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Leadership Styles in Influencing Employees' Job Performances

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Abstract

As the global business environment becomes increasingly competitive, the manager's leadership style is gaining importance to drive employees' efficiencies and productivity levels. Employees are the key drivers of the organization. Managers are expected to demonstrate strong leadership that can boost employees' performances and direct followers to achieve organization goals. This study was conducted to discover the relationship between leadership styles and employees' job performances. Specifically, this paper aims to identify the degree of influence among the three types of leadership styles namely, transformational leadership, transactional leadership, and thought leadership on employees' job performances in the Malaysian private sector. Researchers have conducted many studies on transformational and transactional leadership theories adopted from Full Range Leadership Model developed by (Bass & Avolio, 1994). However, thought leadership role has started to draw much attention on how leadership styles affect employees' job performances. This article also aims to provide an alternative view that distinguishes from previous researches which focus on different leadership styles used by managers to improve employees' job performances in different settings. A conceptual framework has been developed to examine the impact of the three types of leadership styles on employees' job performances.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, Thought Leadership, Employee Job Performance, Malaysia Private Sector.

Introduction

Leadership is the capability to influence a group of people to achieve a vision or set of goals. It is a widely studied subject in management. According to Kalsoom, Khan, & Zubair (2018), leadership is the most critical component in an organization and the most important skill for the organization's leaders. It brings direct and indirect impact to the employee's performance. Othman, Saad, Robani, & Abdullah (2014) stated that leaders play a crucial role

to foster a culture that encourages knowledge sharing, employee retention and create loyalty to the organization. In a highly competitive environment, organizations heavily depend on their managers to drive transformation and innovation to gain a competitive advantage over their rivals. Employees are the biggest asset of the organizations. Factors to improve the employees' job performances and well-being have become a big challenge to organizations, particularly leadership. This requires manager to understand the effectiveness and impact of different leadership styles towards employees' performances. Bass and Avolio (1994) introduced the Full Range Leadership model (FRL). The model illustrates the most effective leadership styles are transformational and transactional leadership styles. According to the FRL model, when both leadership styles were use simultaneously it would influence subordinates' behaviour and attitudes which in turn will inspire them to enhance their performances. The FRL model has been validated in many settings such as Thailand (Chaimongkonrojna & Steane, 2013), United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Paramova & Blumberg, 2017) and Korea (Kim & Choi 2004). Several theories have explained on leadership effectiveness. Among all, transformational and transactional leadership styles have strongly correlation with employees' performances (Kirkman, Chen, Farh, Chen, & Lowe, 2009),

Currently, many organizations face challenges such as high staff turnover rate, lack of commitment and work-related stress among employees (Asrar-ul-haq & Kuchinke, 2016). This has resulted in low productivity and efficiency to align/ achieve the organizations' goals. In fact, it was reported that Malaysia has one of the highest percentage of productivity losses. (Chu, 2017). Manager's leadership is one of the key factors that ensures the success of an organization. Leaders not only motivate employees to improve their job performances, but also inspire employees to perform more than expected by their job requirements (Nawoselng'ollan & Roussel, 2017) Therefore, this research posits that manager's leadership role is very crucial to lead the team, motivate and inspire employees to achieve better performances.

However, it was found that there is almost no research conducted on the new leadership approach based on the literature review i.e. thought leadership being studied in relation to employees' job performances. Furthermore, previous studies mainly focused on banking sectors, healthcare, manufacturing lines on FMCG (Fast moving consumer goods) and service lines (hotels) in the context of studies in other foreign countries. According to Yiing & Ahmad (2009), few studies were done in the Malaysian context, with the exception of a few researchers who conducted the study in the Asian setting. This study intends to provide added value to Malaysia's existing knowledge base. The second research gap highlighted in this research is in theory. The theoretical gap identified for this study is lack of research studies on new leadership style – thought leadership theory. There are ample of research done on transformational leadership, transactional leadership and laissez-faire, discussing on how these leadership styles significantly positively impact on employee job performance. However, there are not many research studies on new evolved leadership i.e. thought leadership and their influence on organizational behavior – employee job performance.

Therefore, this paper endeavours to analyse the impact of the three leadership styles namely, transformational leadership, transactional leadership and thought leadership on employees' job performances. Right leadership helps to reduce the attrition rate (Nanjundeswaras &

Swamy, 2014). Hence, this study is conducted to identify which leadership style should the manager adopt in people management, thereby improving employees' job performances. The scope of this research study will be in the Malaysian private sector.

