ISSN: 3049-0952

www.jsetms.com

DOI:10.63590/jsetms.2025.v02.i08.466-475

WORK LIFE BALANCE

P.Sai raghu *, K.Shashidhar **, R.Manisha ***

* Department of MBA, Samskruthi College Of Engineering And Technology,

Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Corresponding Author Email: saipotharla97@gmail.com

** Department Of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Samskruthi College Of Engineering And Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Email: shashignitc2015@gmail.com

*** Department of MBA, Samskruthi College Of Engineering And Technology,

Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Email: manisharagiri99@gmail.com

To Cite this Article

P.Sai raghu, K.Shashidhar, R.Manisha, "Work Life Balance", Journal of Science Engineering Technology and Management Science, Vol. 02, Issue 08, August 2025,pp: 466-475, DOI: http://doi.org/10.63590/jsetms.2025.v02.i08.pp466-475

Abstract

Work-life balance is a critical issue in modern organizational behavior and human resource management. It refers to the ability of employees to effectively manage professional responsibilities while maintaining personal commitments, health, and social relationships. The rapid growth of technology, globalization, and competitive work environments has blurred the boundaries between work and personal life, making balance increasingly difficult. Lack of balance can lead to stress, burnout, decreased productivity, and higher attrition, while a supportive work-life culture fosters job satisfaction, employee retention, and organizational growth. In the IT and service sectors, where workloads and long hours are common, achieving work-life balance is especially important. Companies that prioritize flexible schedules, remote work options, employee wellness programs, and family-friendly policies demonstrate higher levels of engagement, loyalty, and performance. Thus, work-life balance is not only a personal necessity but also a strategic factor for sustainable organizational success.

This is an open access article under the creative commons license https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

@ ⊕ ⑤ @ CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

I.INTRODUCTION

The concept of work-life balance has gained significant attention over the last two decades due to evolving workplace dynamics, increased job demands, and societal changing expectations. traditional work environments, professional and personal roles were relatively distinct; however, with the advent of technology and digital communication, the boundaries between these roles have become increasingly blurred. Employees are often expected to be available beyond regular working leading to increased work hours, pressure and reduced personal time. Work-life balance is crucial for maintaining physical and mental well-**Employees** who experience being. balance are more likely to show higher productivity, creativity, and job satisfaction. while those facing imbalance often suffer from stress, burnout, and reduced organizational commitment. The importance of worklife balance is reflected in its impact on employee retention, modern professionals place greater value on flexible working conditions and supportive organizational cultures. Organizations today recognize that a healthy balance leads to long-term benefits, such as improved employee engagement, lower turnover rates, and enhanced employer branding. Strategies like flexible working hours. telecommuting, job sharing, employee counseling services, wellness programs, and family-friendly benefits are increasingly being adopted to foster balance. Moreover, cultural and demographic factors also play a role; younger generations value autonomy and flexibility, while working parents prioritize childcare support.

In the global business environment, achieving work-life balance is both a challenge and a necessity. Employers who fail to address this issue risk losing talented employees, while those who succeed in creating supportive systems gain a competitive advantage. Thus, work-life balance is no longer a personal choice but an organizational imperative for sustainable growth and employee well-being.

Definition:

Work-life balance is defined as the equilibrium between professional work and personal life activities, ensuring

neither dominates the other to detriment of overall well-being. It is the state of satisfaction and effective functioning in both professional and personal domains, where individuals can fulfill iob responsibilities while maintaining health, family, and social commitments. Greenhaus, Collins, and Shaw (2003) describe work-life balance as "the extent to which an individual is equally engaged in and equally satisfied with his or her work role and family role." In practice, it involves managing time, energy, and expectations across multiple life roles, ensuring that neither career development nor personal happiness is compromised.

Research Problem:

The Project report had sure restraints that were obligatory, still stretch the sphere was few of the restraints are:

- The project report was planned on the faith that news given apiece accused is correct.
 Accused given news in hurry so veracity can't probable
- The study can't be statement for a very long time as workers interest will be changeful swiftly over a range.

- The survey administered was restricted to Hyderabad commission.
- Therefore the results achieved for one study cannot have reference to added local places. Many laborers are unwilling in revealing the valid news, so the analyst had to carry on unfinished news.• The verdicts were essentially established news likely apiece accused and in many cases, emotional bias cannot be entirely rejected.

