

Quality of Work Life – A Study

C.Pushpalatha¹, Dr.G.Suganthi²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Krishnasamy College of Science, Arts and Management for Women, Cuddalore

²Research Supervisor, Head, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Thiru. Kolanjiyappar Govt. Arts College, (Grade – I) Vriudhachalam

Abstract - The main objective or the purpose of this research is to investigate and identify the significance of work environment towards the performance and also to study the effectiveness of the QWL in the organization. **Methods/Analysis:** IN order to meet the stated objectives a structured questionnaire was framed and data was collected using convenience sampling from 133 employees of the Chemical Industries in Cuddalore, and to study the significant association chi- square was used by the researcher. **Findings:** QWL of the employees of this Chemical Industries can be improved by conducting some more training classes for the employees who are falling in the category of more than 2 to 3 years of experience and >3 years of experience which would boost their self-Motivation and self-confidence and help them attain their level of satisfaction. Similarly, the organization can give some more security to the employees falling in the category of 41 and above so that they feel quite secure in the hand of organization and they can give their paramount performance. **Novelty/Improvement:** This pragmatic article on Quality of Work life – A Study’s structured questionnaire can be applied as an Employee opinion Survey taken in once in 6 months on knowing the quality of work life. By doing this survey organizations can get to know the quality of work life of the employees and take necessary steps to improve the QWL among all the Employees. It also helps the employers to know that their employees who are working in their organization are happily working leading to good QWL which will boost up their performance and self-motivation to come happily daily to their workplace.

Index Terms - Human behavior, Quality of work Life, Employee performance, employee commitment, organizational performance, health care.

INTRODUCTION

Healthy people differ significantly in their overall personality, mood, and behavior. Each person also

varies from day to day, depending on the circumstances. However, a sudden, major change in personality and/or behavior, particularly one that is not related to another it’s often indicates a problem. When the reputed firm’s highly paid employees go on strike in some other form of clash the typical reaction of the organization is at chagrin. The assumption is that when an employee is well remunerated for his time and labour, he/she is supposed to be stimulated to carryout responsibilities entrusted to him or her and he/she should be happy with his job but the traditional methods of motivating the employees have become ineffective. Technological developments can be taken as a key factor, even though advanced technology is increasing the efficiency, but it has impact on work-place environment. The new form of work organization must stand for an optimal balance between technical demands of job and social needs of the people performing it. This mounting interest in the new form has been accompanied by the detonation of the term QWL.QWL will have direct and not direct association with the economic and social welfare of large portion of population which lies beyond the domain of Industry. Quality of work life is significant to all the organizational inputs which leads to employees’ satisfaction and influence organizational effectiveness¹. The importance of quality of work life is to extend jobs and working conditions that are outstanding for employees as well as economic strength of the organization. It refers to the level of motivation, satisfaction, commitment, involvement of an employees and appraising for the best performance of the employees as per Organizational objectives an individual experience with respect to their work. Improved QWL naturally helps to improve the employee’s and world also improves the performance of the industry or enterprises².

Modi made a strong point for his PLS Schemes Narendra Modi to meet industry captains on march 5 to deliberate on various production linked (PLI) schemes, The industry leaders who are expected to attend the virtual meeting include N Chandrasekaran (Tata Sons), RC Bhargava (Maruti Suzuki India), Sajjan Jindal (JSW Steel), TV Narendran (Tata Steel), Gopal Vittal (Bharti Airtel), Pawan Goenka (M&M) and Sangita Reddy (Apollo Hospitals), Satish reddy (Dr Reddy's), Manish Sharma (Panasonic India), Manoj Kohli (SoftBank India), Hemant malik (ITC) and RS Sodhi (Amul). Their feedbacks will be used to further bolster the implementations of these schemes, said a government official. Shedding the historical, costly bias in favour of small companies, the government has earmarked big bucks for big firms under the PLI schemes. The total incentives under 13 such schemes, covering sectors including telecom, electronics, auto part, pharma, chemical cells and textiles, stood at Rs 1.97 lakh crore over a five-year period. This could be achieved by improving the Quality of work life of an organisation which will help the employees to work efficiently for the upliftment of themselves as well as the organisation and the upliftment of the nation as a whole. India is likely to stand as the world's Ninth biggest producer of chemical production. Tamil Nadu has the potential to beat Gujarat and become the No.1 hub for chemical and petrochemical industry, officials said. Accounting for 18 per cent of the output of manufacturing sector, the chemical industry forms 14-15 per cent of total exports and 8-9 per cent of the total imports in India. Chemicals including petrochemicals sector contributes 3 per cent to India's GDP. The Indian chemicals industry stood at US\$ 178 billion in 2019 and is expected to reach US\$ 304 billion by 2025 registering a CAGR OF 9.3%. The demand for chemical is expected to expand by 9% per annum by 2025. The chemical industry is expected to contribute US\$ 300 billion to India's GDP by 2025.

