



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



The Influence of Leadership Sustainability on the Quality of Life Bintan Bay Fishermen in Riau Island Provincial

Endri Sanopaka, Wan Abdul Aziz

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i3/8964>

DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i3/8964

Received: 03 February 2021, **Revised:** 27 February 2021, **Accepted:** 09 March 2021

Published Online: 17 March 2021

In-Text Citation: (Sanopaka & Aziz, 2021)

To Cite this Article: Sanopaka, E., & Aziz, W. A. (2021). The Influence of Leadership Sustainability on the Quality of Life Bintan Bay Fishermen in Riau Island Provincial. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 11(3), 532-541.

Copyright: © 2021 The Author(s)

Published by Human Resource Management Academic Research Society (www.hrmars.com)

This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this license may be seen at: <http://creativecommons.org/licences/by/4.0/legalcode>

Vol. 11, No. 3, 2021, Pg. 532 - 541

<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/IJARBSS>

JOURNAL HOMEPAGE

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/publication-ethics>



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



www.hrmars.com

ISSN: 2222-6990

The Influence of Leadership Sustainability on the Quality of Life Bintan Bay Fishermen in Riau Island Provincial

Endri Sanopaka¹, Wan Abdul Aziz²

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (STISIPOL) Raja Haji Tanjungpinang, ²Fakulti Sains Sosial Gunaan Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA) Terengganu

Abstract

The ability to influence others so that others follow what is the desire of the influential person is a public concept of leadership. Leadership also requires that a leader must have the power to be able to make others follow what a leader cools. A leader is not necessarily effective in carrying out his role as a leader in a community and its environment. An effective leader is if it can bring change to his followers in a community. The change in question is a change in the quality of life of the community. To obtain information on the influence of sustainable leadership on the quality of life, a study was conducted by selecting the coastal fishing community of Teluk Bintan as the object of study. The study was conducted quantitatively by disseminating questionnaires to 318 respondents and strengthened by qualitative information collected through interviews with figures who are considered influential in the community. The findings show that there is a relationship between sustainable leadership and quality of life, and sustainable leadership has an impact on the quality of life of coastal fishing communities in Bintan Bay. The main characteristic of sustainable leadership that the majority expect from the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay, namely trust, is caring and modest. The sustainable leadership characteristics desired by the community are believed to bring prosperity to the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay.

Keyword: Sustainable Leadership, Quality of Life, Coastal Fishermen Community, Bintan Bay, Riau Islands Provincial

Introduction

A leader in the community is born not only because of hereditary heritage, or because he has the skills to lead. But a leader can only exist because he has the qualities that characterize a leader that is needed by a community to achieve a goal or direction. A leader who exists from a community will be sustainable if it is acceptable and can be followed by members of the community. Sustainable leadership is not just about having physical strength as a strong person who can force others into fear. Or a leader who is in power because he has wealth that can buy what he wants. But a leader can survive in a community because he has the leadership characteristics that are expected and shown in the life of a community.

Leaders who show their behavior in accordance with the expectations of the community are believed to bring benefits to the quality of life of the community. The quality of life of the community can be seen not only in the measurement of the findings obtained by the community members but also in being able to meet the basic needs of life from the community together. The basic needs are facilities in education, health, transportation, clean water, electricity, telecommunications, as well as social assistance for mosques and cultures, as well as the need for equipment to earn a living.

A quiet community on the Gulf coast of Bintan is a community of people who are mostly Malay livelihood as a fisherman. Coastal fishermen in Bintan Bay only depend on their livelihood from fishing in the Bintan Bay area only, not to the high seas with long sea time. They only go to the sea according to the tides and the seawater only to fish or fish, besides also nesting on the beach or in the mangrove forests around Bintan Bay. So that their average income in one month only ranges from Rp. 500.000, - up to Rp. 2000.000, - (USD 35.5 - USD 142) for one family (source of data prepared by the 2020 survey).

A leader who characterizes what the community expects is believed to influence the quality of life of the community. The coastal fishing community in Teluk Bintan hopes that if any leader in every level from the community to the government if shows the behavior of leaders who are trustworthy, honest, and modest, then it will be able to provide benefits to the community through projects and assistance that have been budgeted by the government. When the community feels the benefits of the presence of a trustworthy, honest and moderate leader marked by improving their quality of life, then that is what they consider as a sustainable leader.

