International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064 Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391

The Influence of LMX, Job Demands, Job Resources and Personal Resources on Work Engagement: Case Studies on PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia Employee

Didint Dwi Prehantoro S¹, Musa Hubeis², Farit Mochamad Afendi³

¹Business School, Bogor Agricultural University, Jalan Raya Padjajaran, Bogor 16151, Indonesia

²Bogor Agricultural University, Faculty of Economics and Management, Jalan Raya Darmaga, Bogor 16680, Indonesia

³Bogor Agricultural University, Department of Statistics, Jl. Meranti Wing 22 Level 4 Kampus IPB, Dramaga, Bogor 16680, Indonesia

Abstract: The indication of the decreasing level of job satisfaction and work engagement on PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia is level of absenteeism, during 2014-2016 percentage of employee absenteeism below 2014 (21,56%) in 2015 (58.89%), in 2016 (67.66%), based on these data, employee absenteeism tends to increase each year. This study aims to analyze the influence of Job demands, Job Resources, Personal Resources and LMX quality on work engagement on PT Evergeen Shipping Agency Indonesia, the sample In this study of 159 employees. The data were collected by interview using questionnaires conducted during June 2017. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis of PLS. The result of the feasibility analysis of the model indicates that in general the model proposed in this study is able to reflect the variable with the indicator. Work engagement in PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia can be explained by the variability of Job demands, Job resources, personal resources and LMX quality by 58.5% while the remaining 41.5% is explained by other variables outside studied. In PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia showed The quality of LMX, job resources, and personal resources significantly influence of work engagement, this shows that higher the value of it wil increase work engagement of employee, the job demands significant negative correlation this shows the higher job demands will decrease work engagement of employee.

Keywords: Work engagement, job demands, job resources, personal resources, LMX.

1. Introduction

Work engagement is a current issue in HR management, employees with high levels of job engage will show their best performance to do (Bakker 2010). In addition, one of the indications of employee satisfaction and employee engagement decrease is high absenteeism score, increase of turnover, and decreasing employee performance, PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia decrease of employees satisfaction during the period 2014-2016 based on data percentage of employee absenteeism during in year 2014 21.56% in 2015 58.89%, 2016 67.66%, based on the data trend of employee absenteeism is increase each year, from the employee attendance data of PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia employee absenteeism can be indicated a problem of low employee's engage with company, this will greatly affect the turnover and bad performance of employee.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Work Engagement

Schaufeli in Bakker and Leiter (2010) suggests working engagements that are positive mental states, satisfying, and associated with work characterized by vigor, dedication and appreciation. Engagement is a very effective concept of positive psychology and its function. The concept of positive psychology is stored perspective long-oriented to 4D (Disease, Damage, Disorder and Disability).

2.2 Dimensions of Work Engagement

According Macey et al. (2009) work engagement have two important dimensions are:

- a) Work engagement as a psychic energy where employees feel the ultimate experience by being in the job. Work engagement is self-sustenance in work, striving in work, absorption, focus and also involvement.
- b) Work engagement as behavioral energy. Cooperation looks like a person in the form of behavior such as: (1) employees will think and work proactively there will be an opportunity to take action and will take action in a manner consistent with the goals of the organization; (2) moving employees are not tied to job descriptions, they focus on business goals to achieve the appropriate objectives; (3) Employees are actively seeking ways to capabilities that are consistent with the company's mission; (4) unyielding employees despite confronted with obstacles or situations that are not.

2.3 Characteristic of Work Engagement

Employees with high work engagement have characteristics (Federman 2009): (1) Focus on completing a job and also on subsequent work; (2) to feel is part of a team and something bigger than it is; (3) feeling inadequate and not feeling a technique in a leap building in work; (4) unyielding employees despite confronted with obstacles or confused situations.

