

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLES AND AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES IN NATIONAL ANTI-DRUGS AGENCY (NADA)

BY:

DR RAEMAH ABDULLAH HASHIM
BUSHRO AHMAD
Open University Malaysia, Business School, Malaysia
AP DR AZAHARI JAMALUDDIN
Twintech College University



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1. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Purpose

The objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between different leadership styles, specifically Islamic, authentic and transformational leadership and affective commitment in National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA).

Background



90% of the agency employees are Malays and Musl Islam as their official religion

78% of drug users and abusers originated from Methnics which are also Muslim

(NADA, 20

ational Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA) being a government agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Director General who is under the Administration and Diplomatic Officer scheme. The agency has 103 ffices all over in Malaysia with its Headquarter sat in Kajang, Selangor with a staff strength of about 6,616

NADA, 2015).



2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA) transformation program is formulated in in line with Malaysian Government Transformation Program (GTP).

National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA): was on the issue of leadership and commitment among the agency employees.



Drug problems in Malaysia has still on the high level. In 2014 there were 300,000 registered users. Expected by 2025 it would reach half a million if not checked. Thus, NADA has a role to play. How can NADA help to reduce the numbers?



Leadership is imperative to any organization but committed employees is needed to support National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA). How?

Maybe an amalgamation of Islamic Leadership, Authentic Leadership and Transformational Leadership to lead the organization?



Little study in terms on context and also in the leadership styles. Past studies were either measured individually or amalgamation with other leadership styles.



Definition

lamic Leadership

- · is seen from the perspective of the worldly mission that a Muslim has to fulfill. In other words, Islamic leaders are to work for the collective well-being of society through the propagation of all that is good (*Amr Bil Maroof*) and defeating all that is evil (*Nahi–Al-Munkar*). I
- · Nawawi (1991) 4 dimensions of leadership:
 - · Sidq/honesty
 - · Amanah/ trust
 - · Tabligh/advocacy,
 - · Fatanah/ smart

· connecting the follower's sense of identity and self to the mission and the collective identity of the organization; being a role model for followers that inspires them; challenging followers to take greater ownership for their work, and understanding the strengths and weaknesses of followers,

sformational adership

- · Avolio & Bass 1991 5 dimensions
- · Intellectual stimulation: reframe problem to encourage members creativity & insights
- · Individual consideration: recognise members diversity & adjust their style
- · Idealistic influence (attitude): social charisma -posses confident, powerful & focus on high order
- · Idealistic influence (behavior): charismatic action based on values, believes & vision
- · Inspirational motivation: energise members to look at future with optimism, ambitious goals idealise vision & communicate visions



Definition

Authentic leaders

- ·doing right thing like treating others with respect and dignity. It is about being self aware and self conscious that align their action with their inner values (Avolio, 2008).
- .Based on Luthan et al (2007) 4 dimensions psychological capital—about cognitive elements ie knowledge & beliefs:
 - · Self efficacy- feel of confident & expectation of success
 - · Hope: will to succeed & ability to identify, clarify & pursue the way to succeed
 - · Optimism: attribute success due t own effort & believe that they will continue to succeed
 - · Resilience rebounce back from adversity, uncertainty, failure

Employee commitment

is seen to have a **sense of belonging and identification** that increases their involvement in the organization's goals, and their desire to remain with the organization (Meyer and Allen, 1991; Mowday *et.al,* 1982).



3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

Hypotheses

Theoretical Framework

mic Leadership Insformational Leadership Intic Leadership

Affective Commitment

H1: There is significant relationship between the leadersh styles and affective commitment among employees in National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA);

H2: There is significant relationship between Islamic leadership and affective commitment among employees ir National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA);

H3: There is significant relationship between authentic leadership and affective commitment among employees ir National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA);

H4: There is significant relationship between transformational leadership and affective commitment among employees in National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA);



4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

Design/Methodology/approach

This study used *quantitative research approach* and otal of **373** *completed samples* were collected.

