
Sustainable Leadership Development For Organizational Excellence

Angga Nugraha

STIMA IMMI, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: nugraha_mil@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS

Development;
Leadership; Excel;
Organization

ARTICLE INFO

Accepted: 2023-09-15
Revised: 2023-09-25
Published: 2023-10-02

Leaders in an organization have an important role in directing and influencing their subordinates. Without someone to organize and direct an organization, the organization can undoubtedly achieve its goals in accordance with its vision and mission. Therefore, a leader figure is needed to be able to manage and manage the organization to achieve its goals. This study aims to examine the importance of leadership in organizations with a literature approach. This research method is Descriptive Analytical. This type of research is research with a literature study approach which is carried out by finding theoretical references that are in accordance with current and future phenomena. The results of this study show that leadership will be a determining factor for success in an organization. This is because leadership is the central point of significant change in the organization. Continuous leadership development determines organizational excellence. To get humans who have a great contribution to the organization, it takes great effort and attention from the organization. One of the scopes of the effort is present in the theme of leadership development.

INTRODUCTIONS

Leadership is one of the most important elements in an effort to move forward a group or institution or organization, both low level to the highest level, the element of leadership is a great force that is able to move the struggle or activity towards the success of an organization.

The role of organizational leadership is very important in supporting the successful achievement of organizational goals. (Lina Saptaria & Sopiah, 2022). Leaders in organizations have roles, each job brings with it expectations of how the person in charge of the role behaves. (Syamsurizal, 2019). Leadership creates change and a culture of integrity. Therefore, we need leadership today not just management. (Rustamadji, 2020).

Leadership (leading) is an essential component of organizational management. There is a strong consensus that the acquisition of effective leadership skills will carry organizations through the chaos of global transformation and contribute to sustainable excellence. (Nazwirman, 2020). Leadership is a continuous process, with the achievement of one goal being the start of a new goal. (Latifah, 2021).

However, in practice, the goal of sustainable leadership in the development of an organization is often not as expected. There are many cases of failed leadership, such as the downfall of BlackBerry Messenger, Starting May 31, 2019, the BBM instant messaging application, formerly called Blackberry Messenger, officially stopped operating in Indonesia. That means BBM will no longer operate worldwide. Indonesia is the last country that still operates BBM. And there are still many cases of leadership failure.

With the times, leadership both scientifically and in practical terms is always evolving along with the growth and era that continues to climb the ladders of life much higher than what was previously passed.

A leader who cannot lead change may be the reason behind an organization's failure. (Rustamadji, 2020). Leaders play a major role in bringing about change and providing the motivation and communication needed to keep the change effort moving forward.

Sustainable leadership is an appropriate theory that examines the phenomenon of successful leaders. (Putri, Kismartini, & Rahman, 2021). Leadership generally refers to a person's ability to lead and influence others in achieving a common goal. (Nursalim, Pratiwi, Farasi, & Ansori, 2023).

The concept of leadership continues to evolve over time and is always interesting to research according to the times. (Fatimatus zahroh & ahmad dhani syahrudin, 2023). Nowadays, leadership is not only focused on the leader himself, but also involves many people in an organization. This is of course the back and forth of an organization depending on the leader.

Therefore, based on the problems mentioned above, this study aims to investigate and improve the role of leadership ability to realize sustainable competitive advantage in an organization.

METHOD

The method used in this research is Analytical Descriptive, which describes the phenomena that are currently developing. The research design uses a Literature review system. Literature study is research conducted by researchers by collecting several articles related to research problems and objectives. The purpose of using this technique is to reveal various theories that are relevant to the problems being faced/researched as reference material in discussing the research results.

The data that has been used is using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is one way to get results by analyzing data that aims to identify patterns or determine themes through data that has been collected by research. (Wibowo & Tjahjono, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Nature of Sustainable Leadership

Leadership is strongly associated with change. Leaders determine the purpose of change through the development of a vision for the future. Leadership is very important in the success of an organization, where the success of an organization is very determined or very dependent on a leader. (Syamsurizal, 2019).

Leadership is one of many leadership theories that are believed to bring fresh air to organizational change. (Maria Dimova & Stirk, 2019). The success of an organization both as a whole and as a group in a particular organization depends largely on the quality of leadership contained in the organization concerned. (Badiklat Kemhan, 2016).

