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The Impact of Quality of Work Life on Organizational Commitment with Special Reference to Department of Community based Corrections

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This study has competed with an empirical survey which was conducted thoroughly using a detailed questionnaire. For the convenience of the survey out of a population of the study, 140 work supervisors were selected as a sample. The conceptual framework and hypothesis were tested by using correlation and simple liner regression with version 20.0 of Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

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The Impact of Quality of Work Life on Organizational Commitment with Special Reference to Department of Community based Corrections

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Abstract- The purpose of this research was to analyze the impact of quality of work life on organizational commitment a department of community based correction. Organizational commitment is a major aspect of organizational success. If organizational commitment is high, it helps to achieve organizational objectives properly. The quality of work life also affected to the commitment of the employees. The overall study was structured based on the conceptual framework built up using the information on the literature survey.

This study has competed with an empirical survey which was conducted thoroughly using a detailed questionnaire. For the convenience of the survey out of a population of the study, 140 work supervisors were selected as a sample. The conceptual framework and hypothesis were tested by using correlation and simple liner regression with version 20.0 of Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

Based on the results of discussion certain vital findings were made. The majority of the respondents exhibited the satisfactory level of quality of work life and organizational commitment. According to the analyzed data, a strong positive correlation could be seen between the quality of work life and organizational commitment. According to the simple linear regression analysis, it reveals that, quality of work life has the impact on organizational commitment. By taking all these facts into consideration, a better set of recommendations has been made in this study. Finally, the most valuable suggestions for further studies have been out lined.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Organizations are continuously faced with the demand and supply challenges of the changing market. In order For the organization to adapt to the intense competition in the market place and the rapid changes in technology, it requires organizational members have to be internally committed (Miller, 2003). The organization is then faced with a challenge of managing its employees' commitment throughout, to ensure sustainability.

High quality of work life (QWL) is essential for organizations to continue to attract and retain employees. Walton (1974) proposed the conceptual categories of quality of work life. He suggested eight aspects in which employee's perceptions towards their work organizations could determine their quality of work life. Adequate and fair compensation, safe and healthy environment, development of human capacities, growth and security, social integrative, constitutionalism, the total life space and social relevance.

Employees with a low level of organizational commitment tend to be unproductive, and some become loafers at work (Morrow, 1993) Organizational commitment, if low, leads to high turnover intention and actual turnover. High turnover brings destruction to the organization in the form of direct and indirect cost (Allen & Meyer, 1996). And also a three-component model is proposed by Meyer and Allen (1991). The three dimensions are as follows: Affective Commitment, Continuance Commitment, Normative Commitment.

In recent years, the quality of work life (QWL) is increasingly being identified as a progressive indicator related to the function and sustainability of business organizations (Koonmee, Singhapakdi, Virakul & Lee, 2010). According to a research conducted by Normala, Dau (2010) indicate that there was a relationship between quality of work life and organizational commitment.

Therefore, this study is clearly examined the impact on quality of work life and organizational commitment of employees and serve as input for the organization to assist in decision making, in identifying key work places issues in order to develop strategies to address and improve the quality of working life and to increase staff commitments to their organization.

This research study based on selected one service sector organization in Sri Lanka. That is the Department of community-based corrections. Department of community-based corrections was established based on the community-based corrections act No: 46 of 1999 in the year 2008. The department has networked with government and non-government organizations to get the support to carry out community corrections process.

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a) *Statement of the Problem*

Quality of work life and organizational commitment are two of most important and fundamental subjects in today's organizational behavior. QWL has become one of the essential concerns among contemporary employees and employers.

Metcalf and Dick (2001) in their study conclude that "the low level of organizational commitment of constables could be attributed to inappropriate selection and promotion which lead to the perpetuation of managerial style and behavior that has a negative effect on organizational commitment of subordinates".