Literature Review and Proposition Development

Leadership

Leadership is the capability to influence a group of people to achieve a vision or set of goals (Robbins & Judge 2017; Jong & Hartog, 2007). It is a widely studied subject in management. According to Kalsoom et al., (2018), leadership is the most critical component in an organization and the most important skill for the organization's leaders. It brings direct and indirect impact to the employee's performance. (Othman et al., 2014) Leadership can better predict/foresee the failure or success of an organization (Asrar-ul-haq & Kuchinke, 2016). Team performance is an important part that builds up an organization. Individual effort by one or two persons does not progress the organization. Rather, it is brought by joint efforts from all members in the organization. Performance has strong correlation with an organization's strategic goals. Leaders directly influence towards the employees' performances and overall team performances (Othman et al., 2014).

Transformational Leadership

Transformation leadership can be defined as a situation when one or more person engages with each other where the leaders and followers raise each other level of motivation, thus creating a transforming effect on both leaders and followers (Venkat, 2012; Burn 1978). Transformational leadership focuses on improving employee's development, process oriented, commitment based on trust and expectations. Thus, motivating employees to perform beyond expectation (Hater & Bass, 1988). Transformational leaders inspire followers to go beyond their self interests and these leaders have extraordinary effect on followers (Robbins & Judge, 2017). According to Bass and Avolio (1997), transformational leadership have four dimensions which are idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individualize consideration.

Transactional Leadership

Transactional leadership is a leadership style where the leaders lead the followers via punishment and reward (Robbins, Judge, & Hasham, 2009) for the completion of certain tasks (Bass and Avolio. 1997). Transactional leaders guide and motivate their followers to achieve goals by clarifying roles and task requirements (Robbins & Judge, 2017). Transactional leaders may result in follower's compliance, but unlikely to generate commitment to task objectives (Nam and Mohammad, 2011). The transactional leader and followers are more towards temporary negotiation process, and it hinders the employees' innovative and creative skills (Dai et. al. 2013). However, transactional leadership were also linked to positive outcomes in the organization (Afshari & Gibson, 2016) and in some cases, transactional leadership were found to have strong impact on employee outcomes (Podsakoff et al. 2006), thus, transactional leadership style should be taken into account of its contribution towards positive employees' behavior and organization outcome.

Thought Leadership

Thought leadership is a type of leadership that is based on power of ideas that transform on how we think. A thought leader promotes new ideas to superiors or peers (McCrimmon & McCrimmon, 2011). A Thought Leader is a leader who inspires others with innovative ideas and turn the ideas into reality and create a network to replicate and scale the ideas into sustainable change (Brosseau, 2013). The notion of thought leadership is the promotion of a new idea that brings change through logical argument, factual demonstration and inspiring appeal (Rausch & McCrimmon, 2005). A research done by Barry and Gironda (2017) found that Thought Leaders portray abilities such as championing new ideas, able to provoke new mindset in addressing challenge, communicate with clarity on how to turn ideas into reality and able to develop actionable strategies.

Employee Job Performance

Employee job performance can be defined as the total expected value that an individual brings to the organization of the discrete behavioral episodes which carries out over a standard period of time (Motowidlo & Kell, 2012). It can also be defined as how efficiently employees accomplishes his or her duties (Torlak & Kuzek, 2019) and are usually measured through multi dimensions (Pradhan & Jena 2017; Deslie, 2015). Employee performance are usually based on the employee's knowledge, skill, expertise and behaviour necessary to perform the job (Pawirosumarto et. al. 2017). Most organizations place great emphasis on employee job performance as it is an important element in achieving sustainable competitive advantage.

The summary of definitions is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Leadership definition, transformational leadership, transactional leadership, thought leadership and job performance.

