

**THE EFFECT OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT  
AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEES 'WORK ACHIEVEMENT  
IN HIGHER EDUCATION MUHAMMADIYAH INDONESIA**

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**Abstract**

This study examines the influence of three variables, namely strategic management of organizational commitment and organizational culture to work performance variable, and variable of three variables, namely strategic management of organizational commitment and organizational culture to sesame variable on employee at Muhammadiyah University of Indonesia. The sample used according to the calculation of cluster sampling probability proportionate to size model (PPS) with the formulation of Slovin obtained 386 employees at 12 muhammadiyah universities in Indonesia. The developed instrument combines part of the existing questionnaire related to strategic management, organizational commitment, and work performance, using the Likert Method of Successive Interval (MSI) scale. The data were analyzed by regression equation using SPSS 17 software. The regression equation is used to determine prediction how high the predictor variable value to the dependent variable. The use of regression analysis to test the hypothesis can be used if it meets the five underlying classical assumptions, namely normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and linearity. Further testing hypothesis in this study using the F test, T test and Coefficient of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>). The results of this study concluded that strategic management of organizational and cultural commitment influences on employee performance, strategic management influence to organizational commitment, organizational commitment influence to strategic organization management culture, organizational commitment and organizational culture, together influence on employee performance. Strategic management, organizational commitment, organizational culture and employee performance have mutual interrelationships and mutual influence.

**Keyword:** Strategic, Commitment, Culture, Achievement, Muhammadiyah.

**1 Introduction**

The rapidly growing competition in businesses has urged organizations to focus on their employees and ensure their commitment to the workplace. Organizational commitment is regarded as one of the most important (Hanaysha, 2016). Competition is also happening in the business world of education. Teachers and education personnel as employees in universities, have a central role in developing the ability of universities in competing. Employees as human resources provide competitive advantage and flexibility in competition (Cavus M. F & Saracoglu, T, 2014).

Highly committed and loyal employees are essential to achieving organizational goals. This is because employees with a higher level of commitment to the organization are perceived as more productive, harmonious, have better loyalty to their work, and have a higher responsibility and job satisfaction (Karim, F., & Rehman, O., 2012 ). In addition, employees with strong organizational commitment tend to develop emotional attachment to their organization and are happy with greater aspirations to make meaningful contributions. An employee who is committed to his job and his career has little intention of taking leave or stops, tends to be satisfied with the job, and has higher intrinsic motivation (Sahoo, C. K., et al, 2010).

Job satisfaction and organizational commitment are influenced by compensation and benefits factors (Cavus M. F & Saracoglu, T, 2014). Since the most important role in the realization of specific targets is given to humans, who are social beings, the achievement of organizational goals and activities depends on the presence of employees, who are closely tied to the values of the

organization, are satisfied with the work and have adopted the goals and objectives of the organization As the goals and objectives of the employees themselves (Cavus MF & Saracoglu, T, 2014).

Employee empowerment begins with the concept of strategic conformity between people, tasks, technology, information processes, rewards and organizational structures where all must align before the organization can work efficiently. Employees with strong organizational commitment are emotionally tied to the organization and have a strong desire to contribute significantly to the success of the organization. This leads to increased competitiveness, accountability, risk taking, high innovation, low waste, and a desire to improve overall work performance. In addition, increased individual commitment and commitment to workgroups or teams improves team performance, interpersonal interaction, and improves individual performance and level of satisfaction. Empowerment thus inspires change and improves the level of work commitment that increases the level of individual employee commitment and helps achieve organizational goals (Sahoo C.K & Das. S, 2011). On the contrary, organizational commitment is not known whether it contributes to employee performance.

