The Effect of Leadership Style on Student Achievement in the Digital Age

Annisa
STAI Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah Amuntai Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia
annisaancau24@gmail.com

Keywords	**Abstract**
Leadership Style, Student Achievement, Digital Age.	The development of student achievement in Madrasah Aliyah currently appears in the field is still relatively low. This phenomenon is expected to affect the level of public trust regarding services to meet student learning needs. The purpose of increasing the fulfillment of learning needs is to meet student satisfaction in madrasah aliyah which has an impact on learning achievement. This study uses a quantitative approach through a survey method. Research data on Madrasah Principal Leadership with teacher respondents and Teacher Teaching Performance, Madrasa Culture and Student Satisfaction with student respondents. Based on the hypothesis test, it was found that Madrasah Principal Leadership, Teacher Teaching Performance, Madrasa Culture simultaneously affect student satisfaction. This shows that an increase in one of the variables, namely the leadership of the madrasah principal or teacher teaching performance or madrasa culture will have an influence on increasing student satisfaction. Student satisfaction has an effect on learning achievement, reflecting that high and low learning achievement is influenced by student satisfaction. The recommendation of this research is to provide an alternative in increasing student satisfaction and its impact on learning achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important components in terms of improving the quality of the nation. This is because through education, it will produce superior human resources. Through education, human resources will be fostered to be development-oriented. Quality human resources are an asset of nation building in order to be able to face

global competition. If education in Indonesia can print the next generation of quality, it will be able to advance the nation. In education, human resources with all their abilities will be developed, and their character is formed so that they will become fully human.

Education holds an important element to shape the mindset, morals, and behavior of humans to conform to existing norms, such as religious norms, customs, culture, and others. Education can be interpreted as a process where individuals can develop and manage knowledge from what they know to add to their knowledge so that life is more meaningful. The function of education is not only aimed at getting a better job, but education sharpens the abilities and skills of students in dealing with problems and being able to solve them quickly and precisely.

The main components in education are teachers, and students. The teacher is a component that greatly determines the success of education in schools because teachers have a very close relationship with students in daily education efforts at school. Where the teacher is in charge of the implementation of the learning process in the classroom. Therefore, the teacher plays an important role in the success of learning.

The teacher is a learning component that acts as an implementer and driver of learning activities. Teachers must design learning well, in the sense of taking into account the learning objectives to be achieved, student characteristics, teachers formulate goals, determine materials, choose methods and media, and evaluate appropriate learning in the learning design. This is done so that learning activities take place and are successful.

Teachers in learning must be able to play a dual role, where teachers do not only teach, but must be able to become programmers in learning, learning motivators, learning facilitators, organizers, actors, and other roles needed by students in learning. Although the teacher is not the only source of learning, the duties, roles and functions of the teacher in learning are very important and play a central role. Because it is the teacher who has to prepare learning programs, learning materials, learning facilities and evaluation of learning for their students.

In learning, the teacher must be able to manage his class well. Learning itself is a process of interaction between teachers and students and learning resources in a learning environment. Learning is assistance from the teacher to students in learning conditions so that students gain knowledge, skills, and attitude formation. Managing a class must be accompanied by a leadership spirit so that the class can run according to the predetermined goals. But not everyone has a good leadership spirit. Because being a leader is not easy. A leader who is needed is not only cognitively intelligent, but also emotionally mature.

Leadership is an activity to influence, direct, and move other people both individually and in groups to achieve a goal. Leadership can be done by anyone, anywhere, and anytime and does not have to be tied to a particular organization. Anyone can do leadership as long as they have the skills and abilities to influence others to achieve certain goals. The application of leadership is largely determined by the work situation or the

circumstances of members and organizational support resources. The way a person influences others which is expressed in the form of everyday behavior is called a leadership style.

Leadership style will determine the extent of leadership effectiveness, because a leader who has the right leadership style will be able to maximize his leadership. According to the style or type of leadership there are three, namely: 1) autocratic (authoritarian) leadership style, 2) democratic or participatory leadership style, and 3) free leadership style (laissez faire). Most experts say that there is no single most appropriate style that can solve problems that arise in various different situations. Leadership style is needed to influence student behavior.

Teachers as leaders in teaching and learning activities in the classroom will have a distinctive pattern of behavior in influencing their students which is called the teacher leadership style. The teacher's leadership style is the behavior or actions taken.

METHODS

This research is a literature review, where the study in this study has its own procedure so that it is considered that there is no difference in the making of scientific papers. According to Zed, (2008) the library method should not be underestimated, because this method is also a method that not only collects related theories but also analyzes the theoretical studies carried out.

The study in this study collects various kinds of literature studies that are in accordance with the study material to be studied, then the relevant theory is examined and conclusions and findings are drawn from the research conducted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
Definition of Leadership

The definition of leadership has been put forward by many experts according to their respective points of view, these definitions show some similarities. According to D. E. Mc Farland, leadership is a process in which a leader will influence and guide the work of others in achieving predetermined goals. According to J. M. Pfiffner, leadership is an art in an effort to provide coordination and direction to other people, both individuals and groups to achieve the desired goals.

Meanwhile, according to Oteng Sutisna, leadership is a person's ability to take the initiative in social situations to create new forms and procedures, design and regulate actions, and the results will generate cooperation towards the goals to be achieved. According to the definition of leadership, leadership is all actions taken by a person, both individually and in groups, to coordinate and direct other individuals or groups to achieve

predetermined goals. Siagian said leadership is a person's ability to influence others, where subordinates will do what the leader wants even though the subordinates personally don't like it.

