The Influence Of Emotional Intelligence Through

Work-Life Balance On Employee Performance At

The Indonesian Palm Oil Technology Institute

Purjianto¹, Syaifuddin r²

Universitas Prima Indonesia Medan, Indonesia

E-mail: Syaifuddin@unprimdn.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Employee prosperity must be considered because the role of employees in improving the company's performance results is very important. This quantitative study will investigate whether work-life balance and emotional intelligence affect employee performance. The sample sample is 150 people. This study was conducted at the Indonesian Palm Oil Technology Institute. The results of the study indicate that emotional intelligence has a significant effect on employee

performance. In addition, emotional intelligence has a substantial effect on work-

life balance. In addition, work-life balance affects employee performance. Thus,

the overall variable is having a significant impact on employee performance.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Work-Life Balance, Employee Performance,

Indonesian Palm Oil Technology Institute

INTRODUCTION

To respond to the strategic role of palm oil in the national economy and its challenges, higher

education institutions that specifically teach the palm oil industry in Indonesia have emerged.

Overall, specialized education in the palm oil sector will encourage innovation, better

management, and improved welfare of the communities involved in the industry. This is in

line with the theory of organizational behavior discussed in this study. The attitude or behavior

of an individual expressed through his personality, views, and mental attitude in an

organization can affect the performance of the individual and his organization, which is known

as organizational behavior (Tanasal et al., 2016).

1

To improve their performance, employees must know what can affect their performance. Employees' skills and willingness are not enough to do the job if they do not know what to do and how to do it (Bernardin & Russel, 2013). Employees can lose motivation and enthusiasm for work due to an unpleasant work environment, which includes poor facilities and poor working relationships with superiors or coworkers (Al-shami et al., 2023). Ultimately, low job satisfaction can be caused by problems such as unclear career paths and lack of recognition for performance. College management should strive to improve the work environment distribute the workload somewhat, and provide the necessary support and training for employees (Soliman et al., 2021).

For various reasons, including the unique challenges they face in the workplace, good emotional intelligence is essential for employees. Emotional intelligence is identifying, understanding, and managing one's and others' emotions. It is necessary in the workplace because it can impact career opportunities and everyday interactions (Faramarzpour et al., 2021). Research on emotional intelligence has found that good levels of emotional intelligence help employees find the best way to solve problems in their workplace, even under stressful conditions (Jena & Goyal, 2022; Zhu et al., 2021). Therefore, it can have an impact on job opportunities and everyday interactions.

Most human intelligence consists of intellectual, spiritual, and emotional intelligence. Studies by Siahaan (2018) and Zhu et al. (2021) found that emotional intelligence positively and significantly affects performance. This differs from the survey by Sony & Mekoth (2016), which found that emotional intelligence did not considerably affect employee performance. When someone cannot balance their work and family, they will have difficulty self-actualizing and feel the burden of responsibility.

In addition, achieving a work-family balance can result in increased productivity or performance, commitment to the organization, and organizational citizenship behavior (Gerdenitsch, 2017). This is contrary to research conducted by Alianto (2018), Eliyana et al. (2019), and Isabella (2021), which found that there was no significant effect between work-life balance and employee performance. However, research by Arianti et al. (2022) found a direct effect between the work-life balance variable and employee performance.

According to research conducted by Malone et al. (2019), work-family balance will affect quality of life if sufficient time and involvement or satisfaction are given to the roles of worker and parent. A high quality of life will be indicated by people who are more satisfied with their family than their work. Conversely, people more involved with their work will indicate a lower quality of life than their families. You can achieve work-life balance by setting the right priorities between your personal life and work (Singh & Khanna, 2011).

Those who balance work and family can demonstrate positive behavior and dedication to their company. Reducing work stress and fatigue levels are other benefits of work-family balance (Farber et al., 2020). Married and working employees cannot leave their household and work responsibilities. This also applies to those who work as employees. According to research conducted by Elsa et al. (2013), poor work coordination and cooperation in an organization will hinder the achievement of its goals and also result in decreased employee work productivity, individually and collectively. Based on several phenomena and research gaps in the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled The Influence of Emotional Intelligence Through Work-Life Balance on Employee Performance at the Indonesian Palm Oil Technology Institute.

