Work from Home or Office: Choice of Millennials

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Abstract

Employees in an enterprise can also consist of freshers, skilled and additionally especially skilled individuals. The majority of peoples experiencing Work from domestic for the first time. People travel from home to work for office and go home back by train, buses, cars, bikes. This shaped our cities, community and family life. More recently Technology has gone different direction. The cost of community has stopped falling, but the cost of communicating at a distance has fallen dramatically. It can lead to increased job satisfaction, work-life balance, and productivity among Indian millennials.

Keywords: Work from Home, Work from Office, Millennials, India

Introduction

Work from home or office the choice between both the comfort of their home with environment of an office. This decision on factors such as personal preferences, job requirements. Both options are unique advantages and challenges. The way people approach their professional lives. The decision between working from home or office is reflecting the diverse needs. Perform individuals. In their chase of a fulfilling and successful professional journey. Physical location, flexibility, commute, social interaction, work environment, team collaboration, company culture, Infrastructure Distractions supervision and accountability.

Review of Work Already Done

You are more productive and creative at home. Working in a variety of places can help you maintain a positive work life balance which can make you a more engaged employee. A recent study by the Harvard Business Review found that remote employees are more productive than their on-site workers /office workers. The reason is that they are less likely to take time off and quit. Many remote workers is challenging to their mental health and their productivity. Being home alone all day takes its toll even for introverts and it’s difficult to feel like you’re a part of a team or larger organization when you only interact with your workers over video calls.

Objectives of the Study

To find how many MMS Graduates are willing to join offices that provide opportunity.
To understand advantages & disadvantages.
To understand whether kind of Industry has any impact on work from home/office.

Research Methodology

Source of Data Collection

Primary Data:
Primary facts is obtained from the original supply of information it is reliable. It is collection of facts that does not already exist. This can be through numerous forms, including questionnaires.
Primary Data: Questionnaire.

Secondary Data
The term is used in contrast with the term secondary data. Secondary data involves the summary, collection and synthesis of existing research rather than primary research. The data obtained from reputable journals, websites.

Secondary Data: Websites.

Data Analysis and Data Interpretation

Analysis
According to data 63.6% are MMS Graduates and 36.4% are Non-Graduates.

Interpretation
It can be interpreted that majority of population surveyed are MMS Graduates. There is higher representation of MMS Graduates compared to Non-Graduates.

Analysis
Around 81.80% Graduates are willing to join offices that provide while 18.20% Graduates do not want to join offices that provide work from home.

Interpretation
It can be interpreted that there is a strong preference for the flexibility and convenience that remote work offers.

Analysis
72.70% Graduates believe that there is the advantages in working from home 27.3% graduates don’t see any advantage in working from home.

Interpretation
It seems that there are different preferences about work from home.

Analysis
75.80% Graduates see the disadvantages in working from home compared to working from office.

Interpretation
This interprets that there is drawbacks in remote work.

Analysis
69.70% believe that a type of Industries they work has an impact on preference for working from home while 30.30% don’t.

Interpretation
Different Industries have different level of compatibility.

Analysis
Around 57.6% Graduates find that it is easier to concentrate and be productive. 42.7% find some difficulties while working from home.
**Interpretation**
The personal inclinations regarding working from home.

**Analysis**
51.5% Graduates worked from home and 48.5% Graduates Haven’t ever worked from home.

**Interpretation**
Majority of Graduates are used to with work from home.

**Analysis**
69.7% Graduates are satisfied with work life balance and 30.3% are not satisfied.

**Interpretation**
Work from home offer a balance but it is not suitable for few of them.

**Analysis**
72.7% Graduates feel that remote work Allow more flexibility while some of them about 27.3% feel that doesn’t offer flexibility.

**Interpretation**
Working from home don’t understand everyone expectations.

**Analysis**
84.80% Graduates think that working from home reduces stress and expenses and 15.2% don’t.

**Interpretation**
Everyone has their different perspective regarding work from home.

**Conclusion**
We have discussed about the number of Graduates who are likely to join offices that provide opportunity some advantages and disadvantages and their impact on industries. It is concluded that work from home increase flexibility, it reduces expenses time and maintain work life balance. Working from home often can lead to decreased exposure to office distractions, potentially boosts out our focus and efficiency. It’s important to adapt the benefits that work from home can bring.

**References**