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Mediating Role of Organizational Culture in The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices

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Abstract

This study intends to highlight the important of Organizational Culture as a bridge between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among lecturers in Matriculation College. This study applied simple random sampling from the list of lecturers. The selected respondents were given a self-administered questionnaire for data collection. The study employed the second-generation method of multivariate analysis known as Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) in IBM-SPSS-AMOS 24.0. The results were reconfirmed through bootstrapping procedure. The analysis showed that Organizational Culture fully mediates the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices. The results highlighted the importance of organizational culture in generating lecturers' leadership practices. At present, the study on the mediating role of organizational culture in the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership practices is limited especially in the Matriculation College. This study adds a remarkable contribution to the literature especially in Malaysia context.

Keywords: Organizational Culture, Emotional Intelligence, Leadership Practices, CFA and Matriculation College

Introduction

A college is a social organization that has its own values, beliefs, practices and culture. Organizational culture is values and assumptions that are widely shared and have been clearly understood in an organization (Schein, 1992). According to Sergiovanni (2003), culture involves customary value systems beliefs and practices for all members of an organizational members and bind them as a team. Teacher leaders play an important role in creating an environment that has a positive culture in schools. To create a positive culture, a teacher leader must have high emotional intelligence. School success is related to leaders' emotional intelligence such as being empathetic, being aware of one's and own emotions as well as knowing when and how possess emotional intelligence will understand the important role their emotional management plays in shaping school culture (Komin, 2000).

According to Angelle et al (2011), there are many teachers who practice teacher leadership roles do not consider themselves as leaders because they argue that teacher

leadership refers to teachers who have specific formal positions and responsibilities such as head teachers and principals. With this it can be concluded that although there is exposure of knowledge in teacher leadership through professional development programs, but the level of mastery of teacher leadership knowledge is still limited and indirectly teacher leadership practice will also be affected. This situation will hinder the development of education towards excellence.

The study conducted by Hunani et al (2014) examined the relationship between emotional intelligence with transformational leadership and transactional leadership. The study of Hunani et al (2014) used bivariate analysis with Pearson correlation method to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence with transformational leadership with transactional leadership. In addition, Zuraidah et al (2014) conducted a study on emotional competence as a catalyst for the effectiveness of teacher leadership practices using Pearson correlation analysis. Whereas the study conducted by Ramchunder and Martins (2014) suggested more advanced data analysis methods such as multiple regression analysis or Structural Equation Modelling could be used in future studies. Moreover, Van Den Berg and Wilderom (2017) also stated that school culture constructs and leadership style constructs are closely related in the proposal for further study. Recently, studies investigating the relationship between the three variables of organizational culture, lecturers' emotional intelligence and leadership practices are still limited. Thus, a quantitative study on mediating role of organizational culture in the relationship between emotional intelligence of lecturers and leadership practices was conducted to fill this research gap.

Objective

The objective of this study is to determine the mediating role of Organizational Culture in the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among the lecturers in Matriculation College Malaysia.

Literature Review

Organizational Culture

Organizational culture is important in the 21st century because organizational culture has an impact on employee performance (Naicker, 2018). Gidden (1994) emphasized that an organizational need to have a positive culture. This statement is extended by Faizal et al (2014) that a positive organizational culture can create organizational citizens who behave in a team manner. A team culture which is a positive culture plays an important role in developing leadership capacity among lecturers. Organizational leaders play an important role in an organization. Leaders for each organization need to understand the dynamic culture on the organization so that they can capitalize on the insights generated by the culture perspective and exercise more control over their organization (Igbinovia and Popoola, 2016). Therefore, organizational culture plays a role in encouraging lecturer leadership practices among matriculation college lecturers of the Ministry of Education Malaysia.

Emotional Intelligence

Goleman (2000) defines emotional intelligence as a person's ability to recognize our own feelings and the feelings of others, the ability to motivate oneself and the ability to manage the emotions of oneself and others well. According to Khaef Elahi and Duster (2003), the emotional intelligence possessed by a person allows the person to see the effects of emotional intelligence through empathy and behave in a way to improve his feelings through

relationship management. For this study, emotional intelligence refers to a teacher's ability to communicate and socialize with others with his or her ability to manage his or her emotions well.

