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	The Visionary Leadership and Team Effectiveness at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati (SGD)
2	Bandung, 2015-2019 Using Phenomenology
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,	Heni Kesumayani
6	Management Science Doctoral Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta (UNJ), Jakarta,
,	Indonesia; henikesumayani_9917919004@mhs.unj.ac.id, HP. 081381455165
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The Visionary Leadership and Team Effectiveness at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati (SGD)

Bandung, 2015-2019 Using Phenomenology

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12 ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to: (1) explain the outstanding achievements of UIN (State Islamic University) Sunan Gunung Djati (SGD) of Bandung in the 2015-2019 period, (2) analyse the driving factors for the achievements, and (3) analyse the role of visionary leadership in creating effective work teams in achieving those achievements in accordance with the vision, mission and goals of the institution. This study uses phenomenological method. The results show that: (1) during the 2015-2019 period of leadership of the chancellor has got better achievements than the period before in many academic aspects at national level; (2) the driving factors for the achievement of the institution in that period included the appearance of a visionary leader, an effective team work, good work programs in accordance with the vision, mission and goals of the organization, proper personal placement in filling each position, use of a budget that is in accordance with its allocation, high work ethic, and awarding of achievements; and (3) the role of the rector's visionary leadership as the top leader in creating an effective work team in achieving a number of institutional achievements in accordance with the vision and mission of this institution. Through his full authority, the chancellor has been able to select elements of leadership who assist him in realizing the proper and professional performance of the institution. The author suggests that all steps taken by the leadership of this institution be fully implemented by the chancellors in Indonesia. The phenomenology method should be more frequently used in understanding visionary leadership, since it more concerns with qualitative aspects of leadership.

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Keywords: visionatry leadership, team ffectiveness, academic, achievement, chancellor

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Introduction

Visionary leadership has a very central role for the progress of an organization, including organizations of higher education (Ubaidillah, Chistiana, & Sahrandi, 2019). It has a slightly different dimension from the charimatic and strategic forms of leadership. A leader is said to be a visionary if he/she has the ability to articulate his/her leadership realistically and can convince and direct the organization to better achieve organizational goals. The visionary leadership style is always consistent and focused on achieving the vision and mission of the organization and in the process is not rigid against various obstacles such as budget constraints as in the case with strategic leadership models. This leadership style is more suitable for various organizations that carry out innovative system planning (Westley & Mintzberg, 1989). Visionary leadership has been extensively studied at various levels, types of organizations, and in different cultural settings. Researchers in this field have identified the characteristics of visionary leaders. Among these characteristics include having a broad insight into the future of the organization, courage in taking steps in advancing the organization, a clear vision and mission in advancing the organization, the ability to implement the vision and mission into action, a strong commitment to spiritual values, a wide network, and effective, innovative and have high initiative, high integrity (consistent), have a good and systematic strategy in carrying out the vision and mission of the organization and solving problems (Demirtas & Akdogan, 2014; Voet & Steijn, 2020; Westley & Mintzberg, 1989). This topic has received wide attention from researchers. Several studies both using quantitative and qualitative approaches that focus on this topic generally find that visionary leadership has a positive and significant relationship with organizational outputs and

outcomes. Among the results of the existing studies there is an important difference, namely