.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Employee Performance

According to Rivai & Basri (2016), "Performance is the result or level of success of a person as a whole during a certain period in carrying out tasks compared to various possibilities, such as work result standards, targets or targets or criteria that have been determined in advance and have been agreed upon together." Mangkunegara (2019) said that the term "performance" comes from the word work achievement or actual achievement. According to Tannady (2017), performance is the result of work in terms of quality and quantity achieved by an employee, department, or organization during a certain assessment period in carrying out the tasks and targets given to him according to his responsibilities. Employee performance results in the quality and quantity an employee achieves when performing functions according to his responsibilities (Mangkunegara, 2017). Employee performance results from implementing organizational goals. Therefore, all workers need to demonstrate good performance.

Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence includes self-control, passion, patience, and the ability to motivate others, control desires and emotions, and adapt to stressful moods. It also includes the ability to think and not interfere with reading ability. Golemani (2015) states that emotions are the drive to act to solve problems. Emotional intelligence allows us to maintain a balance between our personal needs and the needs of others. According to Djasulii (2015), people who can best control their emotions will be respected and honored. Studies have also found that 80% of the success of successful people comes from their ability to control their emotions.

According to Jannahi (2013), emotional intelligence is a person's ability to deal with emotions, control their attitudes and behaviors, and express them through self-awareness, self-control, self-motivation, empathy, and social skills. Thus, we can conclude that emotional intelligence

is a person's ability to control emotions by keeping them appropriate and expressing them through social skills and self-awareness skills.

Work-Life Balance

An important factor that employees must have is work-life balance, also known as work-life harmony, so that they can live a balanced life between their work and personal lives. If someone can balance their work obligations and their personal life, they can achieve this balance (Hollandi et al., 2019).

Gribbeni & Semplei (2021) said that work-life balance is a big concept that involves work activities, such as career and ambition, with life, such as happiness, leisure, family, and spirituality. In addition, work-life balance is defined as a person's ability to balance his work with his personal and family needs. A place where people can balance their roles well, even if they have responsibilities and duties in two or more roles in an organization, both work and non-work (Paudeli & Sthapit, 2021).

If a person can achieve a balance between work and family, it will be beneficial for many people. It will help employees by dealing with psychological and improving physical and mental health, while for organizations, it will result in better work commitment, work productivity, and performance. According to Tettehi and Attiogbei (2019), balance in life can be achieved by reducing conflicts of interest. Therefore, companies must create rules that help employees balance personal and work interests. Companies can achieve work-life balance with their employees (Paudeli & Sthapit, 2021).

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research type that includes emotional intelligence, work-life balance, and performance. This study was conducted at the Agricultural College Institution in North Sumatra. The research variables include Emotional Intelligence (X), Work-Life Balance (Z1), Work Stress (Z3), and Employee Performance (Y)

Operational Definition

Operational functions are used as a reference to determine statements in the questionnaire that will be distributed as a research tool to employees. Table 1 explains the operational definition of the variables Emotional Intelligence (X), Work-Life Balance (Z1), and Work Stress (Z3) on Employee Performance (Y) through job satisfaction as an intervening variable for Employees at the Indonesian Palm Oil Institute.

Table 1. Operational Research Variables

No	Variables	Dimensions	Indicator
1.	Emotional	1. Self-awareness	1. Recognize your own emotions
	intelligence (X)		2. Know your strengths and
			weaknesses mengevaluasi virii
			sendiri
		2. Self-control	1. Calm when facing
			problemsDapat mengendalikan
			diri sendiri
			2. Think first before acting
		3. Motivation	1. Have enthusiasm for work
			2. Be optimistic at work
			3. Don't give up easily
		.4. Empathy	1. Understand the feelings of
			other employees
			2. Understand the conditions of
			other employees
			3. Don't hesitate to provide
			assistance
		5. Social skills	1. Easy to get along with
			2. Able to provide a positive
			influence
			3. Have leadership skills
2	Employee	1. Quality of work	1. Accuracy in completing work
	performance (Y)		2. Complete the work to the
			maximum
			3. Complete the work without
			errors
		2. Quantity of work	1. Complete work according to
			time standards
			2. Complete work according to
			work targets
			3. Complete the work within a
			limited time
		3. Cooperation	1. Employees' ability to
			collaborate

