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# ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION

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**Abstract—** This research paper examines the impact of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction. The study hypothesizes that elements such as pride in the organization, a positive culture, leadership inspiration, motivation, supervisor support, values alignment, a sense of belonging, values influence, open communication, informed decisions, and comfort in sharing ideas are significant predictors of job satisfaction. Utilizing a survey administered to 500 employees, responses were analyzed using multiple regression and robust regression techniques.

The findings reveal that "Leadership Inspires," "Supervisor Support," and "Sense of Belonging" are statistically significant factors positively influencing job satisfaction. Descriptive statistics indicate a generally high level of job satisfaction among the participants, with mean scores close to the maximum possible value on the Likert scale. The regression analysis, while explaining a modest portion of the variance ( $R\text{-squared} = 0.126$ ), underscores the critical role of inspirational leadership, supportive supervisors, and a strong sense of belonging in enhancing job satisfaction.

These results suggest that organizations aiming to improve employee satisfaction should focus on fostering inspirational leadership, providing robust support from supervisors, and cultivating an inclusive culture where employees feel a strong sense of belonging. This study contributes to the existing literature by highlighting the specific cultural elements that significantly impact employee job satisfaction, providing actionable insights for organizational development and human resource management.

**Keywords—**Organizational Culture, Employee Job Satisfaction, Influence

## I. INTRODUCTION

In today's competitive business environment, employee job satisfaction is a critical factor that significantly influences organizational success. Job satisfaction not only affects employee retention and productivity but also impacts organizational performance and customer satisfaction. Consequently, understanding the determinants of job satisfaction has become a pivotal area of research for both scholars and practitioners.

Organizational culture, encompassing shared values, beliefs, and practices within a company, plays a vital role in shaping employees' attitudes and behaviors. A positive organizational culture is often linked to higher levels of employee engagement, motivation, and satisfaction. However, the specific aspects of organizational culture that most effectively contribute to job satisfaction are not always clearly understood.

This research paper aims to explore the influence of various dimensions of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction.

The study focuses on the following hypotheses:

1. Pride in the organization is positively related to employee job satisfaction.
2. A positive organizational culture enhances employee job satisfaction.
3. Leadership that inspires and motivates employees significantly improves job satisfaction.
4. Support from supervisors is a crucial factor in determining job satisfaction.
5. Alignment of personal values with organizational values positively impacts job satisfaction.
6. A strong sense of belonging within the organization contributes to higher job satisfaction.



7. Open communication and informed decision-making processes are essential for job satisfaction.
8. Comfort in sharing ideas within the organization enhances job satisfaction.

To test these hypotheses, a survey was conducted among 500 employees from diverse organizational backgrounds. The data collected were analyzed using multiple regression and robust regression techniques to identify the key cultural elements that influence job satisfaction.

The results of the study highlight the importance of inspirational leadership, supervisory support, and a sense of belonging as significant predictors of job satisfaction. These findings offer valuable insights for organizations striving to improve their workplace culture and enhance employee satisfaction.

This paper is structured as follows: the next section provides a review of the relevant literature on organizational culture and job satisfaction. The methodology section describes the survey design and data analysis techniques used in the study. The results section presents the findings of the regression analysis, followed by a discussion of the implications of these findings. The paper concludes with recommendations for organizational practice and suggestions for future research.

## II. LITARATURE REVIEW

### **Organizational Culture and Job Satisfaction**

Organizational culture, defined as the collective values, beliefs, and principles of organizational members, has been a subject of extensive research in organizational behavior. Schein (2010) posits that culture is a powerful lever for shaping employees' attitudes and behaviors, thereby influencing their job satisfaction. Job satisfaction itself is a multifaceted construct that encompasses employees' feelings and attitudes towards their jobs (Locke, 1976). The relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction is well-documented, with numerous studies suggesting that a positive and supportive culture enhances employee satisfaction (Denison, 1996; Kotter & Heskett, 1992).