that the majority of the research results assume that visionary leadership directly affects 61 organizational outputs and outcomes. Only a few of these studies pay attention to the 62 63 involvement of other variables that strengthen the influence of visionary leadership on organizational outputs and outcomes such as the creation of an effective team work which 64 then results in good organizational performance (Dhammika, 2016; Voet & Steijn, 2020). 65 The effectiveness of team work in an organization is influenced by many factors. Among 66 these factors are the work team leader who meets the criteria of a visionary leader, all team 67 members who have high self-confidence and optimism that they believe they can succeed in 68 realizing the organization's vision and mission, adequate knowledge and skills, work team 69 70 diversity in gender and race, and facilities and infrastructure that fully support the entire process of achieving the organization's vision and mission (Mumford, Zaccaro, Harding, 71 Jacobs, & Fleishman, 2000; Voet & Steijn, 2020). The effectiveness of the work team can be 72 73 evaluated through the productivity or the performance of the work team and the level of 74 superior satisfaction. Organizational outputs and outcomes include the quality and quantity 75 that have been used as targets for achieving organizational performance (Cheema, Akram, & 76 Javed, 2015; Winkler, 2010). Those studies were conducted in different culture and social setting from that of UIN SGD 77 78 Bandung. UIN SGD Bandung is a result of a development of IAIN SGD Bandung which was founded on April 8, 1968 M. based on the Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic 79 of Indonesia Number 56 of 1968. In 2005 IAIN SGD Bandung changed its status to UIN SGD 80 Bandung based on Presidential Regulation Number. 57/2005, October 10, 2005. Currently 81 UIN SGD Bandung has 8 faculties: Faculties Ushuluddin, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher 82 Training, Faculty of Sharia and Law, Faculty of Da'wah and Communication, Faculty of Adab 83 and Humanities, Faculty of Psychology, Faculty of Science and Technology, and Faculty of 84 Social and Political Sciences (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2015). 85

The vision of UIN SGD Bandung is "Becoming a superior and competitive revelation-based 86 87 State Islamic University guides knowledge within the framework of good morals in Sotheast Asia in 2025" (Senat Universitas UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2020). 88 In the 2015-2019 leadership period, UIN SGD Bandung won various glorious achievements 89 which became the pride of all academicians. This achievement exceeds the achievements 90 recorded by the leaders of this institution before. Among these achievements, first, the highest 91 score from the Science and Technology Index (Sinta) in the field of scientific publication 92 performance for 3 years, from 2016 to 2018 in the Islamic Religious Colleges (PTKI). 93 Second, Vice Rector IV (at that time), won the highest score award for writing scientific 94 95 articles in the category of Religious Higher Education at the 2018 Kemenristekdikti Sinta Awards. Third, the highest Intellectual Property Rights Certificate (HKI) in the Indonesian 96 Ministry of Religion. Fourth, scientific publications indexed by Scopus were 197 documents, 97 98 with the second position after UIN Jakarta. Fifth, it is included in the top 9 national accredited 99 journals (Redaksi, 2018). 100 The phenomenon of increasing the achievement of UIN SGD Bandung as an Islamic higher 101 education institution as described above requires scientific explanation so that it can be taken advantage of by other Islamic higher education institutions. Many possible explanations can 102 103 be offered. This study tries to understand this phenomenon from the leadership and teamwork side of this institution by using the phenomenological method. The choice of this approach 104 105 was based on the argument that during this leadership period there was a surge in institutional achievement both qualitatively and quantitatively. This achievement is most likely related to 106 107 visionary leadership and effective work teams or to borrow the terms used by Voet and Steijn (2020) team cohesion (Voet & Steijn, 2020). In addition, research on leadership using a 108 phenomenological method does not study the attributes of leaders, but rather the basic 109 structure of human "beings" that make it possible to become leaders (Souba, 2014). 110

Several previous studies have found that visionary leadership is positively related to increased team cohesion and team cohesion management over time. The positive relationship between visionary leadership and team innovation is mediated by team cohesion, but not by team cohesion management (Ubaidillah et al., 2019; Voet & Steijn, 2020; Westley & Mintzberg, 1989).

This study will explain and analyze the achievements of UIN SGD Bandung in the 2015-2019 period, the driving factors, and the role of visionary leaders in creating effective work teams

in achieving a number of institutional achievements in accordance with the vision and mission

Materials and Methods

of the institution.