No	Variables	Dimensions	Indicator
			2. Good
			communication between
			coworkers.
			3. Employee ability to complete
			tasks
		4. Independence	1. Able to work without
			supervision
			2. Able to find solutions to
			problems independently
			3. Able to provide original ideas
3.	Work-life balance	1. Work interference with	1. Enough time with family
	(Z1)	personal life (WIPL)	2. Enough time for hobbies
			3. Enough time to rest
			1. Able to solve problems at
		2. Personal life	home
		interference with work	2. Able to determine priorities
		(PLIW)	when working
			3. Able to complete personal
			matters without disrupting
			performance
		3. Personal life	1. Family provides support
		enhancement of work	2. Family is a source of
		(PLEW)	motivation
			3. Family is a source of
			enthusiasm
		4. Work enhancement of	
		personal life (WEPL)	2. Do the job to the maximum
			3. Complete the work until it is
			finished

This study involved employees from agricultural colleges in North Sumatra. It used structural equation model (SEM) and PLS analysis methods, with a sample size of 150 people. The results are based on the criteria submitted to the Indonesian Palm Oil Institute management

employees who meet the requirements. The types of data used in this study are primary and secondary data. This study used questionnaires and documentation methods to collect data.

Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test will use the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) method in the primary analysis stage. This will assess how good the causal relationship is between each indicator and its latent variables. In addition, reliability analysis is used to measure the accuracy and precision of possible answers to several questions. High-reliability measurements provide a basis for reliability limits using Cronbach Alpha of 0.60, which is usually accepted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nursalami (2017) stated that the research conceptual framework consists of a general explanation of the research object and a theory that explains the relationship between the variables studied. The conceptual framework is designed to help researchers learn more about the research object and the variables studied.

The Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Employee Performance

According to Rizkiyai (2020), emotional intelligence is the ability to control oneself, relate to others, and solve problems properly. People who can control their emotions can achieve good results. A study by Revista (2020) found that emotional intelligence has a positive effect on employee performance. If someone can recognize other people's emotions, it shows that they can read their environment and know what to do. According to Supriyatnei (2021), emotional intelligence should help employees manage a good work atmosphere.

H1: Emotional intelligence is suspected to have a positive and significant influence on employee performance.

The Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Work-Life Balance

Employees in the service sector, especially in the health sector, must have good emotional intelligence skills. This ability is reflected in providing services to patients in a friendly, polite, and timely manner (Nwanzu & Babalola, 2020). Employees with good emotional intelligence, especially employees, will help them work professionally and position themselves in various situations and environments (Wen et al., 2019). Specifically, it was found that people with good emotional intelligence tend to have a good work-life balance, allowing them to balance their personal life and work (Olasupoi et al., 2021; Zhui et al., 2021).

H2: It is suspected that emotional intelligence has a positive and significant influence on work-life balance in employees.

The Impact of Work-Life Balance on Employee Performance

A condition in which a person is balanced between work and family life is called work-life balance. The concept of work-life balance includes things like happiness, leisure, family,

spiritual goals, and career. According to Galangi (2020), if workers cannot balance their responsibilities, their performance will be poor. According to Gunturi (2020), the balance between work and personal life positively impacts employee performance. As a result, employees feel appreciated by their superiors and find that dependence on the company makes them happier with their jobs and families. They also develop policies and programs on issues such as employee work life.

Isabella (2021) said that work-life imbalance increases worker productivity and well-being. Meanwhile, Greenhausi et al. (Laela, 2015) noted that a company's work-life balance program can improve worker performance by motivating them to do their jobs and obligations in society.

H4: It is suspected that work-life balance positively and significantly influences employee performance.

The Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Performance Through Work-Life Balance

The Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Performance Through Work-Life Balance

Using emotional intelligence to create a work-life balance helps employees perform well and meet company standards (Khallashi & Kruse, 2012). According to several studies, employees who are passionate, innovative, and productive will enjoy every job they do (Paudeli & Sthapit, 2021). In addition, it was found that if employees cannot help the company achieve work targets, they will feel stressed (Farberi et al., 2020).

H5: It is suspected that emotional intelligence positively and significantly influences performance through work-life balance in employees.

CONCLUSION

According to the research analysis, emotional intelligence significantly influences employee performance. The study also shows that emotional intelligence significantly influences worklife balance, which in turn significantly influences employee performance. Therefore, the variables of emotional intelligence, work-life balance, and work-life balance significantly influence employee performance.

