

**“WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND IT’S IMPACT ON JOB SATISFACTION
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CORPORATE SCHOOL TEACHERS OF
VISAKHAPATNAM.”**

Dr. KVB Ganesh, Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (KLEF), Vaddeswaram, Green fields, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India -522302,

Email: kvbganesh@gmail.com Mobile:9885503277

V.S. Prasad Kandi, Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (KLEF), Vaddeswaram, Green fields, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India - 522302, Email: kandi.vsp@gmail.com, Mobile: 9885997969

DOI : 10.48047/IJFANS/V11/ISS12/1040

ABSTRACT

Current changes in society and economy, through global competition and work culture have made employees find difficulty in balancing the two important areas of their life; work life and family life which continually keep them under pressure that directed to dissatisfaction of job, as a result of this would in turn into imbalance in their work and private life. Work-life balance is about people having a measure of control over when, where and how they work. It increases effectiveness as well as improves satisfaction, in both the professional as well as personal lives. The success of any institution based on the performance of its employees, which in turn based on various variables. So, the present study aims to examine the “impact of work life balance on job satisfaction amongst elementary school teachers. The present paper presents a summary of the literature on the value of work –life balance and job satisfaction. The key independent variables work-life balance; long hours of work, pressure/stress on work, intention to change a job, flexible working conditions/environments which serves as an indicator of work-life balance while dependent variable job-satisfaction includes salary level, interpersonal relationship, spend time with family, balance between work and life, staff loyalty as it levers. A survey of 350 school teachers via self-administrated questionnaire with the help of quota sampling technique is conducted with the response rate of 83%. Four sets of hypothesis are developed which relate directly to the research question. SPSS is used to perform reliability, descriptive, correlation and regression analysis. The findings suggest that in schools work-life balance has not much impact on teacher’s job-satisfaction. The reason of such results may be due to the uncertain circumstances, the huge rate of inflation and smaller numbers of job opportunities, lack of application of nationwide laws etc. The last section of the paper concludes along with Recommendation to scope for Future Research.

Keywords: *work-life balance, job-satisfaction, educational sector, schools, teachers.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years the perception of work–life balance has turned out to be popular for maintaining a balance between working time and leisure time as a result it has been getting much prominence throughout the world. Job seekers are making their service decision that how well their workplace can sustain a balance between their personal lives and job. The concept of Work-life balance forces the issue that as human beings we are equitably committed with our employment and our private life with equal importance at both ends. It is seen that in real working atmosphere the work life balance is hardly sustained, because human resources are rarely consumed efficiently. Additionally, the perception of work-life balance has turned out to be prime concern for management.

WLB is recognized as a foundation of job-satisfaction in service sectors like banking, education etc in Chennai city. They have opined that workforce who can sustain equilibrium among personal as well as professional life, can achieve higher level of job-satisfaction and also contributes more to the accomplishments of their institution. According to various work life balance surveys, more than 60% of the participants said that they are not able to find equilibrium among their private and professional lives. They have to make tough choices even when their job and private life are not balanced. (Ms. T. Subha, 2013). The relationship between work-life balance and job-satisfaction should highlight this key point and all these considerations highlights a general requirement for reconciliation among professional as well as personal life.

Striking a sense of balance among individual's work and personal life is a dilemma. So, the basis for carrying out this study is that today's workforce are not much concerned about their fundamental rights as well as their work-life balance and are therefore more engaged in their professional life activities as compared to personal ones due to the increasing rate of inflation and unemployment. (Roberta Maeran et.al, 2013). Considerable studies have already been conducted on this issue in developed countries and they have also started paying attention on this in order to enhance the level of job-satisfaction. The Metropolitan city like Visakhapatnam being considered as extremely busy plus fast moving and the work load and long working hours influence on the level of job satisfaction. As a matter of fact, work-life balance has ultimately become a necessary requirement for almost every kind of workforce, as well as those individuals who are employed in teaching profession. As teaching is considered as the most respected profession and the heart of an education, so it is generally accepted that their performance play a key role in students' education and nurturing the young one's into good citizens of the country. (Parma et.al, (2014). It has also been observed that most of the educational institutions are rapidly incorporating the latest technology, mostly information technology into their teaching learning practices. The long hours of working, intense load of work, high challenging jobs, application of latest technology has put much more worries and burden in their employment context as they carry out variety of tasks; such as, administrative, scientific and subject-designing, organizing students' performance etc (Nadeem and Abbas 2009), which continually keep them under pressure which directs them to dissatisfaction of job as a result of this it creates imbalance in their work and private life.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The study is confined in the city of Visakhapatnam and because of having limited resources and time constraint it does have some limitations. This research is a primary research in which data collection is done through survey through questionnaire in order to gather relevant responses from the sample. As the sample size is not large so enough this does not provide the detailed and thorough examination but satisfies the overall research objective. Some other variables are being ignored in estimating the job satisfaction because of time constraint.

