

Leadership Study in Managing Social Capital in Flood Disaster Management in Madiun District

Triambodo Andi Kristantiya^{1*}, Sudarmo², Desiderius Priyo Sudibyo³

¹ Master Program in Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret

² Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret

³ Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Email: triambodoandik@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The biggest obstacle in controlling and mitigating floods is the lack of participation and awareness of the community in managing the surrounding environment. The lack of management can be seen from the function of the drainage system that is not running well, such as rivers or gutters that are clogged with garbage, illegal logging and construction of building that does not pay attention to the condition of the surrounding ecosystem. This problem can be overcome by having a flood management policy that receives continuous support and supervision from various elements both regional government and his subordinates as well as the civil society. However, in its implementation there are still many people who only rely on solutions from the government. The purpose of this study is to analyze the leadership of community social capital management in flood management, especially in the Madiun district. The method used in this research is literature study. This research succeeded in answering how the Madiun Regent's leadership in disaster management, especially in the case of floods. The results of this leadership can be seen from the policy of the Madiun Regent in overcoming floods by coordinating with stakeholders, mass organizations and society at the village and sub-district levels. From a well-coordinated policy, the Madiun Regency government has succeeded in reviving a dead river and converted it into a garden. Furthermore, government can clean the river from large bamboo trees that block the flow of water and repair as well as function the water dam, which mostly flows into Madiun Regency.

Keywords: Leadership, Social Capital, Flood Control.

1. INTRODUCTION

The big flood that hit Madiun in March 2019 is an important note. The incident resulted in a total loss of more than Rp. 54 billion. The disaster hit 57 villages in 12 sub-districts. A total of 5,707 households and 497 hectares of agricultural land were affected by the Madiun flood. Besides, the flood caused the death of livestock, such as 10 cows, 69 goats, and 4,058 head of poultry. [1]. To prevent floods not to happen again, the government is trying to invite residents together with the government to always prevent flooding by supporting flood management programs and taking part in protecting the environment. The program can be implemented well if there must be strong encouragement and desire from

local leaders so that they can provide models and explanations of the importance of flood management programs.

An understanding of the importance of leaders in handling natural disasters such as floods, must be seen from the meaning and type of leadership done by the Madiun regent. To explain this, the researcher tries to use a leadership theory approach in explaining this problem.

The notion of leadership according to some experts, among others: First, according to Robbins, quoted by Sudarwan Danim and Suparno, explaining that leadership is the ability to influence groups towards achieving goals [2]. The ability as an activity to influence people directed towards achieving organizational goals

[3]. Leadership is a person's ability and readiness to be able to influence, encourage, invite, mobilize, and if necessary force others so that that person is willing to accept influence and do something to shape the process of achieving predetermined goals [4].

Leadership is the first step in the success of a flood management program, but other supporting factors such as social capital in the community are also an important part in achieving success in the program. Through the culture of mutual assistance (gotong royong) owned by this nation and presenting the values of social capital can be used for the progress and welfare of society. In the context of national development, there have been many studies looking at the role of social capital in creating good governance, including by Haridison who saw the role of social capital in development. The result of this study is a literature review looking at the concept of social capital which is applied in several aspects of development: politics, human beings, and economics. The study concluded that the problems and irregularities occurred in various countries were the main determinants, namely the lack of social capital growing in society [5]. Similar to Haridison, Syahra concluded that when social capital is properly applied, the most important contribution in developing social capital is created of independent community groups capable of realizing good governance [6].

Mutual assistance (gotong royong) is a culture that has grown and developed in the social life of Indonesian society as a cultural heritage that has existed for generations [7]. Mutual assistance is a form of cooperation between community groups to achieve a positive result of the goals to be achieved by consensus and collective deliberation. Mutual assistance (gotong-royong) arises from the encouragement of realization, awareness, and enthusiasm to do and suffer the consequences of a work, especially those that really, collectively, simultaneously and collectively, without thinking about and prioritizing benefits for themselves, but always for happiness together, as contained in the term 'Gotong' [8]. In sharing his work, each member gets and receives his own parts according to the place and nature of the contribution of his work, as summed up in the term 'Royong'. So every individual who holds the principle and understands the spirit of mutual assistance is consciously willing to let go of selfishness. Mutual assistance (gotong-royong) must be based on a spirit of sincerity, willingness, togetherness, tolerance, and trust. In short, mutual assistance (gotong-royong) is more intrinsic in nature, namely social interactions with a background of non-economic interests or rewards. Observing the principles contained in gotong royong, there are clearly inherent aspects of social capital. Conceptually, social capital is characterized by the willingness of individuals to prioritize common interests. The encouragement of willingness (conviction and

awareness) can grow the cumulative energy that results in performance that contains the values of social capital.

Previous studies, in Syahra reports that social capital plays a role in every aspect of political, economic, human, and cultural development [6]. This is because social capital emphasizes the importance of maintaining good relationships and trust between people, that is, social interactions with a background of non-economic interests or rewards. Observing the principles contained in gotong royong, there are clearly inherent aspects of social capital.

2. METHOD

The method used is the library method. The literature approach is data collection carried out by tracing data and information through available documents, both written documents such as photos and images, as well as electronic documents that are related and supporting data in the research writing process [9]. This study uses a descriptive content analysis study method. This method is a content analysis which is intended to describe the content of certain information or text [10].