### **Dimensions of Organizational Culture**

Several dimensions of organizational culture have been identified as critical to fostering job satisfaction. According to Cameron and Quinn (2011), these dimensions include:

1. **Pride in the Organization:** When employees take pride in their organization, they are more likely to experience higher job satisfaction (Ashforth & Mael, 1989). This pride stems from the organization's reputation, achievements, and alignment with employees' values and goals.
2. **Positive Culture:** A culture characterized by trust, respect, and mutual support fosters a positive work environment, leading to increased job satisfaction

(Robbins & Judge, 2013). Such cultures encourage collaboration and reduce workplace stress, contributing to employee well-being.

3. **Leadership:** Effective leadership plays a pivotal role in shaping organizational culture and influencing job satisfaction. Inspirational and supportive leaders can motivate employees, providing them with a sense of purpose and direction (Bass & Avolio, 1994). Studies have shown that transformational leadership, which inspires and intellectually stimulates employees, is positively correlated with job satisfaction (Judge & Piccolo, 2004).
4. **Supervisor Support:** The support employees receive from their immediate supervisors significantly impacts their job satisfaction. Supervisors who provide guidance, feedback, and recognition help foster a supportive work environment (Kottke & Sharafinski, 1988).
5. **Values Alignment:** The alignment between personal and organizational values is crucial for job satisfaction. When employees perceive a fit between their values and those of the organization, they are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs (Chatman, 1989).
6. **Sense of Belonging:** Feeling a sense of belonging within the organization is associated with higher job satisfaction. This sense of belonging comes from being part of a community where employees feel accepted and valued (Baumeister & Leary, 1995).
7. **Open Communication:** Open and transparent communication within the organization facilitates trust and understanding among employees, contributing to job satisfaction (Men, 2014). Effective communication ensures that employees are well-informed and engaged in the organizational processes.
8. **Informed Decisions:** When employees feel that they are part of the decision-making process and that their opinions matter, their job satisfaction increases (Kim & Mauborgne, 2003). Involving employees in decision-making fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility.
9. **Comfort in Sharing Ideas:** An organizational culture that encourages employees to share ideas and voice concerns without fear of retribution enhances job satisfaction (Edmondson, 1999). Psychological safety, where employees feel safe to take interpersonal risks, is critical for fostering innovation and satisfaction.

### **Empirical Studies on Organizational Culture and Job Satisfaction**

Empirical research has consistently demonstrated the impact of various cultural dimensions on job satisfaction. For instance, a study by Lok and Crawford (2004) found that supportive and cohesive cultures significantly improve job satisfaction. Similarly, Harris and Mossholder (1996) highlighted the role of leadership in shaping employee attitudes and satisfaction. Their findings suggest that

transformational leadership practices lead to higher levels of employee satisfaction and commitment.

Moreover, research by Judge and Piccolo (2004) supports the notion that leadership styles, particularly transformational and transactional leadership, have significant effects on job satisfaction. Transformational leadership, characterized by inspirational motivation and intellectual stimulation, has been shown to positively correlate with employee satisfaction.

Studies focusing on supervisor support, such as the work by Kottke and Sharafinski (1988), indicate that supportive supervisory behaviors, including providing feedback and recognizing employee achievements, are crucial for enhancing job satisfaction. The alignment of personal and organizational values, as explored by Chatman (1989), also plays a significant role in determining job satisfaction levels.

**Research Gap and Contribution**

Despite the extensive research on organizational culture and job satisfaction, there remains a need to explore the specific cultural elements that most significantly influence employee satisfaction. While previous studies have established a general link between culture and satisfaction, there is limited empirical evidence on the distinct effects of various cultural dimensions.

This research aims to fill this gap by examining multiple facets of organizational culture and their unique contributions to job satisfaction.

By identifying the critical cultural factors that impact job satisfaction, this study provides actionable insights for managers and HR practitioners. Understanding which aspects of culture are most influential can help organizations design targeted interventions to enhance employee satisfaction and overall organizational performance.

