The principal's role in improving the quality: A concepts framework to developing school culture

by Fitri Nurmahmudah

Submission date: 12-Nov-2023 08:59PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2225312038

File name: Manuscript.PDF (867.13K)

Word count: 5082

Character count: 29478

The Principal's Role in Improving the Quality: A Concepts Framework to Developing School Culture

¹Sumiran , ²Waston , ³Zamroni , ⁴Fitri Nur Mahmudah , 1,2,3 Muhammadiyah Surakarta University, ⁴Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia sumiran710@gmail.com, waston.ums@gmail.com, zamronihardjowirono@yahoo.com, fitri.mahmudah@mp.uad.ac.id

This study aims to explore the role of principals in school culture so as to produce an ideal conceptual framework for principals in improving school quality. The method used in this research is qualitative with a case study approach. The research was conducted in MAN 2 Sragen and MAN 2 Boyolali. Indonesia. The data analysis procedure used is Miles & Huberman with four procedures. Data analysis was carried out with the help of Atlas.ti software version 8. Validity was carried out using data triangulation. The results of this study illustrate that the principal's role in school culture to improve school quality consists of role sets, attitudes and actions, personality characteristics, and control. This research recommendation is intended by principals at any level, both primary and secondary levels, to be able to pay attention to important points from research results in order to improve school quality and create certain characteristics that are unique and superior characteristics compared to other schools.

Keywords: principals, school culture, quality improvement

INTRODUCTION

One of the achievements of the quality of education is the formation of quality human resources. Especially the quality of the teachers in providing learning in schools. The quality of a good teacher is certainly influenced by the principal who has good skills and competencies as well. It is important for human resources in education to always invest in improving their competencies (Mahmudah, 2016). This gives meaning to improving the quality of education. So that the role of the principal can provide direction and efforts in realizing the quality of education. Of course the principal who is able to analyze the situation that is used as the basis for real steps to realize the quality of education.

The principal's strategy is important. Identify supporting factors in implementation of the program carried out as an effort to increase self-awareness of school residents (Sholekah & Mahmudah, 2020). The basic strategy that needs to be carried out by school principals is to provide understanding to teachers, employees, and students. This strategy can be done by providing exemplary. Awareness and exemplary that exist will be the first step for the development of attitudes that can ultimately improve the quality of education. Therefore, having a special strategy given by the principal will be able to create a school culture. The characteristics of the school culture from the role of the principal will build the quality of the school to increase.

School culture is formed from the experiences of teachers and staff at the school. Each school is built with a unique culture compared to other schools by believing in beliefs, values, and norms that are formed from patterns of thought and behavior. school leadership affects the smooth and efficient functioning of the school and may contribute to the emergence of the school culture as an effective education institution (Stergios et al., 2017). School effectiveness and that teachers' job satisfaction partially mediated the impact of school culture on school effectiveness (Duan, Du, & Yu, 2018). There was a positive correlation between school culture and role of principals according to teachers' perceptions (Abdullah & Arokiasamy, 2016). School cultures in relation to the dynamics of improvement work (Nehez & Blossing, 2020). The school's principal and school culture had a significant effect on teacher's job satisfaction either partially or simultaneously (Mukhtar, Ali, & Rusmini, 2017).

Various studies related to the principal's leadership in shaping school culture above are different from this research. This research is to create a conceptual framework of the principal's role in shaping school culture. This is different from previous research because previous research is only limited to describing and looking for relationships. This research is very important because it can provide a real picture of the conceptual framework that can be used as a step to develop school culture for school principals. So the purpose of this research is to create a conceptual framework model of the principal's role in school culture.

The Role of Culture in Improving School Quality

The role of school culture in improving school quality means how the orientation of school culture values effectively has an impact on improving school quality. The existence of the

values that make up the school culture (beliefs, values, norms) was born at the same time the school was founded. (Zamroni, 2016). The role of school culture has a driving force, which has a very strong impact on giving birth to high achievements (Deal & Peterson, 2016) and develop how school residents think (Muhsin, Indartono, & Astuti, 2020), behave and act. School culture is the values and goals that exist in the school that are firmly held together (Garmston & Wellman, 2013), cooperation and mutual assistance among school residents (Chalkiadaki & Tomás-folch, 2020), together plan the future (Abdulahi, 2020), and work together to solve problems.

This description illustrates the importance of continuously sharpening beliefs, values and norms and patterns of attitudes and behaviour patterns towards all aspects of the input and learning process which ultimately have an impact on school quality (output and outcome).