Employee performance is considered as an important in organization because it leads to the development of the organization effectively (Awadh A.M. & Saad .MM, 2013). Employee loyalty is dependent on knowledge and awareness of the culture that enhances organizational behavior (Brooks, 2006). Previous research has shown a relationship between organizational culture and employee performance. Magee, (2002) argues that organizational culture is inherently linked to organizational practices which in turn affect employee performance. Hellriegel, D. & Slocum, J. M., (2009) argue that organizational culture can improve employee performance if what supports it can be understood. Some theoretical models assert that an effective human resource system is based on a support value, which creates a positive impact on employee attitudes and behavior which in turn affect its performance (Ferris, G. R., et al, 1998). From various "organizational culture surveys" it has been claimed that employee performance can be improved by developing and creating some kind of organizational culture (Sackmanns, S. A. & Bertelsmann S., 2006).

Even though Martin, J. & Siehl, C., (1990) argue that organizational culture is theoretically related to performance and has a positive influence on it. Bowen, D. E., & Ostroff, C., (1989) examine the role of culture in maintaining, maintaining and improving the performance of employees in the organization, but these studies have not led specifically to organizations engaged in education and mobile in developing countries such as Indonesia.

The rapidity of competition also brings about evolution in planning and thought processes to be able to defend the organization and win the competition (Zafar F. Babar S & Abbas, H, 2013) The performance of business organizations in economic competition depends heavily on the quality of management through the adoption of appropriate strategic management Dess, et al., 2005).

Previous research on employee performance shows that management practices have a positive impact on employee performance (Hassan, 2016). Research on management of the organization has indeed been done as Chan has done (2006); Harvey G., et al, (2010); Sandhu M.S., et al, (2011), but more specific research on work performance and influencing factors have not been widely studied. The management practice under study still leads to management in general and leads to communication skills, interpersonal skills, analytical skills, technical skills, organizational skills and planning, creativity, innovation, leadership (also appears in A Gurtoo (2009)), responsibility And adaptability. Meanwhile, strategic management related to employees in an organization is still very little studied. Strategic management in an organization has an important role in an organization (Taufiqurokhman, 2016).

The problems of factors related to employee performance in organizations that exist in Indonesia have not been much studied, especially in organizations engaged in education, especially education under the auspices of Muhammadiyah. This study examines the effects of strategic management on work performance, organizational commitment and organizational culture on job performance, and the influence of strategic management and organizational commitment to employee performance.

## **2 Literature review**

### **2.1 Overview of Strategic Management Theory**

Strategic management is the process and approach to setting organizational goals, developing policies and plans to achieve and achieve these goals, and allocate resources to implement policies

and plans. In other words, strategic management can be seen as a combination of strategy formulation, implementation and evaluation (David, 2005; Mohamed, 2005; Hashim, 2005; Muogbo, 2013). According to Raduan, C.R., et al, (2009), strategic management theory derives primarily from a system perspective, contingency approach and an information technology approach. Following David (2005), Hashim, M. K (2005) and Muogbo U .S. (2013), among the commonly noted and applied strategic management theories are profit-maximizing and competitive-based theories, resource-based theories and contingency theories.

The strategic management opinion of resource-based public organizations has been highly recognized in the work of Bryson, et al., (2007), which states by the proposed method, managers will be able to produce a kind of map that combines the organization's distinctive competencies with its aspirations, goals and expectations of stakeholders Interests, and on this basis create an organizational strategy, thus making it more efficient. The direct indication of a resource-based view as an appropriate strategy for public organizations in turbulent environments can also be found in the work of Butler (2009), which states the possibility of applying RBV to the management of public organizations in a dynamic environment can be monitored, and the identification of resources and The competencies required to overcome environmental dynamics and uncertainty may also be enforced. Key organizational resources and competencies in a turbulent and dynamic environment are: Organizational culture focuses on providing the highest quality of service, knowledge and exchange within the organization, manager involvement in organizational improvement, and organizational learning abilities.

Knowledge as a strategic source can also be found in works: Chan, (2006); Harvey G., et al, (2010); Sandhu M.S., et al, (2011). In its research based on a survey questionnaire sent to public library staff, D. Chan (2006) seeks to identify resources and competencies that enable public organizations to achieve maximum results. The results of other research, most importantly, show the following resources and competencies: communication skills, interpersonal skills, analytical skills, technical skills, organizational skills and planning, creativity, innovation, leadership (Gurtoo, 2009), responsibility and adaptability. If an organization does not get satisfactory results, it should introduce a refinement plan aimed at improving the resources and competencies shown among their employees.