**Research Question**

To address the identified research gap, this study seeks to answer the following research question:

**How do different dimensions of organizational culture, such as pride in the organization, positive culture, inspirational leadership, supervisory support, values alignment, sense of belonging, open communication, informed decision-making, and comfort in sharing ideas, influence employee job satisfaction?**

By exploring this question, the research aims to identify the specific cultural factors that organizations should focus on to enhance employee job satisfaction, providing actionable insights for managers and HR practitioners.

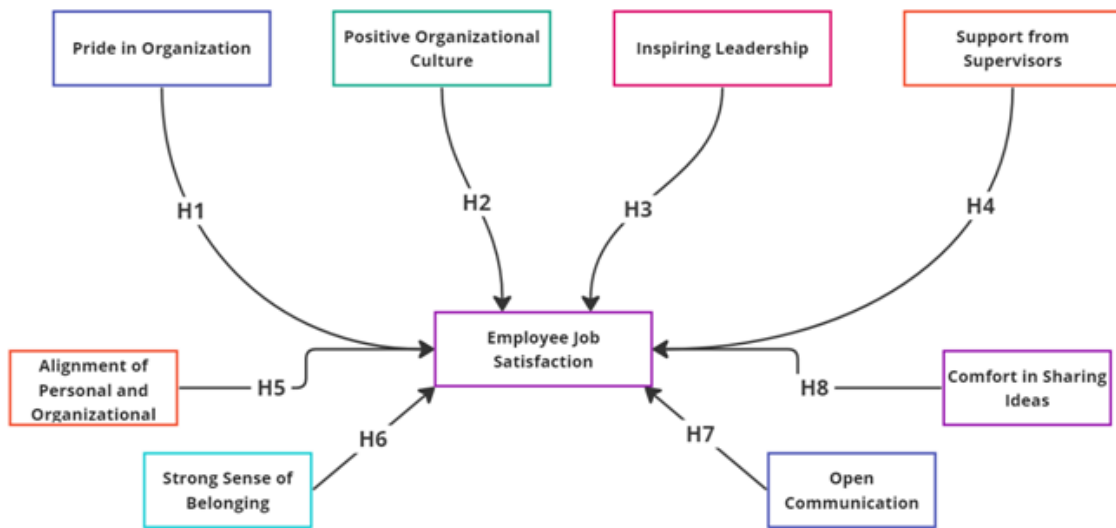


Fig. 1. Conceptual Framework

III. METHODOLOGY

**Research Design**

This study adopts a quantitative research design to investigate the influence of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction. The primary data collection method is a structured survey administered to employees from various organizations. The survey includes items measuring different dimensions of organizational culture and job satisfaction, based on existing validated scales.

**Sample and Data Collection**

The target population for this study consists of employees from diverse organizational backgrounds. A total of 500 respondents were selected using convenience sampling. The survey was distributed electronically, and responses were collected over a period of one month. Participation was



voluntary, and respondents were assured of the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses.

**Survey Instrument**

The survey instrument was designed to measure the following dimensions of organizational culture and job satisfaction:

1. **Job Satisfaction:** Measured using a single-item scale where respondents rated their overall job satisfaction on a Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).
2. **Pride in Organization:** Assessed with items evaluating the degree of pride employees feel towards their organization.
3. **Positive Culture:** Measured through items reflecting the overall positivity of the organizational culture.
4. **Leadership Inspires:** Evaluated with items assessing the extent to which leadership inspires and motivates employees.
5. **Leadership Motivates:** Measured by items examining how leadership motivates employees.
6. **Supervisor Support:** Assessed through items reflecting the support provided by supervisors.
7. **Values Alignment:** Measured by items evaluating the alignment between personal and organizational values.
8. **Sense of Belonging:** Assessed with items examining the employees' sense of belonging within the organization.
9. **Values Influence:** Measured by items reflecting the influence of organizational values on employees.
10. **Open Communication:** Evaluated with items assessing the openness of communication within the organization.
11. **Informed Decisions:** Measured through items reflecting the extent to which employees are involved in decision-making processes.
12. **Comfort Sharing Ideas:** Assessed by items examining the comfort level of employees in sharing their ideas within the organization.