Leadership Practices

Ogawa and Bosset (1995) stated that leadership as an organizational quality, includes participations of teachers in instructional, professional, and organizational development. Whereby leadership must affect more than individuals' actions and influence the system in which actions occur. Organization especially school whose teachers take on leadership roles become more democratic than dictatorial (Barth, 2001).

Teacher leaders are those contribute to and influence the improved educational practice of teachers within their school (Katzermeyer and Moller, 2001). Gabriel (2005) emphasized that teacher leaders are those who create and oversee a successful team, equipping others with valuable resources to improve student achievement. According to York-Barr and Duke (2004), the roles of teacher leaders include taking part in school-wide decision making, being mentor teachers, facilitating the professional growth of other teachers, and fostering collaborative work arrangements.

The professional culture plays the important role in quality of teaching and learning. As mentioned by Hargreaves and Evans (1997), quality of teaching and learning is affected by the quality of professional relationship that outside of the classroom. The teachers who lead their peers must be respected and regarded as highly qualified professionals by the others teachers they are leading. Leadership practices among lecturers in this study defines as the lecturer who facilitate change in and out of the classroom formally or informally.

The relationship between Organizational Culture and Leadership Practices

The success of a school and the achievement of students' excellence are greatly influenced by teachers and principals who are leaders. Competent leaders can influence teachers to perform teaching tasks effectively (Shafinaz et al., 2017). A study conducted by Hamidah et al (2017) showed that there is a significant relationship between school culture and teacher leadership factors. The relationship between school culture and teacher leadership is strengthened by a study conducted by Hamidah et al. (2016) who have research findings that the relationship between school culture and leadership is strong, positive and significant ($r=0.781$).

Turan and Bektas (2013) define school leadership with school culture as a nesting process. This statement can be identified with the findings of a study conducted by Turan and Bektas (2013) who stated that there is a positive and significant relationship between primary school teachers' perceptions of school culture with leadership practices among headmasters.

The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices

The excellence of a leader depends on the emotional intelligence of the leader. Leaders who have strong emotional intelligence can control their emotions and behavior. In addition, this leader is also able to understand his subordinates better and in turn establish a good relationship with his followers. This harmonious atmosphere can guarantee the quality of the organization because the stability of relationships between members of the organization can be enhance organizational excellence (Shafinaz et al., 2016). Thus, the emotional intelligence of a leader is related to the effective leadership style of the leader.

The findings of the study conducted by Hudani et al (2014) show that there is a positive and significant relationship between emotional intelligence with transformational leadership and transactional leadership. The findings of this study are also supported by the study conducted by Karen Kay Wendorf-Heldt (2009) who showed that there is a strong and positive correlation between the emotional intelligence of school leaders with leadership practices in study-based school.

Moreover, a study conducted by McCleskey (2015) who examined the relationship between emotional intelligence model and leadership practices of organizational leaders and entrepreneurs has shown a positive correlation between emotional intelligence and leadership practices of organizational leaders ($r=0.23$; $p<0.001$).

Thusly, this study aims to highlight the important of Organizational Culture as a bridge between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among lecturers in Matriculation College.

Methods

This study employed a cross-sectional design to obtain data for the field study. The target population of the study was lecturers of Matriculation College in Malaysia.

Data Collection

This study randomly selected 327 lecturers using simple random sampling. The selected respondents were given a self-administered questionnaire through their college as well as an email address. The data were analyzed using SEM procedure in IBM-SPSS-AMOS 24.0.

Results and Discussion

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

This study has a total of three latent constructs, namely Organizational Culture (Mediator construct), Emotional Intelligence (Exogenous construct) and Leadership Practices (Endogenous construct). All constructs in the model are second order construct.

Organizational Culture measured six components namely Dominant Characteristics, Organizational Leadership, Management of Employees, Organizational Glue, Strategic Emphases and Criteria of Success. Emotional Intelligence measured four components namely Self-awareness, Self-management, Social Awareness and Relationship Management. Leadership Practices measured five components namely, Model the Way, Inspire a Shared Vision, Challenge the Process, Enable Others to Act and Encourage Teamwork.