The value of the chemical industry in India was estimated at 100 billion dollars in 2019. The Indian chemical industry produces 80,000 different chemical products. India was also the third largest producer of plastic in 2019. India's chemical industry ranks as sixth largest in world, and third in Asia. The chemical industry of India generates employment for five million people if these people are retained in their job, it would definitely lead organizations into miles and

bounds and this could be achieved by good QWL in the organisation. Though QWL originated nearly thirty years ago 'the researchers' interest in this field is still noticeable.

Usually, management encouraged employees to separate between work and family. This situation tells that work and individual life functions independently. Thus, there is no conflict (Titmuss 1968). Modern social and demographics change's view that individual will function very effectively only when the personal life and working life are balanced. This footing gives rise to the study on QWL. (Sarina Muhamad Noor & Mohamad Adli Abdullah,2012) The Quality of Work Life (QWL) has made up increasing interest and importance in all the countries of the World. It is very important in the background of commitment to work, motivation and job performance. It also is a means to facilitate the glee of human needs and goal achievement.

Work life of course means everything including their environment both internal and external either in office, factory or field-working. What is expected from a worker? What are the conditions of the work place? What is the compensation in the form of wages that the worker gets? What are the incentives offered to him? How about his satisfaction with the work environment and the compensation? These are the questions are to be tackled by the Researchers in their study in quality of work life. Quality of work Life is completely referred to as recovering the human factor and working life. It mostly refers to friendly or unfriendly of a job environment for the people involved in it.

Quality of Work Life generally try to insist employees the feelings of security, equity, pride, autonomy, ownership, democracy, responsibility and flexibility. Today's educated workforce expects more than just pay from their work. Dynamic work environment always demands equal importance to both human need and technology, where the individual perspective play a very important role in democratization of work relations and humanization of work atmosphere. The holistic approach can contribute to high employee perception of QWL in an organization

Theoretical Foundation

Employees' performance is behaviour; the theoretical substructure of this research can best be elucidated using employee behaviour theories found in the field of organizational behaviour. Organizational behaviour

addresses employee's behaviour at the individual, group, and organizational levels as totally different one. Employee behaviour is influenced by factors such as leadership, motivation, job satisfaction, attitudes, personality, stress and group dynamics (Luthans, 2005). Though, this study makes use of some of these factors including job satisfaction, personality factors, competence etc. as the prime variables. The study was backed by expectancy theory, the Big Five personality theory, job characteristic model, and the different models of employee competence. One of the organizational behaviour theories which accounts for performance is that of the expectancy theory. In addition, there are a number of studies over the past several years that have demonstrated that among many theories' expectancy theory has basically been useful for the prediction of job performance (Galbraith and Cummings, 1967). QWL includes adequate and fair compensation, work conditions, opportunity for development and growth, involvement and recognition, workload, job security, social integration, work life balance. This was established by Kurt Lewin's Field theory of employee's behaviour which shows the relationship between performance and QWL. According to this theory, individual behaviour is influenced by how one perceives and reacts to the surroundings provided by the organization in their study by (Kohler & Mathieu, 1993). In this research, the quality of work life environment that is what it means. The theory goes on to state that the association between performance and effort is mediated by individual abilities and features (which include personality and competence) and role perception. Such personality characteristics includes control. Lawler (1982) in his studies postulates, the more a person is oriented toward internal control, the additional to that he will feel that his performance will lead to required outcomes and vice versa. Competencies are also important for performance; thus, it refers to the ability to display a particular performance-relevant behaviour which is portrayed by accurate understanding of what the job requirements are (Lawler and Porter, 1968). Bagtasos in his study said that the development of QWL can be etched way back to the earlier management. Frederick Taylor and Elton Mayo in their theories suggested that human is important in determining firms' performance. While both have different ways of looking at human aspects, with Taylor being more quantitative, while Mayo focused