Nowadays, individuals spend a great part of their lives in adulthood trying to get higher education degrees, job and, success in life. They have even delayed making a family. These individuals might be precious for their organizations, but trying to face work-family problems and concentrating on a profession at the same time can reduce their efficiency at the work place. Cohen (2003) motivates that "lack of organizational commitment or loyalty is cited as an explanation of employee absenteeism, turnover, reduced effort expenditure, theft, job dissatisfaction and unwillingness to relocate".

This study based on a service organization. It is a department of community-based correction. The department has been experiencing heavy workloads, place and time-related pressure.

Based on the above issues, the staff can experience poor QWL that lead to less commitment in their job. Therefore, the increase in Quality of work life and organizational commitment can have a great impact on the level of interest, job satisfaction, willingness to stay, and organization performance.

Based on the problem statement, the researcher is interested to do this research proposing the issue that whether Quality of work life significantly and positively relates to organizational commitment in Department of community-based corrections. This study focuses on addressing the following research question.

Does the quality of work life impact on organizational commitment in The Department of community-based corrections?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Quality of work life (QWL) refers to the favorableness or unfavorableness of a job environment for people. It refers to the quality of a relationship between employees and the total working environment. It is concerned with increasing labor management cooperatives to solve the problems of improving organizational performance and employee commitment. The term quality of work life was first introduced by Davis and Albert (1972) during the International Labor Relations Conference (Hain & Einstein, 1990). In recent

years, the quality of work life (QWL) is increasingly being identified as a progressive indicator related to the function and sustainability of business organizations (Koonmee, Singhapakdi, Virakul & Lee, 2010).

Davis (1983) said that the factors influencing the quality of work life are composed of three factors, which includes,

- Personal behavioral factors (age, experience, perception, attitude)
- Organizational factors (goals & objectives, management, job characteristic)
- Environmental factors (economic, social, cultural, administrative, technological)

High quality of work life (QWL) is essential for organizations to continue to attract and retain employees (Sandrick, 2003). Dissatisfaction with quality work life is a problem, which affects almost all workers regard less of position or status. Many managers seek to reduce dissatisfaction in all organizational levels, including their own. This is a complex problem however, because it is difficult to isolate and identify all of the attributes, which affect the quality of work life (Walton, 2005).

O'Reilly and Chatman (1989) define OC as "an individual's psychological bond to the organization, including a sense of job involvement, loyalty, and belief in the values of the organization". On the other side of the definition, Meyer and Allen (1991) define OC as reflecting three broad themes: Affective, Continuance, and Normative. Thus, commitment is viewed as reflecting an affective orientation toward the organization, recognition of the costs associated with leaving the organization, and a moral obligation to remain with the organization.

A three-component model is proposed by Meyer and Allen (1991). The three dimensions are as follows:

- *Affective Commitment*- Affective commitment is commitment based on a person's identification and involvement with an organization because they want to.
- *Continuance Commitment*- Continuance commitment is commitment based on the costs that would be incurred in leaving an organization. People with high continuance commitment stay with an organization because they have to.
- *Normative Commitment*- Normative commitment is commitment based on ideology or a feeling of obligation to an organization. People with high normative commitment stay with an organization because they think that they should do so.

Allen and Meyer (1996) define organizational commitment as a psychological condition that relates the criteria in the employee relationship in the organization and the implications of the decision to

remain in the organization. This means that committed employee will remain in the organization as compared to the non-committed employee.

Hoque and Rahman (1999) found that QWL is important for job performance, job satisfaction, labor turnover, labor- management relations which play a crucial role in determining the overall wellbeing of any industrial organization.

Research by Koonmee (2010) suggests that ethical behavior has an impact on QWL and can lead, both directly and indirectly to positive impacts on job-related outcomes.

In the validation of their need -based measure of QWL, Lee and Miller. (2001) found QWL increased job satisfaction, organizational commitment and esprit de corps and, noted that satisfaction of higher- order needs has a greater influence on the organizational commitment and, esprit de corps than lower-order needs (health and safety, and economic and family-related needs).