The respondents (employees) were asked to evaluate ir supervisors the leadership styles and their ective commitment towards the agency.

slamic Leadership was measured by using 12 items apted from Khaliq (2013). 16 item scales for Authentic adership Assessment Questionnaire was adapted in Walumbwa (2008). Transformational leadership is measured using 21 items an adapted of from MLQ trument by Bass and Avolio (1997). For affective inmitment, Allen and Meyer (1997) instrument was apted. The items from the scales were measured on a coint Likert-type scale, anchored by 1, "strongly agree" through to 5, "strongly agree

Descriptive and correlation analysis were conducted the questionnaire was adapted from past studies.

Overall Internal Reliability

Items	No of Items	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha)
Islamic	12	0.852
Leadership		
Authentic	16	0.717
Leadership		
Transformatio	21	0.864
nal		
Leadership		
Affective	8	0.816
Commitment		



5. FINDING

Findings

e results revealed that all the leadership les if analyzed individually have nificant relationships with affective mmitment.

the other hand, when multiple pression analyses was conducted to estigate the relationship of the overall ee different leadership styles on mitment, the result indicate that the R² d Beta values denote a stronger ationship with affective commitment.

Respondents Profile

Particulars	Variables	Frequency	Percent	
Gender	Male	212	56.8	
	Female	161	43.2	
Age	Below 30	35	9.4	
	31 - 40	132	35.4	
	41-50	177	47.5	
	51-60	29	7.8	
Employment				
Grade	Grade 41 - 54	42	12	
	Grade 17-38	317	85	
	Grade 1- 16	11	3	
Location	Headquarters	178	47.7	
	Kuala Lumpur	93	24.9	
	Selangor	102	27.3	



5. FINDING

Correlation Analysis

5	Islamic L	Authentic L	Transformational	Overall L/ Style	
nic	1	.175**	.417**	.645**	
entic		1	.309**	.558**	
sforma	ational		1	.718**	
all Le	adership Style			1	

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

ore the relationship among the variables involved, correlation test was out using Pearson's correlation matrix.

Regression

Variable	В	Std.	Beta	t	R	Adjusted R	F
		Error				Square	
Islamic Leadership	0.23	0.06	0.18	3.54	0.18	0.03	12.55
Transformational	0.15	0.03	0.27	5.40	0.07	0.07	29.17
L/ship							
Authentic L/ship	0.29	0.07	0.22	4.33	0.22	0.05	18.75
Overall L/S	0.12	0.02	0.31	6.22	0.31	0.09	38.72

Dependent Variable: Commitment

Simple Linear regression (SLR) and Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA performed to examine the relationship of independent variables and deper variables separately.

Based on these results, all the Hypotheses were supported

This indicates that all leadership styles help to explain about 3 percent to of the variance in NADA employees' score on affective commitment.

esult indicates that there were low to moderately high degree of correlations en Islamic leadership, Authentic Leadership, Transformational Leadership verall Leadership Styles on affective commitment ranged from 0.175 to 0.718.



6. DISCUSSION

It was found that the relationship between overall adership styles and affective commitment is significat

result is in line with studies on leadership commitment of oyees. However the y also indicated that nic leadership is an ortant factor when es to seeking oyees' commitment.

It is recommended that future researchers should conduct longitudinal studies and conduct a causal n study using other variables. A nationwide survey is also recommended for generalisation

The research findings present valuable information for policy makers of National Ant Drugs Agency (NADA) regards to employee's commitment to organization



7. CONCLUSION

Practical Implimentation

s study suggests that if all the leadership les of transformational, Islamic and chentic leadership were amalgamated the elation of achieving higher employees' ective commitment will be realized.

develop effective strategies and impetencies should possess all the qualities the transformational, Islamic and thentic that would benefit the organization reducing employee turnover and proving customer satisfaction

Originality/Value

There is a growing aspiration among research to study on what types of leadership style that most suited to public organization. This resear thus, examines the leadership style that would help increase the affective commitment of its employee in order to accomplish the agency vision. There is limited empirical study in this domain.





N UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

DR RAEMAH ABDULL. HASHIM

Open University Malaysia, Bu School, Malaysia

Email:

raemah abdullahhashim@oum