Prior to modelling the structural model and executing Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), the study needs to validate all measurement models of latent constructs for Unidimensionality, Validity, and Reliability (Awang et al., 2018; Aimran et al., 2017, 2017a; Asnawi et al., 2019; Mahfouz et al., 2019, 2020; Rahlin et al., 2019a, 2020, 2020a; Raza and Awang, 2019; 2020, 2020a; Sarwar et al., 2020). This validation procedure is called Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

The hypotheses of interest as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1: The hypothesis statement of the study

	Hypothesis Statement	Statistical Analysis
H₁	Organizational Culture mediates the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among lecturers in Matriculation College.	Path Analysis in SEM and Bootstrapping

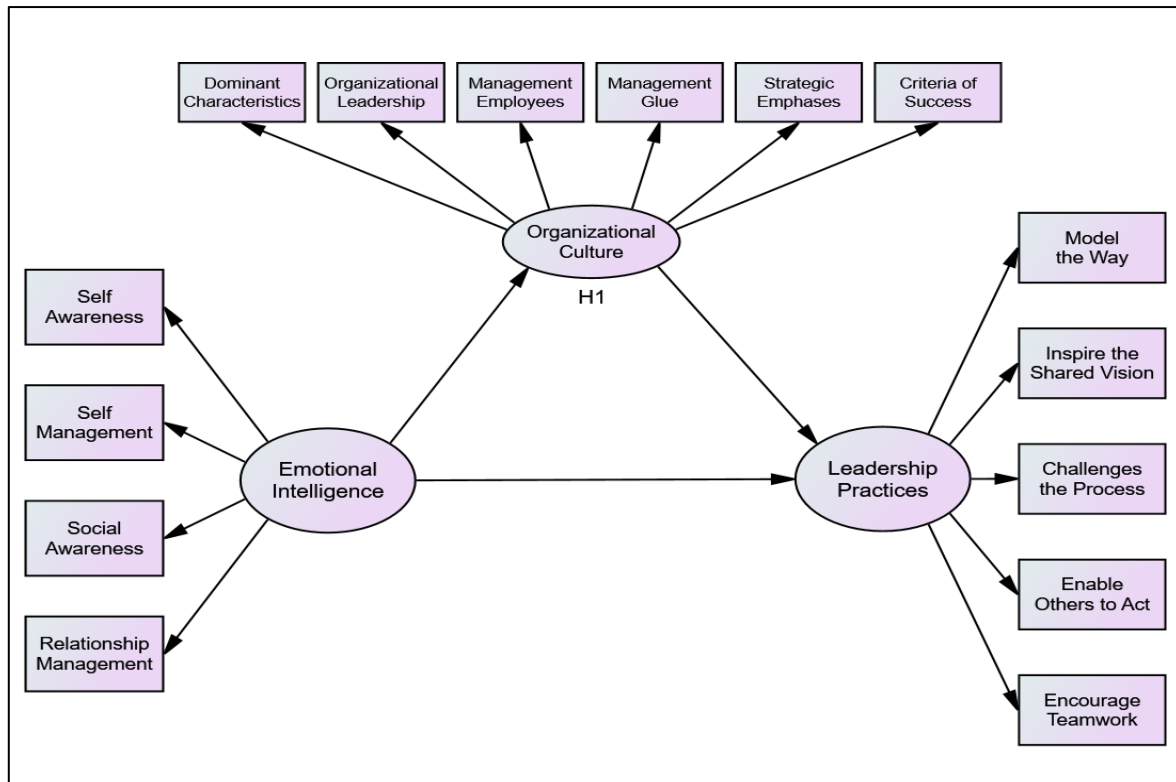


Figure 1: The framework of study showing the constructs, components and hypotheses