Hosseini and Musavi (2009) studied the relationship between QWL with OC and its dimensions in the staff of Isfahan Body training organization. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between QWL and OC; however, there is not a

significant relationship between dimensions of life quality, fair and enough payment with affective commitment and normative commitment.

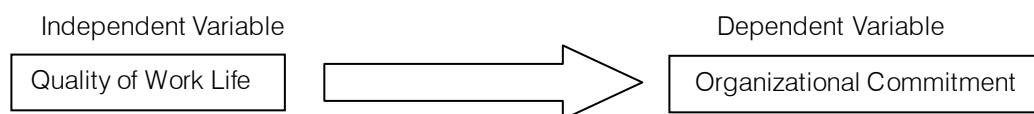
Freyedon et al. (2012) in his study entitled "Survey of relationship between QWL and OC in public organization" found that the Quality of work life and Organizational commitment has been studied less than the average amount of time it was low organizational commitment and concluded that there is a meaningful and positive relationship between staff and the QWL with three dimensions of organizational.

Commitment It means that the Quality of work life in the organization is better, even higher levels of Organizational commitment is high too.

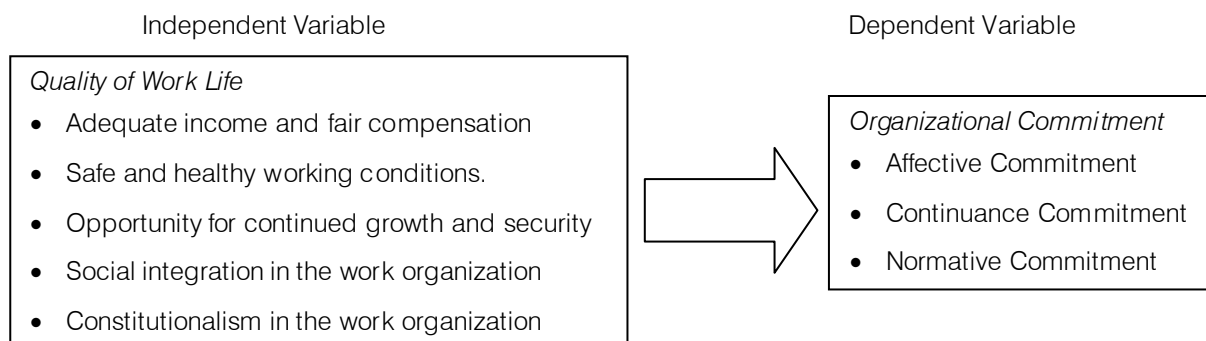
III. METHODOLOGY

Here focused on how this research study has been carried out scientifically. It explains the research conceptual framework, hypotheses and survey methodology, composition of the sample and method of analysis adopted to achieve the stated primary objective of the research: to examine the impact of quality of work life on organizational commitment in Department of community-based corrections.

a) Conceptual Framework



b) Expanded Conceptual Framework



Source: Walton, R. E. (1974) and Allen and Meyer (1996).

Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework

c) Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses were tested to examine the impact of Quality of work life on organizational commitment in department of Community-Based Corrections.

H1: Adequate income and fair compensation is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H2: Safe and healthy working condition is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H3: Opportunity for continued growth and security is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H4: Social integration in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H5: Constitutionalism in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational

commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H6: Quality of work life is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The main statistical analysis of Descriptive analysis, Correlation analysis and Regression analysis were used in this study.

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics

Dimensions	Mean	Std. Deviation
Quality of work life	3.8055	0.56630
Adequate and fair compensation	3.7573	0.59908
Safe and healthy working condition	3.7691	0.59076
Opportunity for continued growth and security	3.9015	0.61430
Social integration in the work organization	3.5911	0.33955
Constitutionalism in the work organization	3.5536	0.45950
Organizational commitment	3.8344	0.22040
Affective commitment	3.2625	0.37132
Continuance commitment	3.8749	0.56788
Normative commitment	3.7773	0.67135

(Source: Survey data 2017)

According to the mean values and a standard deviation values which show in table 4.1, from the analysis, the mean value of quality of work life factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.8055. A Standard deviation of quality of work life factor was 0.56630.

