

ANALYSIS OF LEADERSHIP MODEL FOR PARTICIPATION OF RIVER GUARD IN THE RIVER WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE HEALTY CITY IN BANJARMASIN SOUTH KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA

Herawati^{[1]*}; Lola Illona Elfani Kausar^[2]; Syamsul Arifin^[3]; Ilma Hudatil Atqiya^[4]; Muhammad Rayhan^[5]

Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
Jl. Ahmad Yani Km. 36 Banjarbaru Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia
*Email: herawati@ulm.ac.id

* *Corresponding Author*

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Abstract: (1) Background: Health issues in wetland environmental areas, especially the problem of waste in rivers, is still a strategic issue, so it was important to study about river management. Whatever management, it cannot be separated from the leadership aspect, because leadership plays a key role in formulating and implementing strategies policy, including encourage community participation. Thus, community participation becomes an important thing in integrated river management to create a sustainable Healthy City. One element that is part of the community participation is the river guard. This research was aimed to analyze the leadership model for the participation of river guard in the river waste management system in Banjarmasin City; (2) Methods: The research design used mixed methods research (qualitative and quantitative research methods). The research subjects were 30 river guards and other informants who involved of river waste management in Banjarmasin City; (3) Results: The research results showed that the majority of river guards had good participation, and only a few of river guards had sufficient participation. Furhermore, it was found that the Laissez Faire leadership model or style tends to influence the participation of river guards in the river waste management system in Banjarmasin City; (4) Conclusions: The laissez faire leadership style does not always mean negative, but of course there are positive things or effects, when a leader is able to transform it.

Keywords: community_participation; healthy_city; leadership_model; river_waste_management

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of health in wetland environmental areas, especially the problem of waste in rivers is still a strategic issue, so it is important to study, including in terms of management, because rivers are inseparable from society, especially the people of

Banjarmasin City, which is titled the City of a Thousand Rivers (Gunawan, Soemardiono, & Septanti, 2022). Talking about management cannot be separated from the aspect of leadership, because leadership plays a key role in mobilizing community participation to formulate and implement a policy strategy or process (Rydin & Pennington, 2000). The role of leadership is very strategic and important for achieving the vision, mission and goals of an organization (Arifin, 2016; Suryadi & Tanjung, 2020). Thus, leadership and community participation are essential in integrated river management to realize a sustainable Healthy City.

The complex and multi-sectoral of river management requires collaborative governance in problem solving. The involvement of various parties is important in collaborative governance. The community as one of the parties involved in river management has an important role. Community involvement is also one of the main keys in this paradigm. The existence of community leaders or institutions in the community helps to encourage community participation in river management programs. (Mumpuni, Rahayu, & Rini, 2020).

One of community leader in Banjarmasin City is river guard. River guard can be said to be one of the opinion leaders, whose participation is expected to have an impact on increasing public awareness to participate in river maintenance and development. River guards are local leaders who are very strategic in river management. Their power and authority can influence environmental and community management efforts (Darwis, Resnawaty, & Nuriyah, 2020; Maynard, 2013).

2. METHODS

This study aimed to analyze the leadership model on river guards' participation in the river waste management system in Banjarmasin City. The research design used is mixed methods research, which combines qualitative research methods and quantitative research. The research subjects were 30 river guards and other informants related to river waste management in Banjarmasin City. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, FGDs, observation and questionnaires. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis using the Miles & Huberman model, namely the reduction,

data presentation and conclusion drawing stages (Hafizh, 2020). Meanwhile, quantitative data was analyzed through statistical analysis using multiple linear regression test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that most (90%) of river guards had good participation, and only a small proportion (10%) had sufficient participation. This result is less in line with the results of the qualitative data analysis, which states that there are still many river guards who have not carried out their participation and role properly, as stated below:

"First of all, the core of our problem is not what, the problem of funds, this is river cleaning, we need funds to gather people, we need drinks, we need cigarettes, we need to eat, so that's the problem, the obstacle, while we as river guards expect community participation, but if the community doesn't have drinks or money for consumption, they don't want to attend, so that's the problem." (PS.6)

Meanwhile, the results of the analysis of the influence of the leadership model with participation, obtained results with a significance value of the variables (X1, X2 and X3) > 0.05, which means that the leadership variable has no effect on participation. However, from Table 1, it can be seen that the free leadership model (Laissez Faire) has a tendency to influence the participation variable, with a sig value of 0.417.