Volume 6 Issue 10, October 2017 <u>www.ijsr.net</u> Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

2.4 Factors Affecting Work Engagement

Bakker (2009) there are three factors that become the main cause of work engagement, namely:

- 1) Job resources, refer to the physical, social and organizational aspects of the work that allows the individual to:
 - a) Reduce employment alternatives and the psychological and physiological costs associated with the job.
 - b) Achieving of job targets
- c) Stimulates growth, learning and personal development2) Salience of job resources. This factor illustrates how
- important or useful the individual of job resources.
- 3) Personal resouces, an individual aspect that generally relates to the resilience and success of individuals to control their environmental environment (Hobfoll et al. 2003). there have three types of Personal Resources that is self efficacy is the belief of a person to run his work on a certain level that affects personal activity to performance, self-esteern is a sense of valuable and meaningful to do the best in every task and responsibility in work or can be called self-esteem and optimism is the framework of how employees perceive their successes and failures.

2.4. Job Demands, Job resources, Personal Resources and LMX

1) Job Demands

(Jones and Fletcher quoted from Coetzer and Rothmann 2007) defines job demands as the degree of environment providing command stimuli requiring attention and response from employees. Schaufeli and Bakker (2004) stated that Job Demands are the physical, social, and organizational aspects of work that require effort, physically as well as piskologis (cognitive and emotional).

2) Job Resources

According to Schaufeli and Bakker (2004), job resources are aspects of work that function in the achievement of employment goals, where these aspects will reduce job demands and matters related to psychological and physical costs.

3) Personal Resources

Further research Bakker and Demerouti (2008) emphasized the engagement predicted by the Job resources, related to personal resources and ultimately will result in high performance. Personal Resources is an individual aspect that generally relates to the resilience and success of an individual to control the environmental impact of his work.

4) Leader - Member Exchange Theory (LMX)

LMX is a theory that explains how interpersonal relationships develop between superiors and subordinates (Yukl, 2012). LMX is a process of interaction that occurs in two individuals and will continuously develop.

Sparrowe and Liden (1997) explain that there are several stages in the process of relationship between superiors and subordinates, namely:

- Assessing Subordinates (Testing and Assessment), At this stage there is still no relationship between leaders and subordinates. The leader still weighs which one can enter into both in-group and out-group categories based on subjective or objective criteria.
- Development of Trust, this stage leaders provide new opportunities and challenges to foster trust among them. In return, the subordinates belonging to the in-group category will show loyalty to their leader.
- 3) Created Emotional Bond, a subordinate who has a good relationship with the leader can enter into this stage, where the relationship and also the bond between the two become emotionally strong. At this stage, a subordinate has a high commitment to the boss.

3. Research Methods

The research was conducted at PT Evergeen Shipping Agency Indonesia, of shipping service company which is a Taiwanese company established since January 1, 2003 and continues to develop until now. This is of very appropriate with this research, where researchers analyze about how the work engagement in the company in terms of job demands, job resources, personal resources and quality LMX research conducted in January 2017 - June 2017.

3.1 Technique of Selection Respondents

Kerlinger (2004). Total of population (N) is 263 employee with margin of error or 5% probability level. The sample size 159 employee. Sample technique in this research is probability sampling.

3.2 Data Processing and Analysis

- The influence of job demands on work engagement,
- H₀: Job demands have no effect on work engagement.
- H₁: Job demands affect work engagement
- Influence of Job resources to work engagement.
- H₀: Job resources has no effect on work engagement.
- H₁: Job resources affect work engagement.
- The influence of personal resources on work engagement.
- H₀: Personal resources does not affect work engagement
- H₁: Personal resources affect work engagement. LMX quality on work engagement
- H₀: The quality of LMX has no effect on work engagement
- H₁: The quality of LMX affects the work engagement.

DOI: 10.21275/ART20177342



Figure 1: The SEM model influences job demands, job resources, personal resources and LMX against Work engagement

4. Result

Evergreen Group began with the establishment of Evergreen Marine Corporation (EMC) by Dr. Yung-Fa Chang on 1 September 1968. From humble beginnings operating just one secondhand general cargo vessel, Evergreen has grown throughout its history to gain many outstanding achievements. It is now one of the leading international shipping companies in terms of its fleet operations, service quality and innovative shipbuilding concepts.