### **Hypothesis Development:**

Research on strategic management mostly still leads to the personal attitude of employees as an individual part of the organization and the organization itself in its characteristic scope. So, in this study, the strategic management and organizational commitment in organizational scale to the individual output side of organizational component. Based on the development of the hypothesis can be drawn a hypothesis that is:

H<sub>1</sub> = strategic management influence on employee performance

H<sub>5</sub> = strategic management has an effect on organizational commitment

### **2.2 Overview of Organizational Commitment Theory**

Meyer, J.P. And Allen, N.J., (1997) define organizational commitment as trust and strong acceptance of organizational goals and values; Willingness to strive on behalf of an organization and a strong desire to stay with the organization. Researchers in their review of the organizational commitment literature identify three common themes in the definition of commitment (Shaw, J.D., et al., 2003): commitment as a psychological state, or mindset that increases the likelihood that an employee will retain his membership in an organization. And commitment is a psychological state; (1) characterize employee relations with the organization and (2) have implications for the decision to continue or terminate membership in the organization. According to this theme, employees can experience various levels of three forms of commitment.

Affective commitment is described as a desire to engage emotionally within a particular organization. Affective commitment involves long-term employee feelings toward their work. Employees with strong affective Commitment can persist in their organization (Meyer, J.P., & Allen, N.J., 1991). Meanwhile, effective communication is an important component in achieving organizational commitment (Zangaro, 2001). This means that both employees and organizations must understand and value each of their goals and needs. He also added that employees' commitment to an organization will increase the likelihood of retention, a consistent presence and increased

productivity. In addition, some researchers suggest that affective communication is involved and the emotional attachment of individuals is formed due to the identification of employees with organizational goals and the willingness of employees to assist in achieving this goal (Qureshi, J.A., et al, 2011).

Continuous commitment as perceived costs associated with leaving the organization (Meyer, J.P., & Allen, N.J., 1991). This shows that if employees bear a higher risk of leaving the organization, they are more committed to the organization. Employees who have a strategic position in the organization will feel the loss if out of the organization. However, continuous commitment may increase if the organization has a clear path to the problem of promoting better positioning in the organization (Shouksmith, 1994), a good reward system, a clear plan for career development (Akhtar, S., & Tan, D., 1994).

Normative commitment in the field of management has been described as an obligation to remain within a particular organization (Lumley, E., et al., 2011). Employees in this type of commitment remain in the organization because they feel they have to do it for moral reasons, not because they want or need (Meyer, J.P., & Allen, N.J., 1991).

After identifying three different types of organizational commitment, it can be argued that employees with strong affective commitment remain within the organization because they want to remain willing, those with an organization-centered relationship are based on a continuous commitment within the organization because they feel Need to do so to obtain material benefits that are perceived to be a heavy risk of abandoning them (Meyer, JP & Allen, NJ, 1997) and those with strong normative Commitments survive because they feel they must perform the perceived obligation to survive (Bentein, K., Et al., 2005). Therefore, one can achieve a better understanding of employee relationships with an organization when all three forms of commitment are considered together. Based on the explanation it can be drawn a hypothesis ie

H<sub>2</sub> = organizational commitment influence on employee performance.

H<sub>6</sub> = Organizational commitment affects organizational culture.

### **2.2.1 Overview of Organizational Cultur Theory**

Organizational culture is conceptualized as shared trust and value in organizations that help shape employee behavior patterns (Kotter, J. P., & Heskett, J. L., 1992). Thus the above concept confirms that organizational culture can be a means to keep employees aligned and delighting them toward organizational goals (Uddin M.J, et al, 2013).

