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3E5 Human Resource Management 2008 CRIB

Briefly define *flexible working practices*. Explain the reasons for the spread of these practices in Britain. The growth of flexible working practices has occurred alongside a growing demand for a better work-life balance: Discuss the relationship between these two trends.

[100%]

Flexibility:

- as an over-arching principle;
- aspects (numerical, time, functional (task) & financial).

Sectoral differences.

Employment category differences:

- gender;
- blue/white-collar;
- public/private sector.
- Provenance of proposals for varying levels of flexibility.
- *Work portfolios (more than one P/T job etc).*
- Insecurity (increase in the number of 'peripheral' (non-core) jobs 'temporary/agency' jobs).
- Increase in the amount of home-working.
- Decrease in the amount/quality of statutory rights.
- Cui bono?
- The WERS2004 evidence suggests that the formal industrial relations system in Britain may be in decline. Make the case for *either* its eventual disappearance *or* its renaissance. Whichever case you make, indicate the likely future roles for employers, employees' representatives and the state. [100%]

Whichever case is argued, the range of discussion should include the following dimensions and illustrations of each case such as:

- economic workforce characteristics, unemployment, inflation, costs, enterprise ownership and size, profitability etc;
- social cultural values, gender, age, skill, work/life balance etc;
- psychological aspiration levels, education systems, salience of work, role models, individualism etc;
- technological service/productive, extent of IT, skill levels, organisation structure and employee autonomy;

• political - wider political systems, party distribution, legal framework, wider influences and regulation such as EU.

Their impact on employers, unions and state, following main trends of evidence in WERS 2004.

Discuss the range of social and technical issues that a company should consider when choosing technologies for the production of goods and/or services. Illustrate your answer using an example of a specific product. [100%]

Exposition of the goods/services involved.

Exposition of the technologies chosen.

Technical issues:

• efficiency, productivity etc.

Social issues:

- job security;
- training needs;
- career development;
- work/life issues (?);
- destruction of old occupations;
- destruction of traditional employment structures;
- implications for pay;
- implications for hours of work.

HRM issues:

personal satisfaction; individual satisfaction.

4 Describe the main economic and social issues that the employment policies of a UK-based multinational company must address. How might the company seek to address them? [100%]

Basic centricity and cultural models (Perlmutter, Hofstede) underpin practices

. economic: optimal allocation of resources and pursuit of competitive advantage, national business models and convergence thesis,

differential in benefit between parent and host country, between shareholders, managers and employees etc

.social: organisational structure, control and ethos, common corporate culture and national cultures, authority systems, salary wage and evaluation systems, employee involvement and voice, managerial and expatriate cadres etc