Technology

As such Evergreen took advantage of the most advanced shipbuilding technologies to enhance the environmental protection capability of its 8,500 TEU L-type container ships, the delivery program of which commenced in 2012. In addition to the eco-friendly features available on the S-type ships, the L-type vessels are designed with an optimized hull profile to reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Evergreen Line has also embraced e-commerce as an essential element of a comprehensive transportation service and works hard to keep its integrated information system at the forefront of technological advancement. The line's user-friendly e-commerce system "ShipmentLink" enables customers to quickly search sailing schedules and track the movements of their shipments on the internet.

4.1 Relationship Respondent Characteristic with LMX, Job Demands, Job Resources, Personal Resources and Work Engagement

Spearman's correlation test was performed to see the relationship between employee characteristics of sex, age, length of service, marital status to variables of LMX, Job demands, Job resources, Personal resources and Work engagement at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia.

Table 1: Relationship of Respondent Characteristics with
Variables

variables							
Variables	LMX	Job demands	Job resources	Personal resources	Work engage ment		
Sex	-0.102	-0.117	-0.061	-0.083	0.119		
Age	0.061	0.069	-0.062	0.062	0.105		
Length of	-0.127	204**	328**	-0.116	-0.064		
services							
Marital Status	0.065	-0.012	160*	-0.001	0.000		

Remark : ** Correlated significantly at 0.01 level (2-tailed) * Correlated significantly at 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on correlation test results revealed that sex, age and marital status have a significant positive relationship with work engagement with value coefficient correlation of 0.00 - 0.20 showed a weak correlation relationship with work engagement. Based on the correlation test on the LMX quality variable with age there is a positive correlation. At the Job demands and Personal Resources variables only ages have a positive correlation. The variables of Job Resources based on the correlation test results have no have correlation with respondent characteristics consisting of sex, age, length of service and marital status.

4.2 Influence of LMX, Job Demands, Job Resources, Personal Resources to Work Engagement

Result of test validity and reliability of the study based on indicators that there are indicators have a loading factor value of less than 0.5, so that the research model in accordance with the criteria done the process of dropping. The dropping process is the process of eliminating the loading factor value on a research model one by one to obtain the value of loading factor in accordance with the criteria. In this research, the process of dropping to 23 indicators, presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Value Loading Factor First Model

Table 2. Value Ebading I detor I list Woder						
Indicator	λ [Loading Factor]	Validity				
JD1	0.348	Invalid				
JD10	0.682	Valid				
JD2	-0.229	Invalid				
JD3	0.471	Invalid				
JD4	0.513	Valid				
JD5	0.581	Valid				
JD6	0.248	Invalid				
JD7	0.317	Invalid				
JD8	0.569	Valid				
JD9	0.760	Valid				
JR1	0.390	Invalid				
JR2	0.568	Valid				
JR3	0.238	Invalid				
JR4	0.271	Invalid				
JR5	0.661	Valid				
JR6	0.533	Valid				
JR7	0.748	Valid				
JR8	0.591	Valid				
JR9	-0.251	Invalid				
LMX1	0.559	Valid				
LMX2	0.714	Valid				
LMX3	-0.395	Invalid				

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online): 2319-7064
Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 Impact Factor (2015): 6.391

Invalid	0.464	LMX4
Valid	0.511	LMX5
Invalid	0.476	LMX6
Valid	0.753	LMX7
Valid	0.678	LMX8
Invalid	-0.529	PR1
Invalid	0.383	PR10
Valid	0.532	PR11
Invalid	-0.195	PR12
Invalid	0.438	PR2
Invalid	-0.030	PR3
Valid	0.638	PR4
Tidak Valid	-0.554	PR5
Valid	0.665	PR6
Invalid	-0.430	PR7
Invalid	-0.493	PR8
Invalid	-0.359	PR9
Invalid	-0.514	WOA7
Valid	0.686	WOA8
Valid	0.558	WOA9
Valid	0.653	WOD4
Valid	0.544	WOD5
Valid	0.636	WOD6
Valid	0.733	WOV1
Valid	0.564	WOV2
Invalid	-0.388	WOV3

Discriminant validity is useful to assess whether the variable has an adequate discriminatory validity that is by comparing the correlation indicator with the intended construct must be greater than the correlation with other constructs. If the correlation of the indicator has a higher value than the correlation of the indicator with another construct, then it is said that the variable has high discriminant validity. This value can be seen on the value of cross loading factor. The results of cross loading values at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia presented in the Table 3.