For the validity procedure in Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the three validity requirements are Construct Validity, which is evaluated through Fitness Indexes, the Discriminant Validity, which is evaluated through Discriminant Validity Index Summary. While the Convergent Validity is evaluated through Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The reliability is referred to the extent to which the internal consistency of the item measuring a construct. The reliability of the measurement model is evaluated through calculating the composite reliability (CR) (Awang et al., 2018; Afthanorhan et al., 2018, 2019; Mohamad et al., 2017, 2018, 2019). The Confirmatory Factor Analysis outputs are presented in Figure 2. The measurement model in Figure 2 showed the required Fitness Indexes satisfactorily (RMSEA = 0.075, CFI = 0.957, ChiSq/df = 2.841), so the construct validity was achieved (Mohamad et al., 2018, 2019; Raza and Awang 2019, 2020; Bahkia et al., 2019, 2020, Sarwar et al., 2020, Afthanorhan et al., 2020, 2020a).

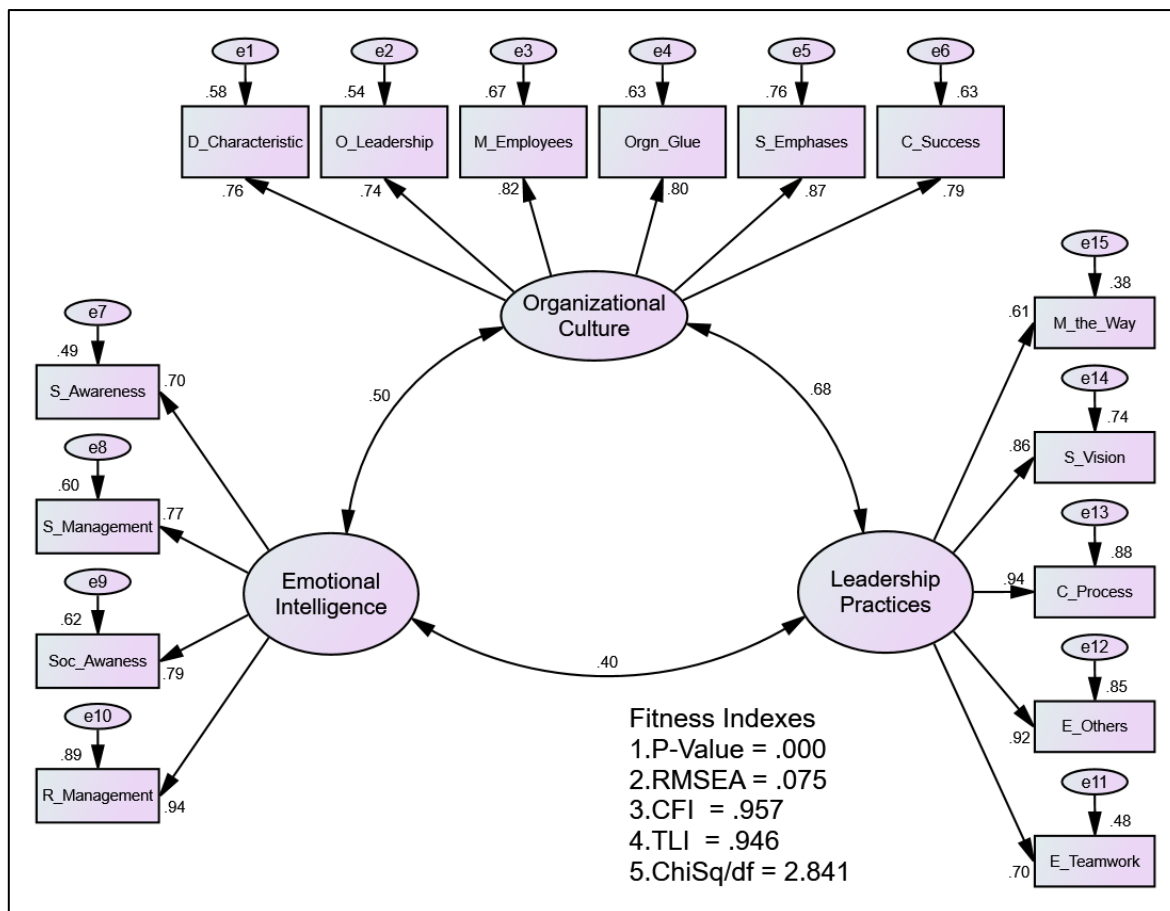


Figure 2: The Pooled-CFA Results to validate three constructs simultaneously

The value of Factor Loading in Figure 2 demonstrated all items are above 0.60, this indicated the unidimensionality of the measures (Asnawi et al., 2019; Rahlin et al., 2019b; Majid et al., 2019). The AVE values and CR values for all constructs and the discriminant validity index summary are reported in Table 2.