A leader in sustainable leadership is needed by the Malays in the coastal communities to solve the problems they face, both the question of religion and belief, customs issues, the question of history, the question of economic and other social issues. The characteristics of sustainable leadership are the characteristics of leadership that can solve the problems faced by the coastal community with the knowledge they have and can survive in any social change that occurs, as it happens over time. Non-formal figures who are considered to have the characteristics of sustainable leadership are expected to remain and continue to be sustainable by those who are considered leaders in the coastal community. The Malays in the coastal communities, in addition to the sustainable leadership trust of the leaders in coastal communities, also holds the confidence of the Malay cultural values that live in the community.

Therefore this study will look at the impact of sustainable leadership on the quality of life of the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay Bintan Regency. Quantitative research is done taking into account the concept of sustainable leadership used by Ulrich & Smallwood in his book entitled *"Leadership Sustainability Seven Disciplines to Achieve the Changes Great Leaders Know They Must Make"* (Ulrich & Smallwood, 2013). While the concept of quality of life according to the study that has been done with the title *"Quality of Life (QoL) of Fishermen in the West Coast States of Peninsular Malaysia"* (Ghani et al., 2017).

Research Problem

Sustainable leadership in this study is characteristic of a leader in the Malay community on the coast of Bintan Island, which is attached to a figure that is considered to influence the coastal community due to its position in the community as the old proverb says that "leaders are the ones who first step, lifted a branch". A leader in the coastal community is a figure who is considered a smart person because of his knowledge in Islam which according to the coastal community is a person who already understands the Shari'ah, Tariqat, Hakikat, and Makrifat. The higher the understanding of religion from the figures in the community, the more it will be respected. Apart from his knowledge of religious knowledge, the person who is considered a leader in the coastal community is a person who masters mysticism and is often referred to as a shaman (bomoh). People who can cure diseases caused by disturbances from the subtle beings and can communicate with the subtle beings, then it will also be considered as a leader in the coastal community. Therefore this study will be done with the following problem formulation :

1. Is there a relationship between sustainable leadership and the quality of life of the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay?
2. Is there an influence of sustainable leadership on the quality of life of the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay?
3. What are the key characteristics of sustainable leadership that are effective in influencing the quality of life of coastal fishing communities in Bintan Bay?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to get answers to the formulation of problems that have been made, where the purpose of this study is :

1. To find out the relationship between sustainable leadership with the quality of life of coastal fishermen community in Bintan Bay
2. To know the influence of sustainable leadership on the quality of life of coastal fishermen in Teluk Bintan
3. To get the main characteristics of sustainable leadership that influence the quality of life of coastal fishermen in Teluk Bintan.

The Concept of Sustainable Leadership

In this study, the theory that is the basis to be able to develop the concept of research is needed. The theories to be elaborated consist of Quality of Life Theory, Sustainable Leadership Theory, and Cultural Theory which encompasses values as part of the culture. These theories serve as a guide to be able to temporarily answer the phenomena that are the object of the study. In detail the theories are described as follows: Leadership is the ability of a person to influence others to follow what is directed and desired. While sustainable is a suitable and sustainable situation until when and in relation to the human living environment. Therefore, in this study what is meant by sustainable leadership is a characteristic of leadership that can be a model (reference) for the environment for a long period of time with little adaptation (adaptation) to changes that occur in the natural environment and human living environment. The sustainable leadership model is leadership that is open to both the human environment and the natural environment. Until at any time and situation, this leadership will remain and will continue to be needed as a reference for the community in maintaining the survival of its community.

Leadership sustainability (Dave Ulrich, Norm Smallwood: 2013) *We call this work leadership sustainability. The term draws logic and insight from the field of environmental sustainability, which has evolved from isolated corporate social responsibility programs to a broad focus on changing the culture to include patterns of action that enhance external reputation.* Characteristics of sustainable leadership according to Dave Ulrich, Norm Smallwood: (2013) can be seen from what he did. As the following features :

- *Simplicity* : Focus on some of the main behaviors that will make the biggest impression;
- *Time* : Allocate your time so that your calendar fits your intentions;
- *Accountability* : Personal responsibility for doing what you say you will do;
- *Source* : Support your leadership with effective and continuous guidance and Human Resource Systems;
- *Tracking* : Develop metrics to measure your leadership improvement;
- *Melioration* : Learn from your mistakes and show resilience;
- *Emotion* : Use deep personal values to keep yourself motivated

Quality of Life

A measure in looking at the human condition is often seen from the quantitative side that has the object is material or material. Therefore, to provide balance in human life, that quality of life should also be a concern for human beings to see that human beings themselves are alive as it should be based on their rights and obligations in a community. Thus, the quality of life can be defined as human perception of the situation of the human being in obtaining his basic rights as a human being in the form of income, expenses, housing, education, health, mobility, storage, land, basic facilities, equipment, and security. individuals or communities who have a good quality of life are those who have been able to fulfill their basic rights and in their perception have been satisfied. While those who have a bad quality of life, are those who have not been able to fulfill or fulfill their basic rights perceived from the dissatisfaction of those basic rights.