Early researchers on organizational behavior Peters, T. J., & Waterman, R. H., (1982) found a clear relationship between culture and organizational performance. This cultural value is consistent with the organization's chosen strategy that leads to a successful organization. Meanwhile, Schein, (2004) defines organizational culture as a dynamic force within an organization that is revolving, engaging and interactive and shaped by employee and management cues and behaviors. Preliminary studies show that there is a relationship between organizational culture and performance. An organization's culture allows employees to become familiar with both the company's history and current operating methods and this special detection gives employees guidance on expected and acceptable future organizational behavior and organizational norms (Hellriegel, D., & Slocum, J. M., 2007). Strong organizational culture supports adaptation and develops the performance of organizational employees by motivating employees toward common goals and goals (Uddin M.J, et al, 2013).

Researchers now believe that organizational culture can be used for competitive advantage, effective employee performance and productivity (Tharp, 2009). It could be that although some aspects of organizational culture have been studied for employee productivity, due to in-depth analysis of various aspects of organizational culture, no one has done the research (Mathew, 2007). Much of the research cited earlier in Indonesia on organizational culture and employee performance is not empirical. To date empirical efforts, few have examined the relationship between culture and other organizational variables. Current research analyzes the effectiveness of organizational culture on employee performance in Muhammadiyah Indonesia colleges.

H<sub>3</sub>: organizational culture affects employee performance

### 2.2.2 Overview of Employee performance Theory

Employee achievement is usually seen in terms of results. However, it can also be seen in terms of behavior (Armstrong, 2000). Employee performance is measured by the performance standards set by the organization (Kenney et al, 1992). There are a number of measures to consider when measuring performance for example by using measures of productivity, efficiency, effectiveness, quality and profit (Ahuja, 2006). While efficiency is the ability to produce the desired result by using the minimum source as little as possible while effectiveness is the ability of employees to meet the desired goals or targets (Stoner, 1996). Productivity is expressed as the ratio of output to input (Stoner, J. A. F., et al., 1995). Quality is a product or service characteristic that has the ability to meet stated or implied needs (Kotler, P. & Armstrong, G., 2002).

The company manager is responsible for ensuring that the organization strives to achieve high levels of performance (Daft, 1988). Therefore, this means that managers must set the desired level of performance for the period in question. This responsibility can be done by setting the objectives and standards that can be measured the performance of each individual. This management process encourages employees to engage in corporate planning, and therefore participates by having a role in the overall process that creates motivation for high levels of performance. Previous research on worker productivity has shown that employee performance is higher in workers who are happy with their work and satisfied, so management is easy to motivate employees to perform high (Kinicki, A. & Kreitner, R., 2007).

Meanwhile, Organizational commitment is often characterized by the psychological and emotional attachment of employees to the organization (Allen, N.J., & J.P. Meyer, 1990). Theoretically, commitment to an organization is logically related to the quality of the relationship between the employee and the organization. Generally employees are committed to an organization because their work is satisfying and fun. From that perspective, a study has been conducted that can show that organizational commitment is the main goal of job satisfaction (Bateman, T. S., & Strasser, S., 1984). It also means that the sphere of influence between job satisfaction and commitment can be interactive. Commitment in the organization is manifested in many ways including: a). Shared shared goals and values, b). The desire to remain with the organization, c). Appreciate the benefits realized by employees. D). Feelings must remain in contractual relationships with the organization simply because employees must stick to an attitude or moral perspective (Dharmanegara., Et al, 2016).

Various researches and about employee performance has been done and has not led to the influence of strategic management factors and organizational commitment, it raises the hypothesis that is:

$H_4$  = strategic management, organizational commitment and organizational culture simultaneously affect employee performance.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Measures

The sample used in the calculation of cluster sampling probability proportionate to size model (PPS) with the formulation of Slovin (Letoya P.S. & Omwenga J., 2016) obtained 386 employees at 12 muhammadiyah universities in Indonesia. The developed instrument combines part of the existing questionnaire related to strategic management, organizational commitment, and job performance, using a Likert scale ranging from one to five using the Method of Successive Interval (MSI) (Riduwan, 2007).