REFERENCES

- Absah, Y., Siahaan, E., Student, P., Utara, U. S., & Utara, U. S. (2018). Analysis of Dual Role Conflict and Emotional Intelligence on Work Stress with Social Support as a Moderating Variable on BUMN Banks Married Employees in Tebing Tinggi. 50–59.
- Al-Shami, S. A., Al Mamun, A., Rashid, N., & Cheong, C. B. (2023). Happiness at the workplace on innovative work behavior and organization citizenship behavior through the moderating effect of innovative behavior. *Heliyon*, *9*(5), e15614. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e15614
- Amstrong, M. (2016). Handbook of human resources management. In *Handbook of Human Resources Management* (10th ed.). Kogan Page. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-44152-7
- Asadullah, M. A., Ul Haq, M. Z., Wahba, K., Hashmi, S., Kim, H. (Markham), & Hwang, J. (2021). Gender differences and employee performance: Evidence from the restaurant industry. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 48(November 2020), 248–255. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2021.06.015
- Asiedu-Appiah, F., Mehmood, A., & Bamfo, B. A. (2015). Work-Life Balance Practices, Job Performance and Turnover Intentions. *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 08(04), 1944–6934.
- Bernardin, J., & Russel, J. (2013). *Human Resource Management An Experiential Approach* (6th editio). McGraw-Hill Education.
- Birks, D. F. (2016). Marketing research. In *The Marketing Book: Seventh Edition*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315890005
- Bruggen, A. (2015). An empirical investigation of the relationship between workload and performance. *Management Decision*, *53*(10), 2377–2389. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-02-2015-0063
- Civelek, M. E. (2018). Essentials of Structural Equation Modeling. In *Zea Books* (Issue April). https://doi.org/10.13014/k2sj1hr5
- Cohen, J. (2013). Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences. In *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203771587
- DeCenzo, D. A., Robbins, S. P., & Verhulst, S. L. (2016). Fundamentals of Human Resource Management, 12th Edition. In *Human Resource Management* (Issue September). https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Fundamentals+of+Human+Resource+Management%2C+12th+Edition-p-9781119158905
- Di Vaio, A., Hasan, S., Palladino, R., Profita, F., & Mejri, I. (2021). Understanding knowledge hiding in business organizations: A bibliometric analysis of research trends, 1988–2020.

- Journal of Business Research, 134(June), 560–573. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.05.040
- Durai, P. (2010). *Human resource management*. https://books.google.com.my/books?id=cRAvCCsN2e0C&pg=PA28&dq=strategic+m anagement+process+step&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwil263xxb_fAhUHQ48KHbqE A3sQ6AEIQDAE#v=onepage&q=strategic management process step&f=false
- Faramarzpour, M., Farokhzadian, J., Tirgari, B., Mangolian Shahrbabaki, P., Borhani, F., & Rafati, F. (2021). Nurses' perceptions of hospital ethical climate and their job satisfaction. *Ethics, Medicine and Public Health*, 18, 100664. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemep.2021.100664
- Farber, D. J. E., Payton, D. C., & Dorney, D. P. (2020). Life balance and professional quality of life among baccalaureate nurse faculty. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, *36*(6), 587–594. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.profnurs.2020.08.010
- Gerdenitsch, C. (2017). New Ways of Working and Satisfaction of Psychological Needs. *Journal of Psychology*, 1–169. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54678-0
- Gibson, J., Ivancevich, J., Donnelly, J., & Konopaske, R. (2012). *Organization: Behavior, Structure, Processes*. McGraw-Hill Education.
- Gribben, L., & Semple, C. J. (2021). Factors contributing to burnout and work-life balance in adult oncology nursing: An integrative review. *European Journal of Oncology Nursing*, 50(November 2020), 101887. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejon.2020.101887
- Gunarathne, N., Senaratne, S., & Herath, R. (2021). Addressing the expectation—performance gap of soft skills in management education: An integrated skill-development approach for accounting students. *International Journal of Management Education*, 19(3), 100564. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2021.100564
- Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, R. E. (2010). Multivariate data analysis. Pearson Education.
- Holland, P., Tham, T. L., Sheehan, C., & Cooper, B. (2019). The impact of perceived workload on nurse satisfaction with work-life balance and intention to leave the occupation. *Applied Nursing Research*, 49(March), 70–76. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnr.2019.06.001
- Ibrahim, R., Boerhannoeddin, A., & Bakare, K. K. (2017). The effect of soft skills and training methodology on employee performance. *European Journal of Training and Development*, 41(4), 388–406. https://doi.org/10.1108/EJTD-08-2016-0066
- Jena, L. K., & Goyal, S. (2022). Emotional intelligence and employee innovation: Sequential mediating effect of person-group fit and adaptive performance Intelligence émotionnelle et innovation des employés: effet médiateur séquentiel de 1 à ajustement personnegroupe et de la performa. Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee, 72(1), 100729.