Research implication

This study will be valuable in following terms:-

- This study will figure out variables that are required to be improved for good execution of work-life balance and will help out to discover obstacles to improper work-life balance.
- It can be valuable for the educational sector in order to improve their policies within their workplaces including; flexible work schedules, paid time off (PTO) policies, safety and welfare of staff, reduced stress and sick leave on-site child care facilities, and pay structures etc.
- It will also be beneficial for teachers as well if they have a good work-life balance as a result they can serve more and more to the students, this would help students to make better-quality career life and by gaining good and advanced knowledge. Hence the member of staff who is capable in maintaining a balance can contribute even much more to the accomplishment of their institution.
- The outcome also illustrates that teachers are not aware of a matter like job-satisfaction and work life balance that is certainly a fundamental right. They are contended as far as they have job, rest of the things do not seem important to them. This research can be utilized as a light for schools to pay attention to such variables, as their benefits are not only for teachers but can be good to schools in the long run particularly in maintaining a turnover rate as it exposes some policies to reverse this trend in order to attract and hold the quality teachers required for a 21st Century education system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Work-Life Balance

It's defined as: "a perception together with appropriate estimate among "work" and "way of life". A study conducted in pakistan by Naeem and Abbas, (2009), in order to determine the correlation among conflict of work-life and job satisfaction level of workforce in the entire management levels, taking both public and the private firms. The results showed that job satisfaction at upper management level has negatively correlated with family to work intervention the job satisfaction of medial rank of workforce

decline when the conflict work-life rises. While at the junior rank of workforce it has negatively correlated.

Striking a sense of balance among individual's work and personal life is a dilemma in today's workforce that they are not much concerned about their fundamental rights as well as their work-life balance and are therefore more engaged in their professional life activities as compared to personal ones due to the increasing rate of inflation and unemployment. (Roberta Maeran et.al, 2013). According to various work life balance surveys, more than 60% of the participants said that are not able to find equilibrium among their private and professional lives. They have to make tough alternatives even when their job and private life is not close to equilibrium (Ms. T. Subha, 2013).

Following literature shows that the lack of work-life balance, the dissatisfaction level of workers' are increases so the policies and programs related to work-life balance related to flexible work hours and environment, reduce load of work, and employees intention to leave a job are important because it shows that if the need of the workers in respect of work-life balance is met, as result workforce can show superior level of job satisfaction.

Long Working Hours

On hand literature presents slightly indication about the influence of working hours on workers satisfaction. Working hours is defined as: "indicate to the regulation to restraint the working hours. If a worker wants to do additional work, the manager will have compensated workforce as mandatory by the law. In their research Hanglberger (2010) talks about the effectiveness of work-life balance, particularly about the working hours of a workforce and satisfaction of job .he find out a positive correlation in between them. In UK and Germany the same study was also conducted and analyzed by Gash et al. (2010) for the purpose of investigating the relationship of hours of working and their consequence on work-life balance, the results showing a conflict among high performance practices and the policies of work-life balance and their results supported the research of Hanglberger, which also a showing a positive effect of reduced working hours on the life satisfaction of a workforce.

Work Pressure

Work pressure is defined by Ivancevich, Olekalns (2008) as "An accommodative reaction of a person which is an outcome of some of the action that puts extraordinary burden on an individual". A study performed by Noor Fatima & Sahibzada (2012), on work-life balance in different universities in Andhra Pradesh. The finding of the study shows that due to intense workload in universities, employees turn out to be dissatisfied with their job. therefore, the study suggested that universities must build up such strategies that might be facilitate their staff requirements so that they can maintain a balance between their work and life responsibilities in order to attain competitive advantage. While Simin Bemana, et.al (2013) in their study examines the relationship among work stress and the level of job satisfaction. Respondents of this study are selected by using random sampling technique consist a total of 200 employees of public metropolis s from Shiraz area in Iran. The findings of this study revealed the negative correlation among them and findings also illustrate that there is not a significant differentiation among two genders in relation with work stress and the level workforce job satisfaction.