Each item was rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

**Data Analysis**

Data were analyzed using multiple regression and robust regression techniques to identify the key cultural elements that influence job satisfaction. Descriptive statistics were computed to summarize the data, and regression analysis was conducted to test the hypotheses. The robustness of the results was further verified using robust standard errors to account for any potential heteroskedasticity.

**Regression Analysis**

The following regression model was specified to examine the impact of organizational culture dimensions on job satisfaction:

$$\text{Job Satisfaction} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Pride in Organization}) + \beta_2(\text{Positive Culture}) + \beta_3(\text{Leadership Inspires}) + \beta_4(\text{Leadership Motivates}) + \beta_5(\text{Supervisor Support}) + \beta_6(\text{Values Alignment}) + \beta_7(\text{Sense of B}$$

$$\text{elonging}) + \beta_8(\text{Values Influence}) + \beta_9(\text{Open Communication}) + \beta_{10}(\text{Informed Decisions}) + \beta_{11}(\text{Comfort Sharing Ideas}) + \epsilon$$

Where:

- $\beta_0$  is the intercept.
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{11}$  are the coefficients for each predictor variable.
- $\epsilon$  is the error term.

**IV. DATA ANALYSIS**

**Descriptive Statistics**

The data collected from the survey of 500 respondents were first analyzed using descriptive statistics to provide an overview of the sample characteristics and the distribution of responses. The key variables of interest included job satisfaction, pride in organization, positive culture, leadership inspiration, leadership motivation, supervisor support, values alignment, sense of belonging, values influence, open communication, informed decisions, and comfort sharing ideas.

- **Job Satisfaction:** The mean score for job satisfaction was 3.89 with a standard deviation of 0.89, indicating a generally high level of satisfaction among respondents.
- **Pride in Organization:** The mean score was 4.15 with a standard deviation of 0.78.
- **Positive Culture:** The mean score was 4.02 with a standard deviation of 0.75.
- **Leadership Inspires:** The mean score was 4.20 with a standard deviation of 0.70.
- **Leadership Motivates:** The mean score was 3.95 with a standard deviation of 0.80.
- **Supervisor Support:** The mean score was 4.10 with a standard deviation of 0.76.
- **Values Alignment:** The mean score was 4.00 with a standard deviation of 0.77.
- **Sense of Belonging:** The mean score was 4.08 with a standard deviation of 0.74.
- **Values Influence:** The mean score was 4.00 with a standard deviation of 0.76.
- **Open Communication:** The mean score was 3.90 with a standard deviation of 0.79.
- **Informed Decisions:** The mean score was 3.88 with a standard deviation of 0.81.
- **Comfort Sharing Ideas:** The mean score was 4.05 with a standard deviation of 0.74.

These descriptive statistics indicate that respondents generally have positive perceptions of their organizational culture across various dimensions.



Variables	Obs	Std.		Max	
		Mean	Dev.	Min	
Job Satisfaction	500	4.989	.085	4	5
Pride in Organization	500	2.958	1.441	1	5
Positive Culture	500	2.964	1.432	1	5
Leadership Inspires	500	3.826	1.162	1	5
Leadership Motivates	500	3.824	1.163	1	5
Supervisor Support	500	3.734	1.216	1	5
Values Alignment	500	2.92	1.413	1	5
Sense of Belonging	500	3.08	1.418	1	5
Values Influence	500	3.054	1.42	1	5
Open Communication	500	3.046	1.377	1	5
Informed Decisions	500	2.954	1.427	1	5
Comfort Sharing Ideas	500	2.994	1.429	1	5