The strategic management questionnaire was made with guided questionnaires once used by Wheelen, T. L. & Hunger J. D., (2012) with a total of 28 questionnaires. Measurement of each statement with five Likert scales, ie (1 = very unsatisfactory, 5 = very satisfactory), with Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.958.

Organizational commitment questionnaire, created by modifying questionnaires used by In'am, (2009) consisting of three dimensions of affective, continuity, and normative. Number of questionnaire items as many as 18 items of questionnaire. Likert scale size, ie 1 = strongly disagree, up to 5 = strongly agree. With Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.903.

Organizational culture questionnaire, adopted Questionnaire used by Hofstede, et.al., (2010). The item is 8 items. Likert scale size, ie 1 = strongly disagree, up to 5 = strongly agree. With Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.937.

Employee performance questionnaire was made with the adaptation of the Sayles questionnaire. L.R & Strauss. G, (1980) with the number of items 25 questionnaires with five Likert scales, ie 1 = strongly disagree, up to 5 = strongly agree. Item of work achievement questionnaire totaling 25 items with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.970. The variables studied and the research setting are strategic management ( $X_1$ ), organizational commitment ( $X_2$ ), organizational culture ( $X_3$ ) and work performance (Y) shown in Figure 1.

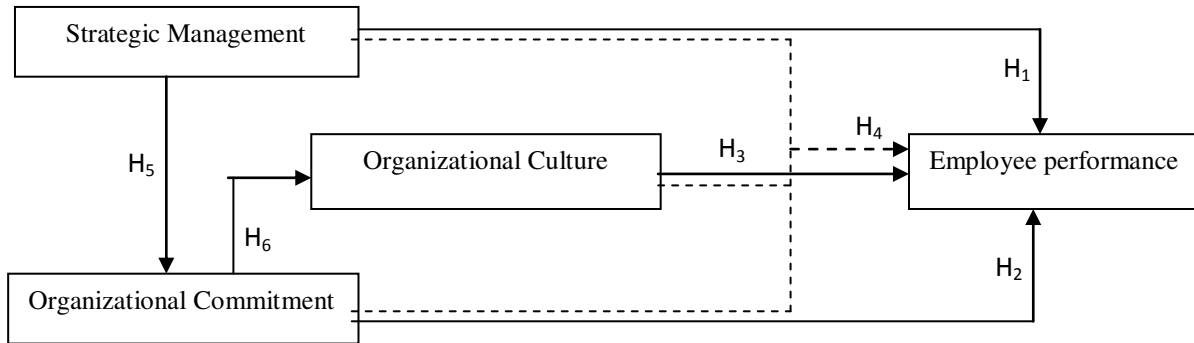


Figure 1. Research framework

### 3.2 Data analysis

The data were analyzed by regression equation using SPSS 17 software. The regression equation is used to determine the prediction of how high the predictor variable value to the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2014). The use of regression analysis to test the hypothesis can be used if it meets five classical underlying assumptions, namely normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and linearity (Gujarati, 2011). Further testing hypothesis in this study using the F test, T test and Coefficient of Determination Test ( $R^2$ )

### 4 Analysis of Results

The results of data calculations obtained normality data from all variables each is normal. The data obtained then tested the hypothesis with the results shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The results of statistical calculations of research data

NILAI	VARIABEL							
	$X_1 - Y$	$X_2 - Y$	$X_3 - Y$	$X_1 - X_2$	$X_2 - X_3$	$X_1, X_2, X_3 - Y$		
						$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$
$\beta$	0.141	0.415	0.152	0.141	0.281	0.113	0.330	0.086
t- arch	5.668	16.157	21.412	12.905	13.753	3.179	4.763	2.013
Sig ( $\alpha$ )	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.045
Konstan	48.801	76.686	90.985	48.801	77.716	57.203	57.203	57.203
$R^2$	0.061	0.089	0.031	0.076	0.031	0.127	0.127	0.127
Adjusted $R^2$	0.058	0.087	0.028	0.074	0.028	0.121	0.121	0.121
F-Test	25.228	12.329	12.330	32.126	12.329	18.848	18.848	18.848
DW	1.396	1.344	1.346	1.822	1.898	1.354	1.354	1.354
Tolerance	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.894	0.938	0.938
VIF	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.119	1.066	1.099
Level %	6.1%	3.1%	8.9%	10.6%	7.6%	7.6%		

