

The Influence of the Role of Leadership and Compensation on Employee Performance of PT Taiho Nusantara

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Abstract

This research was conducted to find out how much influence the leadership and compensation have on the performance of the employees of PT Taiho Nusantara partially and simultaneously. The method used in this research is descriptive and verification. The population is all employees of PT Tiho Nusantara by taking 105 employee samples. The data collection techniques are through interviews, questionnaires and observations, and data analysis used Path Analysis. The results showed that the correlation between variables X_1 and X_2 obtained the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the independent variables, namely the role of leadership (X_1) with compensation (X_2) can be valued at 0.875. Thus the role of leadership (X_1) with compensation (X_2) has a strong and two-way relationship because of its positive value. And for the influence of the leadership role variable (X_1) on employee performance variables (Y) is 0.382. This shows that the direct influence of the leadership role variable (X_1) on employee performance variables (Y) is 0.392 so that the equation $Y = 0.382 X_1$ is obtained. And the results for the Compensation variable (X_2) against employee performance variables (Y) are 0.587. This shows that the direct effect of the Compensation variable (X_2) on employee performance (Y) is equal to 0.575 so that the equation $Y = 0.587 X_2$ is obtained. Then the path of the storage role variable (0.382) is lower than the compensation variable (0.587), meaning that compensation (X_2) has more influence on employee performance (Y). While the influence of leadership roles (X_1) and compensation (X_2) simultaneously (overall) on employee performance (Y) with the result that the value of sig. (0,000) $< \alpha$ (0.05) and t_{count} (379,050) $> t_{table}$ (3.09) then H_0 is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the role of leadership and compensation simultaneously influences the performance of its employees.

Keywords: Leadership, Compensation, Employee Performance.



A. INTRODUCTION

Improving employee performance in a company is very important because it will have a positive impact on the company and are expected to be able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the company (McAfee & Champagne, 1993; Kirckpatrick, 2006). One way is through the creation of a significant leadership role. According to Raharjo & Purbudi (1997), the success and failure of a company or organization are determined by leadership, an effective form of leadership will have an impact on the progress of the company or organization in facing the challenges and changes that occur. The role of effective leadership and good leadership figures in a company is one of the keys to success that will support the performance of its employees (Rodsutti & Swierczek, 2002). According to Mangkunegara (2001), employee performance (work performance) is the work result in quality and quantity achieved by an employee in carrying out his duties according to the responsibilities assigned to him. Company productivity will stagnate or even

decrease if there is no good performance management (Deming, 1981; Bloom & Van- Reenen, 2011). The basis for implementing performance management is the formulation of goals; there are consensus and cooperation; it is sustainable. Two-way communication and the presence of feedback (Wibowo, 2009). Leadership includes the process of influencing in determining organizational goals, motivating follower behaviour to achieve goals, controlling to improve the group and its culture. It also affects the interpretation of the events of its followers, organizing, and activities to achieve the goal of maintaining cooperative relations and group work, obtaining support, and cooperation from people outside the group or organization (Rivai & Mulyadi, 2012; Summerfield, 2014).

Meanwhile, Handoko (2003), argues that leadership is the ability that a person has to influence people to work to achieve goals and objectives. In reality, leaders can affect morale and job satisfaction, security, quality of work-life and especially the level of achievement of an organization. Leaders also play a critical role in helping groups, organizations or communities achieve their goals (Winston & Patterson, 2006).

The task of a leader in managing the company is the most critical and complicated, especially in managing human resources which are the main assets in company productivity (Singh, 2008; Epstein et al., 2010). In this case, it is necessary to know that good productivity requires professionalism from employees which is the duty of a leader to be able to direct, motivate and create an attitude of professionalism from the employees in the company. If a leader has the right attitude, it will have an impact on the success of a business and vice versa (Hitt & Duane, 2002; Van Velsor et al., 2009).

Tatehito Ueda founded PT Taiho Nusantara in 1998 in Indonesia. PT Taiho Nusantara is engaged in automotive spare parts components for two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles. Products produced by PT Taiho Nusantara are Engine Bearings, Bushings and Thrust Washers. The attendance data of companies that experience attendance problems, as shown in table 1.

From the table of attendance data of PT Taiho Nusantara 2014, it can be explained that the low level of attendance has not reached the target optimally, where the total target attendance rate of 94% can only be achieved 92%, while the actual high level of holidays is 4% so that the achievement has not reached the target. The company wants 3%. Then from the total mark, the permit rate to leave the company is 2% smaller than the actual total data of 5%, for other attendance data it is by the total target data and the actual total.