more on human as well as environment, their ideas on appreciating human as a person is valid. The current development on QWL is further enhanced by the Maslow's need hierarchy theory and, Herzberg's Two factor theory, McClelland three needs theory and Alderfer's) and spillover effect (Sirgy Efraty, Siegel & Lee, 2001). These theories says that the basic needs of individual facade from time to time and there are some spillover effects to their personal life and family. The evolution of QWL began in late 1960s on emphasizing the human dimensions of work that was focused on the quality of the association between the worker and their environment. Quality of work life is an idea of behavioural scientist, and the term was first made known by Davis at the Forty-Third American Assembly on the changing World of work at Columbia university's Arden House. The select participants assembled there concluded in their final remarks that "improving the place, nature of work, the organisation, lead to better work performance and a better quality of life in the society.

Cohen and Rosenthal (1980) in their study in QWL had an intentionally designed effort to bring out increased labour management, and jointly solve the problem of improving organizational performance and employee's satisfaction by the co-operation. Greenhaus & Beutell (1985) in their study in detail studied about the work-life conflict which arises from the incompatible emotional and behavioural demands of work and non-work roles, such that contribution in one role is made harder by participation in the other. This conflict can result in greater stress at home or at work, poorer health, higher turnover and absenteeism, reduced job satisfaction. Hochschild (1989), Kelley and Voydanoff (1985), Hochschild (1989) Thompson & Walker (1989) in their study exposed those working women face well-documented conflicts due to their continuing role as primary caretakers for their homes, children, or elderly parents and also it is women's greater responsibility to take care of children and other family members and they experience more obstacles than men resulting to common household problems. Greenhaus and Beutell (1985) and Greenhaus et al. (1989) has examined the conflict of between family and work, Goodstein (1994) and Ingram and Simons (1995) in their article did a study which said that an institutional perspective on organizations responses to work-family related issues. In addition, Campbell, Campbell and Kennard (1994) also have studied the

effects of family restraint on the work commitment and job performance of women. Hyman and Summers (2004) in their study have classified seven major problems which are linked with current issues related to work-life balance these are deviation of adoption across different organisation as well as sectors, lack of making of policies at organizational level, restricted employee's power over the opening and functioning of policies, policies are primarily to meet business needs rather than those of employees. Chan and Einstein (1990) in their study explored that QWL reflects as a concern for people's experience at work, their relationship with other people, their work settings and their effectiveness on the job. Higgins and Duxbury (1992) did articulate in their study that work conflict is a greater source of work-family conflict whereas personal or family lives, interfere with work are linked for fewer hours but work that interferes with life matters as revealed by the researcher Reynolds (2005). Clark and Kirchmeyer, (2000) Their study said that there is a negative effect of work imbalance on quality of life and established that the damaging effect is due to critical levels of work-to family conflict & stress. If there is a balance of engagement in work & family roles which is expected to be associated with that of the individual well-being because such balance off course reduces work-family conflicts. David Lewis et al (2001) did an in-depth study on the extrinsic and intrinsic attributes of quality of work life. The objective of the research was to test even if extrinsic or intrinsic or previous traits test predict satisfaction with QWL in health care. The findings show that, supervisor style, commitment and discretion, all play a role in determining QWL. Female employees were less satisfied with these traits than male. Linda K. Johnsrud (2006) did her research on Quality of faculty work life in the University of Hawaii to describe the changes in QWL from 1998 to now. The objective of the study was to find out the current level of satisfaction on QWL. Variables were used in Relations with the community service, faculty relation, salary department chair, campus service and demographic factors were used in this study, and the result showed that salary was one of the main variables for satisfaction of the employees from year 1998 to 2006. Faculty relations and community services was the most positive elements in in that University for work life and other finding was campuses' faculty were generally more satisfied than other employees of that