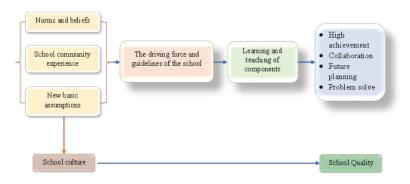


Figure 1. The Role of School Culture Value Orientation in Improving Quality

The role of school culture in efforts to improve school quality is how the orientation of school culture values effectively intervenes in the existence of all components related to the occurrence of the learning process/input factor (Mahmudah & Putra, 2021), and process factors that have an impact on the expected final results (outputs and outcomes) and how the principal manages the school culture. Aspects that are directly involved in the learning process, namely students, teachers, teaching materials and learning methods, students are the main elements. The learning process has characteristics that are closely related to social, economic and cultural backgrounds. Each teacher has their own characteristics that are closely related to economic, social and

cultural backgrounds. While the choice of learning methods by the teacher when carrying out learning is not necessarily in accordance with the background of each student.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research is a qualitative research using a case study approach. Case study research is a research method that aims to explore and investigate contemporary real-life phenomena through context analysis of limited individual conditions or events and the relationship between them (Bazeley, 2013). The phenomenon in the case study is in the form of a program, event, and activity, either at the level of an individual, a group of people, an institution, or an organization (Freeman, 2017). The case study research conducted by the researcher is an instrumental case study type. An instrumental case study is a special case that is tested to provide an in-depth understanding of a problem (issue) or to improve an existing theory (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003). The instrumental type (instrumental case study) will look at the case regarding the role of the principal in the school culture in depth, and the context is carefully examined, activities to explore the case are carried out in detail, because this case helps understanding of external interest (external interest).

Research Setting

In this study, researchers explore or gain in-depth knowledge about the role of school culture in the development and improvement of school quality in schools Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Boyolali dan Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Sragen at Indonesia. For this reason, researchers will explore the role of the principals in managing school culture. The background of the case can be seen from the results of the National Examination Average for the 2014/2015 academic year to 2018/2019 MAN 2 Boyolali and MAN 2 Sragen in the Science, Social Sciences and Religion programs. The results of the National Examination for the last four years, MAN 2 Sragen are lower than MAN 2 Boyolali. As for the potential aspect, madrasas have almost the same number of students with educational facilities and infrastructure that are not much different. The existence of a range of scores from the results of the National Examination Average between the two schools was examined in depth from the perspective of managing school culture in each of these schools.

Research Subject

The research subject is a social situation that will be revealed and described in depth "what happens in it" in a social situation (Kamberelis & Dimitriadis, 2005). The subjects of this study consisted of the principal and also various selected resource persons. Therefore, the research subject was taken by purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations (Kouritizin, Piquemal, & Norman, 2009). The researcher took the sample with a number of considerations: (a) the founders, as people who had laid the value system at the beginning of the school being founded, (b) the key figures, namely those who could be considered as "actors" of the culture in the school, (c) leaders and communities who have hopes and aspirations for the future of the school community, (d) principals as managers and creators of school culture, (e) vice principals as confidents of madrasah principals and spearheads of the principal's policy response, (f) teachers as the main actors in improving the quality of learning and, (g) administration, (h) students as objects and subjects of the school.

Analyzing of Data

Analysis of the data in this study, researchers will photograph the dimensions of the principal's role in school culture. Next, the researcher will group based on categories, describe into units, synthesize, arrange into patterns, choose which ones are important and what will be studied, and make conclusions about the portrait of the dimensions of school culture, how the role of madrasa culture on the quality and how the process of the influence of madrasa culture on the quality of schools in MAN 2 Boyolali and MAN 2 Sragen. Finally, researchers can formulate the causes of the low quality of schools at MAN 2 Sragen as well as the causes of improving the quality of education at MAN 2 Boyolali seen from the existence of the culture of each school.

The data analysis procedure used is the procedure (Miles & Huberman, 1994). This analysis procedure consists of four things, namely starting from data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The data analysis process used was assisted by Atlas.ti software version 8.3. The research procedures used can be seen in the following figure:

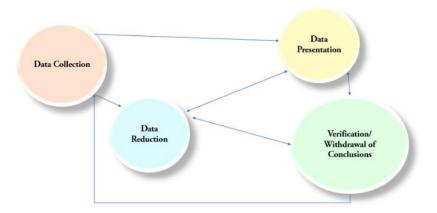


Figure 2. Research Data Analysis Procedure

The procedure for analyzing this research data in detail can be described as follows:

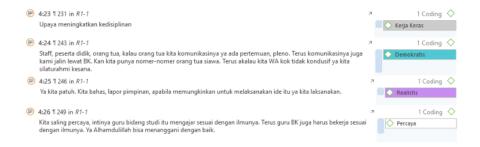
- a. Data collection, the process of collecting data in this study was carried out by interviews and documentation to reveal the meanings contained in the cultural processes and practices in MAN 2 Sragen and MAN 2 Boyolali, Indonesia. This data collection is done to find information in accordance with the guidelines that have been made. After the data has been collected, the next step is to transcribe the results of the data collection carried out. At the time of the interview, the transcription was done by rewriting what was conveyed by the participants through audio recordings. As well as the observed documentation to be used as additional/supporting data.
- b. Data reduction, the next step is to select relevant data from the transcripts that have been done. The data reduction in this study used the analysis tool Atlas.ti version 8. The reduction was done by making codes from the existing datum. The reason for using analytical tools is to help facilitate researchers in the process of reducing and making concept maps. This is in accordance with the statement which states that the data analysis process will be easier and more accurate by using analytical tools such as the atlas.ti version (Mahmudah, 2021).
- c. Presentation of data, the results of making a concept map at the data reduction stage are then presented in the form of tables and output images of the results of data analysis. This is done in Chapter III related to the results of research and data analysis. Furthermore, the results of

