

The Impact of Transformational Leadership on Organizational Identification in Kuwaiti Islamic Banks

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks. The study population consists of the administrators of the five Kuwaiti Islamic banks and a random sample of 200 administrators was withdrawn to distribute the study questionnaire to them.

It is found that each of the transformational leadership dimensions is applied in Kuwaiti Islamic banks, and the dimension of Intellectual Stimulation is more applied than other dimensions of transformational leadership. The study also found that Individual considerations is the most transformational dimension of leadership affecting organizational identification.

The researcher recommends the attention to the delegation of powers to employees in the executive departments in order to enhance their response to decisions related to their work, and the need for the management of the company to satisfy the needs and desires of its employees.

Keywords: transformational leadership, ideal effect, inspirational stimulation, intellectual stimulation, individual considerations, organizational identification

1. Introduction

The human element is an important and vital factor in the effective, efficient and easy functioning of organizations, the efficiency and capacity of individuals is important in achieving the organization's objectives, the organization's success depends on hard work, loyalty and inclusion of managers and decision-makers, and staff management relies heavily on the quality of leadership held by the organizations. Leadership is a link that enables people to work together. organizations are now more concerned about understanding, developing and improving their leadership, and leaders who want to influence individuals positively must change the leadership pattern from authoritarian to more modern. (Naguib & Naem, 2018)

New leaders adopt trends that support workers, provide them with vision, inspire hope, encourage creativity, and expand communication with individual considerations. All these factors are key features of the transformational leadership pattern that strengthens the organization and increases belonging to the work. (Eduardo & Lacap, 2018)

Various economic sectors are experiencing various crises as a result of various political, economic, technological and natural circumstances, which make it necessary to contribute to crisis management in organizations, including non-traditional leadership patterns such as transformational leadership, which is concerned with communicating the organization's message to employees clearly and encouraging them to implement them ethically and promoting respect among both the manager and the employee (Sharma & Singh, 2017).

The success of organizations is linked to the leader who is the backbone of the organization, and it is his responsibility to achieve the set of objectives, and a high degree of competence and effectiveness in guiding and developing the organization's course and performance, as it significantly affects the behavior and staff performance.

The nature of the work in the banks requires that the employee be heavily integrated with the bank in which he works, and his personal objectives are in line with those of the Bank within the concept of organizational

Identification, which contributes to the achievement of the organization's objectives and improves its performance.

The importance of this study is highlighted in the fact that it is a scientific addition specialized in the field of Islamic banks in particular, where it will contribute to the provision of the Arab Scientific Library in general and Kuwait in particular a study that highlights the symmetry of the organizers under the transformational leadership.

The problem of the study is highlighted by the volatility of regulators in Islamic banks in Kuwait, and the researcher has compiled a set of opinions highlighting the need for a study highlighting the organizational identification in Islamic banks, and attention to the extent to which the employee is integrated into the bank in which he works within the concept of organizational identification. The problem of the study is also manifested in the lack of previous studies on the subject of the study, which deal with the impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Transformational Leadership

Transformational leadership is defined as "a leadership style that inspires followers to transcend and transform personal benefit for the benefit of the organization and is able to influence the interests of the affiliates, as well as the ability of the leader to inspire employees to move beyond their personal interests towards the company's interests" (Shibru, 2011).

Murphy (2005) defines transformational leadership as "the ability of a leader to clearly convey the mission and vision of the organization to subordinates and to engage in high ethical behaviors to motivate them and build bonds of trust and respect between the two parties in order to achieve the organization's goals." Northouse(2013) defined it as "the ability of a leader to convince subordinates to change for the better, improve and develop, and the transformational leadership is to assess the performance of subordinates and motivate them to improve their performance and meet their desires and needs, and to inform them of the importance of their participation in achieving the goals of the organization."

Hawi, Hashem and Alkhodary (2015) considered transformational leadership as "the leader's ability to motivate and inspire others with his/ her outstanding talents, looking to his employee's needs, share values and ideas and motivate them by expressing confidence and being optimistic to the future vision".

According to Rafferty and Griffin (2004), transformational leadership means that a leader uses the elements of gravity and personal attributes to raise individuals' expectations and transform them into patterns of high-level performance.

Transformational leadership, as in other leadership patterns, is based on clear foundations through which the features and characteristics of that leadership are defined, and in this study will address four main dimensions of transformational leadership:

2.1.1 Ideal Effect

Ideal effect can be defined as "the ability of a leader to gain the trust, respect and appreciation of followers, and to be regarded as a role model and a good role model" (Barbuto, 2006).

2.1.2 Inspirational Stimulation

Inspirational stimulation is defined as "a leader who sets out a clear vision for the future, works to convince and work towards it, and to define a common vision between him self-employed and employees using such symbols and mental image" (Northouse, 2013).

2.1.3 Intellectual Simulation

Intellectual Simulation is defined as "the leader's ability to lead his followers and his desire to make them address the various kinds of problems facing the organization using new methods" (Nguyen & Mohamed, 2011).