The mean value of Adequate and fair compensation factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.7573. A Standard deviation of Adequate and fair compensation factor was 0.59908.

The mean value of Safe and healthy working condition factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.7691. A Standard deviation of Safe and healthy working condition factor was 0.59076.

The mean value of Opportunity for continued growth and security factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.9015. A Standard deviation of Opportunity for continued growth and security factor was 0.61430.

The mean value of Social integration in the work organization factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.5911. A Standard deviation of Social integration in the work organization factor was 0.33955.

The mean value of Constitutionalism in the work organization factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.5536. A Standard deviation of Constitutionalism in the work organization factor was 0.45950.

From the analysis, the mean value of organizational commitment factor in the department of community-based correction was 3.8344. A Standard deviation of organizational commitment factor was 0.22040.

The mean and standard deviation values of Affective commitment factor contribute by 3.2625 and 0.37132 respectively. The mean and standard deviation values of Continuance commitment factor contribute by 3.8749 and 0.56788 respectively.

The mean and standard deviation values of normative commitment factor contribute by 3.7773 and 0.67135 respectively. The researcher can obtain above conclusion from the descriptive statistics of the study's variables.

a) Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a statistical analysis to measure the strength of a relationship between the variables. In this study, the researcher uses Pearson Correlation coefficient(r) to determine the strength and direction of the two continuous variables. Pearson Correlation coefficient(r) can take values from -1 to +1 and size of the value of the coefficient indicates the strength of the relationship and (- or +) indicates the direction. If the correlation coefficient is 0, there is no relationship between the variables. Table 4.2 shows the correlation between the factors and organizational commitment.

Table 4.2: Correlation between Quality of work life and Dimensions of organizational commitment

		OC	AC	CC	NC
Adequate and fair compensation	Pearson Correlation	.957**	1.000**	.796**	.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
Safe and healthy working condition	Pearson Correlation	.312	.369	.380**	.441**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
Opportunity for continued growth and security	Pearson Correlation	.554**	.407**	.527**	.684**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
Social integration in the work organization	Pearson Correlation	.951**	.975**	.812**	.708**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140
Constitutionalism in the work organization	Pearson Correlation	.957**	.758**	.796**	.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In above table 4.2, shows the significant values of QWL factors (adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization) and organizational commitment (affective commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment). If these are less than 0.01, the researcher can identify a relationship between the factors and organizational commitment. According to the details in above table, the significant value is 0.000 in all five factors. Therefore, there is a relationship between the factors and organizational commitment. If the Pearson correlation value is plus value ($p=0.000$), there is a positive relationship between the variables. By identifying the Pearson correlation values, researcher can identify there is a relationship between all five factors and organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

The adequate and fair compensation and organizational commitment have a strong positive

correlation ($r=0.957$). The Safe and healthy working conditions and organizational commitment have positive correlation ($r=0.312$). The opportunity for continued growth and security and organizational commitment have a strong positive correlation ($r=0.554$). The social integration in the work organization and organizational commitment have a strong positive correlation ($r=0.951$). The constitutionalism in the work organization and organizational commitment have a strong positive correlation ($r=0.957$). Therefore, researcher can identify the adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization and have a positive relationship with organizational commitment (affective commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment).

Summary of the Correlation analysis for the Quality of Work Life and Organizational Commitment.