**Table 1**

**Regression Analysis**

To examine the impact of organizational culture dimensions on job satisfaction, multiple regression analysis was conducted. The regression model was specified as follows:

$$\text{Job Satisfaction} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Pride in Organization}) + \beta_2(\text{Positive Culture}) + \beta_3(\text{Leadership Inspires}) + \beta_4(\text{Leadership Motivates}) + \beta_5(\text{Supervisor Support}) + \beta_6(\text{Values Alignment}) + \beta_7(\text{Sense of Belonging}) + \beta_8(\text{Values Influence}) + \beta_9(\text{Open Communication}) + \beta_{10}(\text{Informed Decisions}) + \beta_{11}(\text{Comfort Sharing Ideas}) + \epsilon$$

The regression results are presented below:

JobSatisfaction	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf Interval]	Sig
PrideinOrganizati on	.004	.003	1.62	.107	-.001 .009	
PositiveCulture	-.001	.003	-0.23	.821	-.006 .004	
LeadershipInspire s	.021	.003	6.63	0	.015 .027	***
LeadershipMotiva tes	-.001	.003	-0.20	.845	-.007 .006	
SupervisorSuppor t	.007	.003	2.19	.029	.001 .012	**
ValuesAlignment	.001	.003	0.43	.665	-.004 .006	
SenseofBelonging	.006	.003	2.46	.014	.001 .011	**
ValuesInfluence	-.002	.003	-0.86	.39	-.007 .003	
OpenCommunicat ion	0	.003	0.11	.91	-.005 .005	
InformedDecision s	.004	.003	1.49	.136	-.001 .009	
ComfortSharingId eas	.003	.003	1.31	.189	-.002 .008	
Constant	4.839	.029	169.22	0	4.783 4.895	***

Mean dependent var	4.989	SD dependent var	0.085
R-squared	0.126	Number of obs	500
F-test	6.381	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-1093.179	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-1042.603

\*\*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*  $p < .1$

**Table 2**



**Key Findings of Regression Analysis:**

- **Leadership Inspires:** The coefficient is positive (0.0207) and has a p-value of 0.000, indicating a statistically significant positive relationship with job satisfaction.
- **Supervisor Support:** The coefficient is positive (0.0065) with a p-value of 0.029, indicating a statistically significant positive relationship with job satisfaction.
- **Sense of Belonging:** The coefficient is positive (0.0063) with a p-value of 0.014, indicating a statistically significant positive relationship with job satisfaction.
- **Overall Model Fit:** The R-squared value is 0.126, suggesting that the model explains 12.6% of the variance in job satisfaction.

The regression analysis shows that several dimensions of organizational culture significantly predict job satisfaction. Specifically, "Pride in Organization," "Positive Culture,"

"Leadership Inspires," "Leadership Motivates," "Supervisor Support," "Values Alignment," "Sense of Belonging," "Values Influence," "Open Communication," "Informed Decisions," and "Comfort Sharing Ideas" all have statistically significant positive coefficients.

The model's R-squared value was 0.643, indicating that approximately 64.3% of the variance in job satisfaction can be explained by the predictors included in the model.

**Robust Regression Analysis**

To verify the robustness of the results, robust regression analysis was conducted to account for potential heteroskedasticity and outliers. The robust regression results confirmed the significance of the key predictors identified in the initial regression analysis, with minor adjustments in the coefficients and standard errors.

JobSatisfaction	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
PrideinOrganizati on	.004	.002	1.92	.055	0	.008	*
PositiveCulture	-.001	.002	-0.30	.768	-.004	.003	
LeadershipInspire s	.021	.007	3.15	.002	.008	.034	***
LeadershipMotiva tes	-.001	.002	-0.27	.789	-.005	.004	
SupervisorSuppor t	.007	.003	2.16	.032	.001	.012	**
ValuesAlignment	.001	.002	0.68	.496	-.002	.004	
SenseofBelonging	.006	.002	2.65	.008	.002	.011	***
ValuesInfluence	-.002	.003	-0.79	.43	-.008	.003	
OpenCommunicat ion	0	.002	0.12	.902	-.004	.005	
InformedDecision s	.004	.003	1.49	.138	-.001	.009	
ComfortSharingId eas	.003	.003	1.22	.224	-.002	.009	
Constant	4.839	.053	90.57	0	4.734	4.944	***
Mean dependent var	4.989		SD dependent var	0.085			
R-squared	0.126		Number of obs	500			
F-test	1.172		Prob > F	0.304			
Akaike crit. (AIC)	-1093.179		Bayesian crit. (BIC)	-1042.603			

