12 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they don"t have encouragement. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they have encouragement to use paid leave. What is the percentage of seeking other men using work?

TABLE 15.

| SEEKING OTHER MEN <br> USING |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO OF | PERCENTA |
| WORK |  | GE |
|  | RESPONDENTS |  |
| Agree | 44 | 44 |
| Strongly Agree | 24 | 24 |
| Neutral | 14 | 14 |
| Disagree | 8 | 8 |
| Strongly disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $24 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $44 \%$ of the employees Agree that they satisfy seeking other men to work. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $8 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they donct satisfy seeking other men to work. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they satisfy seeking other men to work. What the percentage of allowed overtime work with extra mpay among employees?

TABLE 16.
WORKING FROM NO OFPERCENTAGE

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| HOME | RESPONDENTS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Agree | 38 | 38 |
| Strongly agree | 22 | 22 |
| Neutral | 16 | 16 |
| Disagree | 14 | 14 |
| Strongly disagree | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $22 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $38 \%$ of the employees Agree that allowed overtime work with extra pay. $10 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $14 \%$ of the employees Disagree that they allowed overtime work with extra pay. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they allowed overtime work with extra pay. What is the percentage of the company pay double wages if you work in paid holiday?

TABLE 17.

| TECHNOLOGY SUCH |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AS LAPTOPS AND | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| MOBILES |  |  |
| Agree | 60 | 60 |
| Strongly agree | 22 | 22 |
| Neutral | 10 | 10 |
| Disagree | 8 | 8 |
| Strongly disagree | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $22 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $60 \%$ of the employees Agree that the company pay double wages if you work in paid holiday. $8 \%$ of the employees Disagree that the company pay double wages if you work in paid holiday. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that the company pay double wages if you work in paid holiday. What is the percentage of the company permit to allow any specialized men in a particular field to work, if you are not able to do it?

TABLE 18.

| CHILDREN INTO |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | PERCENTAGE |
| OCCASIONS | RESPONDENTS |  |
| Agree | 44 | 44 |
| Strongly agree | 19 | 19 |
| Neutral | 17 | 17 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10 |
|  |  | 8 |
| Strongly disagree | 8 | 100 |
| Total | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |

Interpretation: From the above table, $19 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $44 \%$ of the employees Agree that the company permit to allow any specialized men in a particular field to work, if you are not able to do it. $8 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $10 \%$ of the employees Disagree that the company permit to allow any specialized men in a particular field to work, if you are not able to do it. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that the company permit to allow any specialized men in a particular field to work, if you are not able to do it. 19. What is the percentage of the company gives job rotation for you?

## TABLE 19.

| LONG WORKING | NO OF |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HOURS |  |  |
|  | RESPONDENTS |  |
|  | 36 | 36 |

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| Strongly agree | 8 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Neutral | 28 | 28 |
| Disagree | 24 | 24 |
| Strongly disagree | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $8 \%$ of employees strongly agree and $36 \%$ of the employees agree that the company gives job rotation. $4 \%$ of the employees strongly disagree and $24 \%$ of the employees disagree that the company gives job rotation. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees disagree that the company gives job rotation. 20. What is the percentage of compulsory over time of employees?

TABLE 20.

| COMPULSORY OVER |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|  |  |  |
| Agree | 30 | 30 |
| Strongly agree | 4 | 4 |
| Neutral | 12 | 12 |
| Disagree | 46 | 46 |
| Strongly disagree | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $4 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and 30\% of the employees Agree towards compulsory over time. $8 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $46 \%$ of the employees Disagree towards compulsory over time. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees disagree towards compulsory over time. 21 . What is the percentage of week ended work of the employees?

TABLE 21.

| WEEKEND WORK | NO OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Agree | 20 | 20 |
| Strongly agree | 14 | 14 |
| Neutral | 19 | 19 |
| Disagree | 41 | 41 |
| Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $14 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $20 \%$ of the employees Agree towards weekend work. $6 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $41 \%$ of the employees Disagree towards weekend work. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees disagree towards weekend work. 22. What is the percentage of time of work of employees?

TABLE 22.

| TIMING OF | OFNO OF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORK | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
| Agree | 52 | 52 |
| Strongly agree | 16 | 16 |
| Neutral | 22 | 22 |
| Disagree | 8 | 8 |
| Strongly disagree | e 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: From the above table, $16 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $52 \%$ of the employees Agree timings of work. $2 \%$ of the employees Strongly Disagree and $8 \%$ of the employees Disagree towards timings of work. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree towards timings of work. 23. What is the percentage of employees who are able to balance their work and family life?

TABLE 23.


| FAMILY LIFE | S |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 60 | 60 |
|  | 16 | 16 |
| Strongly agree | 13 | 13 |
| Neutral | 8 | 8 |
| Disagree |  |  |
|  | 3 | 3 |
| Strongly <br> disagree | 100 | 100 |
| Total |  |  |

Interpretation: From the above table, $16 \%$ of employees Strongly Agree and $60 \%$ of the employees Agree that they can able to manage their work and family life. 3\% of the employees Strongly Disagree and $8 \%$ of the employees Disagree towards it. The difference in the opinion clearly reveals that majority of the employees agree that they can manage their work and family life.
Findings: Majority of the respondents are female.Majority of the respondents are married. Majority of the respondents have children. Majority of the respondents agree that they have flexible starting time. Majority of the respondents agree that they have flexible finishing time. Majority (of the respondents agree that they flexible working hours. of the respondents strongly agree that they have for family emergencies. Majority of the respondents agree that they have reduced working hours.Majority of the respondents agree that they have a time off in holidays. Majority of the respondents agree that they have compressed working hours. Majority of the respondents agree that they have support form managers. Majority of the respondents agree that they have support from colleagues. Majority of the respondents agree that they have support from team members. Majority of the respondents agree that they have encouragement to use paid leave. Majority of the respondents agree that they are satisfied with seeking other men at work. Majority of the respondents agree that they satisfy working from home. Majority of the respondents agrees that technology such as laptops and mobiles are useful for their work. Majority of the respondents agree that they are able to bring their children into work on occasions. Majority of the respondents agree that they have long working hours. Majority of the respondents disagree that they don"t have compulsory over time. Majority of the respondents disagree that they don"t have weekend work. Majority of the respondents agree that they have convenient work timings Majority of the respondents agree that they can balance their work and family life. Suggestions: The management can give some recreation facilities to the employees. The management can give flexble working hours for the employees. Staff should be trained in stress management techniques clearly define \& implement the new grading scheme. Train managers on how to create positive atmosphere in the workplace; and on how to empathize with employees. Allow for job sharing or even compressed work week.

## 3. CONCLUSION

Hyundai Motors Limited provides its employees with a good organizational culture and working conditions. This has led the employees to feel that they are a part of the family and they look upon the company as their own. The employees have satisfactory working conditions, flexible working hours; they also have a good support from their managers and their team members. The involvement and commitment of the employees to the company is very high. However some employees are finding it difficult to manage stress and balance work and family lives. Hence, the organization should train employees in stress management and work-life balance.

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