This research is a qualitative research with the object is visionary leadership and team effectiveness at UIN SGD Bandung. Phenomenology was chosen as the research method used in this study. This method is used to analyze something that appears from the experience or journey of humans both as individuals and groups as well as experiences of an organization (Flora, 2017; Neubauer, Witkop, & Varpio, 2019; Souba, 2014) such as visionary leadership and work team effectiveness at UIN SGD Bandung. The primary data source in this research is the leadership element at the university level as the maker and executor of the work program as well as from the senate elements who approve the work program and supervise its implementation. Secondary data sources are research data or documents related to visionary leadership and the effectiveness of the team at UIN SGD Bandung as well as its output and outcomes.

There are several reasons for choosing visionary leadership and the effectiveness of the team at UIN SGD Bandung is one of the largest UINs in Indonesia and in the last 4 years it has achieved brilliant achievements that

exceed other UINs in Indonesia. Second, there is no comprehensive study on visionary leadership and team effectiveness at UIN SGD Bandung.

Data were collected using observation and in-depth interviews. The data were analyzed through stages: data reduction, data categorization, data display, data interpretation, and conclusion drawing.

Result and Discussion

Achievements of UIN SGD Bandung in the 2015-2019 period

This period of leadership of the chancellor of UIN SGD Bandung has recieved many appreciation from the university senate members as well as from the local and central government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This was due to the excellent achievements of the chancellor and his work teams in both academic and non-academics areas. Compared to the achievement of previous chancellor periods, this period has got better achievements in many aspects at local and national level. Even in this period of leadership this Islamic higher education institution became more popular regionally and internationally. It is important to note here that since the leadership period before 2015-2019, this institution has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with many foreign universities and conducted joint activities especially with some universities in Southeast Asian Countries which to some extent has influenced the performance of this period (Arifin, 2020). Team performance represents accumulated teamwork and work tasks (i.e., what the team actually does) (Haas & Mortensen, 2016; Schmutz, Meier, & Manser, 2019). Several outstanding achievements during this period, both in the academic and non-academic fields including in the fields of academic and financial administration, among others are as follows.

¹ Tajul Arifin, is a member of the university senate who has served as Head of the Center for Cooperation and Entrepreneurship at UIN SGD Bandung for several periods. He is one of two informen involved in this research. He was interviewed on 10 August 2020.

First, the highest score from the Science and Technology Index (Sinta) in the field of 159 scientific publication performance for 3 years, from 2016 to 2018 among the Islamic Higher 160 161 Education Institutios (PTKIs). The achievement in the field of scientific publication is a proud achievement for higher education institutions. The dissemination of scientific ideas, one of 162 which is done through scientific publications, is one of the main tasks that universities carry 163 out. It is an important part of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education which includes Education 164 and Teaching, Research and Development, and Community Service (Redaksi, 2018; Senat 165 Universitas UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2020). 166 Second, this Islamic Higher Education Institution received the highest level award for writing 167 168 scientific articles, Sinta (Science and Technology Index) Awards, in the category of Islamic Higher Education Institutions, in 2018 from the Ministry of Research, Technology, and 169 Higher Education under the name of Deputy Rector 4 (Redaksi, 2018). This achievement has 170 171 made UIN SGD Bandung a center of attention and an idol as well as a teacher in improving 172 the quality of writing articles for scientific journals indexed by Scopus in Islamic Religious 173 Colleges in Indonesia. Since then, the lecturers of UIN SGD Bandung have been increasingly 174 active in practicing writing articles for scientific journals and some of them have become mentors in writing articles for scientific journals in several Islamic universities in Indonesia 175 176 (Fathonih, 2020)². Third, this Islamic Higher Education Institution won the highest award in the field of 177 178 Intellectual Property Rights Certificate (HKI) in the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs. 179 This award is a valid indicator for the productivity of lecturers in the research field. Besides, 180 this achievement also shows the care of the lecturers to protect their work from criminal acts in the world of science (Arifin, 2020). 181

² Ah. Fathonih is Deputy Rector 3. He is one of two informen involved in this research. He was interviewed on 14 August 2020.