Another study conducted by Charles Arinze Obiora et.al (2013), on the topic "Work Related Stress, Job Satisfaction in Nigerian Public Service". The paper talks about the consequence of work-related stress on the attitude of workforce in public sector. Data are generated by using sources and by applying Range of Affect theory, the paper create a condition that give rise to work related stress that impose negatively on workforce that how they can take pleasure in doing their job and this has far reaching implications on public service performance in Nigeria. At the end paper suggests that working environments in Nigerian public service be required to be better to reduce the consequence of work-related stress.

Change of Job

Change of job is defined by David Mc Dermott as: 'it is the movement of an individual from one job group to anymore.' Several studies shows that turnover intentions are heightened due do work-life tension plus the majority of the academy also criticizes that they can't greatly assist their workers to equilibrium their work and private life. Margaret Deery, (2008) wrote a paper on "work-life balance plus retention strategies", in which he study the literature concerning to retention of good quality staff. The paper start by means of concise overview and in hands presents a summary of the employee turnover rate in the hospitality and tourism industry. It also present framework for industries to build up

strategies for the purpose of reducing the turnover rate of their workforce, with a main focus on the function of balancing work plus family plays in those strategies. The major findings of this paper focus on job attitudes likewise satisfaction of job and firms loyalty, personal characteristic as +ve and -ve affectivity, the function of Work-life balance in worker turnover and strategies offered to lessen high turnover rates. The study exposed that those doctors who are well in managing their job and private life shows superior satisfaction level and a lesser amount of turnover intentions.

A study conducted in Andhra Pradesh in which they examine the association among the conflict of work-life and employee's intent to depart a job by examining the background of turnover intent amongst marketing executives in Andhra Pradesh. The respondents of this study consist of 248 marketing executives functioning in different firms in Andhra Pradesh. The findings of this study recommends that of work life conflict has a significantly positively related with turnover intentions. And in the last section of the paper different strategies in relation with employee intention to leave a job are also discussed.

Flexible Working Condition

Working conditions indicates the environment at workplace while the flexible working conditions are defines as in which workforce are given larger arrangement freedom in how they carry out the responsibility of their positions. Most of the studies show that the flexible Working condition has an additional impact on the satisfaction level of an employee. A study was conducted on the topic "Comparing timework locations and traditional work arrangements". For the purpose of inspecting the differences between in WLB support, level of workforce satisfaction of job, and incorporation of work location, through Web based survey data in which 578 employees working at one of four locations (main office, client location, satellite office, and home). The Multiple regression were applied to distinguish between them (Valerie J. Morganton, 2010) Joyce K et.al, (2010) in their paper on the topic "Flexible working conditions and their effects on employee wellbeing" evaluate the effects (positive and negative) of flexible working environment on the physical, mental and wellbeing of an employees.

Concept of Job Satisfaction

Previously there are many studies conducted to uncover the factors that influence the level of workforce job satisfaction (Abdulla et al., 2011) and found salary is top most factors for job satisfaction, although other factors also considered as interpersonal relationship, and employees loyalty etc. In addition, Hanif and Kamal (2009), in their study argues that if institutions can formulate good policies for their staff related to their pay scales, working settings, this may direct to worker satisfaction as well as ultimately raised the employee loyalty because employee who are satisfied with their job are more likely to be helpful and attentive towards their students. The job satisfaction of a Teacher is very important area of study. As numerous studies have been originate that job satisfaction influence the life satisfaction of individuals. It can be defined as: "A point in which individuals like satisfaction or else dissatisfaction in their employment context"