The value of F arithmetic is greater than the value of F table based on the df value of 2,628 and the significance value is smaller than the probability value 0.05 then it shows that the independent

variable simultaneously affect the dependent variable and vice versa (Leandre R. et al, 2012) . Similarly, the fact obtained from the comparison of the value of significance to the probability value where the value of significance is smaller than the probability value it can be concluded that the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable and vice versa.

T test results for all variabel respectively concluded that there is no significant difference between the variables  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  against Y,  $X_1$  against  $X_2$ ,  $X_2$  against  $X_3$  and  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  together to Y.

The result of t test for all variabel of each Muhammadiyah Higher Colleges concluded that there is a significant difference between strategic management, organizational commitment, and organizational culture collectively towards employee performance.

Based on the calculation by using linear regression then obtained the formulation of the influence of one variable with another variable that is for variable  $X_1$  to Y that is  $Y_i = 48.801 + 0.141X_1$ , variable  $X_2$  to Y that  $Y = 76.686 + 0.415 X_2$ , variable  $X_2$  to Y that  $Y_i = 90985 + 0.152 X_1$ ,  $X_1$  to  $X_2$  variable  $X_2 = 48.801 + 0.141X_1$  and variable  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  to Y ie  $Y = 57.203 + 0.113X_1 + 0.330X_2 + 0.086X_3$ , (Mooi. & Sarstedt M, 2011).

## 5 Discussion and Conclusion

### 5.1 Discussion

Based on the findings of research on hypothesis testing obtained strategic management influence on employee performance. This indicates that strategic management has an effect on employee performance. Results of parallel research findings with research by Baharuddin & Mulyono, (2006) which states significant improvement by using various strategies. Also supported by Yeewae's (2011) study, which stated that strategic management has a significant influence on teacher work performance, innovative treatment and principal support. The results of the research (Naserinajafabady, R, et al, 2013) that investigate in reverse conclude that the human resource strategy in the organization positively influences employees and prevents conflicts within the organization. Strategic management plays a role to make employees aware of the mission and goals of the organization and also improve employee performance improve organizational effectiveness. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been explained then it can be concluded that strategic management has a positive influence on employee performance.

Research findings obtained organizational commitment affect the performance of employees. This shows that organizational commitment has an effect on employee performance. The findings of this research are parallel to Prasetyono & Kompyurini's research. N, (2008) which suggests that organizational commitment has a positive and significant impact on performance in strong categories. The commitment of an employee to his organization can be an important instrument for improving the performance of the employee (Khan, 2010). Supported also by Murdiyani research, (2010) states workload, job satisfaction and organizational commitment affect the performance of permanent employees. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been explained then it can be concluded that organizational commitment also affects the performance of employees. The results are also supported by Giri E.E, Nimran U, Hamid. D, & Musadieg M.A., (2016) which concluded that organizational commitment has a significant effect on employee performance. Meanwhile, Habib. S, et al, (2014) states that organizational culture has a strong and profound impact on employee performance, which helps employees to be complacent with the organization thereby increasing the productivity of employees.

Based on the research findings obtained that the organizational culture affects the performance of lecturer work. Also supported by Cuong research, D. M & Swierczek F. W., (2008) stated that corporate culture has a significant positive effect on performance. This means that if the organizational culture is improved, it will improve the performance of lecturer work. Also supported by opinion (Giri E.E, et al, 2016) which concluded that organizational culture has a significant effect on employee performance.

Also supported by (Awadh A.M. & Saad A.M., 2013) states the values and norms of the organization based on employee relations. The goal of an organization is to improve the level of performance by designing a strategy. A strong organizational culture based on managers and leaders helps to increase the potential ability of organizations to compete. Managers link performance and organizational culture to each other as they help provide a competitive edge for the company.