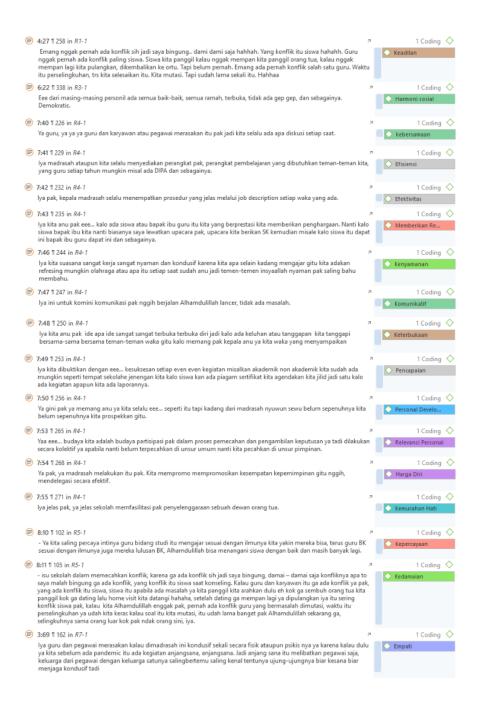
- the concept maps that have been made are discussed using the latest theory and developing theories related to school culture, both in schools that have decreased in quality and in schools that have improved in quality.
- d. Drawing conclusions, the last procedure is drawing conclusions, where the researcher concludes and the final result of this research is suggestions and recommendations to the parties concerned in the process of developing school culture and improving school quality.

RESULTS

This section presents the results of field data collection consisting of interviews and documentation in two schools, namely MAN 2 Boyolali and MAN 2 Sragen. The researcher presents the field results obtained and the data analysis process with the software objectively as a result of research and analysis, without giving interpretation of any theory. The information described in this subsection will then be discussed in more detail in the discussion section to gain a deeper understanding of the role of school culture that can be understood from the point of view of the theories and concepts used in this study.

Every process that exists in Madrasah is certainly an important part in every development of both human resources and the quality of Madrasah. This is the basis for establishing a school culture and climate that is comfortable for all Madrasah residents. Madrasa culture is an environment that supports and realizes both the achievement of the vision, mission, goals and the decline in the quality of education. Based on the results of interviews conducted by several participants, the following is the preparation of the code of values contained in Culture and Environment at MAN 2 Boyolali:





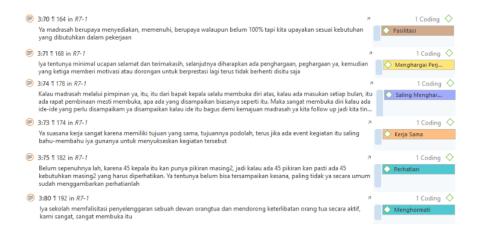


Figure 3. Values in the Culture and Environment of MAN 2 Boyolali

Based on Figure 3, the cultural values that are formulated and contained in the cultural and environmental values of MAN 2 Boyolali can be described through various participant statements. The cultural values contained in the participant statements that have been formulated are 'hard work' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'democratic' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'realistic' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'trust' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'fairness' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'social harmony' meaning formulated from participant statements R3-1, 'togetherness' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'efficient' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'effectiveness' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'providing reward' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'comfort' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'communicative' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'openness' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, what is the meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'personal development' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'personal relevance' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'self-esteem' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'generosity' meaning formulated from participant statements R4-1, 'trust' meaning formulated from participant statements R5-1, 'peace' meaning formulated from participant statements R5-1, 'empathy' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'facilitating' the meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'appreciating the struggle' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'respecting each other' the meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'work same' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'attention' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'respect' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1.

The process of compiling the codes and values contained in the field of Culture and Environment at MAN 2 Sragen is as follows:

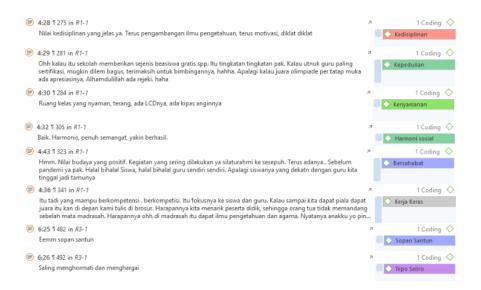


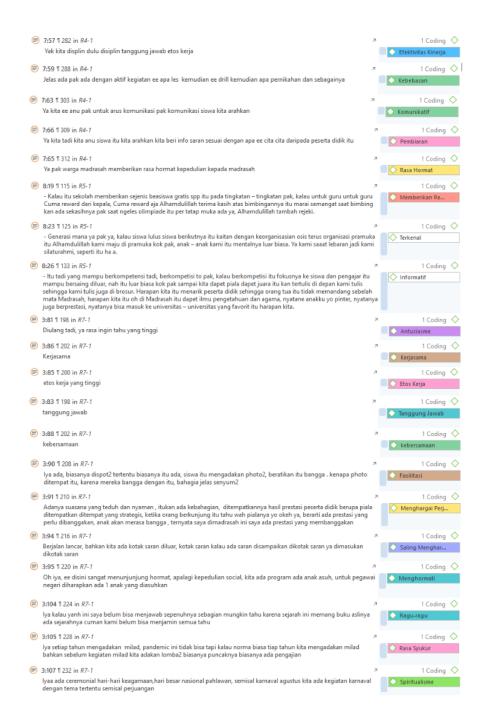
Figure 4. Values on Culture and Environment of MAN 2 Sragen