An effective leader influences followers in order to obtain the expected goals. Different types of leadership can affect the effectiveness or performance of the organization. (Latifah, 2021). There are several types of leadership such as charismatic, transactional, transformational, ethical and what is developing now is authentic leadership. There is a gap between leader expectations and reality.

Here are the types of leadership according to Kartono:

1. Charismatic type, this leader is a force of energy, an extraordinary attraction that will be obeyed by his subordinates. Has supernatural powers, super and brave.
2. Paternalistic and Materialistic type, protecting followers as a loving father. Gives employees to take initiative in decision-making.
3. Militaristic type, commanding by using an order system from superiors to subordinates in an authoritarian manner. Requires that subordinates always obey formally.
4. Autocratic type, based on power and coercion that absolutely must be fulfilled. Every order is determined without consultation, power becomes very absolute.

5. Laissez Faire type, allowing followers to behave as they wish with full responsibility. The position of leader is obtained in a bad way such as the nepotism system.
6. Populistic type, can act and be a leader of the people. He is based on traditional community values.
7. Administrative type, a leader who can carry out administrative tasks effectively. Through this type, technical development, modern management, and social development are expected.
8. Democratic type, this leader is always people-centered and provides guidance to his followers. The power of the organization lies in the active role of each subordinate. (Latifah, 2021).

In addition to the types of leadership mentioned above, there are also leadership styles, leadership styles in this context can also color and influence the performance of a company. (Boediman, 2020). In carrying out its function and role as a leader, a leader usually applies a style or approach in running the organization he leads. A leader can apply any approach or style that characterizes the leader. (Latifah, 2021). There are four different leadership styles: delegative, participative, consultative, and authoritative. (Nursalim et al., 2023). Leaders must choose a leadership style that is appropriate to a particular situation or condition to achieve optimal results.

Meanwhile, the Contingency Model states that leadership effectiveness depends on a number of specific factors, such as leader characteristics, subordinate characteristics, and specific situations or conditions. This model identifies three main factors in determining leadership effectiveness, namely the leader-subordinate relationship, task structure, and the leader's level of power.

Traditional leadership styles need to be transformed into digital-based leadership styles. Leaders must be able to innovate to direct their subordinates in using digital infrastructure that supports organizational performance. (Lina Saptaria & Sopiaah, 2022). Practically and theoretically, no one dares to say which leadership theory really applies and which leadership style is most effective in every condition and every organization. (Alma'arif, 2019). This gives rise to various speculations and leads to egocentric leadership experts who say that their theory is the most sophisticated and adaptive to the various problems faced in organizations, both in political, economic and non-economic organizations, even trying to bring closer the leadership that makes the characteristics of the organization.

Leadership style describes the consistent philosophies, skills, traits and attitudes that underlie a person's behavior. Leadership style will show directly about a leader's belief in the ability of his or her subordinates. Lack of awareness and understanding of authentic leadership: Leaders and team members may not fully understand the concept of authentic leadership and its benefits. This may hinder the effective implementation of authentic leadership practices. (Fatimatus zahroh & ahmad dhani syahrudin, 2023).

After discussing leadership, leadership style in this context can also color and influence the performance of a company. There are two leadership models according to Kreitner & Kinicki's opinion in (Boediman, 2020). That is:

First, is the transactional leadership model. This transactional leadership model gives full concentration on clarifying the roles of employees, as well as providing rewards that depend on the level of results obtained from each individual's performance. In the literature review, it was found that usually this transactional leadership model in its application has a tendency to have a hierarchical relationship pattern between (superiors and subordinates) in its leadership communication pattern.

The second leadership model is a model known as transformational leadership. A transformative leader is able to provide trust and generate trust in its members. He performs all his actions as a moral agent, he provides inspiring examples, shows sympathy and empathy, makes sacrifices for the

common interests of the team, is able to create and build high solidity between members. Transformational leaders will always try their best to develop leadership in others, especially the members they are leading, and have a mission beyond the urgency of their group's needs. (Boediman, 2020).

Transformational leaders are quite capable of producing significant changes to the organization. This is very undoubtedly done because this form of transformational leadership is able to increase intrinsic motivation such as; trust, commitment, and higher loyalty of its members than the loyalty of members owned by a transactional leader.