Table 4.3: Correlation between Quality of Work Life and Dimensions of Organizational Commitment

		OC	AC	CC	NC
Quality of work life	Pearson Correlation	.966**	.944**	.842**	.797**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	140	140	140	140

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The correlations between Quality of work life and organizational commitment have a strong positive relationship. ($r=0.966$, $P<0.01$) (Affective commitment ($r=0.944$), continuance commitment ($r=0.842$) and normative commitment ($r=0.797$).

b) Results and Discussion

i. Testing of Hypotheses

For testing the hypotheses, the researcher used regression analysis.

c) Regression Analysis

The Regression analysis is used to identify the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable. The researcher has used the simple regression analysis that is used to analysis how far the adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization have an impact on organizational commitment.

i. *Testing the Impact of Adequate income and fair compensation on organizational commitment*

H0: Impact of Adequate income and fair compensation is not significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H1: Impact of Adequate income and fair compensation is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

Table 4.4: Regression Analysis for adequate income and fair compensation and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
Adequate income and fair compensation and organizational commitment	.788 ^a	.545	.541	.36872	.000

(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R Square value is 0.541 which means; adequate income and fair compensation make the impact of 54.1% on organizational commitment in the department of community-base correction. So that adequate income and fair compensation has a significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 78.8% ($B=0.788$, $P<0.05$). Therefore, Null hypothesis *H0* is rejected. Alternative hypothesis *H1* is accepted.

ii. *Testing the Impact of Safe and healthy working conditions on organizational commitment*

H0: Impact of Safe and a healthy working condition is not significantly positive impact on organizational

commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H2: Impact of Safe and a healthy working condition is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

Table 4.5: Regression Analysis for safe and healthy working conditions and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
safe and healthy working conditions and organizational commitment	.657 ^a	.587	.624	.51080	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), safe and healthy working condition

(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R^2 value is 0.624 which means, safe and healthy working condition make the impact of 62.4% on organizational commitment in the department of community-base correction. So that safe and healthy working conditions has significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 65.7% ($B=0.657$, $P<0.05$). Therefore, Null hypothesis *H0* is rejected. Alternative hypothesis *H2* is accepted.

iii. *Testing the Impact of opportunity for continued growth and security on organizational commitment*

H0: Impact of opportunity for continued growth and security is not significantly positive impact on

organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H3: Impact of opportunity for continued growth and security is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the of community-based correction.

Table 4.6: Regression Analysis for opportunity for continued growth and security and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
opportunity for continued growth and security and organizational commitment	.554 ^a	.497	.502	.27211	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), opportunity for continued growth and security

(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R^2 value is 0.502 which means, opportunity for continued growth and security has the impact of 50.2% on organizational commitment in the department of community base correction. So that opportunity for continued growth and security has significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 55.4 % ($B=0.554$, $P<0.05$) Therefore Null hypothesis H_0 is rejected. Alternative hypothesis H_3 is accept.

iv. *Testing the Impact of social integration in the work organization on organizational commitment*

H_0 : Impact of social integration in the work organization is not significantly positive impact on organizational

commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H_4 : Impact of social integration in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

Table 4.7: Regression Analysis for social integration in the work organization and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
Social integration in the work organization and organizational commitment.	.658 ^a	.574	.570	.35673	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social integration in the work organization
(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R^2 value is 0.570 which means; Social integration in the work organization has the impact of 57% on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction. So that Social integration in the work organization has significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 65.8 % ($B=0.658$, $P<0.05$). Therefore, Null hypothesis H_0 is rejected. Alternative hypothesis H_4 is accepted.

v. *Testing the Impact of constitutionalism in the work organization on organizational commitment*

H_0 : Impact of constitutionalism in the work organization is not significantly positive impact on organizational

commitment in the department of community-based correction.

H_5 : Impact of constitutionalism in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

Table 4.8: Regression Analysis for constitutionalism in the work organization and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
Constitutionalism in the work organization and organizational commitment.	.698 ^a	.624	.620	.35673	.000

(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R^2 value is 0.620 which means, constitutionalism in the work organization. Has the impact of 62.0% on organizational commitment in the department community-based correction? So that constitutionalism in the work

organization has significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 69.8 % ($B=0.698$, $P<0.05$). Therefore, Null hypothesis H_0 is rejected. Alternative hypothesis H_5 is accepted.