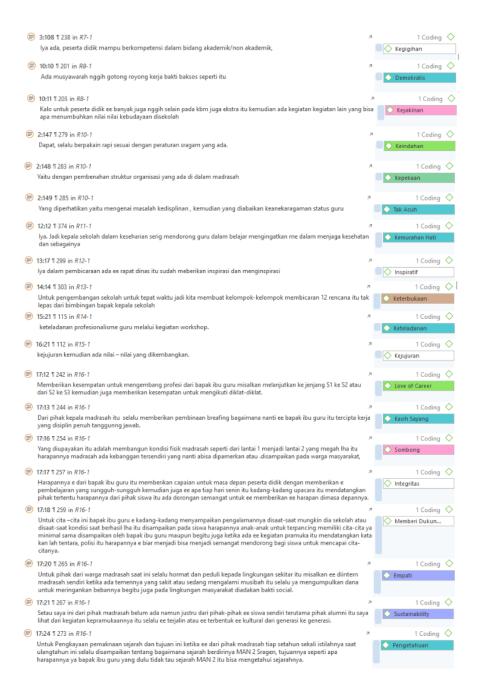
Based on Figure 4, the cultural values that are formulated and contained in the cultural and environmental values of MAN 2 Sragen can be described through various statements from participants. The cultural values contained in the participant statements that have been formulated are 'happiness' meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'interpersonal relations' meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'support'

meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'firmness' meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'attention' meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'deliberation' meaning formulated from participant statements R10-1, 'communication' meaning formulated from participant statement R10-1, 'balance' meaning formulated from participant statement R11-1, 'depression' meaning formulated from participant statement R13-1, 'discomfort' meaning formulated from participant statement R16-1. The cultural value code formulated in the participant statement R10-1 is the same as the cultural value code formulated in the participant statement R14-1 and R15-1.

The realization of a school that is comfortable and can improve quality and that all visions, missions, and goals can be achieved well, of course, cannot be separated from the role of the principal. The principal becomes the basis for school management through the values that are exemplified, implemented, and realized. Based on research data, the following are the codes of the principal's role value:







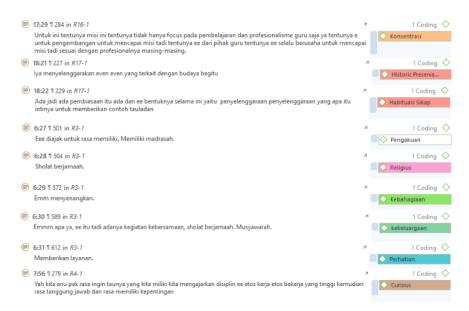


Figure 5. Values on the Principal's Role

Based on Figure 38, related to the cultural values that are formulated and contained in the value of the role of the principal, it can be described through various participant statements. The cultural values contained in the participant statements that have been formulated are 'discipline' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'caring' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'comfort' meaning formulated from participant statements R1 -1, 'social harmony' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'friendly' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'hard work' meaning formulated from participant statements R1-1, 'polite' meaning formulated from participant statements R3-1, 'tepo seliro' meaning formulated from participant statements R3-1, 'confession' meaning formulated from participant statements R3-1, 'religious' meaning formulated from participant statements R3-1, 'happiness' ' meaning formulated from participant statement R3-1, 'family' meaning formulated from participant statement R3-1, 'attention' meaning formulated from participant statement R3-1, 'c urious' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'performance effectiveness' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'freedom' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'communicative' meaning formulated from participant statement R4- 1, 'habituation' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'respect' meaning formulated from participant statement R4-1, 'giving reward' meaning formulated from participant statement R5-1, 'famous' meaning formulated from participant statement R5-1, 'informative' meaning formulated from participant statement R5-1, 'enthusiastic' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'cooperation' meaning formulated from participant

