

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Agustin, R. P. (2014). Hubungan antara produktivitas kerja terhadap pengembangan karir pada karyawan pt. *Bank Mandiri Tarakan*, 24–40.
- Altindag, E. A., & Siller, F. (2014). Effects of Flexible Working Method on Employee Performance: An Empirical Study in Turkey. *Business and Economics Journal*, 05(03). <https://doi.org/10.4172/2151-6219.1000104>
- Anoraga, P. (2000). Manajemen bisnis. *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta*.
- Crosbie, T., & Moore, J. (2004). Work-life Balance and Working from Home. *Social Policy and Society*, 3(3), 223–233.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s1474746404001733>
- DAULAY, M. Z. A. (2020). Pengaruh jam kerja fleksibel dan motivasi kerja terhadap work-life balance pada pengemudi gojek di jakarta. *Manajemen Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*.
- Devi, K. (2014). Work Life Balance of Women Workers in Construction Industry. *Europen Academic Research*, 2(4), 4932–4946.
- Fisher, G., Bulger, C., & Winter, S. (2009). Research Papers In Management Studies Effects Of Family-Friendly Policies On Business Performance. Research Pappers in Management Studies, 1-51.
- Ghozali, I. (2013). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 21 Update PLS Regresi*.
- 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. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0001-8791\(02\)00042-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0001-8791(02)00042-8)
- Hasibuan, M. S. P. (2005). Manajemen sumber daya manusia edisi revisi. *Bumi Aksara, Jakarta*, 288.
- Hudson, R. (2005). Rethinking change in old industrial regions: Reflecting on the experiences of North East England. *Environment and Planning A*, 37(4),

- 581–596. <https://doi.org/10.1068/a36274>
- JI, R. B. (2014). Work Life Balance of Women Employees. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 03(10), 16840–16843. <https://doi.org/10.15680/ijirset.2014.0310063>
- mardika, dwi. (2016). *pengaruh kepemilikan manajerial, kepemilikan institusional, dan corporate social responsibility (CSR)*. 62–93.
- Mohanty, A., & Jena, L. K. (2016). Work-Life Balance Challenges for Indian Employees: Socio-Cultural Implications and Strategies. *Journal of Human Resource and Sustainability Studies*, 04(01), 15–21. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jhrss.2016.41002>
- Preeti Singh, P. (2011). Pengertian Work-Life Balance. Work-Life Balance.
- Romahdona, J. R. (2015). Pengaruh Work-Life Balance dan Job Involvement pada In-role Performance dengan Affective Commitment sebagai Variabel Mediasi. *Management Analysis Journal*, 4(1), 1–17.
- sari, arum. (2019). *PENGARUH PENERAPAN JAM KERJA FLEKSIBEL PADA DOSEN DI LINGKUNGAN PTKIN (STUDI PADA DOSEN IAIN SURAKARTA)*.
- Setyawati, L. (2010). Selintas tentang kelelahan kerja. *Yogyakarta: Amara Books*, 28–33.
- Shagvaliyeva, S., & Yazdanifard, R. (2014). Impact of Flexible Working Hours on Work-Life Balance. *American Journal of Industrial and Business Management*, 04(01), 20–23. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ajibm.2014.41004>
- Siagian, S. P. (2014). *Manajemen sumber daya manusia*. Bumi Aksara.
- Suharsimi, A. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik (VI)*. Rineka Cipta.
- Wexley, K. N., & Yukl, G. A. (1984). *Organizational behavior and personnel psychology*. Richard D. Irwin.