Table 2: Average Variance Extracted, Composite Reliability and Discriminant Validity Index Summary

Construct	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Composite Reliability (CR)	Organizational Culture	Leadership Practices	Emotional Intelligence
Organizational Culture	0.636	0.913	0.78		
Leadership Practices	0.666	0.907	0.68	0.72	
Emotional Intelligence	0.648	0.879	0.50	0.40	0.85

With reference to the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Composite Reliability (CR) values in Table 2, the study found all AVE and CR exceed their threshold values of 0.5 and 0.6 respectively (Kashif et al., 2015, 2016, Noor et al., 2015, Yusof et al., 2017; Aziz et al., 2016; Mohamad et al., 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Sarwar et al., 2020). Thus, the study can conclude

that the Convergent Validity and Composite Reliability for all latent constructs in the model have been achieved.

The Discriminant Validity of the respective construct is achieved if the square root of its AVE exceeds its correlation value with other constructs in the model (Awang, 2014, 2015, Awang et al., 2015, Awang et al., 2018). In other words, the Discriminant Validity is achieved if the diagonal values (in bold) are higher than any other values in its row and its column. The tabulated values in Table 2 meet the threshold of Discriminant Validity. Thus, the study concludes that the Discriminant Validity for all constructs is achieved.

In CFA procedure, another assessment is the normality distribution of dataset. The normality distribution of the dataset is assessed using the value of skewness and kurtosis for every item. The outcome demonstrated the skewness for all components fall in the range between -1.147 and -0.333, while the estimations of kurtosis fall in the range between -0.186 and 1.513. These two measures indicated the data does not depart from normality distribution and hence, meet the assumption for employing parametric statistics analysis (Hair et al., 2014, Awang et al., 2018, Mohamad et al., 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, Afthanorhan et al., 2018, 2019).

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)

The Structural Equation Modelling procedure performed utilising IBM-SPSS-AMOS 24.0 to test the hypothesis of study. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) has accompanying points of interest; to start with, it can appraise connections among latent constructs demonstrated by indicator variables. Second, it can consider correlations among measurement errors. Third, it can measure the recursive connection between constructs. The standardized regression path coefficient is presented in Figure 3.