The job satisfaction of a Teacher is a foundation of motivation that maintains an attempt in performing responsibilities necessary to become excellent teachers such as preparation of plan of work, careful marking of assignments, and in depth record keeping to examine the progress of their students. In Malaysia Noor (2011)

conducted a study for the purpose of identifying the factors which affect job satisfaction of teachers of secondary schools. The findings of the study illustrate that teacher satisfaction by means of intrinsic and extrinsic components found demographic variables to be significant. Further, higher-ranking teachers are likely

to assist and guidance of new teachers and the level of their job satisfaction enhance by numerous factors and once workforces are satisfied with their job, they feel themselves motivated. Imran (2012) has conducted a study on employment fulfillment of school instructors of Sivan in which he uncovered that feminine educators delight in more prominent fulfillment than male educators; wedded educators land more position fulfillment than bachelor educators. One more study conducted on elementary school educator of Haryana in which they originate that non-public school educator has more job contentment than those employed in public schools. Also, lesser practiced educator has been originating to have more superior job contentment than higher practiced educator (Gupta and Manju, 2013). While Tirupathi (2013), performed a survey, in which he found that educator were contented with their job load plus more contented with the presentation and achievements of their students in the board exam moreover a greater number of educator were contented with their salary. In their study N. T. Feather et.al (2010), investigated the behaviors of organizational citizenship (OCBs) by taking 154

school educator from Victoria, Australia, in which 101 educator had a long-lasting job and the rest 53 were on fixed-term contracts basis. The ending Results demonstrated that job insecurity of the contract educator report is high and has more OCBs in contrast with permanent ones. Also shows that OCBs had positive relation with job insecurity and had a negative relationship with opportunities in order to assure impact and talent-consumption employment principles for the educator who hired on contract basis and had a positive relation with firm's commitment and to opportunities to assure diversity and talent-consumption employment principles for the educators who hired on permanent basis. However in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh a study was conducted, for the purpose of investigating the association amongst the conflict of work- life and job-satisfaction. The findings show that job-satisfaction has a negative relationship with both work- family and family-work interference along with the stress. While the workload has positively correlated and other variable of Job independency has strong positively correlated with job-satisfaction, which shows that more independency in a job directs to higher level of job satisfaction among workers. In India banking sector a study was conducted by Dev (2012), which demonstrate that the concept of work-life balance is much more correlated with job satisfaction. The findings show that Job-satisfaction has negatively correlated with job stress, work-family interference although positively correlated with work pressure. The paper in end suggested that female staff be supposed to be offer additional facilities such as flexi time, child care, etc in order to achieve their firms commitment. The supervisor support and work-family culture has a +ve correlation with job- satisfaction. Insignificant relationship was originated among Work-life balance policies and programs. The Job- attributes as well as supervisor support were positively correlated with work-family enhancement (Rupashree and Shivganesh, 2010).

The preceding literature is telling the concept of work life balance as well as its effect on workforce job satisfaction. Upper management ought to understand the significance of work-life balance and its undesirable influence on job-satisfaction. If there is a proper planning for making the strategies regarding work life balance then it will be fruitful for both the staff and for the institutions as well by reducing the conflict between workforce work and family life.

Hypothesis

H1: Long working hours do not impact on teacher's job-satisfaction. H2: Work pressure has no impact on teachers' job-satisfaction.

H3: Change of job does not impact on teachers' job-satisfaction.

H4: Flexible working condition has no impact on teachers' job-satisfaction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research type was applied in this study by means of questionnaire in which descriptive correlation and regression design are utilized. The descriptive section presented the demographic features of the teachers as well as their rating of work life balance and job satisfaction on different job components. Prior to carry out the genuine research, pilot study also had done for checking the reliability. Hence, the general design is job satisfaction is selected as the dependent variable and work life balance as an Independent Variable. First we have obtained the list of registered schools in Visakhapatnam as per Appendix-II a, and then select eleven listed schools of Visakhapatnam as per Appendix-II b. Respondents are selected by using quota sampling technique in which 350 questionnaires are distributed.

A self-administrated questionnaire is utilized. The questions obtain and modified from past research papers by Sobia Shujaat et.al (2011) S Padma (2014) Varatharaj (2012). The questionnaire consisting of two parts. The 1st part is on the personal data of the participants. The 2nd part of the instrument is on the work life balance and Job Satisfaction questionnaire.

After gathering the data, returned questionnaires were coded and then data posted in SPSS, for examining & formulating descriptively in order to determine the agreeability and dis-agreeability of the respondents.

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

It consist of interpretation of respondents answers by means of, tables & SPSS.19 are employed for pictorial representation of the data.