Table 1 Attendance Data of PT Taiho Nusantara

DEPARTEMENT	Presence		Day Off		Permission To Leave the firm		Other	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
METAL	94%	93%	3%	6%	2%	5%	1%	0,60%
BUSHING	94%	92%	3%	3%	2%	5%	1%	0,30%
WASHER	94%	91%	3%	4%	2%	5%	1%	0,10%
C/T/S	94%	90%	3%	4%	2%	6%	1%	0,70%
ADM/SUPP	94%	94%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	0,70%
AVERAGE	94%	92%	3%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%

Source: PT Taiho Nusantara Employment Data, 2019

This phenomenon is suspected, among others, by the inability of management to anticipate changes that occur in the organization's internal and external environment. The inability of internal management to be able to anticipate these changes that will occur can be caused by the lack of information available to be used in making an appropriate decision. The management accounting system (Management Accounting System = MAS) as an essential instrument that supports management must also keep up with changes (updating) so that the information presented is relevant and long-term (future) for the benefit of management.

The compensation that PT Taiho Nusantara gave to its employees was deemed unfair and not on the same level as what they were doing. One of them is by providing appropriate facilities. By the capabilities and results provided by the employee to the company, the intended facilities are the provision of salaries and incentives by their work.

And also the compensation provided by PT Taiho Nusantara to its employees sometimes experiences delays in payment so that employees are not enthusiastic in carrying out their work. The company has determined the settlement that is given on time and the amount, and the employees know that it is considered to be able to provide satisfaction at work. But if the compensation provided by the company is late or not enough, then job satisfaction will decrease, and morale will be disturbed so that the performance of the employees decline.

Compensation is an expense and expense for the company that is given to its employees. The company expects that the compensation paid to employees can be in the form of rewards for more excellent work performance to the employees. Compensation is the thing that most influences the performance of an employee to

work actively, where the form of compensation is one of the basic needs needed by an employee as a human being to support his life needs. Compensation must be given legally and equitably to create a conducive and productive work environment for the company. If the compensation can be done correctly, it will increase job satisfaction in the form of enthusiasm, loyalty and good work morale. Compensation provided by the company itself must be on time so that it can lead to trust from employees in the company's greater bonifidity (Hasibuan, 2002).

This compensation is a result of the application of the Manpower Law Chapter I Article, point 13, namely Workers/labourers' welfare is a fulfilment of physical and spiritual needs and / needs, both inside and outside of work relations, which directly or indirectly directly can increase work productivity. (Manpower Act, 2010).

Based on the results of interviews with company HR managers, the problems they face are the level of discipline, and there are still some employees who do not complete their assigned tasks on time. Therefore, this becomes a topic worth discussing to find out how big the leadership role in the company and the compensation given to employees can improve the performance of the employees themselves. Whether the problem is related to the leadership role in PT Taiho Nusantara or not, therefore researchers are interested in researching "The Effect of Leadership and Compensation Roles on the Performance of PT Taiho Nusantara Employees".

B. METHOD

This research uses descriptive and verification research methods. According to Sugiyono (2012), descriptive study is research conducted to see the value of the independent variable, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. Meanwhile, verification research, according to Sugiyono (2010), the research method used for research on specific populations or samples, and statistical data analysis with the aim of predetermined hypotheses. Employee performance as the tested variable, while verifcatively testing the hypothesis with statistical calculations.

In this study, researchers used three independent variables (X_1 and X_2) and one dependent variable (Y). According to Sugiyono (2012), research variables are anything in the form that is determined by the researcher to study so that information is obtained about it, then the conclusion. The variables used are X_1 is the influence of leadership, and variable X_2 is compensation, which affects variable Y , namely the performance of employees at PT Taiho Nusantara. At the same time, the population is all employees at PT Taiho Nusantara. Sugiyono (2012), states that the community is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and influences that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions. The population taken in this study is not limited to research. Still, a preliminary investigation has been carried out to estimate the number of samples by looking for the daily data source at PT Taiho Nusantara. The population in this

study were all employees of PT Taiho Nusantara, and the technique was incidental sampling technique, namely the sampling technique based on chance. In this case, there are 105 employees. Sugiyono (2012), says the sample is part of the number owned by the population. So the sample is anyone who happens to meet the researcher can be used as a sample if it is deemed suitable as a resource. There are two types of data: a kind of internal data and two types of external data. This study also uses two sources, one primary source and one secondary source. The data teaching techniques are interviews, questionnaires and observation and data analysis using the path (Path Analysis).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To obtain research data to analyze the role of leadership and compensation for the performance of PT Taiho Nusantara employees, researchers have distributed 105 questionnaires to employees of PT Taiho Nusantara. Then the results after the data were processed using SPSS 16 software, namely:

1. Relationship Between Independent Variables

In path analysis, the relationship between the independent variables which have a meaningful relationship can be calculated the amount of direct or indirect influence. For the indirect effect, it is the product of the path coefficient and its correlation coefficient. Therefore, the respective coefficient values between the independent variables are calculated first. For more details, the relationship between the two independent variables can be explained as follows:

Table. 2 Correlations

		X ₁	X ₂
X ₁	Pearson Correlation	1	.871**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	105	105
X ₂	Pearson Correlation	.871**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	105	105

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
2019 Questionnaire Processing Data, SPSS 23

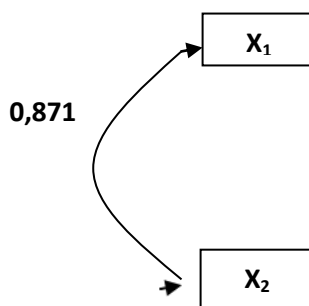


Figure 1 The relationship between the independent variables X1 and X2

From the analysis, the correlation coefficient between the independent variables, namely the role of leadership (X_1) and compensation (X_2), can be assessed as 0.875. Thus the part of leadership (X_1) with compensation (X_2) has a strong and two-way relationship because the value is positive.

2. Path Analysis

Based on the results of data processing with the help of SPSS 16 software. Path coefficients were obtained for each leadership role variable (X_1), compensation (X_2) on employee performance (Y). The results of this analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 3 Coefficients Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.494	1.587		.941	.349
	X_1	.376	.068	.382	5.502	.000
	X_2	.588	.070	.587	8.439	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Table 3 above shows the path coefficient value between the leadership role variables and compensation for employee performance. The path coefficient values are respectively described as follows:

- a. Leadership Role variable path coefficient (X_1) on Employee Performance variable (Y)

Based on Table 3, the path coefficient for the leadership role variable (X_1) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.382. This shows that the direct influence of the leadership role variable (X_1) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.392 so that the equation $Y = 0.382 X_1$ is obtained.

The direct effect of variable X_1 on variable Y can be obtained in the image below:

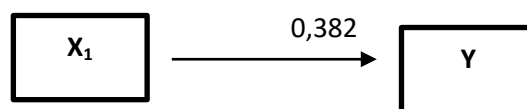


Figure 2 Partial Influence of the Role of Leadership (X_1) on Employee Performance (Y)

- b. Compensation variable path coefficient (X_2) on Employee Performance (Y)

Based on Table 3, the path coefficient for the compensation variable (X_2) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.587. This shows that the direct effect of the compensation variable (X_2) on employee performance (Y) is 0.575 so that the equation $Y = 0.587 X_2$ is obtained.

The direct effect of variable X₂ on variable Y can be illustrated by an image, as shown below:

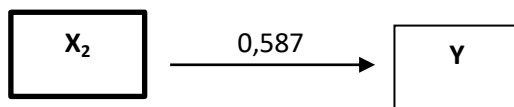


Figure 3 Partial Effect of Compensation (X₂) on Employee Performance (Y)

The partial effect of variables X₁ and X₂ on variable Y can be illustrated by the picture below:

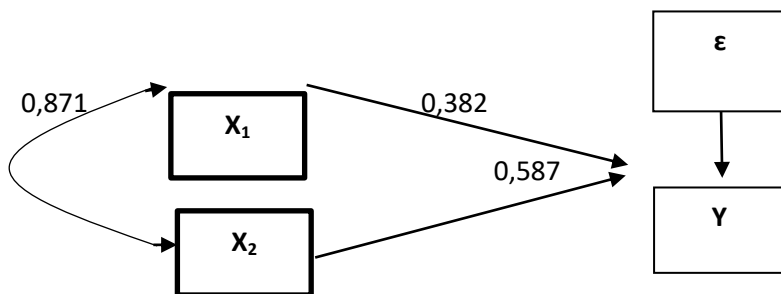


Figure 4 Direct Effect of Variables X₁ and X₂ on Y (Path Analysis)

Based on Figure 4 above, it can be seen that the amount of the associative degree or the path coefficient of the storage role variable (0.382) is lower than the compensation variable (0.587), meaning that compensation (X₂) has more effect on employee performance (Y). The path equation is as follows:

$$Y = 0,382 X_1 + 0,587 X_2$$

Where: X₁: Leadership Role

X₂: Compensation

Y: Employee performance

ε: Another variable that is not measured but affects Y

c. The Influence of Variable X on Variable Y

The direct and indirect effects simultaneously from variables X₁, X₂ on Y are as follows:

1) The effect of X₁ on Y

The influence of leadership style (X₁) on employee performance (Y) can be seen in the following table 4.