Research Methodology:

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The maintenance of decent methods is an essential and main become involved transporting survey (or) some research. In this place study the investigator has selected an explanatory research design. Explanatory research studies are those studies that are worried accompanying naming the traits of a particular individual or of a group.

RESEARCH FINISH:

An inquiry was secondhand as the research form for this study. The inquiry was preferred as it supplies a more inclusive view than some different research form.

SAMPLE DESIGN:

The scientist has selected a possibility pattern to promote the belief from the clerks (accused) on the miscellaneous facets of depiction judgment. Expectation Examining is otherwise known as "Random examination".

PROBABILITY SAMPLING:

Expectation Inspecting is the experimental method of illustration samples from the community in accordance with few standards of chance at which point whole in outer space or culture has few positive pre-designated odds of being picked in the sample.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The investigator secondhand plain random examination for joining the survey. In natural random examination "Drawing Procedure" has selected.

LOTTERY METHOD:

It is the plainest, most prevalent and main system of gets a chance samples. Under this form all the appendages of the society are happening slowly categorized on narrow slips of paper. They are introducing a beat and wholly assorted by quivering the beat. Following in position or time joining, the fated slips are long of the beat one at

a time in accordance with the diameter of the samples. Process of slips so fatigued establishes haphazard samples.

SAMPLE MAGNITUDE:

- (a) The sample magnitude for the study ventured apiece investigator was 100.
- (b) Sipping Field: Sipping region refers to the region or the neighborhood at which point the sample belongs. The example extent for this project is Hyderabad
- (c) Study of human population: Total community of the party is 150.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

PRIMARY DATA: Basic dossier are those dossier, that are calm as new and for the first occasion, and so occurs expected original typical. Basic dossier maybe composed in five habits through Survey. In this place project work interview schedule design has existed selected.

SECONDARY DATA: The subordinate dossier have existed assembled from the within and extrinsic The within beginning beginnings. contains the news from the association Besides reports. this. any of considerations were grasped accompanying the leader's cruel money area.

PORTION STUDY:

Allotment study is frequently secondhand in dossier performance for they facilitate numbers, lowering all of ruling class to a 0 to 100 range. Through the use of percentages, the dossier are in the weakened standard form accompanying base effective 100 at which point reality conveniences relative corresponding.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

Goal K.A, Gravel A (2015) in the paper named " Issues and challenges of Work history balance in investment manufacturing of India" made clear that Work growth balance procedures and programs are an grant in an organization for reconstructing output, lowering desertion, carrying out enhanced client duties. better well-being, pliable occupied in addition to gratified and stimulated trained workers exceptionally in investment manufacturing.

SINGH S. (2013) noticed Duty stress belief in welcome paper Named "Work-Existence Balance: A Brochure Review" in what way the negative side of whole-classification interplay has existed sleep the spotlight. Currently, the prominence

has fluctuated towards the survey of the helpful interplay betwixt work and offspring function in addition to parts outside work and kin lives, and scientist have begun to deliberate on the distillate of work- history balance.

JANG (2008),intentional "The friendship middle from two points workhistory balance money and the wellbeing of active persons" that proposed to study by what method active persons deal with work- history demands. The study secondhand 27 active persons accompanying either ill or incapacitated teenagers in New Top. It was assorted research accompanying two together subjective and determinable results. The result talks about the effect of stiff and institution simple support in embellishing the well-being of accompanying representatives the minors usually and those accompanying incapacitated chronically ill or teenager exceptionally.

Murthy M. and Shastri S. (2015) noticed differing issues something done Growth Balance of Persons in the paper named "A Subjective Study on Work Growth Balance of Laborers active uncommunicative area", like create issues: Need more occasion for youngsters, **Appearance** work disappointment adolescents. on

Matrimonial issues: Need more period of bride, skill to present period to bride. Function conflict/ Function blame: Unsettled about by what method good they are in the functions that they try home... eg. As a parent or as an offspring in society.

PHYLLIS AND YUN (2002) noticed policies in paper named "Active work growth and mothers.

KUMARASWAMY M., ASHWINI S. (2015) in paper named "Challenges in WLB of Wedded occupied Mothers" intentional that it is main for laborers to assert an athletic balance betwixt work and their private lives. Mainly those laborers the one have better workexistence balance provide more towards the progress of the institution. The institution can show better help to the clients by bearing creative and adept operators. Classification circle changes that have jolted whole history balance of things in contemporary's circumstances contain basic offspring, sole person households, and two-fold scoring persons, persons occupied at various sites and growing household work.