Fourth, UIN SGD Bandung won the award from the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the 182 Republic of Indonesia in the field of scientific publications indexed by Scopus with the 183 184 second position after UIN Jakarta in 2018 (Redaksi, 2018). In Indonesia, as in most countries 185 throughout the world, number of scientific publications indexed by Scopus has become the most important aspect as an indicator of the level of progress of a university. Even in 186 Indonesia, publication in Scopus indexed scientific journals is a prerequisite for achieving the 187 highest academic position as a professor (Arifin, 2020). 188 189 Fifth, UIN SGD Bandung at the end of 2018 was able to penetrate the 9th rank in the rankings of Islamic universities based on the number of journals owned that were nationally accredited. 190 191 The achievements in this field are quite prominent achievements with a very far jump from the previous leadership period (Redaksi, 2018; Senat Universitas UIN Sunan Gunung Djati 192 Bandung, 2020; UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2015). When the chancellor in this 193 194 period started his duties, journal management at UIN SGD Bandung was very bad, there was 195 only 1 journal that was nationally accredited. Improvement of this situation has become one 196 of the priorities of the chancellor and his team, and towards the end of his first term of 197 leadership (2015-2019) significant improvements have been seen and are known nationally (Arifin, 2020). 198 199 Sixth, Study Program accreditation. The achievements in this field make the entire academic community of UIN SGD Bandung very proud. Students are the segment of the academic 200 community that felt the most positive influence from this achievement because it is very 201 202 directly related to their future. In this aspect, the leadership in this period (2015-2019) started 203 its duties in a condition where the number of Study Programs accredited A was less than the Study Program accredited B and the number of Study Programs accredited C was more than 204 the Study Program accredited B. At the end of the leadership period, the study program 205

accreditation was the opposite. There were even faculties whose entire study programs were 206 207 accredited A, namely the Faculty of Syari'ah and Law (Arifin, 2020; Fathonih, 2020). 208 Seventh, institutional accreditation. UIN SGD Bandung won an A (superior) for Higher Education Accreditation (APT) from the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education 209 (BAN-PT) since March 26, 2019 with Decree of BAN-PT Number: 125 / SK / BAN-PT / 210 Accreditation / PT / III / 2019 (Arifin, 2020; Fathonih, 2020). 211 Eighth, Library Center accreditation. The Library Center of UIN SGD Bandung achieved A 212 213 accreditation from the National Library of Indonesia which is valid from 12 April 2018 to 12 April 2021 based on Decree No.00043 / LAP.PT / IV.2018 (Fathonih, 2020). 214 215 Ninth, achievements in financial management. The results of the performance audit of UIN SGD Bandung conducted by the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs 216 showed a value of 68.00 in 2018, rising to 79.55 in 2019. UIN Bandung contributed to the 217 218 success of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, which won the Fair without Exception (WTP) for three consecutive years from Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) (Arifin, 2020; Fathonih, 219 220 2020). 221 The driving factors for the achievements 222 223 There are many factors which drived the excellent achievement of UIN SGD Bandung in that period. First, the appearance of a visionary leader, a chancellor who has a good vision in 224 225 developing the institution. He is Professor Mahmud. Second, the formation of work teams that are able to work effectively and efficiently. The passing of the statute that regulates the 226 227 appointment of all officials to the full authority of the chancellor, which previously had to be considered by the senate, has benefited the chancellor in this period being able to appoint 228 officials as a solid working team. Third, the formation of good work programs which are 229

suitable with the vision, mission and goals of the organization. Forth, the proper personal

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placement in filling each position so the team can work effectively and efficiently. Fifth, the

availability of enough budget and its proper use in accordance with its allocation. Sixth, the existence of officials who have good work ethic and good level of honesty. Finally, the implementation of a policy of giving rewards to each individual who achieves and vice versa (Arifin, 2020; Fathonih, 2020).