This is corroborated by the statements of some river guards who stated as follows:

"...so for us, there has never been anything from the governance to develop our village...so it is difficult to deal with waste management, because besides being a river guard, I am also an environmental ambassador, always once a week educating the community about river waste" (PS.4).

Table 1. Statistic Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	15.163	2.323		6.528	.000

Otocratic Leadership Style	.020	.194	.026	.102	.920
Democratic Leadership Style	.045	.154	.069	.291	.773
Laissez Faire Leadership Style	-.131	.159	-.178	-.824	.417

Dependent Variable: Participation

Source : Analysis Statistic (SPSS)

Leadership is the process of influencing activities organized in groups in their efforts to achieve set goals (Putri, Harits, Al Arief, & Fahrezy, 2022). The literature on leadership models or styles has grown, but it is important to understand that leadership models can be adjusted based on the situation, needs and organization. (DuBrin, 2013). A leader as well as a policy maker may combine one or more leadership models in influencing people or staff towards organizational goals. Leadership style is a consistent pattern of behavior that we show and is known by others when we try to influence the activities of others. Leadership styles influence the behavior of others. Each of these styles has advantages and disadvantages (Suryadi & Tanjung, 2020).

Laissez Faire leadership style, is a style that basically holds the view that members of the organization are able to be independent in making decisions or able to take care of themselves, with little possible direction or provision of instructions in realizing their respective main tasks as part of the main task of the organization. Characteristics of the leadership style Laissez Faire: 1). Leaders hand over responsibility for carrying out work to subordinates, 2). Leaders give freedom to subordinates to express ideas, suggestions and opinions, 3). Leaders fully submit decision making to subordinates, 4). Leaders believe their subordinates are able to carry out their duties well, 5). Leaders let their subordinates choose the desired ways of completing tasks (Lorena & Hariasih, 2019).

A laissez faire leadership model or style is not always negative, but there are certainly positive things or effects, when a leader is able to transform (Gray & Williams, 2012). Although in this context, the city government's policy on the river management system will still be a guidance for river guard to participate (Marlia, Syaharuddin,

Handy, Subiyakto, & Ilhami, 2022; Yang, 2015). Thus, choosing the right leadership style or model, in the right situation, at the right time is the key to successful management, including river waste management, (Hamjen, Oktavianor, & Arbain, 2023). In the context of river waste management that requires a partnership approach, the Laissez Faire leadership model is in line with the paradigm change, from the old paradigm that tends to be government-oriented to the new paradigm that is already oriented towards joint initiatives, complementarity, and intertwining interests between interested parties of community with high accountability and transparency as a form of participation (Afriadi & Wahyono, 2012).

Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of people in a group situation that encourages them to contribute to group goals and be jointly responsible for these goals. Participation can also be defined as a willingness to help the success of the program according to everyone's ability without having to sacrifice their own interests. (Fitriani, Selinaswati, & Mardhiah, 2017). Community participation is essentially the active involvement and participation of the community in a process of achieving goals carried out by individuals or organized groups, and based on adequate ability and willingness, participating in deciding goals with a full sense of responsibility imbued with a sense of belonging (Daud, 2009). Community participation is also an active process in which the initiative is taken by the community itself, guided by their own way of thinking, using the means and processes (institutions and mechanisms) over which they can exercise effective control. (Astomo, 2021). The forms of participation can be seen from five aspects, including the participation of thoughts, participation of energy, participation of property, participation of skills or skills. (Maharani, Hidayat, & Basar, 2023).

There are things that can encourage this community participation in river management, including how their views, sense of belonging and responsibility and awareness of the river (Herawati, Keman, & Devy, 2022; Mould, Fryirs, & Howitt, 2020; Scholz, VanLaarhoven, Phipps, Favier, & Rixon, 2002). There is strategy that is seen as an approach that prioritizes community participation in watershed management, namely is *Community-Based Natural Resource Management/CBNRM* (Putra, Utama, & Mersyah,

2019).

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, it was found that the Laissez Faire leadership model or style tends to influence the participation of river guard in the river waste management system for the sustainability of Healthy Cities in Banjarmasin City. The Laissez Faire leadership model does not always mean negative, but of course there are positive things or effects, when a leader is able to transform. It is important to understand that leadership models can be adjusted based on the situation, needs and organization. A leader can combine one or more leadership models in influencing people (community) or staff towards organizational goals. Thus, choosing the right leadership model, in the right situation, at the right time is the key to successful management, including river waste management.

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