KUMARI L. (2012) in her study "Laborers Understanding on Work Existence Balance and allure connection accompanying task vindication in Aboriginal American Public Subdivision Banks" stressed that each of whole existence balance determinants on allure own is a noticeable prophet of task delight and skilled is an important break betwixt male and female accused the task vindication accompanying concerning differing determinants of Work existence balance. The result of the study had realistic importance for human capital managers exceptionally banks to better stick assurances and output in addition to crafty conscription and memory staff members.

SHALINI AND BHAWNA (2012) stated in their study, "Condition of work history balance" is being secondhand for one arranging as a calculated form to bring and maintain the representatives and more basically to help bureaucracy to claim work growth balance accompanying equal consideration on depiction and assurance working.

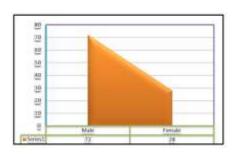
SANTOSH R. S., JAIN R. (2016) in their paper "Study of Effect of Trading &Occupied Hours on Work Existence Balance of Active Fathers in Mumbai" confirmed that Long occupied hours and long exchanging hours are dangerously moving whole Existence Balance of occupied fathers in underground railroad municipalities. Skilled is need to

research and review further concerning this in order to enhance lives and output of occupied guys in public transit service capitals of India.

III.DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

| | No. of | 1 | |
|--------|-------------|------------|--|
| Option | Respondents | Percentage | |
| Male | 72 | 72.0 | |
| Female | 28 | 28.0 | |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | |

CHART SHOWING THE GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

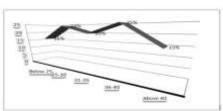


Interpretation

From duplicate table & chart it is implicit that 72% of the accused are male and 28% of the accused are female.

| | No. ed. | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Option | Respondents | Percentage | |
| Selow | | | |
| 95 | 16 | 16.0 | |
| Below 25 25-30 | 24 | 24.0 | |
| 31-33 | 20 | 20.9 | |
| 36-40 | 25 | 25.0 | |
| Above 40 | | | |
| 40 | 15 | 15.0 | |
| Total | 100 | 200.0 | |

CHART SHOWING THE AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

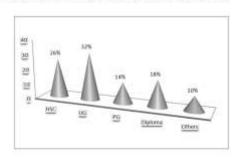


Interpretation:

From the same table & chart it is implicit that 24% of the accused are in middle from two points the group of same status of 25-30, and 15% are above 40 Yrs.

| Clerton | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Option HSC | 26 | Percentage 26.0 |
| uo | 32 | 32.0 |
| PG | 14 | 140 |
| Diploma | 18 | 180 |
| Others | 10 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 |

CHART SHOWING THE QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

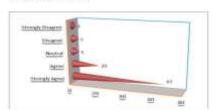


INTERPRETATION:

From the same table & chart it is implicit that 32% of the accused are in the aptitude of UG and 10% are concern added cader.

| Option | No. of Respondents | Percentage | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Strongly | | 10.00.0000 | |
| Agree | 67 | 67.0 | |
| Agree Agree | 20 | 20.0 | |
| Neumal | 5 | 5.0 | |
| Dongree | 5 | 50 | |
| Strongly | | | |
| Duagree | 3 | 3.0 | |
| Total: | 100 | 100.0 | |

CHART SHOWING THE RESPONDENT HAPPINESS TO SPEND REST OF THEIR IN THIS ORGANIZATION



INTERPRETATION:

From the same table & chart it is implicit that 67% of the accused powerfully concur in their belief to give the rest of their course in this place org and 3% of the accused powerfully differs to give.

IV.FINDINGS

- The adulthood of the accused is men.
- 25% of employees are under the age classification 36-40. 32% of the accused are able until UG.
- 40 % of operators never abort jobs accompanying their mate/companions/classification on account of work accompanying assurance.
- 50% of workers argue difficult even subsequently leaving whole place.
- 45% of operators reply that the publicity or transfer on account of kin accompanying reasons will dangerously hurts one course progress.
- 60% of the laborer's current service rank is of constant.
- 67% of staff members powerfully concur to give rest of their course in this institution.