Source	Definition
(De Jong & Den Hartog, 2007)	Leadership is defined as a process to influence people in order to achieve the desired results.
(Hater & Bass, 1988)	Transformational leadership focuses on improving employee's development, process oriented, commitment based on trust and expectations. Transformational leader's responsibility is to motivate employee to perform beyond expectation.
(Robbins et al., 2009)	Transactional leadership is a leadership style where the leaders lead the followers via punishment and reward. Transactional leader's responsibility is on role clarification and task completion.
Motowidlo & Kell, 2012)	Thought leadership is a type of leadership that is based on power of ideas that transform on how we think. A thought leader promotes the new ideas to superiors or peers. Thought leadership is based on innovation; ideas for new products and services to convince/influence potential followers.
(Motowidlo & Kell, 2012)	Job performance is defined as the total expected value that an individual brings to the organization of the discrete behavioral episodes which carries out over a standard period.

Proposition Development

In this section, relationship between independent variables and dependent variables will be discussed to form a proposed research conceptual framework. Three types of leadership styles will be discussed in relation to employees' job performances.

There are four elements in transformational leadership i.e. inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation, idealized influence, and individualized consideration (Robbins et al., 2009). Transformational leader has been described as a psychoanalyst, they tend to learn, understand and analyse their employees/followers' mind, attitudes, their thoughts and preference to come to the decision that helps to enhance the employees performance level (Abbas, 2015). A transformational leader motivates employees (Walumbwa, Avolio, & Zhu, 2008) to move up from their self-interest; gives feedback, set high level of performance standard; assist their employees to become more innovative; and alert to followers' needs. They transform followers' beliefs, values and attitude to achieve performance exceed expectations. This in turns increase employee performance (Buil, Martínez, & Matute, 2019). Paper from (Kehinde & Banjo, 2014); (Li & Hung, 2009) concluded that transformational leadership is the best approach organizations can use to improve employees' performances to meet the company's targeted goals. Hence this study proposed that:

Preposition 1: Transformational leadership style has a positive impact on employee performance

Transactional leadership consist of three elements namely, contingent reward, management by exception active, and management by exception passive (Hargis, Watt, & Piotrowski, 2011). (Paracha, Qamar, Mirza, & Waqas, 2012), (Mir & Shah, 2015) and (Kalsoom et al., 2018) research findings show that transactional leadership style had more significant relationship with employee performance. Effective transactional leadership contributes towards better employee job performance when facing new challenges. There is an exchange relationship exists in this type of leadership style, where employee gives performance to leader, and leader provides abstract reward in the form of respect, trust and commitment as a return. A good transaction process between leaders and followers leads to satisfactory employee job performance. Positive effects occur when followers perceived it positively. In contrast, negative effect will also occur when followers perceived the leader cannot be trusted because they failed to keep their promise, conducting non-transparent or dishonest behavior (Bass & Avolio, 1994). Hence this study proposed that:

Preposition 2: Transactional leadership has a positive impact on employee performance

Thought leadership has no hierarchy and no one manages anyone. It has been described as a person's ability to motivate others to come up with new ideas and change the way things are done by transforming the organization. Thought leader builds a platform and system that include method, process, guidelines or set of best practices for people to follow and shape their success besides persuade people to new way of thinking. Followership is built to create influence and trust. Employees feel motivated and will challenge themselves to come out with new ideas when they are recognized under thought leadership. This in turns will increase employee job performance (Iddrisu, 2017). Based on the above discussion, this study proposed that:

Preposition 3: Though leadership has a positive impact on employee performance.