Another way to synthesize results is a narrative technique (qualitative technique). In other words, meta-analysis is part of a systematic literature review method with a quantitative approach. Furthermore, an unsystematic review (traditional review) is a review method in which the method of collecting facts and the synthesis technique does not follow the standard methods as a systematic literature review.

3. DISCUSSION

Empowerment of the community based on social capital can be used to succeed in policy programs in flood management and environmental preservation. This explanation is in line to what has been explained by Balady (2018) who sees social capital in community empowerment. He concluded that certain communities have various forms of social capital that contribute to improving their welfare and environmental sustainability when the social capital is integrated into the Community-Based Environmental Management (PLBK) program [11]. On the other hand, the relationship between social capital and environmental issues, especially the problem of solid waste, for example, is explained by Syahli and Sekarningrum. They describe waste management based on community social capital. Social capital is the social power of society in achieving a common goal in this case creating a waste-free area. Social capital can collaborate with public policies and can be used as an approach or paradigm in formulating policies [12]. In the International Policy fellowship, Edy Suharto offers a public policy strategy that can be designed to influence the development of social capital, namely as follows [13]:

1. Strengthening social trust through models of integration and relations within and outside

government institutions. The processes are able to resolve conflicts based on win-win solutions and decentralization in decision making.

2. Fostering and developing shared values through educational curricula, law and policy order, a common identity as one nation, regulations that promote positive social values such as human rights.
3. Developing cohesiveness and altruism through tax reduction for individuals or companies that carry out social activities or social responsibility, registration and organizing activities of social charity.
4. Expanding local participation through funding community projects, support for community development programs, initiatives that strengthen families.
5. Creating networks and collaboration through collaboration between government agencies and between government agencies Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)s and business institutions, support for voluntary organizations to build networks and alliances.
6. Increasing community involvement in the process of improving good governance through campaigns to be involved in democratic elections, consultation and policy advocacy for the community, community involvement in policy formulation and implementation, dissemination of the concept of an active society, provision the facilities of government information widely accessible by the community.

Many evidences show that social capital has a strong influence on development outcomes, including growth, equity, and poverty alleviation [14]. Associations and institutions provide an informal framework for sharing information, coordinating activities, and making collective decisions [14]. Regarding this, Haridison explains [5]:

1. Sharing information: formal and informal institutions can help in preventing market failures related to insufficient and inaccurate information.
2. Coordinating activities: uncoordinated behavior or adventures by economic agents can also lead to market failure. Referring to the experiences of projects, it seems that this behavior arises as a result of a lack of strength in social institutions, both formal and informal, to regulate agreements fairly.
3. Making collective decisions: collective decision-making is a necessary condition for the

provision of public goods and the management of market externalities.

Similar to the government, local and voluntary associations are not always effective in maximizing the ability to make joint decisions. In this context, these associations do not depend solely on how they deal with the problem of information sharing, but also on the degree of justice available. Local institutions are generally more effective at strengthening collective agreements and cooperative action when assets are distributed equitably and profits are shared equally. Thus, on local principles, efficiency and justice go hand in hand [5]. Meanwhile, Edy Suharto mentions several benefits for public policies that are focused on developing social capital: Enhancement of public participation [13].

In the case of large floods in Madiun in 2019, the Madiun district government tried to deal with the disaster by coordinating with the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Madiun Regency. Through the BPBD of Madiun Regency, the government has succeeded in mapping flood and landslide-prone areas in 2020. At least 15 villages located in four sub-districts must be aware of the threat of this disaster. The districts include Balerejo, Wonoasti, Wungu, and D Handan. BPBD Madiun Regency also anticipates potential disasters through regional disaster preparedness, such as cleaning waterways, pruning fallen trees, and establishing disaster management posts in Balerejo. Apart from this, BPBD is also active in disseminating information about not throwing garbage in the river flow and responding to emergencies during high rainfall. [1].

The Madiun Regency Government is also collaborating with the central government through the Bengawan Solo River Basin Area (BBWSBS) by holding the Jeroan River Flood Management Project in Balerejo District, Madiun Regency. The construction of the multi-year package contract was carried out by PT Bangun Makmur Utama - PT Selo Manunggal Sejati KSO with a contract value of IDR 70.68 billion. This project has started in 2019 with the work of handling the Jeroan river flood by building a 370-meter long concrete embankment/ perapet. In range of 2020 to 2021, BBWSBS is targeting efforts to deal with the Jeroan River flood by constructing a concrete embankment or parapet and reinforcing cliffs (concrete revetment) of more than 1.5 km [15].

4. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Madiun Regency Government, especially the Regent as the regional leader, has successfully implemented a flood management program after a major flood in Madiun Regency in 2019. Through his leadership in influencing people who are directed towards achieving the goals of flood management, the Madiun Regent uses capital social issues in Madiun Regency by synergizing with BPBD Madiun Regency to

deal with floods and socializing the importance of caring for rivers without littering. On the other hand, the Madiun Regency government is also working with the central government through BBWSBS to create the Jeroan River Flood Management Project in Balerejo District, Madiun Regency

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