# Relationship between Charismatic Authority and the Administration of Teachers to the Quality of Elementary School Instruction

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Abstract. The article aims to determine the relationship between charismatic leadership and management of educators and education personnel to make strides the quality of elementary school instruction. Charismatic leadership is a quality that stands out in a leader in influencing educators and education personnel to advance the quality of primary school education. This article uses a literature review study, examining various relevant sources related to the existing discussion themes. While the charismatic leadership model in which organizational culture is the key, then the leader involves his leadership behavior which will later have an impact on followers, both individual followers, and group followers and ultimately will also influence the results of leadership and show that the relationship of charismatic leadership in the management of educators and education personnel can improve the quality of primary school education.

Keywords: Charismatic Leadership, Management, Elementary School

## 1. Introduction

A vision and mission statement are required for any organization. In other words, the organization must fulfill its objectives [1]. The reason is simple, and an organization is an institution that attracts people who are willing to work together to achieve common goals, shared goals, and individual objectives. The readiness of human resources involved in the education process determines the readiness of human resources involved in the education process. One of the determinants of high and low quality educational outcomes is the teacher. Various parties who feel the impact of educational products in which teachers play a role have always highlighted the presence of teachers at the forefront of the education and teaching process.

A charismatic authority style of the leader can boost instructors' innovation in assignments and work [2]. Innovative teachers will have an impact on the charismatic authority of the vital.

This authority model is a marvel for shaping the quality of instruction in the future with the hope of making way better advancement work.

Many people believe that being a leader is simple. Confirmation can be seen when pioneers make decisions from the state level to the community level. People nominated themselves in droves because they believed they were capable of becoming leaders. It is not uncommon for them to dismiss each other, believing that they are more capable than their competitors. Siagian noted that the success of an organization depends on the quality of leadership contained in the organization concerned [3]. It even becomes a general belief if the quality of leadership held in an organization plays a very dominant role in the organization's success in carrying out its various activities.

The goal of leadership behavior theory is to identify personal behaviors that are associated with effective leadership. The theory of leadership behavior focuses on two aspects of leadership behavior: functions and leadership styles [4].

The success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals cannot be separated from the performance of its leader [5]. If the leader performs well, the organization will reach its objectives quickly, and vice versa. When the leader's performance is poor, the organization will struggle to meet its objectives. This is not to say that members of subordinates do not contribute to an organization's success; however, the leadership factor is biased.

### 2. Literature Review

Charismatic authority that expect that charisma is an person characteristic of a pioneer who can recognize him from other pioneers, particularly in terms of suggestions for motivation, acknowledgment, and back of subordinates [2]. The characteristics and behavior of pioneers are fundamental determinants of charismatic authority [1]. Charismatic pioneers are more likely to have a solid require for control, tall self-confidence, and a solid stand in their possess convictions and beliefs. Leadership behavior that clarifies how a charismatic pioneer influences the states of mind and behavior of subordinates includes [3]: (1) Convey an attractive vision; (2) Using solid and expressive shapes of communication when conveying the vision; (3) Taking individual dangers and making self-sacrifices to achieve that vision; (4) Role modeling of behavior reliable with that vision; and (6) Give authority to subordinates

Leadership or leading is an effort made by a person with all his abilities to influence, encourage, guide, direct, and motivate others to want to work with enthusiasm and confidence in achieving common goals. About the mission of education, leadership can be interpreted as an effort by the principal to influence, encourage, guide, direct, and mobilize school staff to work effectively to achieve predetermined educational and teaching goals [5].

Management is the art or skill of planning, directing, managing, and supervising so that all activities run well and produce goals to be accomplished together. Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National education system, articles 1, paragraphs 5 and 6, what is meant by academic staff are members of the community who are devoted and appointed to support education budgeting while educators are educational staff who are qualified as teachers, lecturers, counselors, tutors, tutors, facilitator, and other designations according to their specificity, as well as participating in providing education [6]. Management of teaching staff and education is a necessary activity that begins with the entry of teaching and education personnel into the teaching organization and ends with the process of HR planning, recruitment, selection, placement, compensation, awards, educators, training/development, and dismissal [1][6]. Principals or madrasahs, scholarly units, regulatory staff, library staff, research facility specialists, administration of thought groups, and cleaning work force are all examples of instructional faculty.

#### 3. Method

In this article, to analyze it utilizing logical survey strategies, implies a prepare or composing to dismember a logical ponder or inquire about. Perusing and composing audits or audits of logical papers such as theses, theses, books, and inquire about articles is one of the abilities understudies and scholastics must- have.

This activity aims to examine how far the development of science has gone and to strengthen the scientific basics possessed by the academic community. A review article is an article created to provide a clear picture of a study or research, whether it is the advantages or disadvantages of the object being checked on, or only combines several studies to strengthen the analysis in the study conducted [7].

Systematic Review (SR), or what is usually called a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), is a systematic way to collect, critically evaluate, integrate and present findings from various research studies on research questions or topics of interest. The SLR provides a way to assess the quality of existing evidence on a question or issue of interest. SLR offers a broader and more accurate level of understanding than traditional literature reviews [8].

SLR requires a more rigorous and well-defined approach, is more comprehensive, and specifies in detail the timeframe for which the literature is selected [9]. The SLR method is carried out systematically by following the steps and protocols that allow writing articles to avoid bias and subjective understanding of the researchers.