- 50% of operators powerfully consent to confer about their institution to outside nations.
- 49.3% of the agent's active moment intensely suits accompanying current work history balance.
- 80% of agents are likely a copy of administrative WLB procedures.
- 60% of the operators not feel restrain to report their regular work.
- 25% of clerks suggesting their belief that aware yourself and determining conflict abilities forge an acceptable work history balance.
- 62% of staff members contemplate that skilled is habit to develop different WLB plans at Mean lady INDIA.
- 60% of laborers powerfully concur that they can surely balance work & kin.
- 66% of agents are believing expected advanced inside the next two age.
- 40% of laborers are never wanted to work excessive hours.
- From the use city-square test, it is raise that skilled is important friendship middle from two

- point's age of the accused and their work growth balance.
- From the use city-square test, it is raise that sexuality of the member and job cancellations on account of work accompanying obligation are weak variables.

V.CONCLUSION

A study on work growth balance with the operators in Mean lady INDIA is devoting effort to something resolving the significance of work history balance. In the end accompanying the study, it is established that whole existence balance between the workers at Mean lady INDIA is moderate. The arrangements admit appropriating the WLB benefits but few novelties has to be approved for further bettering. The association has rewarded less consideration towards WLB benefits. From the research it is well labeled that condition of work growth maybe balance efficiently with the representatives in Aggressive woman INDIA. Therefore, the administration bear take essential steps to boost whole existence balance with the clerks. Established the news calm from the representatives, gratified are accompanying the projects of work history balance.

VI.REFERENCES

- [1] Greenhaus, J. H., Collins, K. M., & Shaw, J. D. (2003). The relation between work–family balance and quality of life. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 63(3), 510–531.
- [2] Frone, M. R. (2003). Work–family balance. In J. C. Quick & L. E. Tetrick (Eds.), Handbook of occupational health psychology (pp. 143–162). American Psychological Association.
- [3] Clark, S. C. (2000). Work/family border theory: A new theory of work/life balance. Human Relations, 53(6), 747–770.
- [4] Haar, J. M., Russo, M., Suñe, A., & Ollier-Malaterre, A. (2014). Outcomes of work-life balance on job satisfaction, life satisfaction and mental health: A study across seven cultures. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 85(3), 361–373.
- [5] Hill, E. J., Hawkins, A. J., Ferris, M., & Weitzman, M. (2001). Finding an extra day a week: The positive influence of perceived job flexibility on work and family life balance. Family Relations, 50(1), 49–58.
- [6] Allen, T. D., Herst, D. E., Bruck, C. S., & Sutton, M. (2000). Consequences associated with work-to-family conflict: A review and agenda for future research. Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 5(2), 278–308.
- [7] Kossek, E. E., & Ozeki, C. (1998). Work–family conflict, policies, and the

- job-life satisfaction relationship: A review and directions for organizational behavior—human resources research. Journal of Applied Psychology, 83(2), 139–149.
- [8] Poelmans, S., Kalliath, T., & Brough, P. (2008). Achieving work–life balance: Current theoretical and practice issues. Journal of Management & Organization, 14(3), 227–238.
- [9] Voydanoff, P. (2005). The differential salience of family and community demands and resources for family-to-work conflict and facilitation. Journal of Family and Economic Issues, 26(3), 395–417.
- [10] Haar, J. M. (2013). Testing a new measure of work–life balance: A study of parent and non-parent employees from New Zealand. International Journal of Human Resource Management, 24(17), 3305–3324.
- [11] Grzywacz, J. G., & Carlson, D. S. (2007). Conceptualizing work–family balance: Implications for practice and research. Advances in Developing Human Resources, 9(4), 455–471.
- [12] Fisher, G. G., Bulger, C. A., & Smith, C. S. (2009). Beyond work and family: A measure of work/nonwork interference and enhancement. Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 14(4), 441–456.

- [13] Deery, M. (2008). Talent management, work–life balance and retention strategies. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 20(7), 792–806.
- [14] Felstead, A., Jewson, N., Phizacklea, A., & Walters, S. (2002). Opportunities to work at home in the context of work–life balance. Human Resource Management Journal, 12(1), 54–76.
- [15] Beauregard, T. A., & Henry, L. C. (2009). Making the link between work—life balance practices and organizational performance. Human Resource Management Review, 19(1), 9–22.