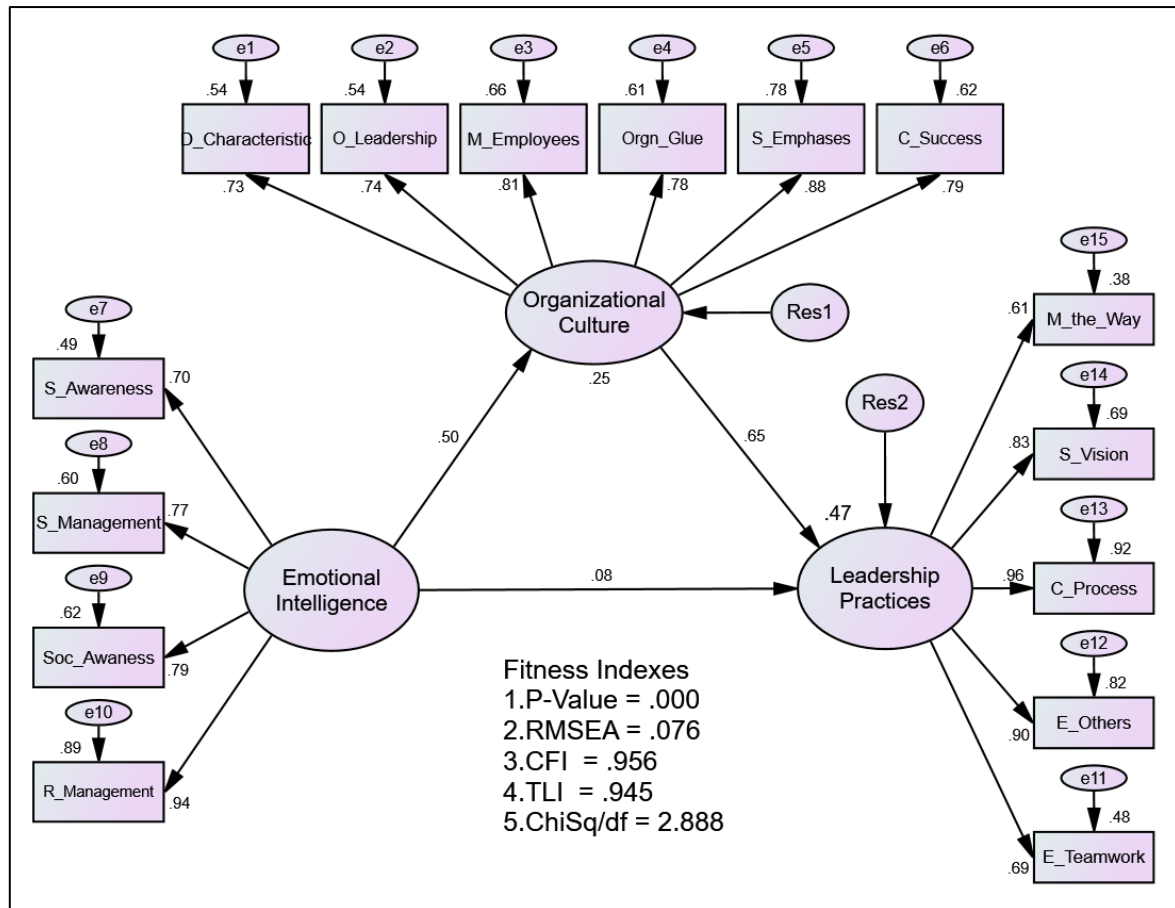


Figure 3: The Standardized Regression Path Coefficient among constructs in the model

The explanation regarding the performance of R^2 (coefficient of multiple determination) of the model (obtained from Figure 3) is explained in Table 3.

Table 3: The R^2 and its implication in this study

Endogenous Construct	R^2	Conclusion
Leadership Practices	0.47	Emotional Intelligence and Organizational Culture as perceived by the respondents contribute about 47 percent towards Leadership Practices among lecturers in Matriculation College.

The Regression path coefficient among constructs in the model are shown in Figure 4.