Indicator	LMX	Job	Job	Personal	Work
		Demands	Resources	Resources	Engage
					ment
JD1	0.115	0.348	0.16	0.123	0.085
JD10	0.25	0.682	0.307	0.154	0.185
JD2	-0.147	-0.229	-0.203	-0.196	-0.156
JD3	0.303	0.471	0.113	0.065	0.131
JD4	0.219	0.513	0.232	0.128	0.072
JD5	0.299	0.581	0.258	0.116	0.071
JD6	0.223	0.248	0.131	-0.036	0.04
JD7	0.228	0.317	0.168	0.174	0.098
JD8	0.101	0.569	0.319	0.252	0.149
JD9	0.481	0.76	0.539	0.372	0.336
JR1	0.151	0.346	0.39	0.048	0.149
JR2	0.259	0.316	0.568	0.207	0.237
JR3	0.43	0.206	0.238	-0.031	0.037
JR4	0.167	0.066	0.271	0.267	0.071
JR5	0.566	0.336	0.661	0.309	0.264
JR6	0.315	0.351	0.533	0.304	0.067
JR7	0.452	0.49	0.748	0.346	0.26
JR8	0.293	0.299	0.591	0.299	0.282
JR9	-0.196	-0.007	-0.251	-0.304	-0.118
LMX1	0.559	0.334	0.312	0.033	0.148
LMX2	0.714	0.339	0.4	0.319	0.318
LMX3	-0.395	-0.278	-0.374	-0.295	-0.251
LMX4	0.464	0.042	0.227	0.023	0.188

0.511	0.183	0.465	0.075	0.164
0.476	0.378	0.314	0.205	0.132
0.753	0.408	0.408	0.285	0.351
0.678	0.36	0.379	0.332	0.336
-0.189	-0.294	-0.316	-0.529	-0.184
0.13	0.216	0.16	0.383	0.149
0.272	0.239	0.264	0.532	0.293
-0.067	0.107	0.01	-0.195	-0.045
0.05	0.166	0.207	-0.03	-0.005
0.131	0.224	0.174	0.638	0.281
-0.125	-0.003	-0.239	-0.554	-0.316
0.409	0.34	0.386	0.665	0.471
-0.086	-0.217	-0.166	-0.43	-0.103
-0.092	-0.181	-0.205	-0.493	-0.171
0.197	0.442	0.318	0.438	0.133
-0.088	0.163	-0.113	-0.359	-0.119
-0.191	0.049	-0.196	-0.271	-0.514
0.315	0.322	0.258	0.214	0.686
0.175	0.215	0.111	0.296	0.558
0.332	0.303	0.296	0.337	0.653
0.138	0.147	0.124	0.162	0.544
0.272	0.217	0.261	0.412	0.636
0.333	0.144	0.321	0.42	0.733
0.325	0.198	0.184	0.271	0.564
-0.163	-0.207	-0.285	-0.286	-0.388
	0.476 0.753 0.678 -0.189 0.13 0.272 -0.067 0.05 0.131 -0.125 0.409 -0.086 -0.092 0.197 -0.088 -0.191 0.315 0.175 0.332 0.138 0.272 0.333 0.325	0.476 0.378 0.753 0.408 0.678 0.36 -0.189 -0.294 0.13 0.216 0.272 0.239 -0.067 0.107 0.05 0.166 0.131 0.224 -0.125 -0.003 0.409 0.34 -0.086 -0.217 -0.092 -0.181 0.197 0.442 -0.335 0.322 0.175 0.215 0.332 0.303 0.138 0.147 0.272 0.217	0.476 0.378 0.314 0.753 0.408 0.408 0.678 0.36 0.379 -0.189 -0.294 -0.316 0.13 0.216 0.16 0.272 0.239 0.264 -0.067 0.107 0.01 0.05 0.166 0.207 0.131 0.224 0.174 -0.125 -0.003 -0.239 0.409 0.34 0.386 -0.086 -0.217 -0.166 -0.092 -0.181 -0.205 0.197 0.442 0.318 -0.088 0.163 -0.113 -0.191 0.049 -0.196 0.315 0.322 0.258 0.175 0.215 0.111 0.332 0.303 0.296 0.138 0.147 0.124 0.272 0.217 0.261 0.333 0.144 0.321 0.325 0.198 0.184	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The test of composite reliability of the indicator block that measures the construct. A construct is said to be reliable if the value of composite reliability is more than 0.60 (Ghozali 2006). The high value of composite reliability indicates a good consistency of each indicator in the latent variables to measure the variables. Criteria value composite reliability > 0.7 indicates that the variable has a good internal consistency. Details can be showed in Table 4.