This article aims to explore more deeply the charismatic leadership model in educational institutions. The technique used is a systematic literature review to identify and classify some of the research results of leadership models. The method used in this article is a literature review, and its purpose is to assess, summarize, and communicate the results and implications of previous research. Literature reviews generally aim to describe the purpose of the evaluation, review, suggest how the article was evaluated, and identifies common mistakes in the report.

Researcher and Year	Journal Articles	<b>Research result</b>
AE Yusuf (2018)	Hubungan Antara Gaya	To test the hypothesis that
	Kepemimpinan Karismatik	there is a positive
	Kepala Sekolah Dan	relationship between variable
	Kepribadian Dengan	$X_1$ and
	Keinovatifan Guru.	variable Y required a
	(The Relationship Between	significance test of the
	Head Charismatic	correlation coefficient,
	Leadership Styles School	namely the t-test. Testing
	And Personality With	criteria
	Teacher Innovation)	The significance of the
	,	correlation coefficient is if
		$t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , then the
		correlation coefficient is
		stated significantly.
Rahmat Setiawan / 2014	Hubungan kepemimpinan	The relationship between
	karismatik, kepemimpinan	charismatic administration
	transformasional dan	and executionsubordinates
	kepemimpinan transaksional	cannot be clarified
	dengan kinerja bawahan	straightforwardly,
	(Charismatic Leadership	but through the intervening
	Relationships,	variable, to be specific
	Transformational Leadership	appropriateness
	and Transactional Leadership	value and trust in esteem
	With Subordinate	congruence
	Performance)	pioneer.
Budiadi (2018)	Analisa Dampak	The data analyzed were the
	Kepemimpinan Karismatik	answers of 65 respondents to
	terhadap Kinerja Karyawan	the questionnaire
	di Pemerintah Daerah	they have received. To
	Kabupaten Sukoharjo	discover out the tall and moo
	(Analysis of the Impact of	levels the appraisal score of
	Charismatic Leadership)	each variable, it is necessary
	······ ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	to have a criteria score.
Nurlaili et al. (2018)	Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi	In compiling a plan for
	dan Gaya Kepemimpinan	improving the quality of
	Terhadap Kinerja Guru	learning in schools,
	dengan Lingkungan Kerja	performed various techniques
	dan Kepuasan Kerja Sebagai	for collect data, both
	Varibel Intervening pada	
	·	

**Table** of Research on the results of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

	Guru SMA di Kecamatan	observations, interviews, or
	Dewantara Kabupaten Aceh	use documents
	Utara (Principal Leadership	school. From that activity,
	and Improving the Quality of	then some of the problems
	Learning in Schools)	faced
		the school, which then affects
		quality of learning.
Idris and Sari (2020)	Pengaruh Kepemimpinan	Principal leadership in
	dan Disiplin Kerja Terhadap	building teacher discipline in
	Kinerja Karyawan: Studi	SD Luqman Alhakim's
	Kasus PT Sucofindo	integral is to optimize
	Palembang Indonesia.	Referent Power:
	Principal Leadership in	subordinates do something
	Effort Improve Teacher	because associates feel
	Discipline	amazed towards
		leaders, associates feel
		amazed or need to receive
		blessings leader, so that the
		teachers behave like a leader.

## 4. Results and Discussion

After analyzing various sources with, on the same theme it can be seen that, there are all sorts of phases and results indicated the effect on charismatic leadership at the school. There were a positive relationship in the quantitative criteria testing significant, a correlation coefficient by Setiawan study on the, charismatic leadership transformational leadership and leadership transaksional subordinate with performance[2]. It turns out that charismatic leadership and subordinate performance cannot be explained directly, but through the mediating variable, namely value suitability. therefore need to be distinguished from "leadership" as an identity or entity that has subordinates. Leadership provides energy in the form of trust and security, so that other people around them feel accommodated and sheltered. Leadership, thus, distributes wisdom, knowledge, solutions, and harmony to those around him.

In contrast to Budiadi who took the method with data analysis techniques to determine the Impact of Charismatic Leadership, which in this case can be taken from the results of multiple analysis on the technique used is the second hypothesis with the indicator that the most influential charismatic leadership is self-management indicators even though the influence is negative [11]. Meanwhile, Nurlaili et al. found in her observations with a research entitled Principal Leadership and Improving the Quality of Learning in Schools [12]. The principal contains more experiences of what has been done. In carrying out the mandate as a school principal to improve the quality of learning, the authors then use a management principle known as POAC.

The principal is an element that becomes a symbol of education and education personnel. All of these HR elements in the management perspective lead to the Principal. So, how the principal controls human resources is the main determinant of the success of the management of educational organizations. One of the main elements that determine the quality of human resources is discipline. Idris and Sari found that there are 4 categories of approaches, namely authoritative, trait, behavioral, situational [13]. There are multidisciplinary values that are explained in other perspectives that may be different in previous studies.

#### 5. Conclusion

In the leadership, the associates trust in the leader is one crucial factor that can improve the execution of subordinates. In the event that partners have total certainty within the pioneer, he will be willing to carry out what is requested by the pioneer and deliver all the capacities and potential he should carry out the assignments relegated by the pioneer. To progress the administration quality of authorities, it is suggested to read more about leadership styles and research on leadership styles. To see which leadership style is suitable for improving the performance of employees in public agencies.

Through the steps of Arranging, Organizing, Activating, and Organizing, endeavors have been made to move forward. Some of the problems faced by schools are, first, the low physical quality of learning spaces which endangers the safety of students and educators. Second, the low level of discipline of all parties in the school, including principals, educators, and students. Third, the low quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure such as study desks and chairs.

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