Response Rate

It is considered as the sign of successfulness of a survey-based study, Malhotra (2004). In this study 350 questionnaires were distributed from which 290 questionnaires were returned back with the total response rate of 83%

Scale Reliability

It is a test for determining the internal reliability of the questionnaire by looking at the value of Chronbach's ($\alpha = .7$), indicate acceptable reliability [37].table IV shows the Chronbach's alpha value of all the variables in which all the variables has ($\alpha > 0.7$), which determined the questions for job satisfaction and work life balance can be viewed as acceptable as well as predictable.

VARIABLES	ITEMS	CRONBACH'S ALPHA
JOB SATISFACTION	5	.750
LONG WORKING HOURS	2	.872
WORK PRESSURE	2	.833
CHANGE OF JOB	2	.773
WORKING CONDITION	2	.664

Graphical Analysis (Respondents Profile)

Respondents are required to give answers of the questions related to their personal information. The Graph on demographic variables consisting of demographics (Appendix –I), conclude that 80% of the respondents are from Female categories which are working as teachers in their respective schools ranging between the age group(40-50yrs), showing that the respondents majorly consist of the middle aged bracket. On the other hand 54% respondents are married and have children. In the taken data 67% person comprises of the group which has completed their graduation/bachelor degrees. The duration of the employment of most of the respondents is in range between 16-25 years. To summarize it can be concluded that in the teaching profession is best suited for those professional which have experience, good education and sound maturity level in order to cope up with day to day matters regarding the students, classes and last but not the least to help promote better school environment sustaining the development through relevant policies and procedures.

Descriptive Statistics

This information highlights the agreeability and disagreeability of the participant's by considering the rating of mean. As per the response of the respondents in table-V , the rating on independent variable 'flexible working condition/environment' was maximum with a mean of (4.2603), its mean goes towards 4 which shows that the respondent are agree that flexible working condition/environment has an impact on employee job satisfaction. While the mean of remaining three variables showing the rating less than 4 and that indicate the greater part of the participant's shows disagreeability on the statement. The SD of variable long working hours was at the highest with the rating of (1.18799).

Descriptive Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation
JOBSATISFACTION	3.8669	.57353
LONGWORKINGHOURS	1.8638	1.18799
WORKPRESSURE	2.3431	.94962
CHANGEOFJOB	2.2379	.87365
WORKCONDENVIRONMENT	4.2603	.88840
Valid N (list wise)		

Pearson's Correlation

The following table shows the correlation among studying variables:

Job satisfaction		
	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)
LONGWORKINGHOURS	-.589**	.000.
WORKPRESSURE	-.585**	.000.
CHANGEOFJOB	-.486**	.000.
WORKCONDENVIRONMENT	.795**	.000.

Long Working Hours and job-satisfaction

The variable long working hours and job satisfaction has a value of correlation is $r = -.589^{**}$ as shown in table- VI, demonstrate that these two variables has a strong negative relationship. Hence, it is concluded that long working hours has no impact on the teacher's job satisfaction in educational sector as it shows a weak relationship with job satisfaction. However, schools can enhance their staff job satisfaction level by means of reducing working hours of their staff.

Work Pressure and job-satisfaction

The variable work pressure and job satisfaction has a value of correlation is $r = -.585^{**}$ as shown in table-VI, demonstrate that these two variables has a strong negative relationship. Hence, it is concluded that work pressure has no impact on the teacher's job satisfaction in educational sector as it shows a weak relationship with job satisfaction. Though work pressure can be reduced by assigning job duties according to the skills of their staff.

Change of Job and job-satisfaction

The variable intentions to a change a job and job satisfaction has a value of correlation is $r = -.486^{**}$ as shown in table-VI, demonstrate that these two variables has a strong negative relationship. Hence, it is concluded that change a job has no impact on the teacher's job satisfaction in educational sector as it shows a weak relationship with job satisfaction. Though, teacher's job satisfaction can be improved by decreasing their staff intention to change/ leave their job by offering them certain work life balance facilities.

Flexible Working Condition and job-satisfaction

The variable flexible working condition and job satisfaction has a value of correlation is $r = .795^{**}$ as shown in table-VI, demonstrate that these two variables has a strong positive relationship. Hence, it is concluded that flexible working conditions has an impact on the teacher's job satisfaction in educational sector as it shows a strong relationship with job satisfaction. Though schools can raise the level of their staff job satisfaction by improving work place environment.