university. J. Gnanayudam & AjanthaDharmasiri (2008) in their article concentrated on the Influence of quality of work life on organizational commitment by doing an investigation on unsatisfactory level of commitment among workers in medium and large organizations in the clothing industry in Sri Lanka. The result showed that QWL has a positively significant relation with the commitment variable and moderator effect of HRDC variable. W.N. Thalang et al. (2010) studied on quality of work life indicators as a car of electrical and electronics private Organizations in Thailand. Objective of the research was found out the quality of Work Life Indicators as a Corporate Social Responsibility The result showed that QWL gives indication of an effective CSR, developing a good Quality of Work Life (QWL) is crucial. Ayesha T. (2012) has evaluated the quality of work life of the faculty members of private universities in Bangladesh with the objective was to investigate into the factors affecting the overall perception of QWL. It is found that high satisfaction is found amount the female with regards to QWL when compared to male. Teaching experience of teachers with less than one year experience is more positive in their thought about their QWL and its related dimensions compared to experienced teacher. Anand Pawar (2013) has done a totally different study on QWL and job satisfaction of employees in VTSPS and found out that the level of satisfaction among the employees with regard to various job related aspects, also study was done to in depth to measure the QWL and job satisfaction of employees, which included major factors in their study and they included the following variable too they are (i) wages and salaries; (ii) rewards system (iii) a safe and healthy environment; (iv) working conditions; (v) interpersonal relations and (vi) superiors are considerate and helpful as their variables of their study. The result showed that there is dissatisfaction in the interpersonal relations between the cader- wise QWL and no proper grievance handling procedure were adopted among the employees which affect the job satisfaction. Khodadadi (2014) in their article investigated the QWL dimensions effect on the employees' job satisfaction. The results of the study showed that the salary and benefits and its policies have a significantly positive effect on Shuhstar's Shohola Hospital employees' job satisfaction. Quality of work life is crucial for organizations to persistently

attract and retain employees which was found by (Akder 2006) in their study and also it has become significant in the last two decades due to the increasing demands of today's business environment and family structure. Lau (2000) defined QWL as the favourable conditions and environments of a workplace that support and sustain employees' satisfaction by providing them with job security and reward. QWL encompasses various facets such as working conditions, working time, mode of wages payment, health hazards, and management behaviour throughout the process of responding to the needs of the employees. Therefore, QWL involves some financial and non-financial benefits, as well as management behaviour towards workers.

Islam and Siengthai (2009) did an indebt study on some of the key elements of QWL like employee involvement, job security, better reward system, employee benefits, and organizational performance. QWL can also be defined as a feeling that employees have in approach towards their jobs, colleagues, and the organization (Heskett et al., 1994). Thus, if employees have good opinion towards their jobs, peers, and the organization, it signifies that they are happy doing their work; and consequently, the QWL is good. Lawler (1982) Quality of work life is defined by as one of the most important attributes of the employee perceptions for their physical and mental happiness at work and these perceptions could be for or against. Thus, it compass working conditions, working time, mode of wages payment, and health related issues. Therefore, quality of work life integrates both financial and non-financial benefits and management behaviour towards workers

Quality of work life gives heed to various qualities of work life factors as proposed by Walton (1975), Mishra (1996), and Ellis and Pompli (2002) in their study. In Walton's (1975) article he discussed that there are eight major conceptual categories that sling

Table No: 1 Showing the Chi- Square test for Association between Age and satisfaction on health and safety conditions (No. of respondents and the row percentages)

Age	Satisfaction levels of Safety and health condition					Total	Chi-square value	P-value
	Highly atisfaction	satisfaction	Neutral	Highly Dis satisfaction	Dis satisfaction			
>20	28(70%)	10(25%)	12(30%)	14(35%)	16(40%)	80	40.94	.000
21-30	14(46.6%)	20(66.6%)	16(52.8)	6(20%)	4(13.2%)	60		
31-40	38(88.36%)	26(60.4%)	8(18.6%)	10(23.2%)	4(9.2%)	86		
41-50	6(75%)	4(50)	2(25%)	4(50%)	0(0%)	16		
>50	2(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(100%)	0(0%)	4		
Total	88	60	38	36	24	246		

to QWL, namely: adequate and fair compensation; safe and healthy working conditions; immediate opportunity to establish human capacities; opportunity for continued growth and security; social integration in the work place, work and total life space, and social relevance of work life. (M. Swapna & S. Gomathi, 2013) proposed nearly six variables measuring Quality of Work Life which included job related factors and also employee's growth-related factors like career development and training & development. Thus, the variables used to measure QWL in this study are:

1. job satisfaction
 2. Working Environment
 3. Work Commitment
 4. Homework interface / Work life balance
 5. Career anticipation and compensation
 6. Training and Development.
- The researcher has used all these variables while framing the questionnaire for collecting the data. There were 22 questions of close ended and multiple-choice questions asked in the questionnaire on these variables. Convenience sampling was adopted for the current study.