Table 4 Construct Reliability and Validity First Model

Criteria	Cron	rho_A	Composite	Average
	bach's		Reliability	Variance
	Alpha			Extracted
				(AVE)
LMX	0.646	0.743	0.728	0.339
Job Demands	0.673	0.724	0.708	0.252
Job Resources	0.567	0.651	0.677	0.255
Personal Resources	-0.030	0.729	0.000	0.221
Work Engagement	0.509	0.783	0.674	0.353

Result of research on PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia employee for LMX and Job demands have composite value of reliability> 0.7 then it can be said LMX and Job demands have internal consistency and good stability (details in Table 4). The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value indicates the range value for each indicator in the construct that can be captured by the variables more than the variance caused by the AVE measurement error is expected>

Volume 6 Issue 10, October 2017 www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

DOI: 10.21275/ART20177342

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064 Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391



Figure 2: PLS model after dropping

The results of the elimination indicators on the first model are five indicators for the job demands variables, four Indicator indicators for job resource variables, eight Indicators for personal resource variables, four indicators for LMX variables, and two indicators for work engagement variables process drop considered insignificant and affect the measurement model.

 Table 4: Assessment results of criteria and standard values

 of the model reflektif

	of the model reflektif						
No	Criteria	Remarks	Standard	R	esult		
1	Loading	Power	≥ 0.5	JD10=0.76	JR8=0.68		
	Factor (LF)	indicator		JD4=0.64	LMX1=0.56		
		in		JD5=0.58	LMX2=0.71		
		reflect		JD8=0.61	LMX7=0.80		
		latent		JD9=0.78	LMX8=0.77		
		variables		JR2=0.51	PR11=0.61		
				JR5=0.70	PR4=0.62		
				JR7=0.73	PR6=0.85		
				JD10=0.76	WOA8=0.68		
				JD4=0.64	WOA9=0.57		
				JD5=0.58	WOD4=0.69		
				JD8=0.61	WOD5=0.56		
				JD9=0.78	WOD6=0.65		
				JR2=0.51	WOV1=0.73		
				JR5=0.70	WOV2=0.57		
				JR7=0.73			
2		Discriminan			tors on latent		
	Loading	t Validity	indicator		les have		
			have	0	lue with the		
			cross		onstruct than		
			value		rrelation		
			loading>		s with other		
			indicatorsl	cons	structs.		
			atenever				
			others				

3	3	Composite	Internal	> 0.7	Job demands $= 0.809$	
		reliability	Consistency		Job resources $= 0.756$	
					Personal resources =	
					0.737	
					LMX = 0.804	
					Work engagement = 0.827	
2	1	Average	Construct	> 0.5	Job demands $= 0.860$	
		Variance	Validity		Job resources $= 0.607$	
		Extracted			Personal resources =	
		(AVE)			0.502	
					LMX = 0.510	
					Work engagement = 0.628	
4	5	Cronbach's	Strengt	> 0.7	Job demands = 0.756	
		alpha	consistency		Job resources $= 0.802$	
			test		Personal resources =	
					0.702	
					LMX = 0.945	
					Work engagement = 0.924	