statement R7-1, 'work ethic' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'responsibility' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'togetherness' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'facilitation' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'appreciate the struggle' the meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'mutual respect' the meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'respect' the meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'doubt -doubt' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'gratitude' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'spiritualism' meaning formulated from participant statement R7-1, 'persistence' meaning formulated from participant statement R7 -1, 'democratic' meaning formulated from participant statement R8-1, 'belief' meaning formulated from participant statement R8-1, 'beauty' meaning formulated from participant statement R10-1, 'sensitivity' meaning formulated from statement participant R10-1, 'indifferent' meaning formulated from participant statement R10-1, 'generosity' meaning formulated from participant statement R11-1, 'inspirational' meaning formulated from participant statement n R12-1, 'openness' meaning formulated from participant statement R13-1, 'exemplary' meaning formulated from participant statement R14-1, 'honesty' meaning formulated from participant statement R15-1, 'love of career' meaning which is formulated from the statement of participant R16-1, 'compassion' meaning is formulated from the statement of participant R16-1, 'arrogant' is the meaning formulated from the statement of participant R16-1, 'integrity' meaning is formulated from the statement of participant R16-1, support' meaning formulated from participant statement R16-1, 'empathy' meaning formulated from participant statement R16-1, 'sustainability' meaning formulated from participant statement R16-1, 'knowledge' meaning formulated from participant statement R16- 1, 'concentration' meaning formulated from participant statement R16-1, 'historic preservation' meaning formulated from participant statement R17-1, 'attitude habituation' meaning formulated from participant statement R17-1.

Based on data analysis assisted by Atlas.ti software version 8, there are 32 codes created to answer the problem formulation related to the role of the principal in managing school culture. The codes have quotations from different number of participant interview transcripts. The following codes can be used as a basis for making categorizations in school culture that have an impact on improving school quality.

Table 1. Codes for the Principal's Role in Managing Culture

	Code	Grounded		Code	Grounded
•	Giving Directions	3	•	Open	8
•	Giving Appreciation	2	•	Tolerance	1
•	Giving Punishment	7	•	Academic Support	6
•	Giving Rewards	13	•	Cooperate	14
•	Inspire	2	•	Decision Maker	3
•	Establishing	14	•	Facilitator	5
	Communication				
•	Democratic	7	•	mediator	3
•	Interpersonal Relations	12	•	Motivator	2
•	Interaction	4	•	Problem Solver	1
•	Togetherness	7	•	Professional	6
•	kinship	6	•	Emotional	1
	•			Environment	
•	Concern	1	•	Social Harmony	4
•	Trust	3	•	flexible	1
•	Communicative	5	•	Conflict	14
				Management	
•	cooperative	1			
•	Responsibility	17			
•	Example	5			
•	Tolerance	1			

Based on the codes that have been arranged above, the next step is to make a concept map from the research on the research of the principal in school culture.

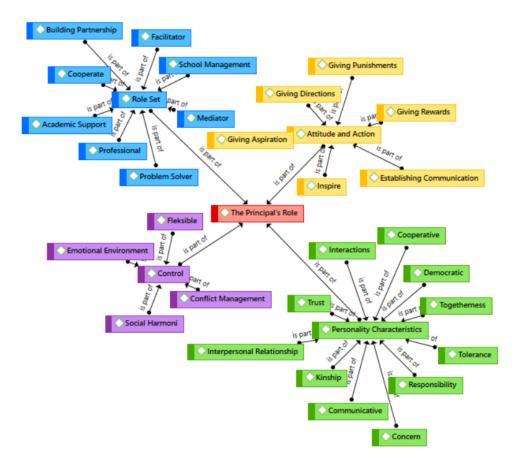


Figure 3. Results of qualitative research data analysis of the role of school principals in school culture

DISCUSSION

Principals are very important to form a positive and professional school culture and climate. The principal's day-to-day work and values-driven behavior form a set of positive underlying norms, values, and beliefs that drive learning. The success of the school begins with the principal who is able to play his function well. A flounder school without leadership from the principal. And the principal flounder without effective management of the principal. This is not

to say that the principal does everything, but the principal's actions and the context that the principal forms with others (teachers, staff, parents and students) make it possible to teach and learn in the influential social institutions called schools. The role of school principals in improving the quality of education during COVID-19 has an indicator that the findings are having manners, being managers, and being able to prioritize teachers and education personnel with HR development (Adhiim & Mahmudah, 2021).

The role of the principal in shaping the culture is certainly needed and adapted to the characteristics of the school. Functioning, well-being and personal characteristics of the principal, structural and cultural characteristics of school, and organizational context are examined (Engels, Brussel, Hotton, Devos, & Bouckenooghe, 2008). Principals ideally have qualified competencies so as to produce actions and skills that are able to support the school development process (Cahyono, Kartawagiran, & Mahmudah, 2021). School principal is expected to have knowledge, carry disposition, and show performance (Isik & Ziyanak, 2018). The most important thing for school development is that the principal is able to collaborate with the aim of improving quality through collaborative programs that are prepared with various other institutions and individuals (Mahmudah et al., 2022). Likewise, decisions that refer to school culture and do not abandon cultural norms or values. Principals should strive to make decisions that create a positive culture (Dinsdale, 2017). Various approaches to the role of school principals need to be improved. A positive school culture is the underlying reason why the other components of successful schools were able to flourish. For example, one principal seeking ways to increase reading comprehension asked for and valued teacher suggestions (Habegger, 2008).

Based on data analysis and findings from this study, the principal's role in school culture consists of several things, namely attitudes and actions, personality characteristics, role sets, and control. The findings of this study are fundamental for principals in developing schools to improve quality and bring schools forward in facing global challenges. The findings of this study can also be applied by other school principals to support a quality education process. Principals who do not have provisions in implementing their functions will certainly be unable and less than optimal in the process of developing the quality of education in schools so that they do not produce school culture according to their characteristics.