Research Methodology

The main objective of this study is to investigate and identify the significance of work environment towards the performance and also to study the effectiveness of the QWL in the chemical industry. In order to meet the stated objectives a structured questionnaire was framed and data was collected using convenience sampling from 246 employees of the chemical industries in Cuddalore, and to study the significant association chi-square was used by the researcher.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no association between Age and Satisfaction level of health and safety.

Alternate Hypothesis (H1): There is association between Age and Satisfaction level of health and safety.

Source: Primary data Note: * - Indicates Significant at 10% level.

Table :1 Figure:1

The Table:1 analyses the relationship between Age and satisfaction of the employees on health and safety measures of the organisation. It is inferred that out of 246 respondents the respondents falling under the age group of < 20 and 21 – 30 and 31-40 are highly satisfied with 70%,46.6%, and 88.36% on the health and safety conditions of the organisation when compared to employees falling in the category of 41-50 and >50. The chi square value is 40.94. The calculated P value is less than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected at significant level of %, and we accept the alternative hypothesis and it says there is

Table No: 2 Showing the Chi- Square test for Association between Training Programme and No of years of experience. (No. of respondents and the row percentages)

Age	Satisfaction levels of Safety and health condition					Total	Chi-square value	P-value
	Highlysatisfaction	satisfaction	Neutral	Highly Dissatisfaction	Dissatisfaction			
< 1yr	8(26.6%)	4(13.3%)	8(53.3%)	0(0%)	1(6.6%)	30	81.772	0
1-2yrs.	46(41%)	2(1.7%)	13(23.2%)	2(3.5%)	17(30.3%)	112		
2-3 yrs	4(8.3%)	8(16.6%)	14(58.3%)	1(4.1%)	3(12.5%)	48		
3 -4yrs	12(33.3%)	8(22.2%)	3(23%)	2(11.1%)	3(16.6%)	36		
>4 yrs	8(40%)	8(40%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(20%)	20		
Total	78	30	76	10	52	246		

Source: Primary data Note: * - Indicates Significant at 10% level

The Table: 2 analyses the relationship between years of experience and satisfaction of training programs. It is inferred that out of 246 respondents 46% of the respondents with less than 2 years of experience feel that they are highly satisfied with training programs conducted by organisation whereas 58.3% of the respondents falling in the category of 2-3 years' experience feels that the training program conducted in their organisation is neutral and 11.1% of the respondents falling in the category of 3-4 years feels that they are not satisfied with the training programs conducted in their organisation. The chi square value is 40.886. The calculated P value is less than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected at significant level of 10%, and we accept the alternative hypothesis and it says there is association between years of experience and satisfaction of training programs conducted in the organisation. Hence from the table it is inferred those years of experience and satisfaction of training programs has significant association on the performance of the employees.

association between age and satisfaction of employees on health and safety measures in the organisation, it is also clear that people who are falling in the category of less than 40 years of age are either satisfied or highly satisfied with the health and safety conditions of the company than the employees falling under the category of 41 and above. Hence from the table it is inferred that there is association between Age and satisfaction of health and safety conditions in the organisation.

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no association between Training programme and No. of years of experience.

Alternate Hypothesis (H1): There is no association between Training programme and No. of years of experience.

SUGGESTION& CONCLUSION

In the past certain values were attributed with work. Work was considered as worship and people had sincerity and commitment to work. But now a day's employee will not believe in such values of work. He works for his salary; he works if the conditions of work are helpful and affable and terms of employment are favourable to him. As such, the work norms have been changing from time to time. Employees at the grass root level experience a sense of frustration because of low level of wages, poor working conditions, not favourable terms of employment, inhuman treatment by their superiors and the like whereas managerial workforce feel frustrated because of unfriendliness over their conditions of employment, role conflicts, interpersonal conflicts, lack of freedom in work, absence of challenging work, job pressures etc. Hickman Life presented six strategies in this context for improving quality of work life.