Hypothesis Testing (Regression)

In this study the linear regression model [6] is utilized, in which: X=work-life balance & Y= Job-Satisfaction.

Model summary		
Model	R^2	Std. Error Of The Estimate
1	.707	.31284

As per the above table- a of model summary, the rating of R square is (0.707). This demonstrate that the 70% of job satisfaction (dependent variable) can be explained by its four independent variables i.e; long working hours, work pressure, change of job and working condition/environment, while the rest i.e; 28% (100% - 70%) of job satisfaction is explained by some other potential variables. On the other hand, the Std. Error of the estimate is the std. of the residuals moreover it is essential as it is a sign of that shows the alteration in sample statistic is showing since its illustrate that 31% variation in the mean of a sample.

ANOVA ^b		
Model	F	Sig.
1	171.586	.000a

As per above table- of ANOVA, the f-test illustrates the fitness of the model. The rating of F-test (171.586) i.e; (f is greater >7.0) which demonstrate the significance of the entire model. While the P-value shows the significant completion as the significance of the model be present as the P-value is less than < 0.05. Therefore, the model utilized in this study is satisfactory.

Coefficients ^a		
Model 1	β	t
(CONSTANT)	2.852	14.954
LONGWORKINGHOURS	-.107	-3.586
WORKPRESSURE	-.253	-7.422
CHANGEOFJOB	.001	.030
WORKCONDENVIRONMENT	.481	.745

Multiple Regression equation:

Y= target variable (job-satisfaction).C= rating of Constant.

β = Unstandardized coefficient.

$$Y = C + \beta X_1 + \beta X_2 + \beta X_3 + \dots + \beta X_n$$

X= predictor (long working hours, work pressure, change of job, and working condition).

On the basis of table above, the following equation is deriving:

$$Y = 2.852 + (-.107) X_1 + (-.253) X_2 + .001 X_3 + .481 X_4$$

From the above table of Coefficients, the Beta value demonstrates the involvement of predictors toward its dependent variable. According to the above table, the value of β can be interpreted as, an increasing 1 unit of long working hours (X_1), the job satisfaction decreases by (-.107) times. Similarly, an increasing 1 unit of work pressure (X_2), the job satisfaction decreases by (-.253) times. Also, 1 unit gain in change of job (X_3), may cause (.001) units of retention to decrease. Finally, for the explanatory variable of working condition (X_4), every 1 unit of gain will incur the raise of (.481) units in target variable i.e.; job-satisfaction. Moreover, it stands with the highest positive value of beta, this represents that working condition is the most contributing variable and has the strongest influence on job satisfaction of teachers as other variables.

The above table also shows the value t, which can be interpreted as if the t-value of hypothesis shows a greater value than 2.5, which indicates that the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null will be rejected. So the t-value of 'long working hours' is (-3.586), which is ($t > 2.5$), indicates that our alternative hypothesis H1 is accepted. The t-value of 'work pressure' is (-7.422), which is ($t > 2.5$), indicates that our alternative hypothesis H2 is accepted. While the t-value of 'intention to change of job' is (.030), which is ($t > 2.5$), indicates that our alternative hypothesis H3 is also accepted. Finally, the t-value of 'working condition/environment' is (17.417), which is ($t > 2.5$), indicates that our alternative hypothesis H4 is rejected.

DISCUSSION

This paper aims to inspect the 'impact of work-life balance on job satisfaction among elementary school teachers of the 21st century'. In the present economic atmosphere, the concept of work-life balance is considered as one of the most essential workplace attributes.

According to the study, the study also found that long working hours have a strong negative relationship with teachers' job satisfaction. As long working hours impact staff job satisfaction to a greater extent because teachers of Visakhapatnam schools have to do to work for long hours and give much more priority to their job than their personal life activities. It is supported by the study of Chahal et al. (2013) [4] conducted in Delhi Canara bank NCR, in which they found that 62.5% of their workforce were not satisfied with their job due to the reason of working for long hours. Though, it is also supported by another study conducted by Purohit, (2013) [24] in India, which demonstrates that 80% of the IT companies practiced flexi-time in employees in IT companies have to do work in day and night shifts.