- https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2021.100729
- Kalkavan, S., & Katrinli, A. (2014). The Effects of Managerial Coaching Behaviors on the Employees' Perception of Job Satisfaction, Organisational Commitment, and Job Performance: Case Study on Insurance Industry in Turkey. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 150, 1137–1147. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.09.129
- Khallash, S., & Kruse, M. (2012). The future of work and work-life balance 2025. *Futures*, 44(7), 678–686. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2012.04.007
- Kline, R. B. (2015). TXTBK Principles and practices of structural equation modelling Ed. 4

 ***. In *Methodology in the social sciences*.
- Kusworo, K., & Fachriyah, N. (2018). Pengaruh Kecerdasan Emosional, Komitmen Profesional dan Nilai Etika Perusahaan Terhadap Pertimbangan Etis Auditor. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya*, 1(2), 1–21.
- Liu, X. L., Lu, J. G., Zhang, H., & Cai, Y. (2021). Helping the organization but hurting yourself: How employees' unethical pro-organizational behavior predicts work-to-life conflict. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 167(July), 88–100. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obhdp.2021.05.002
- Luthans, F. (2011). Organizational Behavior. In *Human Resource Management*. McGraw-Hill Education. https://doi.org/10.5005/jp/books/10358_23
- Malhotra, N. K., & Hall, P. (2019). Student Resource Manual with Technology Manual Essentials of Marketing Research: A Hands-On Orientation Preface.
- Malone, S., Hughes, B., Doran, D. A., Collins, K., & Gabbett, T. J. (2019). Can improved strength, speed, and repeated-sprint qualities moderate the workload–injury relationship? *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 22(1), 29–34. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsams.2018.01.010
- Meng, J., & Berger, B. K. (2019). The impact of organizational culture and leadership performance on PR professionals' job satisfaction: Testing the joint mediating effects of engagement and trust. *Public Relations Review*, 45(1), 64–75. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2018.11.002
- Munir, M., Soegijanto, & Handayani. (2022). Improving Lecturer Performance: The Role Of Locus Of Control, Motivation And Competence. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 26(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.24912/jm.v26i1.842
- Nurhasanah M, W. O., Kalimin, L. O., & Syaifuddin, D. T. (2019). The effect of work-life balance on job satisfaction and female employee performance in commercial bank in Kendari City. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 21(5 Ser. II), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-2105020107
- Nwanzu, C. L., & Babalola, S. S. (2020). Examining the moderating role of workload in the