Table 4.9: Regression Analysis for quality of work life and organizational commitment

Variables	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
Quality of work life and organizational commitment	.766 ^a	.729	.710	.15657	.000

(Source: Survey Data, 2017)

The above table shows that Adjusted R Square value is 0. 710 which means, adequate income and fair

compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social

integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization have the impact of 71.0% on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction. So that these all five factors are significantly positive impact on organizational commitment by 76 % ($B=0.766$, $P<0.05$).

Further it illustrates the independent variables have high impact on organizational commitment in the

d) *Coefficients*

Table 4.10: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.375	.096		3.915	.000
QWL	.716	.021	.766	43.796	.000

a. Dependent Variable: organizational commitment

(Source: Survey data 2017)

The constant value is 0.375 the coefficient for quality of work life is 0.716. Accordingly, the model fit exists. Thus, $Y = a + bx$

Organizational commitment = $0.375 + 0.716$ (quality of work life)

As per the above table, it represents the 0.766 standardized Coefficient value. It means that when quality of work life (adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions,

opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization) increased by 1, factors (adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization) make 0.716 impact on organizational commitment.

Table 4.11: Hypotheses testing and findings of organizational commitment

Hypotheses	Adjusted R2	Results
H1: Adequate income and fair compensation is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.541	Accepted
H2: Safe and healthy working condition is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.624	Accepted
H3: Opportunity for continued growth and security is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.502	Accepted
H4: Social integration in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.570	Accepted
H5: Constitutionalism in the work organization is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.620	Accepted
H6: Quality of work life is significantly positive impact on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.	0.710	Accepted

V. CONCLUSIONS

The main objectives of this research are to identify the impact of Quality of work life on organizational commitment with special reference to the department of community-based correction. Under this research, Quality of work life consists of five dimensions. They are namely adequate income and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, constitutionalism in the work organization.

Hypotheses were developed to test the level of variables and level of impact between quality of work life

on organizational commitment. So far, to identify the correlation between adequate income and fair compensation on organizational commitment, to identify the correlation between safe and healthy working conditions on organizational commitment, to identify the correlation between opportunity for continued growth and security on organizational commitment, to identify the correlation between social integration in the work organization on organizational commitment and to identify the correlation between constitutionalism in the work organization on organizational commitment in department of community-based correction, and these five objectives are achieved.

The significant value is 0.000 in all five factors. Therefore, there is a relationship between the factors and organizational commitment. If the Pearson correlation value is ($p=0.000$), there is a positive relationship between the variables. By identifying the Pearson correlation values, researcher can identify there is a relationship between all five factors and organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction.

To identify the impact of income and fair compensation on organizational commitment, to identify the impact of and healthy working conditions on organizational commitment, to identify the impact of opportunity for continued growth and security on organizational commitment, to identify the impact of social integration in the work organization on organizational commitment, to identify the impact of constitutionalism in the work organization on organizational commitment and that have proved from H1 to H5 are significantly positive impact on organizational commitment. Therefore, all above objectives and hypothesizes are achieved and accepted.

According to the research findings, all the factors considered under the conceptual framework have a positive impact with the impact of quality of work life on organizational commitment. However, the level of impact of each factor is different from one another. There is a stronger linear impact on quality of work life on organizational commitment it is measured 0.710 coefficient value. According to the calculations in here safe and healthy working condition is leads more in factors.

The findings of the regression analysis reveals that the main objective that "to measure the impact of quality of work life on organizational commitment in the department of community-based correction." is achieved. At the same time, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted at the 5% significance level. Finally, from this study, researcher can come up with the conclusion quality of work life can impact on organizational commitment.

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