2.1.4 Individual Considerations

A set of behaviors through which the leader can give personal attention to each subordinate and identify his needs and desires while taking into account the differences between subordinates when satisfying those needs. (Yulk, 2006)

2.2 Organizational Identification

Organizational Identification has received increasing attention as an important area of investigation in applied psychology. Sociologists point out that identity issues at all levels are prominent in current contexts

characterized by fragmentation, downtime and economic crisis. (Piccoli, Callea, Urbini, Chirumbolo, Ingusci, & Witte, 2017)

Riketta (2005) points out that all different definitions of the Organizational Identification in literature indicate that the individual feels part of the organization, the understanding of organizational values and/or a sense of pride in its membership.

With regard to the overlap between both the concept of Organizational Identification and the concept of Organizational Identification, it can be said that the Organizational Identification is a component of the Organizational Identification. As Organizational Identification differs from emotional behaviors (e.g. commitment, consent) or other behaviors (e.g. individual efforts on behalf of the organization), these behaviors are potential outcomes of Organizational Identification, as one can register a high level of commitment without realizing the common destiny with the organization. An individual who has a commitment to values and objectives can be transferred to a similar organization or even to a competing organization through motivation, but even if the individual is systematically identical even if transferred to another organization, he or she will feel lost because of his exit. (Bashkali, 2017)

Tuna, Bacaksız and Seren (2018) showed a positive relationship between organizational identification and employee performance. The individual's sense of being part of the organization, the assimilation of organizational values and/or the sense of pride in his membership is reflected in different aspects of his performance (Riketta, 2005).

The importance of organizational identification is highlighted by the following: (Rashid, 2003)

1. To present the public interest over the personal interest when evaluating alternatives and making decisions about the organization.
2. Work to increase commitment, regularity, performance, high motivation and reduce conflict and contradiction.
3. Improving the organization's position in society and highlighting its competitive advantage compared to its competition from other organizations.
4. Accept the employees represented by the organization for development and change easily, because they are convinced that it is in the public interest.
5. Increase the degree of loyalty and activate cooperation between the employees of the organization.
6. The psychological association between the workers as a team, that their fate and destiny are the same and that success or failure affects them all.
7. Employees are satisfied with the job and the conviction of work, thereby improving their performance and increasing their effectiveness and efficiency in the performance of their duties.
8. Adopting the bright and positive image of the organization and believing in it and highlighting all aspects related to this aspect.

3. Hypothesis

1. There is an impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks
2. There is an impact of Ideal effect on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks
3. There is an impact of Inspirational stimulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks
4. There is an impact of Intellectual Simulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks
5. There is an impact of Individual considerations on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks

4. Population and Sample

The study population consists of the administrators of the five Kuwaiti Islamic banks (United National Bank, Bobyank, Kuwait Finance House, Kuwait Bank, Warba Bank) and a random sample of 200 administrators was withdrawn to distribute the study questionnaire to them.

5. Data Collection Methods

The researcher adopted two types of data collection methods:

5.1 Preliminary Data

These are the data on which the researcher is based to achieve the objectives of the study and are collected by the questionnaire that was distributed to the individuals of the sample.

5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data sources were used from books, references, periodicals, journals and related previous studies.

6. Reliability Test

The Cronbach Alpha test was used to test the stability of the measuring instrument, and according to the following table, the alpha value per variable was found to be higher than the acceptable ratio of 0.60, reflecting the stability of the study resolution. (Sekaran, 2006)

7. Analysis

7.1 Sample Characteristics

Frequency and percentages were computed for sample's characteristics, it is found that males were (147) subjects that is (73.5%), females were (53) subjects, that is (26.5%) percent. Also, it is found that 66% of the sample has more than 15 years as experience in Kuwaiti Islamic banks, followed with (37.5%) percent of (40- to less than 50 years). The educational level for (45%) of the sample is bachelor degree.

7.2 Descriptive Analysis

Mean and standard deviation were used to describe attitudes toward following variables:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Ideal effect	200	1.00	5.00	3.7400	.90248
Inspirational stimulation	200	1.00	5.00	3.8770	1.10689
Intellectual Simulation	200	1.00	5.00	3.9370	1.32082
Individual considerations	200	1.00	5.00	3.6310	.92863
Organizational Identification	200	1.00	5.00	3.7890	1.13690

Table 1 shows that there are positive attitudes toward each variable because their means are greater than the mean of the scale (3). The highest mean (3.937) reflects highest level of acceptance toward Intellectual Simulation dimension whereas, the mean (3.3610) reflects lowest level of acceptance toward Individual considerations dimension.