- relationship between emotional intelligence and caring behavior in healthcare organizations. *International Journal of Business Science and Applied Management*, 15(1), 17–29.
- Olasupo, M. O., Idemudia, E. S., & Kareem, D. B. (2021). Moderated mediation roles of social connectedness and optimism on emotional intelligence and life satisfaction. *Heliyon*, 7(5), e07029. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07029
- Olawale, A. V. R., Fapohunda, T. M., & Ilesnmi, J. V. F. (2017). Work-life Balance and Organisational Commitment: Perceptions of Working Postgraduate Students. *BVIMSR's Journal of Management Research*, 9(2), 178–188.
- Özduran, A., & Tanova, C. (2017). Coaching and employee organizational citizenship behaviours: The role of procedural justice climate. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 60, 58–66. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2016.10.004
- Ozturk, A., Karatepe, O. M., & Okumus, F. (2021). The effect of servant leadership on hotel employees' behavioral consequences: Work engagement versus job satisfaction. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 97(August 2020), 102994. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2021.102994
- Paudel, S., & Sthapit, A. (2021). Work-Family Balance and Employee Performance in Nepalese Commercial Banks. *Indian Journal of Commerce & Management Studies*, XII(1), 33. https://doi.org/10.18843/ijcms/v12i1/04
- Princes, E., & Said, A. (2022). The impacts of project complexity, trust in leader, performance readiness and situational leadership on financial sustainability. *International Journal of Managing Projects in Business*. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMPB-03-2021-0082
- Robert, M., & Jhon, J. (2010). *Human Resource Management* (12th ed., Issue 51). Thomson South-Western. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/40017412209/
- Salcedo, S., Mora, L., Fernandez, D. A., Marín, A., Berrío, I., Mendoza-Charris, H., Viana-Cárdenas, E. P., Polo-Rodríguez, M., Muñoz-Garcia, L., Alvarez-Herrera, J., Olivares-Goenaga, G., Jimenez-Castro, Y., Castro del Portillo, V., Chiquillo-Gómez, S., Barrios-Matute, L., Villa-García, J., Gonzalez-Mattos, Y., Torres-Barraza, J., Jaraba-Coronado, R., & Maestre-Serrano, R. (2022). Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior regarding antibiotics, antibiotic use, and antibiotic resistance in students and health care professionals of Barranquilla (Colombia) district: A cross-sectional survey. *Heliyon*, 8(11), 4–9. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e11378
- Sharma, S., Prakash, G., Kumar, A., Mussada, E. K., Antony, J., & Luthra, S. (2021). Analyzing the relationship of adaption of green culture, innovation, green performance for achieving sustainability: Mediating role of employee commitment. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 303, 127039. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127039

- Siahaan, E. (2018). Evaluating the effect of work-family conflict and emotional intelligence in the workplace: Review to increase employees' performance. *IOP Conference Series:* Earth and Environmental Science, 126(1), 0–9. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/126/1/012100
- Soliman, M., Di Virgilio, F., Figueiredo, R., & Sousa, M. J. (2021). The impact of workplace spirituality on lecturers' attitudes in tourism and hospitality higher education institutions.

 *Tourism Management Perspectives, 38(May), 100826.

 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2021.100826
- Sony, M., & Mekoth, N. (2016). The relationship between emotional intelligence, frontline employee adaptability, job satisfaction and job performance. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 30, 20–32. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2015.12.003
- Soomro, A. A., Breitenecker, R. J., & Shah, S. A. M. (2018). Relation of work-life balance, work-family conflict, and family-work conflict with the employee performance-moderating role of job satisfaction. *South Asian Journal of Business Studies*, 7(1), 129–146. https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJBS-02-2017-0018
- Stirpe, L., Profili, S., & Sammarra, A. (2021). Satisfaction with HR practices and employee performance: A moderated mediation model of engagement and health. *European Management Journal*, *June*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emj.2021.06.003
- Suriyadi, Syaifuddin, D. T., Sidu, D., & Mursidin. (2020). Effects of situational leadership, work motivation and cohesiveness on work satisfaction and employment performance (A case study in education and cultural office in Konawe Regency). *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 9(2), 1837–1843.
- Tetteh, E. N., & Attiogbe, E. J. K. (2019). Work–life balance among working university students in Ghana. *Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning*, *9*(4), 525–537. https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-08-2018-0079
- Ulrich, D., Allen, J., Brickbank, W., Yonger, J., & Nyman, M. (2020). *HR Transformation:*Building Human Resource form The Outside In. McGraw-Hill Education.
- Wen, J., Huang, S. (Sam), & Hou, P. (2019). Emotional intelligence, emotional labor, perceived organizational support, and job satisfaction: A moderated mediation model. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 81(March), 120–130. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2019.01.009
- Yang, L. R., Yen, H. F., & Chiang, Y. F. (2012). A framework for assessing impacts of leadership competency on police project performance: Mediating role of job satisfaction and moderating role of project type. *Policing*, 35(3), 528–550. https://doi.org/10.1108/13639511211250785
- Yoopetch, C., Nimsai, S., & Kongarchapatara, B. (2021). The effects of employee learning,

knowledge, benefits, and satisfaction on employee performance and career growth in the hospitality industry. *Sustainability* (*Switzerland*), 13(8). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13084101

Zhu, F., Wang, X., Wang, L., & Yu, M. (2021). Project manager's emotional intelligence and project performance: The mediating role of project commitment. *International Journal of Project Management*, 39(7), 788–798. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2021.08.002