Table 4 The Influence of the Role of Leadership (X₁) on Employee Performance (Y)

Variable	Path Analysis Interpretation	Calculation	The amount of influence
X ₁	Direct influence to Y	0,382 ²	0,146
	Indirect influence through X ₁ to Y	0,382 x 0,871 x 0,587	0,195
Total			0,341

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the influence of the leadership style variable (X₁) on employee performance (Y) is 0.34 or 3.4%.

2) Effect of X₂ on Y

The effect of compensation (X₂) on employee performance (Y) can be seen in the following table 5:

Table 5 Effect of compensation (X₂) on employee performance (Y)

Variable	Path Analysis Interpretation	Calculation	The amount of influence
X ₂	Direct influence on Y	0,587 ²	0,345
	Indirect influence through X ₁ to Y	0,382 × 0,871 × 0,587	0,195
Total			0,540

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 5 above, it can be seen that the effect of the compensation variable (X₂) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.54 or 5, %.

3) The effect of X₁ and X₂ on Y

The effect of the role of leadership (X₁) and compensation (X₂) on employee performance (Y) can be seen in Table 6 below:

Table 6 The Influence of the Role of Leadership (X₁) and Compensation (X₂) on Employee Performance (Y)

Variable	Path Coefficient	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence		Sub Total Influence
			X ₁	X ₂	
X ₁	0,382	0,146	---	0,195	0,341
X ₂	0,587	0,345	0,195	---	0,54
Total Influence					0,881

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 6, it shows that the total influence of the leadership role variable (X₁) and compensation (X₂) on employee performance (Y) is the coefficient of determination (R₂), which is 0.881 or 88.1%. The other influences from outside the model amounted to 1 - 0.881 = 0.119 or 11.9%. The total effect of variables X₁ and X₂ on Y is stated by the coefficient of determination (R₂). The value of R₂ is shown in the table below:

Tabel 7 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.939 ^a	.881	.879	3.71163

a. Predictors: (Constant), Compensation, Role_Leadership

Based on table 7 it shows that the coefficient of determination (R₂) is 0.881, meaning that 88.1% of the employee performance variable (Y) can be explained by

the leadership role variable (X_1) and compensation (X_2) on employee performance (Y) of 88.1%. At the same time, the remaining 11.9% is the influence of other variables not studied (ϵ).

3. Correlation Between the Role of Leadership (X_1) and Compensation (Y)

Hypothesis testing of the relationship between the role of leadership (X_1) and compensation (X_2) is carried out using the t statistical test, namely the following formula (Riduwan, 2012):

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Known :

$$r = 0.871$$

$$n = 105$$

Then:

$$t = \frac{0,871\sqrt{105-2}}{\sqrt{1-0,871^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,871(10,14)}{\sqrt{1-0,758}}$$

$$t = 8.83 / 0.87$$

$$t = 10,149$$

The value of t_{count} above is then compared with t_{table} at an error rate of 5%, $DB = n - 2 = 105 - 2 = 103$, then we get $t_{\text{table}} = 1.990$. Thus it is known that $t_{\text{count}} (10,149) > t_{\text{table}} (1,990)$, it can be stated that H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the role of leadership (X_1) and compensation (X_2).

4. The hypothesis of Partial Influence of Variables

Hypothesis analysis has a partial effect between each independent variable on the dependent variable as follows:

- a. The hypothesis of the Partial Influence of the Role of Leadership (X_1) on Employee Performance (Y)

The effect of partial leadership style on employee performance can be seen through statistical testing using the following hypothesis:

H_0 : $\rho_{YX_1} = 0$: There is no influence on the role of leadership on employee performance

H_1 : $\rho_{YX_1} \neq 0$: There is an influence of the role of leadership on employee performance

Test Criteria: Reject H_0 if Sig. $< \alpha$ or $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$

For the partial influence of the role of leadership on employee performance with a significant level (α) = 5%, degree of freedom (df) = $(n-2) = 105 - 2 = 103$ obtained $t_{\text{table}} = 1.990$. Based on Table 8 above, it shows that $t_{\text{count}} = 5.502$ and sig. 0,000. The effect of X_1 partially on Y is shown in table 9 as follows:

Table 9 Partial Influence of Leadership Style (X1) on Employee Performance (Y)

Structural	Sig.	A	T _{count}	t _{table}	Conclusion
py _{x1}	0,000	0,05	5,502	1,990	H ₀ rejected

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Table 9 shows that the sig. (0,000) < α (0.05) and t_{count} (8,439) > t_{table} (1,990) then H₀ is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that compensation partially affects employee performance.

b. Hypothesis Partially Compensation (X₂) on Employee Performance (Y)

The effect of partial compensation on employee performance can be seen through statistical testing using the following hypothesis:

H₀: py_{x2} = 0: There is no effect of compensation on employee performance.

H₁: py_{x2} ≠ 0: There is an effect of compensation on employee performance.

Test Criteria: Reject H₀ if Sig. < α or t_{count} > t_{table}

For the effect of partial compensation on employee performance with a significant level (α) = 5%, degree of freedom (df) = (n-2) = 105-2 = 103, the t_{table} is 1.990. Based on Table 10, it shows that t_{count} = 8.439 and sig. 0,000. The partial effect of X₂ on Y is shown in table as follows:

Table 10 Partial Effect of Compensation (X2) on Employee Performance (Y)

Structural	Sig.	A	T _{count}	t _{table}	conclusion
Py _{x2}	0,000	0,05	8,439	1,990	H ₀ rejected

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Table 10 shows that the sig. (0,000) < α (0.05) and t_{count} (8,439) > t_{table} (1,990) then H₀ is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that compensation partially affects employee performance.

5. Simultaneous Variable Influence Hypothesis

The effect of the role of leadership (X₁) and compensation (X₂) simultaneously (overall) on employee performance (Y) can be seen through statistical testing using the following hypothesis:

H₀: py_{x1} = py_{x2} = 0: There is no influence of leadership style and compensation on employee performance.

H₁: py_{x1} ≠ py_{x2} ≠ 0: There is an influence of leadership style and compensation on employee performance.

Test Criteria: Reject H₀ if Sig. < α or t_{count} > t_{table}

For the effect of the role of leadership and compensation simultaneously on employee performance with a significant level (α) = 5%, degree of freedom (df) = (n-2) = 105 - 2 = 103, obtained f_{table} = 3.09. While f_{count} can be seen in the table 10 below:

**Table 11 Calculation Results of the F
ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10443.743	2	5221.871	379.050	.000 ^a
	Residual	1405.171	102	13.776		
	Total	11848.914	104			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X₂, X₁

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Based on Table 11 above, it shows that $F_{count} = 379.050$ sig. 0,000. The simultaneous effect of X₁ and X₂ on Y is shown in Table 12 below:

Table 12 The simultaneous effect of leadership style (X1) and compensation (X2) on employee performance (Y)

Structural	Sig.	A	F _{count}	f _{table}	Conclusion
Py _{X1 X2}	0,000	0,05	379,050	3,09	H ₀ rejected

Source: Data Processing Results, 2019

Table 12 shows that the sig. (0.000) < α (0.05) and t_{count} (379.050) > F_{table} (3.09) then H₀ is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the role of leadership and compensation has a simultaneous effect on employee performance.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis that has been stated, it can be concluded that the results of the study show that for the correlation between variables X₁ and X₂, the correlation coefficient between the independent variables, namely the role of leadership (X₁) and compensation (X₂), can be assessed at 0.875. Thus the role of leadership (X₁) with compensation (X₂) has a strong and two-way relationship because the value is positive. And the influence of the leadership role variable (X₁) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.382. This shows that the direct influence of the leadership role variable (X₁) on the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.392 so that the equation $Y = 0.382 X_1$ is obtained. And the results for the variable compensation (X₂) to the employee performance variable (Y) is 0.587. This shows that the direct effect of the compensation variable (X₂) on employee performance (Y) is 0.575 so that the equation $Y = 0.587 X_2$ is obtained. Then the path of the storage role variable (0.382) is lower than the compensation variable (0.587), meaning that compensation (X₂) has more effect on employee performance (Y). While the influence of the role of leadership (X₁) and compensation (X₂) simultaneously (overall) on employee performance (Y) with the result that the value of sig. (0.000) < α (0.05) and t_{count} (379.050) > f_{table} (3.09) then H₀ is rejected. Thus it can

be concluded that the role of leadership and compensation has a simultaneous effect on employee performance.

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