Another variable i.e.; work pressures have a strong negative relationship with teachers' job satisfaction in selected schools of Visakhapatnam. Prior studies also support results of this study. For example, Nadeem and Abbas conducted their research in 2009, in which they found that work pressure has a negative correlation with the level of employee's job satisfaction in both private and public company LMKR and NADRA. Whereas Saleem et al. (2013) conducted their research on the same topic in which they also found that work stress has extremely little influence on workforce job-satisfaction in the banking sector of Bahawalpur. A survey performed in 2007 School Teachers' Review Body

(STRB) in which they found that majority of the teacher carry out their work over 50 hours a week. Although work pressure has insignificant relationship with job satisfaction, so institute can encourage staff job satisfaction via allocating job task and responsibilities according to the expertise as a result of which they can complete their work on time in order to lessen their work pressure. This point is also in outline with the findings of this research. Likewise, the role of Work life balance in worker turnover been studied in several studies, so in this study one more variable i.e.; changes of job also have a strong negative relationship with teacher's job satisfaction. It is supported by a study, which exposed that those doctors who are well in managing their job and private life shows superior satisfaction level and a lesser amount of turnover intentions (Margaret Deery, 2008). Finally the flexible working condition/environment has strong +ve relationship with job-satisfaction of teachers. Many studies show that the flexible Working condition has an additional impact on the satisfaction level of an employee. It is also supported performed by Valerie J. Morganton et.al, (2010) in which they evaluate the effects (positive and negative) of flexible working environment on the physical, mental and wellbeing of employees.

Hence, the above discussion on findings demonstrate that in schools work-life balance has not much impact on teachers job satisfaction, which shows that working hours, work pressure and change of job has a insignificant relationship while working condition has a significant relationship with job satisfaction. It means teachers can faces a lack of work-life balance in their life. So by promoting flexible working hours and environment, reduce the work load, and provide different work life facilities so that staff can change their intentions towards leaving their job positions, and be supportive of reasonable requests of their staff, is a way of preventing the loss of and experienced staff and retain talented and qualified staff. Hill et al. (2010), also present his point in their study that wlb support staff to manage their work-family duties and responsibilities by permitting them to decrease work-family conflict and to improve their level of job satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

It is seen that the educational sectors can face numerous problems if their staff level of satisfaction is poorer. All teachers are required to benefit from a practical work-life balance. And every School has the responsibility for the well-being of their staff because if they are contented and secure in their work setting allowing them to deliver high quality education to their students.

The central principal of this is to investigate the relationship among them. The paper was comprised on four sets of hypotheses. The Findings and discussion of all the results proves our hypotheses. The findings of the study illustrate that the elements of work-life balance like staff intent to change a job, work pressure and work-hours have strong -ve correlation while flexible working condition have strong positive correlation with job satisfaction. It is important that the schools management is alert to the wants and frequently changing requirements of their staff and the cause of environmental problems for the purpose of improving their policies. As a result of which it also saves cost of appointing new teachers by reducing their staff turnover. In this research, the variables which were thought to have larger impacts on the level of teacher's job satisfaction did not turn out to be effectual. There might be numerous reasoning behind it i.e. the customs of our country where one bread earner leads a family, the huge rate of inflation and smaller numbers of job opportunities which build staff do their job on compromised settlements plus pay. It is also supported by a study conducted in 2013 in The International Journal of Human Resource Management, in which they focus on the government policies on working hours and found that western countries have smaller amount of working hours, as contrast to their equivalents in Asia. Also, we don't have nationwide laws, like obligatory paternal leave, that lighten the load on working moms etc. It could be the basis as why the findings of this research are different than the rest of the world.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This Research is demonstrating the relationship among the study variables. Previous researches shows that in every institution a lack of the perception of work-life balance harmfully influence on almost every staff which ultimately lessen the possibilities of good health and capability to maintain a balance between their work –task and personal life activities, like learning, sports event, relaxation time etc. So form the basis of above findings and discussion we came up with the suggestion that the schools ought to offer work life balance facilities to their staff in order to reduce a conflict between their work and personal life. So my recommendations are:

- Schools can recognize excessive hours of work and enhance their staff job satisfaction level by means of reducing working hours of their staff. Since working too much hours might be lessen the efficacy of staff. they ought to be appreciated by their expertise, knowledge and involvement, instead of working-hours;
- To aid in addressing the trouble of too much work-load amongst teachers and it can be reduce via assigning job duties according to the skills of their staff.
- Likewise, job satisfaction can also be improved by decreasing their staff intention to change/ leave their job by offering them certain work life balance facilities so that they can retrain the quality of staff required for a 21st Century education system.
- Lastly, schools can raise the level of their staff job satisfaction by improving work place environment.
- For the reason of future research it is recommended that same study could be directed on a 'large-scale sample and alongside with a few more wlb factors might be included in order to increase the scope of the research.