These findings in aline with the theory of visionary leadership which state that every leader must have a clear vision. However, empirically it is often found that there are leaders who do not have a vision or they have a vision, but the vision is not clear. There are also organizational leaders who have a clear vision, but they are unable to make it happen because the company vision does not come from him. Such leaders are not visionary leaders. It is not expected that their role will be able to advance the organization by realizing its vision and mission. A visionary leader is characterized by: broad insight, courage to make decisions, a clear vision and mission, the ability to implement the vision and mission into action, spiritual commitment, strong broad network, innovative, integrity, strategic, problem solver (Ates, Tarakci, Porck, Knippenberg, & Groenen, 2020; Fashola, Akanni, & Ajila, 2016; Westley & Mintzberg, 1989; Winkler, 2010).

The role of visionary leadership in creating effective work teams

It is no doubt that the role of visionary leadership is very important in the formulation of effective work teams. The chancellor of the UIN SGD Bandung as the top leader at the institution has a very decisive position in creating an effective work team in achieving a number of institutional achievements that accord with the vision and mission of the institution. Professor Mahmud has enough experience and knowledge in leadership and apparently he appeared as a visionary leader. The formation of an effective work team at UIN Bandung is almost entirely due to the great vision of the rector. Without it, a strong and

capable team will not be able to work well so as to produce the brilliant achievements 256 mentioned above (Arifin, 2020; Fathonih, 2020). 257 258 Most of the research results assume that the visionary leadership variable affects other 259 variables directly. There are only a few of these studies which consider the contribution of other variables (Dhammika, 2016). 260 Previous research has also proven that visionary leadership is a significant determinant of 261 team innovation mediated by team cohesion (Voet & Steijn, 2020). The positive relationship 262 between visionary leadership and team innovation is mediated by team cohesion, but not by 263 <mark>team</mark> binding <mark>management</mark> (Oztekin, Isci, & Karadag, 2015; Ubaidillah et al., 2019; Voet & 264 265 Steijn, 2020). Teams have been defined differently, but the meaning refers to an identifiable work unit consisting of two or more people with certain characteristics. These characteristics 266 include (1) dynamic social interactions with meaningful interdependence, (2) shared and 267 268 valued goals, (3) different ages, (4) distributed expertise and (5) clearly defined roles and 269 responsibilities (Haas & Mortensen, 2016; Schmutz et al., 2019). 270 According to Billington (1997) there are 3 important things that underlie an effective team, 271 namely commitment (commitment), competence (competence), and common goals (common goals). Commitment is the most important thing in a work team towards achieving work team 272 273 goals. Commitment is something that makes a person make up his mind and determination to 274 achieve a goal, even though he doesn't know the end result of that goal. Work commitment is 275 a variable that reflects the degree of relationship that individuals perceive to have with certain jobs in the organization (Billington, 1997). There are three types of competencies or abilities 276 277 that a team must have, namely the ability to solve problems, technical competencies, the ability or skills to understand the work and its goals and at any time be able to plan new 278 things to increase the effectiveness of the work team, and the ability to relate between people 279 280 (Billington, 1997).

Conclusion hanca

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The achievements of UIN SGD Bandung during the 2015-2019 period are receiving the highest score from Sinta in the field of scientific publication among the Islamic Higher Education Institution institutionally and individually, the highest award in the field of Intellectual Property Rights Certificate (HKI) in the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs, the award from the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in the field of scientific publications indexed by Scopus, A accreditation for most of Study Program, the library, and institution, and the high score given by the Inspectorate General in financial management. The driving factors for the achievements are the appearance of a visionary leader, the formation of effective work teams, the formation of good work programs, the proper personal placement in filling each position, the availability of enough budget and its proper use, the existence of strong work ethic among the officials, and the implementation of a policy of giving rewards. The role of visionary leadership in creating effective work teams is very important since the chancellor has a very decisive position in creating an effective work team in achieving a number of institutional achievements that accord with the vision and mission of the institution. The formation of an effective work team at UIN Bandung is almost entirely due to the great vision of the chancellor. The phenomenology method should be more frequently used in understanding visionary leadership, since it more concerns with qualitative aspects of leadership.

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