They are:

1. The development of careers and career paths,
2. Work design,
3. Organizational reward systems,

4. Design and maintenance of group and inter-group relationships,
5. Managerial practices, and Internal and external strategies for change.
6. Exploration, establishment, mid-career, and later career are the four stages in an
7. individual's career.
8. The process of development of careers and career paths forms a means to improve, or at least, sustain employees' productivity and prepare them for changing work situations in the organizational setting.
9. It involves issues like career counselling, charting career paths, career information systems, human resource planning, periodic skill assessment, training and help for disadvantaged groups.
10. Three conditions are need for effective performance of activities concerning to development of career paths of employees in organizations.
11. Coordination of these activities with other activities in HR management.
12. Active involvement of line supervisors in designing and implementing them; Provision for equal access to the benefit of all employees.

Improved performance leads to improved quality of work life. Moreover, result revealed that quality of work life toward workers development like training of the employees, workers union, participation in decision making variables, management should come forward to meet worker's demand that they have positive impact on firm performance. The overall, performance of an organisation depends completely on the performance of its people, in spite of the organisation's size, purpose or other characteristics.

Based on the discussion of the literature review, prior studies have established the relationship between QWL and performance. Quality of work life programs should be linked with such affective outcomes such as increased job satisfaction, improved employee performance to the extent that they develop employee participation, and involvement and responsibility. Studies have also shown that there is a association between personality and job satisfaction and that there are many different personality factors which is correlated with job satisfaction. Again, broad research has proven that job contentment does not occur in aloofness, as it is dependent on organizational

variables such as structure, size, pay, working conditions, and leadership, which create the organizational climate in the study of (Schneider & Snyder, 1975; Kerego & Mthupha, 1997; Boeyens, 1985). The Quality of Work Life mean to develop enhance and utilize human resource effectively, to improve Quality of products, productivity, services and reduce cost of production per unit of output and to satisfy self-esteem of the workers psychological needs, their participation, and recognition in job, etc., QWL of the employees of this steel company can be improved by conducting some more training classes for the employees who are falling in the category of more than 3 to 4 years of experience and >4 years of experience which would boost their self-confidence and help them attain their level of satisfaction. Similarly, the organization can give some more security to the employees falling in the category of 41 and above so that they feel quite secure in the hand of organization and they can give their paramount performance. We must understand that half of our daily life is spent at workplaces and work life has become an integral part of our total life. Making workplace happier has to be not only mandatory part of HR role but it is to be carried out by the HR functionaries with the same passion, spirit, enthusiasm, commitment and energy so management should make sure that all the employees working in their organization are happily working leading to good QWL which will boost up their performance to come happily daily to their workplace.

The following are the suggestions which can be made after studying the various aspects of Quality of work life:

- Salaries should be fixed based on their qualifications and achievements.
- Goals and objectives are communicated clearly to the Employees'.
- Make employee to feel as energetic as they started the day, by providing good working environment.
- Based on the achievements and work done promotions should be given.
- Employees should be allowed to participate in decision making process.
- Training facilities provided by the organization needs a proper monitoring by collection of time-to-time feedback from the Employees'.