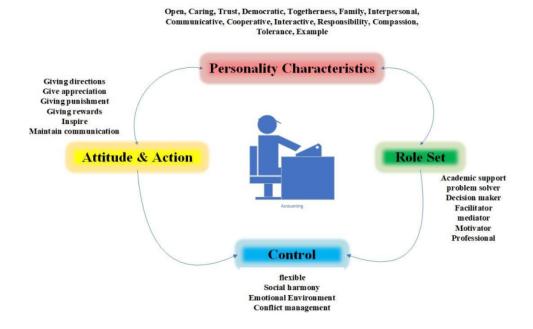


Figure 6. Conceptual Framework of the Principal's Role in School Culture

Conclusion

The role of the principal in school culture still needs to be improved. This is evidenced by the results of research findings which state that the role of school principals requires a real increase in school capacity and competence. Based on the results of research that has been done on the role of principals in school culture, there are 32 codes and 179 quotations. It is then concluded to obtain the right categorization according to the meaning of the principal's role, namely as many as 4 categorizations of findings which include attitudes and actions, personality characteristics, role sets, and controls. The role of the principal is the basis and the right foundation for the success and failure of school culture. That is, the role of the principal in the findings of this study is very supportive for school and school residents, of course, in achieving the expected goals and in self-development to improve the quality of education.

Recommendations

Recommendations from this research are addressed to all school members that all school members have a responsibility to develop school culture in order to realize quality education. Schools that are successful in building and providing a good culture will produce high learning achievements. Subsequent research to be able to verify the data findings from qualitative research is then developed into a hypothetical model and model testing. So as to produce research work that covers all existing and comprehensive methods in understanding school culture in order to improve school quality.

Limitations

This study has limitations related to the role of principals explored which cannot be generalized to all principals. The role of the principal in this research is to create a conceptual framework. So it requires more in-depth research to be able to verify the results of this study.

8 Acknowledgements

The researchers would like to thank the principals of MAN 2 Sragen and MAN 2 Boyolali for being willing to be participants in this study. So that this research can produce a conceptual framework for the role of principals in school culture to improve school quality.

Funding

There is no support funding from anyone.

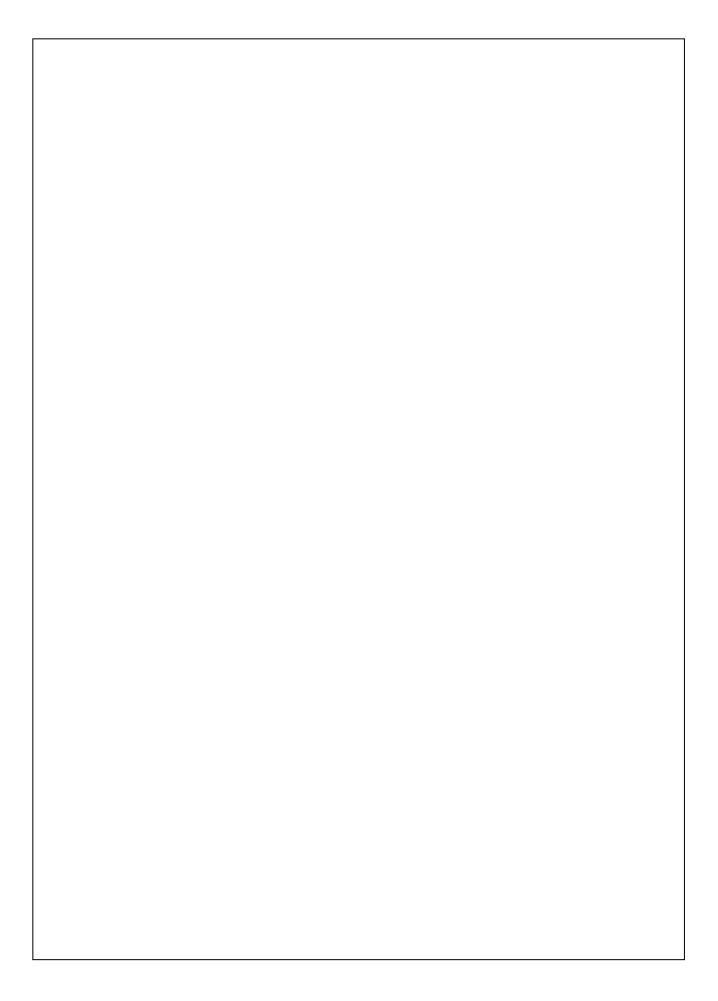
REFERENCES

Abdulahi, B. A. (2020). Determinants of teachers' job satisfaction: school culture perspective. *Humaniora*, 32(2), 151–162. https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.v32i2.52685

Abdullah, A. G. K., & Arokiasamy, A. R. A. (2016). The influence of school culture and organizational health of secondary school teachers in Malaysia. *TEM Journal*, 5(1), 56–59. https://doi.org/10.18421/TEM51-09