The leadership style of a leader is dynamic and not static or fixed. (P. Y. A. Dewi, 2021). As the job functions and responsibilities of global leaders are more complex and difficult, a future-oriented and flexible leadership style is required. Organizations need specific leadership development approaches for effective leadership and organizational performance. (Nazwirman, 2020).

Furthermore, to keep pace with the rapidly changing environment, leaders need more interpersonal skills to meet current and future challenges.

Therefore, leadership that empowers all elements of the organization so that it can produce sustainable growth. So that it can develop a superior and competitive organization that is reliable and sustainable.

Sustainable Leadership Development Strategies for Organizational Excellence

Strategic leadership affects the survival of the organization, especially in an environment full of uncertainty and fierce competition caused by rapid and continuous change. To achieve these goals, a leader must have good tactics and strategies in managing and leading the organization. (Nursalim et al., 2023).

Viewed from an integrative perspective of strategic leadership and sustainable competitive advantage variables based on relevant theories such as the large group view of strategic leadership. (Nugraheni, 2023). Leaders can no longer view strategy and execution as important when they can only rely on abstract concepts. (Latifah, 2021).

Leadership in the organization is the main variable that has a strategic role in influencing all aspects of the organization. Leaders play a role in directing and determining policies to achieve organizational success. (Ida Ayu Rai Sri Dewi, 2020). Understanding strategic leadership highlights what top leaders actually do effectively to produce a strategy-focused organization. (Maratis, 2018).

Understanding strategic leadership highlights what top leaders actually do effectively to produce a strategy-focused organization. (Maratis, 2018). Based on the objectives in this study, namely to determine the factors that affect organizational sustainability and the most dominant factors affecting organizational sustainability. (Wiratnadi, Meitriana, & Indrayani, 2019).

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, four (4) factors were found to influence organizational sustainability, namely, leadership, communication, motivation, and coordination. The results of this analysis are in line with the theory of Wirjana (2004) which states that there are four (4) factors that affect organizational sustainability. From these four factors, two groups of factors were formed, namely group one (1) consisting of communication factors and motivation factors and group two (2) consisting of leadership factors and coordination factors. The factor that most affects the sustainability of the organization of the four factors is the Leadership factor.

Thus, organizations need to think seriously and implement it in real terms about the existence of a sustainable leadership training. There are real and achievable competency targets and there are also credible evaluation techniques for all forms of training.

CONCLUSION

The role of a leader in the organization is so very important because the existence of a leader can be one of the spearheads of success in the organization. The role of the leader includes being able to manage conflicts in the organization he leads so that the conflict can be resolved properly and no one is harmed. A leader is someone who works through other people by coordinating their activities to obtain organizational goals.

Continuous leadership development determines an organization's excellence. To get people who have a great contribution to the organization, it takes a lot of effort and attention from the organization. One of the scopes of such efforts comes in the theme of leadership development. In order to direct themselves to this goal, leaders are needed who can direct, influence, and develop people in the organization. Leadership development becomes a serious work for an organization, because by producing or not producing capable leaders, the process of organizational sustainability becomes a gamble.