Blancard and Hersey argued that leadership is a process in which a person influences individual or group activities to achieve goals in certain situations. Meanwhile, Terry considers leadership as an activity to influence people, both individuals and groups, to work willingly to achieve common goals. Broadly speaking, leadership is defined as an effort made to manage and utilize human, material, and financial resources in order to achieve the goals that have been set (Sumidjo Wadjo., 2002).

Meanwhile, according to Bass and Stogdill said that leadership is a process of someone influencing the activities of a group in a particular effort to achieve the goals that have been set. The understanding of leadership reinforced by Anoraga leadership is the ability to influence other parties, by using communication, either directly or indirectly, so that the people who are influenced are willing to move with understanding, awareness, and are happy to be willing to follow the will of the leader to achieve a goal.

Leadership can be interpreted as a person's ability to move, direct, as well as influence the mindset, the way each member works so that they are independent in working for the sake of accelerating the achievement of the goals that have been set. Leadership according to is an activity to influence the behavior of others and the art of influencing human behavior both individually and in groups. According to him, leadership does not have to be tied to a particular organization. But leadership can happen anywhere, and by anyone as long as someone shows his ability to influence the behavior of others towards the achievement of a certain goal.

Definition of Leadership Style

Leadership style is a behavioral norm used by a person when that person influences others. Leadership style is intended as a distinctive way of behaving from the leader to his followers. Thus, leadership style is the way the leader behaves consistently towards subordinates as members of his group to influence subordinates to achieve goals. So it can be concluded that leadership style is a pattern of behavior of a leader who consistently influences his subordinates to be happy to do their job to achieve a goal (Thoha Miftah, 2010).

Basic Leadership Style

There are four basic styles of leadership. The four basic styles of leadership are; 1) In style 1 (G1), a leader exhibits a behavior that provides a lot of direction but little support. This leader gives specific instructions about roles and goals to followers, and closely supervises the execution of their duties. 2) In style 2 (G2), the leader shows a lot of directing and supportive behavior. Leaders in this style explain a lot about the decisions

and policies they take and are willing to accept the opinions of their followers. But the leader in this style still must continue to provide supervision and direction in completing the tasks of his followers. 3) In style 3 (G3), the leader's behavior emphasizes giving a lot of support but little in directing. In this style the leader makes decisions together with his followers, and supports their efforts in completing the task. As for style 4 (G4), the leader provides little support and little direction. Leaders with this style delegate decisions and responsibility for carrying out tasks to followers.

Situational Leadership Style

The need to understand leadership as it relates to a particular situation has been recognized in fact from previous research efforts such as Ohio University as well as Reddin's three dimensions. Situational is meant by this model is the conception of the model developed by Hersey and Blanchard.

Situational leadership according to Hersey and Blanchard is based on the interrelatedness of the following: The amount of guidance and direction provided by the leader, The amount of socio-emotional support provided by the leadership team and the level of readiness or maturity of followers shown in carrying out specific tasks, functions, or activities specific purpose.

This concept has been developed to help people exercise leadership by paying attention to their roles, which are more effective in their interactions with other people on a daily basis. Conceptional equips leaders with an understanding of the relationship between effective leadership and the maturity level of followers (Enco Mulyasa, 2009); (Hifza et al., 2020).

Thus, although there are many other important situational variables, for example: organization, work assignments, supervision, and working time, the emphasis in situational leadership is only on the behavior of the leader and his subordinates. The behavior of followers or subordinates is very important to know situational leadership. Because not only followers as individuals can accept or reject the leader, but as followers can in fact determine whatever personal power the leader has.

A leader must know the characteristics of each member. Because each member must have different characteristics from one person to another. By knowing the characteristics of its members, the leader can apply the appropriate leadership style. Members are components that participate in achieving a goal, therefore it is necessary to choose a leadership style that suits its members.

Principal Leadership

The principal is an important factor in the achievement process, the success of the school in achieving its goals. Thus the principal is expected to have an influence to control so that education runs according to the expectations of all parties.

In carrying out his leadership, the principal depends on the teacher because the teacher is the spearhead of the implementation of education. The role of the principal In this study, the influence of the principal is discussed in more detail as follows: As an educator (educator), as a manager, as an administrator, as a supervisor, as a leader, as an innovator, as a motivator, teacher teaching performance and the concept of teacher teaching performance.

The concept of teacher performance, the author tries to conclude that performance is a display of teacher behavior in carrying out their duties as an educator who certainly has a background that is relevant to the task at hand and its interaction with the environment. In line with that teachers who have high performance will be eager and try to improve their competence, both in relation to planning, implementation, and assessment so that optimal results are obtained (Wahyudi, 2009).

Effect of student achievement

Learning is essentially a conscious effort made by individuals to meet their needs. Every learning activity carried out by students will produce changes in themselves. Which by Bloom and his colleagues are grouped into cognitive, affective and psychomotor areas. Learning achievement is the result achieved by students after studying for a certain time, in this case at the end of each semester. In learning outcomes, it is the overall learning achievement of students which is an indicator of competence and the degree of behavior change (Karyadi, 1989).

CONCLUSION

Leadership style is a pattern of behavior of a leader who consistently influences his subordinates to do their job with pleasure to achieve a goal. There are four basic styles of leadership, namely a leader showing behavior that provides a lot of direction but little support, a leader shows behavior that directs a lot and provides a lot of support, leader behavior emphasizes providing a lot of support but little in direction and leaders providing little support and little direction. Situational leadership according to Hersey and Blanchard is based on the amount of guidance and direction given by the leader, the amount of socio-emotional support provided by the leadership team, the level of readiness or maturity of the followers shown in carrying out specific tasks, functions, or goals.

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