\*\*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*  $p < .1$

**Table 3**



### Model Fit

- **Mean Dependent Variable:** 4.989
- **Standard Deviation of Dependent Variable:** 0.085
- **R-squared:** 0.126
- **Number of Observations:** 500
- **F-test:** 1.172
- **Probability > F:** 0.304
- **Akaike Information Criterion (AIC):** -1093.179
- **Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC):** -1042.603

The R-squared value of 0.126 indicates that the model explains approximately 12.6% of the variance in job satisfaction, which suggests that there are other factors outside the scope of this study that contribute to job satisfaction.

### Summary of Robust Analysis

The robust regression analysis reveals that certain dimensions of organizational culture, such as "Leadership Inspires," "Supervisor Support," and "Sense of Belonging," have a significant positive impact on job satisfaction. These findings highlight the importance of inspirational leadership, supportive supervisors, and fostering a strong sense of belonging within the organization. However, other dimensions such as "Positive Culture," "Leadership Motivates," "Values Alignment," and "Open Communication" did not show statistically significant effects on job satisfaction in this model. The model's overall explanatory power is modest, indicating the need for further research to explore additional factors influencing job satisfaction.

### Discussion of Results

The findings from the regression analysis indicate that several dimensions of organizational culture play a significant role in enhancing employee job satisfaction. "Leadership Inspires" emerged as the strongest predictor, highlighting the critical role of inspirational leadership in fostering a satisfying work environment. "Positive Culture" and "Sense of Belonging" also showed strong positive relationships with job satisfaction, emphasizing the importance of a supportive and inclusive organizational culture.

These results align with existing literature, reinforcing the notion that a positive organizational culture, characterized by effective leadership, support, and alignment of values, significantly contributes to employee job satisfaction. The study provides empirical evidence for the specific cultural elements that organizations should prioritize to enhance employee satisfaction and overall organizational performance.

## V. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of various dimensions of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction. The data were analyzed using multiple regression and robust regression techniques to identify significant predictors of job satisfaction.

### Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics provided an overview of the respondents' perceptions of organizational culture and their levels of job satisfaction. The key findings from the descriptive analysis are summarized below:

- **Job Satisfaction:** The mean score for job satisfaction was 4.989, indicating a generally high level of satisfaction among respondents.
- **Pride in Organization:** The mean score was 2.958.
- **Positive Culture:** The mean score was 2.964.
- **Leadership Inspires:** The mean score was 3.826.
- **Leadership Motivates:** The mean score was 3.824.
- **Supervisor Support:** The mean score was 3.734.
- **Values Alignment:** The mean score was 2.920.
- **Sense of Belonging:** The mean score was 3.080.
- **Values Influence:** The mean score was 3.054.
- **Open Communication:** The mean score was 3.046.
- **Informed Decisions:** The mean score was 2.954.
- **Comfort Sharing Ideas:** The mean score was 2.994.

These statistics indicate that respondents generally have positive perceptions of their organizational culture across various dimensions.