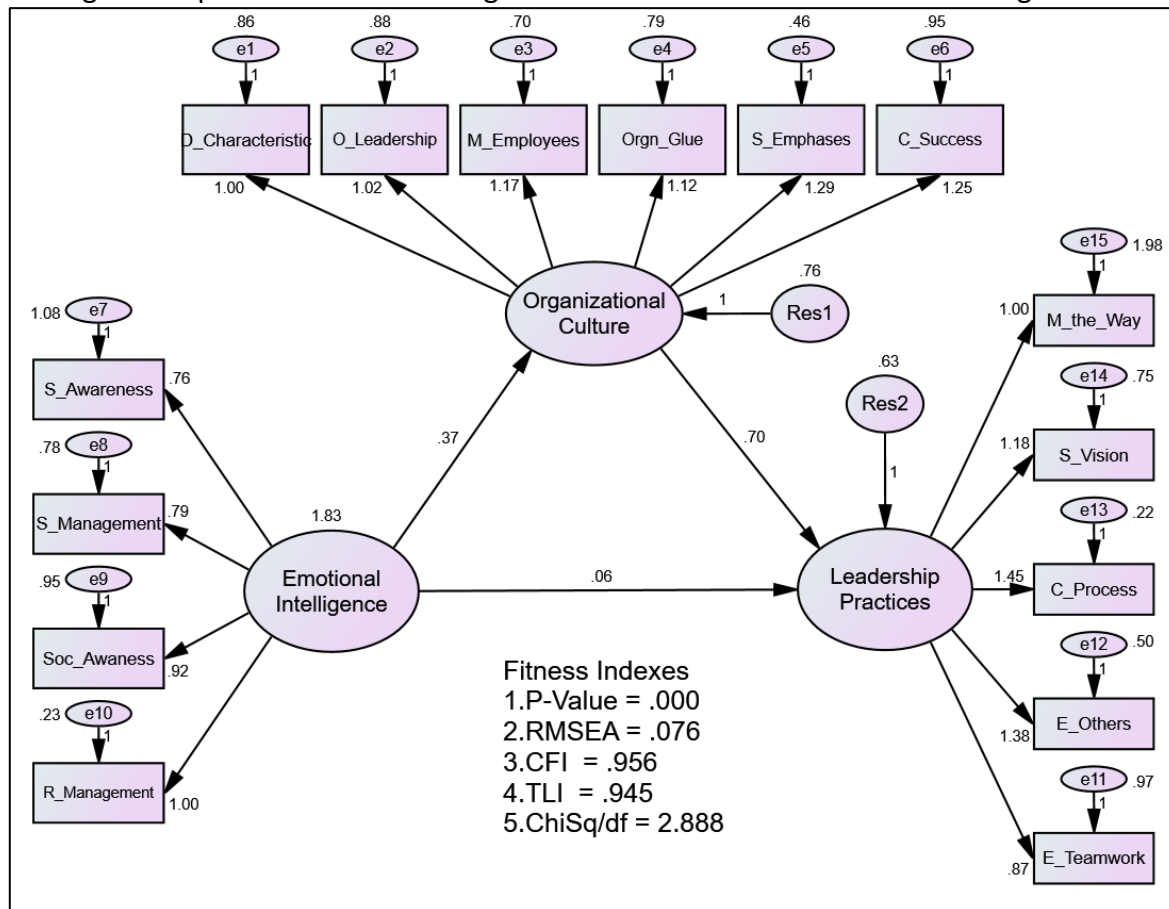


Figure 4: The Regression path coefficient among constructs in the model

The regression path coefficient between latent constructs in the model and its significance is tabulated in Table 4.

Table 4: The Regression Path Coefficient and its Significance

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Result
Organizational Culture	<---	Emotional Intelligence	.368	.045	8.125	***	Significant
Leadership Practices	<---	Organizational Culture	.703	.086	8.175	***	Significant
Leadership Practices	<---	Emotional Intelligence	.062	.044	1.417	.157	Not Significant

The results in Table 4 are used for testing the mediator effect hypothesis. The hypothesis statement is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Testing the Mediator Effect Hypothesis

Hypothesis Statement	
H ₁	Organizational Culture mediates the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among lecturers in Matriculation College.

The study employed the method of testing the mediation effects in the model as proposed by (Awang, 2014, 2015; Awang et al., 2015, 2018; Kashif et al., 2015, 2016). The coefficient

values shown in Figure 5 is obtained from the standardized regression path coefficient as presented in Figure 3.