- Adhiim, Z. F., & Mahmudah, F. N. (2021). Kepemimpinan kepala sekolah dalam meningkatkan mutu pendidikan. *Jurnal Kepemimpinan Dan Kepengurusan Sekolah*, 6(1), 29–37. https://doi.org/10.34125/kp.v6i1.572
- Auerbach, C. F., & Silverstein, L. B. (2003). Qualitative data an introduction to coding and analysis. New York University Press.
- Bazeley, P. A. T. (2013). Qualitative data analysis practical strategies. SAGE Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd.
- Cahyono, S. M., Kartawagiran, B., & Mahmudah, F. N. (2021). Construct exploration of teacher readiness as an assessor of vocational high school competency test. *European Journal of Educational Research*, 10(3), 1471–1485. https://doi.org/10.12973/eu-jer.10.3.1471
- Chalkiadaki, A., & Tomás-folch, M. (2020). How school culture reacts to change in the context of primary education in greece. *International Journal of Education*, 13(2), 79–90. https://doi.org/10.17509/ije.v13i2.25223
- Deal, T. E., & Peterson, K. D. (2016). Shaping school culture: The heart of leadership. Jossey-Bass.
- Dinsdale, R. (2017). The Role of Leaders in Developing a Positive Culture. Journal of Graduate Studies in Education, 9(1), 42–45.
- Duan, X., Du, X., & Yu, K. (2018). School culture and school effectiveness: the mediating effect of teachers' job satisfaction. *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research*, 17(5), 15–25. https://doi.org/10.26803/ijlter.17.5.2
- Engels, N., Brussel, V. U., Hotton, G., Devos, G., & Bouckenooghe, D. (2008). Principals in schools with a positive school culture Principals in Schools with a positive School Culture Nadine Engels, Gwendoline Hotton, Geert Devos, Dave Bouckenooghe & Antonia Aelterman. *Educational Studies*, 34(3), 157–172. https://doi.org/10.1080/03055690701811263
- Freeman, M. (2017). Modes of thinking for qualitative data analysis. Routledge.
- Garmston, R. J., & Wellman, B. M. (2013). The adaptive school: a sourcebook for developing collaborative groups 2nd edition. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Habegger, S. (2008). The Principal's Role in Successful Schools: Creating a Positive School Culture. *Digital Vision*, October, 42–46.
- Isik, I. S., & Ziyanak, S. (2018). Review and analysis of the role of the principal in shaping a school culture. *International Journal of Innovation and Research in Educational Sciences*, 4(5), 1–5.
- Kamberelis, G., & Dimitriadis, G. (2005). Qualitative inquiry approaches. Teachers College Press.

- Kouritizin, S. G., Piquemal, N. A. C., & Norman, R. (2009). *Qualitative research challening the orthodoxies in standard academic discouser* (London). Routledge.
- Mahmudah, F. N. (2016). Keefektifan Human Capital Investment Pendidikan Tenaga Kependidikan di Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Akuntabilitas Manajemen Pendidikan*, 4(1), 77–87. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21831/amp.v4i1.8201
- Mahmudah, F. N. (2021). Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif Manajemen Pendidikan Berbantuan Software Atlas.ti Versi 8. UAD Press.
- Mahmudah, F. N., A-G Baswedan, A. R., Usman, H., Mardapi, D., & S Putra, E. C. (2022). The importance of partnership management to improve school-to-work transition readiness among vocational high school graduates. *The Education and Science Journal*, 24(5), 64–89. https://doi.org/10.17853/1994-5639-2022-5-64-89
- Mahmudah, F. N., & Putra, E. C. S. (2021). Tinjauan pustaka sistematis manajemen pendidikan: Kerangka konseptual dalam meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan era 4 . 0. *Jurnal Akuntabilitas Manajemen Pendidikan*, 9(1), 43–53. https://doi.org/10.21831/jamp.v9i1.33713
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An expanded sourcebook qualitative data analysis second edition. SAGE Publications Asia-Pacific Pte. Ltd.
- Muhsin, M. R., Indartono, S., & Astuti, S. I. (2020). The role of school culture in teacher professionalism improvement. *International Conference of Progressive Education*, 422(Icope 2019), 158–162.
- Mukhtar, Ali, H., & Rusmini. (2017). Teacher's job satisfaction: an analysis of school's principal leadership and school culture at the state islamic senior high school in jambi province. *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(2), 404–415. https://doi.org/10.21276/sjhss
- Nehez, J., & Blossing, U. (2020). Practices in different school cultures and principals 'improvement work. *International Journal of Leadership in Education*, 00(00), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603124.2020.1759828
- Sholekah, F. F., & Mahmudah, F. N. (2020). The management strategy of headmaster in efforts to increase self awareneess of school residents of the importance environment. *Journal of Educational Administration Research and Review*, 4(1), 62–67. https://doi.org/10.17509/earr.v4i1.26194
- Stergios, T., Dimitrios, B., Efstathios, V., George, A., Labros, S., Sofia, P., & Athansios, K. (2017). Educational leadership and school culture-the role of the school leader. 3ο Διεθνές Συνέδριο Για Την Προώθηση Της Εκπαιδευτικής Καινοτομίας, 1, 114–121.
- Zamroni. (2016). Kultur sekolah. Gavin Kalam Utama.