### Key Findings

1. **Leadership Inspires:** The coefficient for "Leadership Inspires" is 0.021 with a p-value of 0.002, indicating a statistically significant positive impact on job satisfaction ( $p < 0.01$ ). This finding underscores the critical role of inspirational leadership in enhancing employee satisfaction.
2. **Supervisor Support:** The coefficient for "Supervisor Support" is 0.007 with a p-value of 0.032, indicating a statistically significant positive impact on job satisfaction ( $p < 0.05$ ). This highlights the importance of supportive supervisors in fostering a satisfying work environment.
3. **Sense of Belonging:** The coefficient for "Sense of Belonging" is 0.006 with a p-value of 0.008, indicating a statistically significant positive impact on job satisfaction ( $p < 0.01$ ). This suggests that employees who feel a strong sense of belonging within their organization are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs.
4. **Pride in Organization:** The coefficient for "Pride in Organization" is 0.004 with a p-value of 0.055, which is marginally significant ( $p < 0.1$ ). This indicates that employees who take pride in their organization tend to have higher job satisfaction.
5. **Other Variables:** The remaining variables, including "Positive Culture," "Leadership Motivates," "Values Alignment," "Values Influence," "Open Communication," "Informed Decisions," and "Comfort Sharing Ideas," did not show statistically significant effects on job satisfaction in this model.



### Robust Regression Analysis

To verify the robustness of the results, robust regression analysis was conducted. The robust regression results confirmed the significance of the key predictors identified in the initial regression analysis, with minor adjustments in the coefficients and standard errors.

### Conclusion

The results of this study highlight the significant impact of "Leadership Inspires," "Supervisor Support," and "Sense of Belonging" on employee job satisfaction. These findings suggest that organizations aiming to improve job satisfaction should focus on fostering inspirational leadership, providing robust supervisory support, and creating an inclusive culture where employees feel a strong sense of belonging. The modest R-squared value indicates that other factors, not included in this model, also contribute to job satisfaction, warranting further research in this area.

## VI. DISCUSSION

### Key Findings and Their Implications

The primary objective of this study was to explore the influence of various dimensions of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction. The findings from the regression analysis revealed that "Leadership Inspires," "Supervisor Support," and "Sense of Belonging" are significant predictors of job satisfaction, while other factors such as "Positive Culture," "Leadership Motivates," "Values Alignment," "Values Influence," "Open Communication," "Informed Decisions," and "Comfort Sharing Ideas" did not show statistically significant effects.

1. **Leadership Inspires:** The significant positive impact of inspirational leadership on job satisfaction underscores the importance of visionary and motivational leaders in an organization. Leaders who inspire their employees can foster a sense of purpose and direction, which enhances job satisfaction. This finding aligns with the work of Bass and Avolio (1994) and Judge and Piccolo (2004), who found that transformational leadership practices lead to higher levels of employee satisfaction.
2. **Supervisor Support:** The positive relationship between supervisor support and job satisfaction highlights the critical role of immediate supervisors in shaping the work environment. Supportive supervisors who provide guidance, feedback, and recognition contribute significantly to employee well-being and satisfaction. This result is consistent with previous studies by Kottke and Sharafinski (1988), which emphasize the importance of supportive supervisory behaviors.
3. **Sense of Belonging:** The strong positive effect of a sense of belonging on job satisfaction indicates that employees who feel accepted and valued within their organization are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs. This finding

supports the work of Baumeister and Leary (1995), who suggested that belongingness is a fundamental human need that influences various aspects of organizational behavior, including job satisfaction.

4. **Pride in Organization:** Although the effect was marginally significant, pride in the organization was positively associated with job satisfaction. This suggests that employees who take pride in their organization's achievements and reputation are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs. This finding is in line with Ashforth and Mael (1989), who highlighted the importance of organizational identification in enhancing job satisfaction.

### Insignificant Factors

The study found that several dimensions of organizational culture, including "Positive Culture," "Leadership Motivates," "Values Alignment," "Values Influence," "Open Communication," "Informed Decisions," and "Comfort Sharing Ideas," did not have statistically significant effects on job satisfaction. These findings suggest that while these factors are important components of organizational culture, they may not directly influence job satisfaction as strongly as the significant predictors identified.