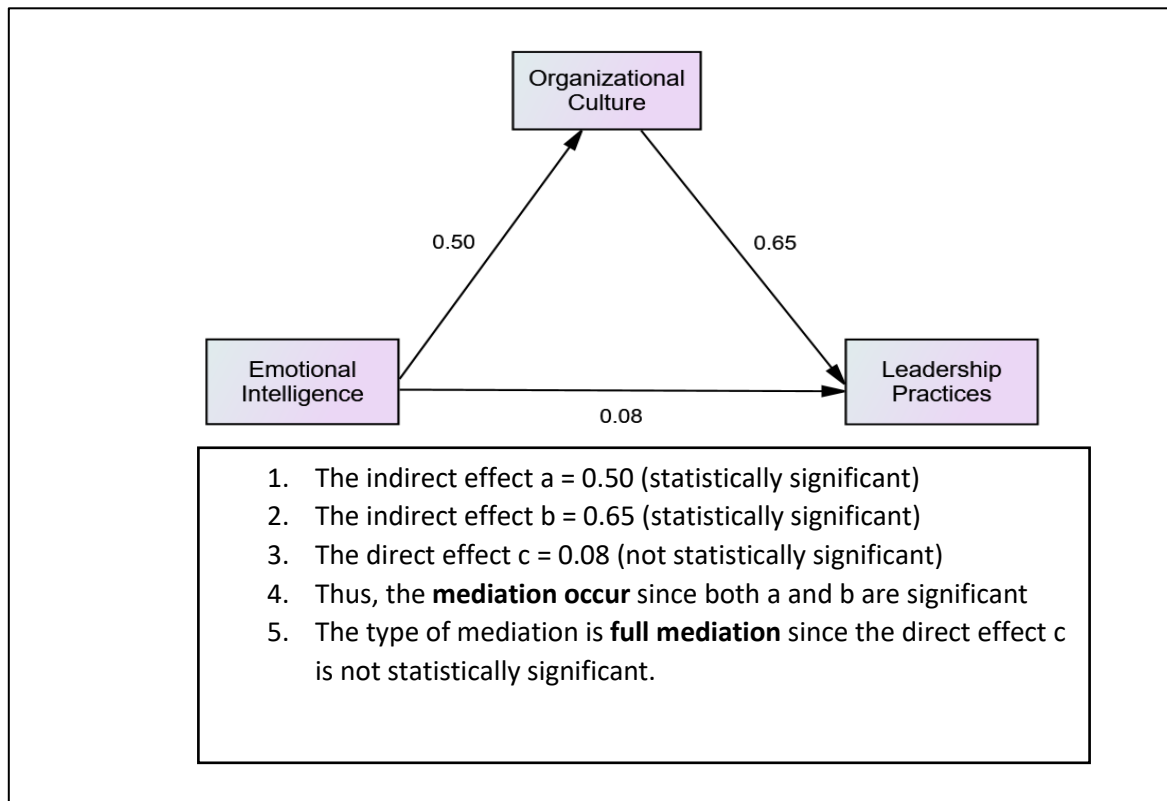


Figure 5: The Procedure for Testing Mediation Effect in the Model

Confirming the Results of Mediation Test using Bootstrapping

Once the test of hypothesis for mediation is completed, and the mediation effect occurs either as a partial mediation or full mediation, the researcher needs to confirm the test results through the resampling procedure called Bootstrapping (Awang, 2015; 2018; Kashif et al., 2015; 2016; Yusuf et al., 2017; Mohamad et al., 2018). The researcher could choose the number of bootstrap samples between 500 to 5000, the bootstrap confidence interval between 90% to 99%, and bias-corrected confidence interval also between 90% to 99%. From the bootstrap results, the researcher could determine the significance of mediation together with the type of mediation that occurred. The study employed the Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE) bootstrapping algorithm using 1000 bootstrap samples, 95% bootstrap confidence interval and also 95% bias-corrected confidence interval. The bootstrapping results for testing mediator is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: The Bootstrapping Result for Testing **Organizational Culture** as a Mediator

	Indirect Effect (ab)	Direct (c)
Bootstrapping Value	0.321	0.077
Probability Value	0.002	0.258
Results on Mediation	Significant	Not Significant
Mediation exists since indirect effects is significant. Type of mediation is full mediation since the direct effect is not significant.		

Thus, the bootstrapping results for mediation test as presented in Table 5 has confirmed the results obtained in the mediation test conducted in Figure 5.

Contribution of this Research

Findings showed that there is insignificant relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices. The result indicated that Emotional Intelligence did not have a direct positive impact on Leadership Practices. The findings of the study hence confirmed that Organizational Culture plays an important role as a mediator between Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Practices among lecturers of Matriculation College in Malaysia. The great organizational culture will increase the level of lecturers' emotional intelligence and hence motivate the leadership practices among the lecturers. This research contributes remarkable theory to Matriculation College in the Malaysia context. Moreover, the results of the research can be used as a benchmark by Matriculation Division in implementing professional development programs to enhance the leadership practices among the Matriculation lecturers.

Limitation

This research mainly focused on the Matriculation lecturers in Malaysia. Therefore, this research might not be generalizable for other fields.

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