Based on Figure 2 on PLS model PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia showed the direct influence of LMX on worker's variables 0.405, while for Job demands the direct influence to work engagement variables of 0.030, and for the variables of Job Resources the direct influence on work engagement variables is 0.094, and for personal resources direct influence against working factor variables of 0.205 of the overall variables affecting the work engagement variables are the largest LMX variable, its mean LMX greater influence than the other variables. Based on the results of research on employees of PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia found that all constructs have composite reliability value > 0.7then all constructs in research have internal consistency and good stability (details can be seen in Table 4). The AVE value showed the variance value of each indicator in the construct that can be captured by the variables more than the variance caused by measurement error. AVE value is expected > 0.5. The complete results of the AVE value are presented in table 4. Of all the construct measurements the AVE value has a value > 0.5 this indicates the variance in each indicator in the corresponding construct and no error is found in the measurement. The next test on the outer model is seen from reliability test reinforced with alpha cronbach's value. Limit of alpha cronbach's reliability test is more than 0.7, the results of alpha cronbach's values based on the model before dropping on PT.Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia company based on the processing obtained all results have been reliable because the value of alpha cronbach's > 0.7.

Inner Model Analysis (structural model)

The structural test model is done by looking at the value of R_2 in the dependent construct, this test is a model feasibility test or Goodness of the fit. Work engagement construction at PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indoneisa obtained R_2 value of 0.585 which can be interpreted that variant on work engagement in PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia can be explained by variability Job demands, Job resources, Personal resources and LMX are 58.5% (0.585 x 100%) while the remaining 41.5% (100% - 58.5%) are explained by other variables outside of the study.

Volume 6 Issue 10, October 2017

<u>www.ijsr.net</u>

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Table 5: R-Squere Value						
Criteria	Remark	Standard	Result			
Endogenous	Variability	R^2 of 0.67	0.585			
variable of R^2	Construct	as substantial; 0.33				
	endogenous could	as moderate; 0.19				
	explained by	as weak (Chin and				
	variability construct	Peter in Ghazali and				
	exogenous	Lattan				
		2015)				

The next test is significance of the influence of independent (exogenous) constructs on the dependent (endogenous) and answer what has been hypothesized. Testing with a significance level of 5% if the value of t-statistic > 1.96 then the null hypothesis (H₀) is rejected. The t-statistical coefficient of influence of the latent constraint is obtained from PLS Bootstrapping. The results of the Bootstrapping PLS Model at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia are presented in Table 6.

The value of the parameter coefficient can be seen in the value of (original sample) and the t-statistic value presented in table 6 below.

Table 0: Coencient value				
	Original	Standard	Standard	T Statistics
Influence Test	Sample	Deviation	Error	(O/STDEV)
	(0)	(STDEV)	(STERR)	
Mutu LMX ->	0.405	0.085	0.085	2.395
Work Engagement				
Job demands ->	0.030	0.082	0.082	0.374
Work Engagement				
Job resources ->	0.094	0.096	0.096	1.978
Work Engagement				
Personal resources				
-> Work	0.205	0.072	0.072	5.631
Engagement				

Table 6: Coeficient Value

Hypothesis 1

PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, the value of LMX quality influence coefficient on work engagement is 0.405, standard error error 0,085 and t-statistic 2.395. Because the value of t-statistics 2.395 > 1.96 then reject H₀. This proves that in PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, on the quality of LMX have a significant positive effect on work engagement, so the higher the quality of LMX it will increase employee satisfaction and work engagement to the company.

Hypothesis 2

PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, the coefficient of job demands influence on work engagement is 0.094, standard error error 0.096 and t-statistic 0.374. Since the value of t-statistics is 0.374 < 1.96 then it receives H₀. This proves that in PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, the job demands variables have no significant effect on work engagement, so the higher the job demands the work engagement to the company will be lower. Job demands consist of physical condition, psychological condition, social condition, and organization. If employees of PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia feel physical, psychological, social and organizational fatigue it will have an impact in reducing the level of work engagement. The more work demands employees have to endure, the more easily tired

they will be, the lower the vigor, dedication, and absorption that lead to low work engagement (Broeck et al., 2008).