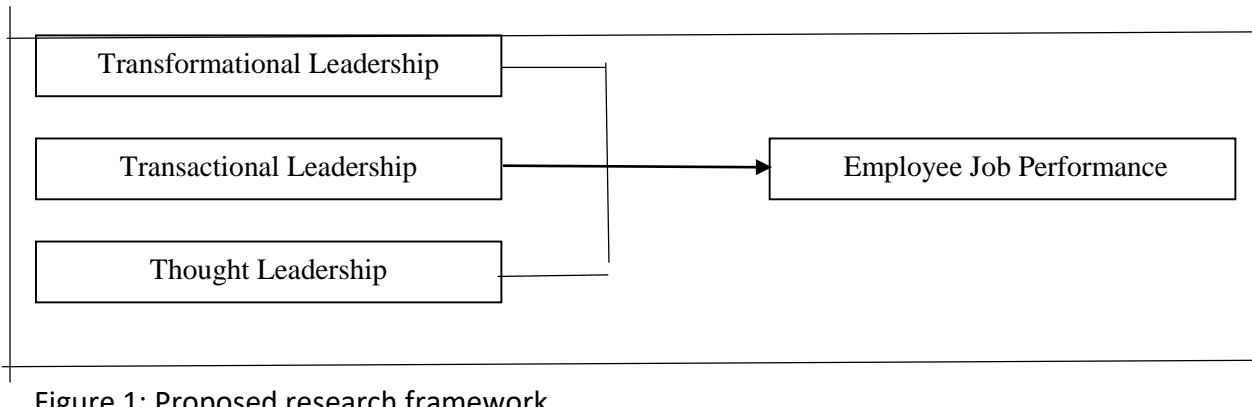


Figure 1: Proposed research framework

Figure 1 depicts the proposed model and the relationships between the variables. In this study, the endogenous variable proposed are the employee's job performance. The exogenous variable in this model is Transformational Leadership which consists of four dimensions namely idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual simulation and individualized consideration. The second exogenous variable in this framework is Transactional Leadership followed by Thought Leadership.

Methodology

Sample and Data Collection

The targeted population for this study would be employees working in the Malaysian private sector. Employees holding managerial and non-managerial position will be selected as respondents in this study. The inclusion criterion is the employees must have at least 3 years of working experience as they have been exposed to different types of leadership in their workplace employees. Self-administered questionnaires will be the main method of data collection. Prior to receiving the questionnaire, participants will be given a cover letter explaining the purpose and to assure the respondents of their confidentiality.

Measures

In assessing transformation leadership this study will use the 20 items from the multifactor leadership questionnaire developed by Bass and Avolio (1997). This measurement has four dimensions that are: idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individualized consideration. The transactional leadership items will be also be adopted from the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire by Bass and Avolio (1997) which include three dimensions that are: contingent reward, management by exception and Laissez-Faire. In relation to Thought Leadership, the items will be adopted from study done by Barry & Giroda (2017). The items for Employee Performance will adopted the measurement from Pradhan et al. (2017) study which consists of three dimensions – task, adaptive and contextual performance.

Data Analysis

The data gathered from this sample will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Smart PLS 3.2.8 (Ringle et al., 2015). Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficients will be analyzed using SPSS. As for the

assessment of measurement model the validity and reliability of items be executed via Smart PLS 3.2.8. Once the validity and reliability of the constructs are established, this study will examine the structural model of this study as shown in Figure 1.

Discussion

Literature findings collected from this paper provides an exposure on the impact of transactional leadership, transformational leadership, and thought leadership as the elements to increase employees' job performances in the Malaysian private sector. Leadership style affects employees' performances in many ways. The research findings demonstrated there is a relationship between leadership styles and job performances within an organization. Fear management creates stress that can produce the desired outcome in the short term while this success is not sustainable in the long run. On the other hand, a leader who inculcate trust and open working environment where information is shared will form an organization that can take up to any challenge. Thought leadership has recently started to draw much attention. Thought leadership is made from two main pillars which are novelty and trust. They generate innovative ideas, trustworthy and authority. In conclusion, there is no ideal leadership style for each situation. It is important for organization leaders to review and identify which leadership style has more significant relationship with employees' job performances that fit in their organization. The proposed research framework is shown in Figure 1.

Recommendations and Research Limitations

The proposed prepositions once being tested empirically would provide insights for the type of leadership styles can be used to lead employees to achieve better job performance. Once the prepositions were tested, leaders would be able to see which leadership styles would enhance employees' job performances. Effective leadership is important to an organization viability as leaders create the process for achieving goals, aligning procedures (Mastrangelo, 2004).

First, literature review of which this study propositions were based, relied on a relatively small pool of existing empirical especially in the area of Thought Leadership is limited in scope and breath. Hence it is proposed that more future more research is needed before generalizing the result of this study. Secondly, this research has not been empirically tested yet. This research would suggest that future researchers to test the proposed framework empirically. The empirical results gathered would be a great contribution to the subject of Leadership and employees' job performances.

Conclusion

In this research, a review of the of the existing literature on leadership has been conducted to identify the type of leadership styles that have an impact on Employee Job Performance. This research posits that transactional, transformational and thought leadership would pose a positive impact on employees' job performances. Three research propositions have been developed to examine the causal relationship proposed in this research. More importantly, this paper provides an insight for scholarly research in the field of leadership, especially Thought Leadership, which is deficient in theoretical and empirical research, and offers

managers a framework to apply the most suitable leadership styles in improving employees' job performances.

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