7.3 Hypothesis Testing

7.3.1 There is an impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

Table 2. H1 testing

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.694a	.481	.471	.82711	

ANOVAa						
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	123.813	4	30.953	45.245	.000b
	Residual	133.403	195	.684		
	Total	257.216	199			

Coefficientsa						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
	(Constant)	.441	.272		1.622	.106
1	Ideal	.165	.101	.131	1.630	.105
	Inspirational	.088	.096	.085	.916	.361
	Intellectual	-.052	.084	-.061	-.623	.534
	Individual	.715	.097	.584	7.387	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Identification

Multiple regression is used to test above hypothesis. Table 2 shows that F value = 42.245 is significant at 0.05 level. Also, $r = 0.694$ reflects high level of correlation and 48.1% of the variance in organizational identification is explained by the independent variables.

That means there is an impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

7.3.2 There is an impact of Ideal effect on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

Table 3. H2 testing

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.543a	.295	.291	.95725	

ANOVA ^a						
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	75.783	1	75.783	82.702	.000b
	Residual	181.433	198	.916		
	Total	257.216	199			

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.232	.289		4.258	.000
	Ideal	.684	.075	.543	9.094	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Identification

Linear regression is used to test above hypothesis. Table 3 shows that F value = 82.702 is significant at 0.05 level. Also, $r = 0.543$ reflects medium level of correlation and 29.5% of the variance in organizational identification is explained by the independent variable.

That means there is an impact of Ideal effect on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

7.3.3 There is an impact of Inspirational stimulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

Table 4. H3 testing

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.498a	.248	.244	.98844		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Inspirational						

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.768	1	63.768	65.268	.000b
	Residual	193.448	198	.977		
	Total	257.216	199			
a. Dependent Variable: Identification						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Inspirational						

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.806	.255		7.078	.000
	Inspirational	.511	.063	.498	8.079	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Identification						

Linear regression is used to test above hypothesis. Table 4 shows that F value = 65.268 is significant at 0.05 level. Also, $r = 0.498$ reflects medium level of correlation and 24.8% of the variance in organizational identification is explained by the independent variable.

That means there is an impact of Inspirational stimulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

7.3.4 There is an impact of Intellectual Simulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

Table 5. H4 testing

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.513a	.264	.260	.97808		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Intellectual						

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	67.801	1	67.801	70.874	.000b
	Residual	189.415	198	.957		
	Total	257.216	199			

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.049	.218		9.403	.000
	Intellectual	.442	.052	.513	8.419	.000

Linear regression is used to test above hypothesis. Table 5 shows that F value = 70.874 is significant at 0.05 level. Also, $r = 0.513$ reflects medium level of correlation and 26.4% of the variance in organizational identification is explained by the independent variable.

That means there is an impact of Intellectual Simulation on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

7.3.5 There is an impact of Individual considerations on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks

Table 6. H5 testing

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.683a	.466	.464	.83265

a. Predictors: (Constant), Individual

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	119.943	1	119.943	173.003	.000b
	Residual	137.273	198	.693		
	Total	257.216	199			

a. Dependent Variable: Identification
b. Predictors: (Constant), Individual

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.753	.238		3.163	.002
	Individual	.836	.064	.683	13.153	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Identification

Linear regression is used to test above hypothesis. Table (6) shows that F value = 173.003 is significant at 0.05 level. Also, $r = 0.683$ reflects high level of correlation and 46.6% of the variance in organizational identification is explained by the independent variable.

That means there is an impact of Individual considerations on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

8. Conclusion

This study aimed to identify the impact of transformational leadership on organizational identification in Kuwaiti Islamic banks.

It is clear from the review of the dimensions of transformational leadership that each of these dimensions is applied in Kuwaiti Islamic banks, and the dimension of Intellectual Simulation is more applied than other dimensions of transformational leadership, where the transformational leader provokes the thinking of subordinates, encourages innovation, rationality and creativity in solving business problems, and encourages their spirit of innovation and acceptance of their ideas even if they conflict with his ideas, and does not allow public criticism in the event of failure, as the leader stimulates the transformational subordinates. by discussing their ideas and the problems they face.

The study also found that Individual considerations is the most transformational dimension of leadership affecting organizational identification, and the dimension of individual considerations reflects the behaviors shown by the leader in order to reach the satisfaction of subordinates by providing support, guidance and

attention to the needs and desires of subordinates, as provided by the leader, Channels of feedback and linking the needs of subordinates to the vision of the organization, and they encourage subordinates to think creatively, where the transformational leader considers each of the subordinates a special person and has his own characteristic, instead of being considered part of the group, and therefore he works as a subordinate guide, he understands his problems, listens to his concerns, and recognizes the strengths and weaknesses of subordinates, thus promoting the building of a relationship based on respect and public dissemination of the individual's achievements, thus generating a strong will for development and creativity.

Hence, the researcher recommends the attention to the delegation of powers to employees in the executive departments in order to enhance their response to decisions related to their work, and the need for the management of the company to satisfy the needs and desires of its employees. Also it is needed to have an interest in encouraging employees to engage constructively among themselves, the need to work on the use of positive motivation of its employees through the development of the system of incentives and compensation sought for employees, and that the management care about the feelings of its employees to encourage them to be loyal and first to the bank and reflect positively on their organizational identification.

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