REFERENCES

1. Abdulla, J & Djebavni, R (2011). 'Determinants of Job Satisfaction in the UAE.A Case Study of Dubai police', vol 40, no. 1, pp. 126-146.
2. Amanda Yak (2013). 'Companies can't ignore work-life balance issues', Available at: <http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/1216821/companies-cant-ignore-work-life-balance-issues>.
3. Charles Arinze Obiora, Victor Chidubem Iwuoha (2013).” Work Related Stress, Job Satisfaction And Due Process In Nigerian Public Service”. European Scientific Journal July 2013 edition vol.9, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431.
4. Chahal.; Chehalis.; Chowdhary,B. and Chahal (2013). Job satisfaction among bank employees: An analysis of the contributing variables towards job satisfaction. International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, 2013; 2(8):11-20.
5. Dev, G.N., (2012), Employees' perception on work life balance and its relation with job satisfaction in Indian public sector banks, International Journal of Exclusive Management Research,2(2), 1-13.
6. Gash, V., Mertens, A., Romeu, G. L., (2010), Women between part-time and full-time work: The influence of changing hours of work on happiness and life-satisfaction, SOEP Papers No. 268, DIW Berlin.
7. Gupta and Manju (2013), “Job Satisfaction and Work Motivation of Secondary School Teachers in Relation to Some Demographic Variables”, Educational Confab, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 11-19.
8. Hanif, MF & Kamal, Y (2009). 'Pay and Job Satisfaction: A Comparative Analysis of Different Andhra Pradesh Commercial Banks', 9th National Research Conference at SZABIST, Andhra Pradesh, Munich Personal Repeal Archive, Andhra Pradesh.
9. Hanglberger, D., (2010), Arbeitszufriedenheit und flexible Arbeitszeiten – Empirische Analyse mit Daten des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels, SOEP Papers No. 304, DI Berlin
10. Hill EJ, Erickson JJ, Hoimes EK, Ferris M (2010)Workplace flexibility, work hours and work-life conflict: Finding an extra day or two. Journal of Family Psychology. 24(3): 349-358.
11. Ivancevich,Olekalns,(2008).Stress.Availableat:<http://www.ukessays.com/essays/psychology/stress-defined-and-its-effects-on-nursing-staff-psychology-essay.php>.
12. Imran Khan (2012), “Job Satisfaction Among College Teachers”, VSRD International Journal of Business and Management Research, Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 585-587.
13. Joyce K, Papaya R, Crotchet JA, Barbra C(2010). Flexible working conditions and their effects on employee health and wellbeing. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2010, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD008009. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008009.pub2.
14. Margaret Deery, (2008) "Talent management, worklife balance and retention strategies", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 20 Iss: 7, pp.792 – 806.
15. Muhammad Sacra Nadeem, Qaisar Abbas (2009).” The Impact of Work Life Conflict on Job Satisfactions of Employees in pakistan”, International Journal of Business and Management, Vol 4, No5 (2009).
16. Malik, M.I., Gomez, S.F., Ahmad, M., and Saif, M. I., (2010), Examining the relationship of Work Life Balance, Job Satisfaction and Turnover in Andhra Pradesh, International Journal

Sustainable Development, 2(1) 27-33.

17. Ms. T. Subha (2013),” A Study on Work Life Balance Among Women Faculties Working in Arts & Science Colleges with Special Reference to Coimbatore City”. Paripex -Indian Journal Of Research, vol , No.12.
18. N. T. Feather* andKatrin A. Router (2010).” Organizational citizenship behaviours in relation to job status, job insecurity, organizational commitment and identification, job satisfaction and work values” Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology Volume 77, Issue 1, pages 81–94.