Norizan (2003) uses the method of triangulation in studying the quality or well-being of the population. Researchers such as Norizan (2003) (Ghani et al., 2017), Calvert et al. (2000) and (Pollnac, Pomeroy, & Harkes, 2017) (Amin, Zolkifeli, Fauzi, Latib, & Mat, 2018) and use factors of income, education, health, housing, transportation and communication, peace and security, family, environment work and social participation as predictors of well-being. The above factors are more or less the same as those listed in the Malaysian Quality of Life Report 1999 as a component in the Malaysian Quality of Life Index issued by the Prime Minister's Department 1999 (Prime Minister's Department, 1999).

(Ahmad, 2013) Among the definitions of quality of life used in Malaysia is defined to include self-improvement, healthy lifestyle, achievement and freedom to acquire knowledge and enjoy a standard of living that exceeds the basic needs and psychology of individuals, achieve a level of social well-being in line with national aspirations. When a society shifts to a generally better living environment, then its quality of life is considered to have improved. Quality of life according to Yusrizal (2013) among the fishing community can be seen through income, expenses, savings, residential houses, land, vehicles, boats and fishing equipment, health, education.

Bintan Bay Coastal Fishermen Community

Coastal areas have recently become a topic of frequent discussion in Indonesia. This is in line with the awareness that Indonesia is a maritime country, so it must be successful in the maritime field. President Joko Widodo (Khanisa & Sinaga, 2020) has already stated the goal in the vision of his government in the period 2014-2019 to make Indonesia a 'World Maritime Pole'. It was founded because of the geographical location of Indonesia and also the vast area of the Indonesian sea with the number of islands owned both large and small is a very valuable source of natural resources for Indonesia's progress.

What is meant by coastal society (Satria, 2002) are various parties (both individuals, groups of institutions, and legal entities) who live in coastal areas and have a livelihood derived from natural resources and coastal environmental services. Based on the residence and livelihood, the components of the coastal community can be mapped, among them are fishermen, fish farmers, owners or workers of the tourism industry, owners or workers of the shipping company, owners and workers of mining and energy, owners and workers of the ship and shipyard maritime industry.

R. De Koninck (Yusoff, Talib, & Yusof, 2017) mentions that society refers to a group of people living in a particular area, having a shared common characteristics, values, and norms as well as a common identity. This means that society has homogeneity and face-to-face interaction. As for the definition of coastline, (Sa'at, Mamat, & Wan Nawang, 2017) and Abdul Rahman Embong (2007) argue that coastline in Malaysia can be categorized into four main features, namely:

1. People living near the beach
2. Society includes fishermen and non-fishermen
3. Society carries out traditional economic activities
4. Society in the context of a marginalized form of society is mostly in rural areas.

As in this study is the fishing communities of the Malay coast of Bintan Island, is an individual who resided the coastal island of Bintan in the identity of the Malays who have family ties inhabit the coast of Bintan Island with livelihood as fishermen catch and aquaculture with its use of traditional tools and only go to sea according to the rotation of the ocean currents as well as the north and south winds that occur in the coastal areas of the island of Bintan.

Relationship of Sustainable Leadership and Quality of Life

Coleman (1988) argues that the notion of social capital is determined by its function. Even though there are many functions of social capital, he said that all of them have two elements in common, namely: (1) social capital includes several aspects of the social structure, and (2) social capital makes it easy for people to do something within the framework of the social structure. He emphasized two aspects of the social structure which are very important in facilitating the creation and development of social capital in various forms. First, the aspect of the social structure creates confinement in a social network that makes everyone relate to each other in such a way that obligations and sanctions can be imposed on everyone who is a member of the network. Second, the existence of social organizations that can be used to achieve common goals

Findings

The study was conducted by disseminating 322 questionnaires to respondents taken based on the Kretjic Table of the total population of 1992 people. The 1992 population in Teluk Bintan Subdistrict is spread in several villages including Kampung Tembeling Tanjung, Kampung Mansur, Kampung Keter, and Kampung Beloreng. Before an analysis is performed, a normality test is required to determine whether the data to be analyzed are in a normal state or otherwise. Parametric tests involving statistical tests such as t-test, Anova, correlation, and regression require normal data as a prerequisite for analysis (Piaw, 2013). Several statistical test methods can explain the normal distribution of data that are either looking at the value of skewness, kurtosis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, or Shapiro-Wilks. The normality of the data can also be described graphically with the use of histograms, stem-and-leaf plots, boxplots, normal probability plots or normal Q-Q plots, and normal Q-Q detrended plots.