The principal's role in improving the quality: A concepts framework to developing school culture

ORI	GIN	IAI	ITY	RF	PORT

8%
SIMILARITY INDEX

%
INTERNET SOURCES

8%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Susamta Susamta, Fitri Nur Mahmudah. "The Implementation of Policies for on-Time Presention in Efforts to Establish Discipline Character", Nidhomul Haq : Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, 2021

1 %

Publication

Karen S. Acton. "Environmental teacher leadership: overcoming barriers posed by school culture, school structure, and the principal", International Journal of Leadership in Education, 2022

1 %

Publication

Dinko Jukić. "The role of teacher and organizational culture in school management", Strategic Management, 2022

1 %

Ibnu Asakir, Fitri Mahmudah. "Kreativitas dan Inisiatif Guru dalam Pengembanggan Mutu Pembelajaran Online", Jurnal Studi Guru dan Pembelajaran, 2022

1 %

Publication

5	Totok Sasongko, Suyitno Suyitno. "The Effect of Principal's Leadership and School Culture on Teachers' Performance", EDUKATIF: JURNAL ILMU PENDIDIKAN, 2022 Publication	1%
6	Sabran Sabran, Riswadi Riswadi, Hasan Baharun, Siti Nur Hidayah, Siti Aminah. "Learning Burnout; Teacher's Strategy in Creating Effective Learning", Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 2023 Publication	<1%
7	Nadine Engels, Gwendoline Hotton, Geert Devos, Dave Bouckenooghe, Antonia Aelterman. "Principals in schools with a positive school culture", Educational Studies, 2008 Publication	<1%
8	Sulistio Mukti, Badrun Kartawagiran, Fitri Nur. "Construct Exploration of Teacher Readiness as an Assessor of Vocational High School Competency Test", European Journal of Educational Research, 2021 Publication	<1%
9	Jaana Nehez, Ulf Blossing. "Practices in different school cultures and principals' improvement work", International Journal of Leadership in Education, 2020	<1%

Xiaoju Duan, Xiangyun Du, Kai Yu. "School Culture and School Effectiveness: The Mediating Effect of Teachers' Job Satisfaction", International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research, 2018

<1%

Publication

Daiva Jakavonytė-Staškuvienė, Aida Barkauskienė. "Transformative teacher leadership experiences in schools in creating an innovative educational culture: The case of Lithuania", Cogent Education, 2023

<1%

Ririn Inayatul Mahfudhoh, M. Yunus Abu Bakar, Ah. Zakki Fuad. "Modern Pesantren Leadership Based on Internalisation of Pancajiwa", Nidhomul Haq: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, 2023

<1%

Lei Mee Thien, Hoay Chyi Lee. "Is 'the more the better'? Investigating linear and nonlinear effects of school culture on teacher well-being and commitment to teaching across school size", Studies in Educational Evaluation, 2022

<1%

Adi Syaputra, Achadi Budi Santosa. "The Contribution of Organizational Culture in Schools to Improving Teacher Performance",

<1%

Tarbawi: Jurnal Keilmuan Manajemen Pendidikan, 2022

Publication

- Edy Dharma, Sherly Sherly, Humiras Betty
 Marlina Sihombing, Darwin Lie. "Teacher
 Performance as Measured by Competence
 and Discipline at the State Junior High School
 2 Siantar", Inovbiz: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis, 2020
 Publication
- Jayde E Kurland, Stayce E Beck, Carol J Solomon, Oscar S Brann, John M Carethers, Sherry C Huang. "Cyclooxygenase-2 Expression in Polyps From a Patient With Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome With Mutant BMPR1A", Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology & Nutrition, 2007

<1%

La Tefy Schoen, Charles Teddlie. " A new model of school culture: a response to a call for conceptual clarity ", School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 2008

<1%

Nur Rahmi Sonia. "Strategi Pengembangan Mutu Lembaga Pendidikan di Era Globalisasi", EDUKATIF : JURNAL ILMU PENDIDIKAN, 2022

<1%

Padli Padli, Romi Mardela, Yendrizal Yendrizal. "Improving students' cricket hitting skills

<1%

using digital test", Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences, 2022

Publication

20

Piotr Buła, Anton Putytskyi, Anastasiia Luzhna. "ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEM AND IMPROVEMENT OF APPROACHES TO REGULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UKRAINE", Socioeconomic relations in the digital society, 2022

<1%

Publication

21

Chunhua Fu, Zhen Zhao, Huimei Wang, Mingkun Ouyang, Xiaoling Mao, Xiao Cai, Xinhua Tan. "How perceived school culture relates to work engagement among primary and secondary school teachers? Roles of affective empathy and job tenure", Frontiers in Psychology, 2022

<1%

Publication

22

Yavuz Bolat, Celalettin Korkmaz. "Social Values and Life Skills as Predictors of Organizational Culture: A Study on Teachers", SAGE Open, 2021 <1%

Publication

Exclude quotes