

The background of the entire cover is an abstract, high-energy image. It features a blurred figure of a person, likely a runner, in motion. The figure is overlaid with vibrant, streaky light trails in shades of teal, blue, and orange, creating a sense of speed and dynamic movement. The overall composition is energetic and modern.

INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE COLLOQUIUM

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLES AND JOB SATISFACTION IN MALAYSIAN SPORT STUDIES FACULTY

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I. INTRODUCTION

This study examines the relationship between leadership styles and job satisfaction among the FSR lecturers at UiTM Malaysia. Job satisfaction enhances employee performance, creativity, and retention, while ineffective leadership can lead to dissatisfaction [1]. Leadership, as a key managerial function, influences workplace experiences through its styles and practices [2]. Existing research shows a strong correlation between leadership style and job satisfaction [3], yet the development of an optimal leadership approach remains insufficiently explored. This study aims to address that gap.

II. METHODS

A total of 125 FSR Lecturer UiTM Malaysia were selected using simple random and probability sampling techniques. Leadership styles were assessed via the Leadership Style Questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale, while job satisfaction was measured using the Behnam et al with a 5-point Likert scale.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Leadership Styles

The result provides insights into leadership styles based on a sample of 94 observations. The mean leadership styles score is 3.09, indicating a moderate level on the scale used. The standard deviation (SD) of 0.392 suggests relatively low variability among responses, meaning most leadership styles ratings are close to the mean. This implies consistency in leadership styles within the studied population.

B. Job Satisfaction

The descriptive statistics table provides an overview of job satisfaction levels among 94 participants. The mean job satisfaction score is 3.04, indicating a moderate level of satisfaction. The standard deviation (SD) of 0.416 suggests a relatively low variability in responses, meaning that most participants' job satisfaction ratings are close to the average. This implies a generally consistent perception of job satisfaction within the sample group.

C. Relationship between Leadership Styles and Job Satisfaction

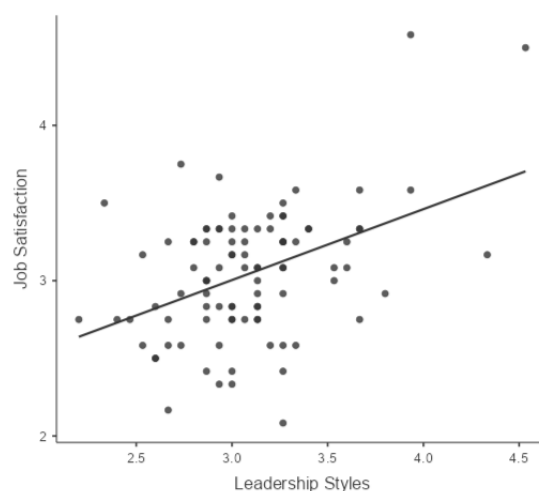


Fig. 1 Scatterplot shows the correlation between Leadership Styles and Job Satisfaction

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This study highlights a positive correlation between leadership styles and job satisfaction, indicating that better leadership practices are generally associated with higher job satisfaction. However, the dispersed data points suggest variability, meaning other factors may also influence job satisfaction. While leadership style appears to be a contributing factor, its impact may not be uniform across all individuals.

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