Figure 1. Normal Q-Q Sustainable Leadership Plot

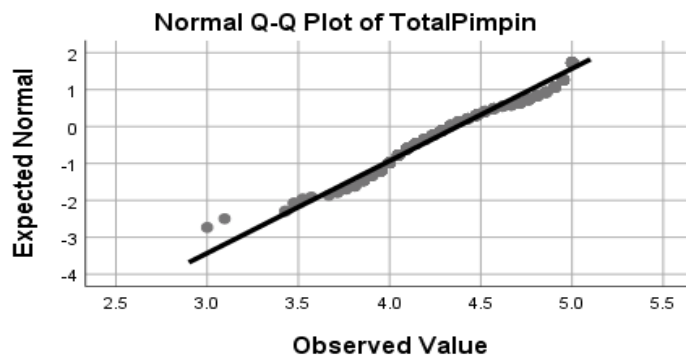
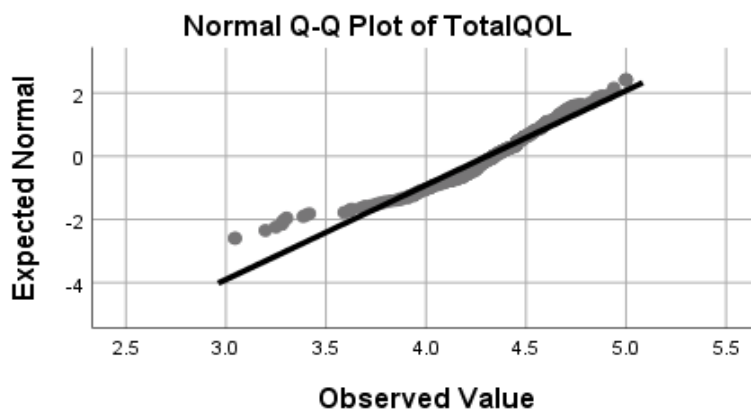


Figure 2. Normal Q-Q Life Quality Plot



The plot test results from the normal Q-Q plot of all the variables tested showing the value is along a straight line without any extreme isolation. The results of the normality analysis can conclude that all the data in the variables are in the normal state (Figure 1, Figure 2).

Having found that the data from each of the variables are normally distributed, then Table 1 shows the relationship between sustainable leadership and quality of life. It was found that the variables showed a significant positive relationship. Relationship between sustainable leadership and quality of life, $r = .514$ with $p < 0.05$.

Table 1. The Relationship Between Sustainable Leadership and Quality of

		Quality of Life	Leadership Sustainability
Quality of Life	Pearson Correlation	1	.514**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Leadership Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	.514**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on Table 2, the value of $F = 20.473$ and $sig. = 0.00$ shows that there is a significant influence between independent variables i.e. the dimensions of sustainable leadership on quality of life. The R^2 value obtained indicates that sustainable leadership has an influence of 31.6 percent on the quality of life. From the 5 dimensions of sustainable leadership of the independent variables tested, it was found that 2 dimensions that have a significant influence on the quality of life are the dimensions of Account, Beta value .289 and Emotion Beta value .295. (Refer to Table 3).

Table 2: Summary of Sustainable Leadership Model Towards Quality of Life

Model	R	R kuasa dua		Perubahan R2	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
		.316	.301			R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.562 ^a	.316	.301		.27959	.316	20.473	7	310	.000

a. Predictor : (Konstan), Emotion, Simply, Melioration, Time, Account, Tracking, Resources

b. Dependent Variable: TotalQOL

Table 3. Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.487	.177		14.074	.000		
	Simply	.158	.043	.242	3.646	.000	.502	1.991
	Time	-.048	.041	-.082	-1.185	.237	.464	2.154
	Account	.177	.045	.289	3.970	.000	.417	2.398
	Resources	-.028	.094	-.044	-.302	.763	.103	9.753
	Tracking	-.068	.067	-.089	-1.014	.312	.286	3.492
	Melioration	.030	.048	.042	.617	.537	.487	2.053
	Emotion	.199	.099	.295	2.012	.045	.103	9.718

a. Dependent Variable: TotalQOL

Apart from using quantitative rules, this study is also strengthened with qualitative rules, namely by conducting interviews with community leaders in the coastal fishing community of Teluk Bintan.