The results of research calculations on hypothesis testing obtained strategic management influence on organizational commitment. The findings of this study are in line with Paşaoğlu's (2015) research findings, which suggest that HR management practices have an effect on commitment to a single organization in a single and systematic way. The results obtained by the new direction open in maintaining the consolidation of human resource management practices in the banking industry. The results showed that strategic management significantly influences organizational commitment. Meanwhile, Şendoğdu, A., et al, (2013) also stated that there is a strong and positive statistical relationship between other HRM variables and organizational commitment. Giauque, D., et al, (2010), reveals that organizational support, procedural justice and organizational reputation can clearly affect the commitment of knowledgeable employees, while other HRM practices such as engagement in decision making, management skills or satisfaction levels with salaries that do not have Nothing impacts on the commitment of knowledgeable employees.

Based on the research findings obtained that organizational commitment affect the organizational culture. The findings of this research are in line with the findings of Syaifuddin's research (2012) which suggests that the implementation of organizational commitment has an effect on organizational culture,

In accordance with the conclusion of the Miti penelitian research. S, et al, (2016) states that there is a statistically significant correlation between a particular dimension of organizational culture and the dimension of organizational commitment. Also, there is a statistically significant predictor effect of a particular dimension of organizational culture on the dimensions of organizational commitment.

According to Meyer, JP, et al, (2010), organizational commitment to employees can be enhanced by changing the organizational culture to positive and positive organizational culture. This is very useful to apply in terms of organizational change. Similarly, change-that leadership behavior has a positive relationship with organizational commitment (Özşahin, M., et al, 2013). According to Ellinger, AE, et al, (2013) undertakes a social capital investment organization that positively affects organizational commitment, work performance, and employee behavior. In addition, peer support has a different effect on organizational commitment, all of which depends on organizational culture (Limpanitgul, T., et al, 2014).

At the level of each condition, Organizational commitment is correlated with cultural values, such as individualism / collectivism (Meyer, JP, et al, 2012). Collective values have a modest influence on the relationship between people's commitment and organization level (Wasti, SA, & Ca, Ö., 2008). This is in accordance with the results of Jaramillo's research, F., et al, (2005), where he showed that the correlation between organizational commitment and work performance was stronger in collectivists than in individualistic cultures. Also, during the process new product development often comes to increase organizational commitment, as stated especially in collective culture (Liang, B., et al, 2014).

Testing hypotheses analyzed obtained strategic management, organizational commitment and organizational culture, together affect the employee performance. This shows that strategic management, and organizational commitment and strategic management, and organizational commitment together affect the performance of employees. The findings of parallel research with Wiratno's research. A., et al, (2010) summarizes organizational culture, leadership style, organizational commitment and internal control influences Positive and significant to performance. Organizational culture, style of leadership, organizational commitment, coach handling and implementation of good government Simultaneously influence Positive and significant to Performance. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between strategic management on organizational commitment, there is a significant influence between strategic management on organizational culture, there is a significant influence between management strategy on employee performance, there is a significant influence between organizational commitment to culture Organization, there is a significant influence between organizational commitment to employee performance, there is a significant influence between organizational culture on employee performance, and together there is a significant influence between strategic management, organizational commitment, organizational culture on employee performance in Higher Education Muhammadiyah . The results are also supported by research from Giri E.E, et al, (2016) stating that 1). Job involvement has a significant influence on organizational commitment; Job involvement has no significant influence on knowledge sharing; And job involvement has a

significant effect on employee performance. 2). Organizational commitment has a significant influence on knowledge sharing; And organizational commitment has a significant influence on worker achievement, 3) Knowledge sharing has a significant effect on worker achievement.

## 5.2 Conclusion

The results concluded that

1. strategic management of organizational and cultural commitment affect the employee performance,
2. Strategic management affects organizational commitment,
3. Organizational commitment affects the organizational culture
4. strategic management, organizational commitment and organizational culture, together affect the employee performance.

Strategic management, organizational commitment, organizational culture and employee performance have mutual interrelationships and mutual influence.

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