Hypothesis 3

PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, it affects Job resources on work engagement of 0.094, standard error 0.096 and statistical level 1.978. Because t-statistics 1.978 > 1.96 then reject H₀. This is proves that in PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, on significant with job resource variables, so the higher the job resources the work engagement in company will be higher.

Hypothesis 4

PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, the coefficient of influence of Personal Resources on Work Engagement is 0205, the standard error value is 0.072 and the value of t-statistic is 1.978. Because the value of t-statistics 5.631> 1.96 then reject H0. This proves that in PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia, on variable personal resources have a significant positive effect on work engagement, so the higher the personal resources hence the employee's attachment to the company will be higher.

5. Conclusion

Work engagement at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia is influenced by job demands, job resources, personal resources and LMX, the most influencing factor of work engagement at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia based on measurement result is LMX. PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia has individuals with employee character who already have job satisfaction and work engagement that leaders in performing their leadership tasks can always pay attention to aspirations and also organize tasks considered well, This is what will lead to a feeling of pleasure in employees against leaders. The least influential factor is the job resources, the employees at PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia do not look at the aspects of job resources as being very influential for themselves it showed management had good work practices so that employees feel comfortable working in the company, the job demands factor have no significant effect on work engagement because the company is always trying to make employees who have a positive assessment of the working environment then employees feel that the work environment psychologically good, so that raises the spirit and high willingness and reduce burnout rate to employees.

6. Suggestion

Here are suggestions:

- 1) Management of PT Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia is expected to review current performance appraisal system so that employees get clarity about the income as well as the workload received.
- 2) Need to do further research by considering the scope of research object wider, in order to more to know the factors influencing work engagement, besides need to do further test with more respondent in order to get more information regarding work engagement research.

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

7. Acknowledgment

We would like to show our gratitude to Prof Musa Hubeis and Dr Farit Mochamad Afendi for sharing their knowledges with us during the course of this research.

References

- [1] Bakker AB, Demerouti E.2008.Towards a model of Work engagement.Journal Career Development International Emerald.(3)12:209–223
- [2] Bakker AB, Leiter MP.2010.Work engagement: a handbook of essential theory and research.New York(US):Psychology Press.
- [3] Coetzer CF, Rothmann S.2007. Job demands job resources and work engagement of employees in a manufacturing organization. Washington(US): North-West University Pr.
- [4] Federman, Bard.2009.Employee Engagement: A Road For Creating Profits, Optimizing Performance, And Increasing Loyalty.San Fransisco(US):Jossey Bass Pr.
- [5] Ghozali.2006.*Aplikasi Analisis Multivarite dengan* SPSS.Ed ke-4.Semarang(ID):Universitas Diponegoro Pr
- [6] Kerlinger, Fred N.2004.*Asas-asas Penelitian Behavioral*.Yogyakarta(ID):Universitas Gadjah Mada
- [7] Macey WS, Schneider B, Babera KM, Young SA.2009.*Employee Engagement: Tools for Analysis*, *Practice and Competitive Advantage*.United Kingdom(UK):Willey-Blackwell Pr.
- [8] Schaufeli, Bakker AB.2004.Job demands, Job resources, and their relationship withburnout and engagement: a multi-sample study.*Journal of Organizational Behavior*.(25):293–315
- [9] Sparrowe RT, Liden RC.1997.Process and structure in leader-member exchange.Academy of Management Review.22(2):522-552
- [10] Yukl, Gary A.2012.*Leadership in Organizations*.8th Ed.New York(US):University of Albany Pr.

Author Profile

Didint Dwi Prehantoro S received the B. A degree in Forest Faculty from Bogor Agricultural University (Institut Pertanian Bogor) Bogor, Indonesia, in 2011; and In 2014 in advanced his Master Academic at Business School Bogor Agricultural University (SB-IPB).