Conclusion

Based on the quantitative analysis that has been made using regression analysis, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There is a significant relationship between sustainable leadership and quality of life, which gives the impression that sustainable leadership in the coastal fishing community of Bintan Bay has a positive relationship with the quality of life of the coastal fishing community of Bintan Bay. Positive relations show that in the coastal fishing community of Teluk Bintan there is hope that the figure of a sustainable leader is very adjacent to the quality of life of the coastal fishing community of Teluk Bintan.
2. There is an influence of sustainable leadership on the quality of life of the coastal fishing community in Bintan Bay, with an influence of 31.6%, indicating that sustainable leadership in the community is believed to have an impact on the quality of life of coastal fishermen in Bintan Bay, although the impact is not dominant. because there are still other factors that impact the quality of life of coastal fishermen in Bintan Bay. This result reinforces what is the confidence of the community that considers the importance of sustainable leadership for their quality of life, because with the characteristics of sustainable leadership practiced by a leader, then the benefits of the power possessed by a leader they will be able to enjoy together in the form of availability basic needs and public facilities.
3. Based on the study obtained three main characteristics taken from the dominant values of sustainable leadership namely Accountability, Emotion, and Simplicity. The first feature is that a sustainable leader is a responsible person (Accountability) who is seen from what is said in parallel with what is done. Then the second feature is that a leader must be a person who pays attention (Emotion) to the community by taking into account what is happening in the community and participate in feeling and solving the questions that occur in the community. While the third main feature is to display simplicity (Simplicity), where a sustainable leader is easily found by the community without any restrictions and does not live in luxury. The main feature of a sustainable leader is the same as the main feature of a leader that is expected by the community, namely trust, honest and modest. Therefore, the state holders can utilize this finding as a framework for the development of strategies, programmes, and activities for the betterment of the quality of life of Bintan bay fishermen in Riau Island Provincial.

References

- Embong, A. R. (2007). *Pembangunan Negara: Komuniti dan insan melampaui 2020*. Bangi, Selangor: Institut Kajian Malaysia dan Antarabangsa.
- Ahmad, Y. (2013). *Kualiti Hidup Dan Hubungannya Dengan Kualiti Perkhidmatan Serta Kepuasan Pelanggan: Satu Kajian Ke Atas Peserta Program Ladang Kontrak*.
- Amin, A., Zolkifeli, Z., Fauzi, M., Latib, A., & Mat, A. P. (2018). Relationship between Social Capital and Mental Health on Quality of Life among Low Income Group (B40) in Terengganu Relationship between Social Capital and Mental Health on Quality of Life among Low Income Group (B40) in Terengganu, 8(9), 1309–1320. <https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBS/v8-i9/4698>

- Ghani, N. A., Raub, M. A., Adam, F., Abdullah, B., Eusoff, Y. A., & Ali, D. A. H. M. (2017). Quality of Life (QoL) of Fishermen in the West Coast States of Peninsular Malaysia, (April). <https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v7-i4/2808>
- Jabatan Perdana Menteri, U. P. E. (1999). *Laporan Kualiti Hidup Malaysia*.
- Khanisa, & Sinaga, L. C. (2020). Menakar Keberlanjutan Visi Poros Maritim Dunia Di Tengah Agenda Pembangunan Maritim Regional, *17*(1).
- Piaw, C. Y. (2013). *Asas Penyelidikan Analisis Data Skala Likert (Buku 3)*. Kuala Lumpur: McGraw Hill Education.
- Pollnac, R. B., Pomeroy, R. S., & Harkes, I. H. T. (2017). Fishery policy and job satisfaction in three South East Asian Fishery policy and job satisfaction in three southeast Asian fisheries, *5691*(December 2001). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0964-5691\(01\)00064-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0964-5691(01)00064-3)
- Sa'at, N. H., Mamat, I., & Nawang, W. M. Z. (2017). Pola Perubahan Sosiobudaya dan Mobiliti Sosial dalam Kalangan Komuniti Muara di Pantai Timur Semenanjung Malaysia. *Akademika*, *87*(3), 163–176.
- Satria, A. (2002). *Pengantar Sosiologi Masyarakat Pesisir*. Jakarta Selatan: PT Pustaka Cidesindo.
- Ulrich, D., & Smallwood, N. (2013). *Leaderships Sustainability: Seven Disciplines to Achieve The Changes Great Leaders Know They Must Make* (1st ed.). USA: McGraw Hill.
- Yusoff, M. N., Talib, A., & Yusof, R. (2017). Kajian Kualiti Hidup Masyarakat Nelayan Pesisir Pantai Negeri Kedah A study of Quality of Life of Coastal Malay community in Kedah Akademia Baru Journal of Advanced Research in Kajian Kualiti Hidup Masyarakat Nelayan Pesisir Pantai Negeri Kedah A study of Quality of Life of Coastal Malay community in Kedah, (January 2019).