- Allow Employees to share their ideas, views, suggestions and experiences.
- Employee's skills and abilities should be recognized.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that there is a medium level of satisfaction among the employees regarding the Quality of Work life. The factors determining the satisfaction with the quality of work life in the organization were Adequate Fair Compensation, Safe & healthy working conditions, Opportunities to use & develop human capacity, Opportunity for career growth, social integration in the work force, All these factors are positively correlated with the quality of work life in chemical Industries So, by improving these factors quality of work life in chemical Industries can be enhanced.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anonymous (2005). Quality of Work Life Task Force looks to integrate home and work.
- [2] Vanderbilt University Medical Center, House Organ. Available from
- [3] <http://www.Quality20%of/20%work/20%life.htm>.
- [4] Buchanan, D. A., & Boddy, D. (1982), Advanced technology and the quality of Work Life" Journal of Occupational Psychology, Vol.55, 1-11.
- [5] Chander, Subash and Singh, parampal (1983), Quality of work life in a university: An
- [6] Empirical Investigation, Management and Labour Studies, Vol.18, No.2, pp. 97-101
- [7] Delamotte, Y. and Walker, K. F., (1974) "Humanisation of Work and the Quality of Working Life Trends and Issues", International Institute for Labour Studies Bulletin, Vol. 11, pp. 3-14
- [8] Gardon, Herman (1984), Making sense of Quality of work life programs, Business
- [9] Horizons.
- [10] Glasier, E (1976), State of the Art, Questions about Quality of Work Life, Personnel.
- [11] Goodman, P.S. (1980), Quality of Work Life Projects in 1980's Industrial Relations Research Association: pp-487-494
- [12] Gosh, Subrathesh (1992), Quality of Work Life in Two Indian Organizations Decisions, Vol.19, No.2, pp- 89- 102.
- [13] Grayson, C.J (1973), Management Science and Business Practice, Harvard Business Review, Vol.51, No.4
- [14] Havolovic, S.J. (1991), Quality of Work Life and Human Resource Outcomes Industrial Relations, Vol.30, No.3, pp.469-479
- [15] Kartell, R.A., Yankelovich, D., Fein M., Ornate, D.A. & Nash, A. (1975), Work Productivity and Job Satisfaction, the Psychological Corporation, New York.
- [16] Ledford, G. E. and Lawler, E. E. (1982). Quality of work life programs, coordination, and productivity, Journal of Contemporary Business, Vol. 11, 93-106
- [17] Runcie, J. F. (1980), Dynamic Systems and the Quality of Work Life, Personnel, Vol. 57(6): 13– . 24. [18]. Straw, R.J. and C.C. Heckscher, 1984. QWL: New working relationships in the communication industry. Labor Studies J., Vol. 9: 261-274.
- [18] Bagtasos, M. R. Quality of work life: A review of literature. DLSU Business & Economics Review ,2011, Vol. 20. (2), Pp. 1-8. C. P Garg et al "Quality of work life an overview", International journal of physical and socialscience,2012, Vol:2, issue :3, Pp:231-242.
- [19] Dr. Sorav sarda & Prof.Conrad Goves "Sustainable quality of work life and job satisfaction" Journal of Economic Development environment and people, 2013, Vol.2, Issue:4 PP: 25-29.
- [20] Dr. Zabin Ullah Hashemi and Mansour Yari kam rani "Investigation of the relationship between QWL and customer relationship management in the police force of one of the cities in the west of Iran". Advances in Environment Biology, 2014, 8(21) pp: 869-874.
- [21] Dr. A Jayakumar & K. Kalaiselvi "Financial services and management research: International journal of Marketing, 2012, Vol: 1, issue10, Pp: 140-151.
- [22] Florence Muindi & Peter k'Oobonyo "Quality of work, life, personality, Job satisfaction, competence, and job performance a critical review of literature", European Scientific journal, 2015, (11-26) pp:223-226. Fattah Nazem et.al.

Modeling social capital in banks based on quality of work life”, *Advances in Environment Biology*,2014, Pp: 1371.

- [23]H Ramesh Babu & M Ramesh “Relationship between job satisfaction and quality of work life of employees in service sector”, *Economic and Business*, 2013, Vol:13 issue: 2 pp: 58-71.

Website References

- [1] Chemical Industry in India: www.indiamart.com
- [2] Quality Work Life among Factory Workers in Malaysia:http://ac.els-cdn.com/S1877042812004569/1-s2.0-S1877042812004569-main.pdf?_tid=8e977788-bf65-11e5-aa67-00000aacb360&acdnat=1453288041_a6711e914bbf03fa72462483a9211d7eDate accessed: 02/12/2015.
- [3] QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AN OVERVIEW: http://www.ijmra.us/project%20doc/IJPSS_MARCH2012/IJMRA-PSS867.pdf Date accessed 02/12/2015.
- [4] QUALITY OF WORK LIFE-AN OVERVIEW: <http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJMFSMR/2012/October/12.pdf> Date accessed: 01/12/2015.
- [5] Quality of work life and organizational performance: Empirical evidence from Dhaka Export Processing Zone: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/travail/pdf/rdwpaper37a.pdf> Date accessed: 01/12/2015.