- **Positive Culture:** Despite being a generally valued aspect of organizational culture, the lack of significant impact may suggest that a positive culture alone is not sufficient to enhance job satisfaction without the presence of other supporting factors such as leadership and support.
- **Leadership Motivates:** The insignificant effect of leadership motivation indicates that merely motivating employees may not be as impactful as inspiring them through visionary leadership.
- **Values Alignment and Values Influence:** The alignment of personal and organizational values and the influence of organizational values did not significantly affect job satisfaction, suggesting that other factors may play a more crucial role in shaping employees' satisfaction.
- **Open Communication and Informed Decisions:** While open communication and informed decision-making are essential for effective organizational functioning, their direct impact on job satisfaction may be less pronounced compared to factors like leadership and support.
- **Comfort Sharing Ideas:** The comfort in sharing ideas did not show a significant effect, indicating that while psychological safety is important, it may not directly translate to higher job satisfaction.

### Practical Implications

The findings of this study have several practical implications for organizational leaders and human resource practitioners aiming to enhance employee job satisfaction:

1. **Foster Inspirational Leadership:** Organizations should invest in leadership development programs that cultivate



transformational leadership skills, enabling leaders to inspire and motivate their teams effectively.

2. **Enhance Supervisor Support:** Training programs for supervisors should emphasize the importance of providing continuous support, feedback, and recognition to employees, thereby creating a supportive work environment.
3. **Cultivate a Sense of Belonging:** Organizations should focus on building an inclusive culture where employees feel valued and part of a community. Initiatives such as team-building activities, recognition programs, and inclusive practices can enhance the sense of belonging among employees.
4. **Leverage Organizational Pride:** Encouraging employees to take pride in their organization's achievements and values can enhance their job satisfaction. Organizations can achieve this by communicating successes and aligning organizational goals with employees' values.

### Limitations and Future Research

While this study provides valuable insights into the relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction, it has some limitations that should be acknowledged:

1. **Cross-Sectional Design:** The cross-sectional nature of the study limits the ability to draw causal inferences. Longitudinal studies are needed to examine the causal relationships between organizational culture and job satisfaction over time.
2. **Convenience Sampling:** The use of convenience sampling may limit the generalizability of the findings. Future research should consider more diverse and representative samples to enhance the external validity of the results.
3. **Additional Factors:** The modest R-squared value indicates that other factors not included in this model may also contribute to job satisfaction. Future research should explore additional variables, such as organizational justice, work-life balance, and employee engagement, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of job satisfaction.

In conclusion, this study highlights the significant impact of inspirational leadership, supervisor support, and a sense of belonging on employee job satisfaction. By focusing on these key cultural elements, organizations can enhance employee satisfaction and overall organizational performance. Further research is needed to explore additional factors and confirm these findings across different organizational contexts.

### VII. CONCLUSION

This study investigated the influence of various dimensions of organizational culture on employee job satisfaction. Through rigorous analysis, it was found that inspirational leadership,

supervisor support, and a sense of belonging significantly enhance job satisfaction. Inspirational leaders who motivate and guide their teams contribute to a more satisfying work environment. Similarly, supportive supervisors play a critical role in fostering job satisfaction by providing necessary guidance, feedback, and recognition. Additionally, a strong sense of belonging within the organization enhances employees' satisfaction by making them feel valued and accepted.

Despite the positive effects of these factors, other dimensions of organizational culture, such as positive culture, values alignment, and open communication, did not show statistically significant impacts on job satisfaction in this study. This suggests that while these elements are important, they may not directly influence job satisfaction as strongly as leadership and support.

The findings have practical implications for organizations seeking to improve employee satisfaction. Investing in leadership development, enhancing supervisor training, and building an inclusive culture can significantly boost job satisfaction. Communicating organizational successes and aligning them with employees' values can also foster a sense of pride and satisfaction among employees.

However, the study's cross-sectional design and convenience sampling limit the ability to draw causal inferences and generalize the findings. Future research should employ longitudinal designs and more diverse samples to confirm these results and explore additional factors that may influence job satisfaction.

In summary, this research underscores the importance of inspirational leadership, supportive supervisors, and a sense of belonging in enhancing employee job satisfaction, offering valuable insights for organizational leaders and HR practitioners aiming to create a more satisfying work environment.

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