REFERENCES

- Alma'arif. (2019). Adaptive Public Leadership : Tantangan Kepemimpinan Menghadapi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA). *Jurnal Administrasi Pemerintahan Daerah*, VIII, 15–29. [Google Scholar](#)
- Badiklat Kemhan. (2016). *Hanjar Kepemimpinan Strategis*. 74. [Google Scholar](#)
- Boediman, Eko Putra. (2020). Integrasi Komunikasi Kepemimpinan Dengan Strategi Berbasis Sumber Daya Di PT. Astra Honda Motor. *Communicare : Journal of Communication Studies*, 7(2), 135. <https://doi.org/10.37535/101007220203> [Google Scholar](#)
- Dewi, Ida Ayu Rai Sri. (2020). Manajemen Talenta dalam Mewujudkan Pemimpin Berkinerja Tinggi (Studi pada Instansi Pemerintah Provinsi Bali). *Jurnal Good Governance*, 16(1), 49–68. <https://doi.org/10.32834/gg.v16i1.154> [Google Scholar](#)
- Dewi, P. Y. A. (2021). Peran Dan Posisi Pemimpin Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia. *Purwadita: Jurnal Agama Dan Budaya*, 5(2), 145–156. Retrieved from <http://www.jurnal.stahnmpukuturan.ac.id/index.php/Purwadita/article/view/1806> [Google Scholar](#)
- Fatimatus zahroh, wilda al aluf, & ahmad dhani syahrudin, Mochammad Isa Anshori. (2023). Kepemimpinan Otentik : Jalur Menuju Kesuksesan Organisasi Yang. *Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Manajemen (JUPIMAN)*, 2(11), 125–136. [Google Scholar](#)
- Latifah, Zauhar. (2021). Pentingnya Kepemimpinan. *Seminar Nasional, Vol 01, No*, 103–111. [Google Scholar](#)
- Lina Saptaria, & Sopiah. (2022). Transformasi Kepemimpinan dan Kompetensi Teknologi dalam Manajemen Industri Hijau: Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Digital*, 1(2), 119–132. <https://doi.org/10.55927/ministal.v1i2.348> [Google Scholar](#)
- Maratis, Jerry. (2018). Pengaruh Modal Intelektual Dan Kepemimpinan Strategis Terhadap Keuntungan Kompetitif. *Pengaruh Modal Intelektual Dan Kepemimpinan Strategis Terhadap Keuntungan Kompetitif Forum Ilmiah*, 15(September), 428. [Google Scholar](#)
- Maria Dimova, Cookson, & Stirk, Peter M. R. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Transformasional Dan Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Workplace Learning Dan Perilaku Kerja Inovatif Pegawai Pada Bapplitbangda Kabupaten Barito Timur. *Kindai*, 19(1), 109–121. [Google Scholar](#)
- Nazwirman. (2020). Keterampilan Kepemimpinan Bisnis Global. *MBIA*, 19(1). [Google Scholar](#)
- Nugraheni, B. D. (2023). Knowledge-Oriented Leadership dan Sustainable Competitive Advantage: Sebuah Tinjauan Kritis dan Peluang Penelitian yang Akan Datang. *ULIL ALBAB: Jurnal Ilmiah*

- Multidisiplin*, 2(3), 1094–1103. Retrieved from <https://journal-nusantara.com/index.php/JIM/article/view/1379%0Ahttps://journal-nusantara.com/index.php/JIM/article/download/1379/1170> [Google Scholar](#)
- Nursalim, M. Fahri, Pratiwi, Agustin, Farasi, Sanida Nisa, & Ansori, Mochammad Isa. (2023). Kepemimpinan Pendekatan Sifat Dalam Organisasi. *Journal of Management and Social Sciences (JMSS)*, 1(3), 86–108. [Google Scholar](#)
- Putri, Masykurotur Rizqi Aji, Kismartini, & Rahman, Amni Zarkasyi. (2021). Kepemimpinan Berkelanjutan Dalam Revitalisasi Kota Lama Semarang Tahap 1. *Journal Of Public Policy And Management Review*, 10(3). [Google Scholar](#)
- Rustamadji. (2020). Kualitas Kepemimpinan Pendidikan dalam Konteks Organisasi Pembangunan Sumber Daya Manusia. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, 8(1), 78–86. Retrieved from <https://unimuda.e-journal.id/jurnalpendidikan/article/view/397/350>. [Google Scholar](#)
- Syamsurizal. (2019). Peran Kepemimpinan Dan Penerapan Manajemen Perubahan Dalam Peningkatan Daya Saing Organisasi Perguruan Tinggi. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis Internasional(JAMBI)*, 1(1), 44–65. Retrieved from <https://plj.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jambi/article/view/342> [Google Scholar](#)
- Wibowo, Frendy, & Tjahjono, Heru Kurnianto. (2023). Optimalisasi kinerja organisasi melalui gaya kepemimpinan yang efektif untuk mencapai kepuasan kerja: sebuah studi literatur. *Entrepreneurship Bisnis Manajemen Akuntansi (E-BISMA)*, 4(1), 129–142. <https://doi.org/10.37631/ebisma.v4i1.929> [Google Scholar](#)
- Wiratnadi, I. Putu, Meitriana, Made Ary, & Indrayani, Luh. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Keberlanjutan Organisasi Nirlaba (Studi Pada Organisasi Kakak Asuh Bali). *Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 11(2), 605–616. [Google Scholar](#)

Copyright holders:

Angga Nugraha (2023)

First publication right:

Hawalah - Kajian Ilmu Manajemen, Ekonomi dan Bisnis



This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)