Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan

https://jurnal.stiq-amuntai.ac.id/index.php/al-qalam

P-ISSN: 1907-4174; E-ISSN: 2621-0681

DOI: 10.35931/aq.v19i6.5681



SCHOOL CULTURE AND TEACHER PERFORMANCE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW THROUGH A MODELING APPROACH (SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW)

Rosida¹, Bambang Budi Wiyono², Aan Fardani Ubaidillah³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Negeri Malang, Jalan Semarang No. 5, Malang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia ¹ rosida.2401328@student.um.ac.id, ² bambang.budi.fip@um.ac.id, ³ aan.fardani.fip@um.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of school culture in improving teacher performance through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to twenty relevant scientific articles from the past ten years. The results of the analysis indicate that a positive school culture, characterized by the values of religiosity, integrity, mutual cooperation, and strong transformational leadership, can create a conducive work environment and increase teacher motivation, commitment, and professionalism. Other factors such as effective communication and professional development through regular training have also been shown to contribute to improved teacher performance. However, the results also reveal a significant gap, namely the lack of comprehensive integration between school culture and institutional policies systematically to support sustainable teacher performance improvement. Furthermore, there is little research exploring the challenges of implementing school culture in the context of inclusive schools or areas with limited resources. Therefore, further empirical and contextual studies are needed to formulate operational strategies to strengthen school culture oriented towards improving teacher performance and the overall quality of education.

Keywords: School Culture, Teacher Performance, Literature Review

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran budaya sekolah dalam meningkatkan kinerja guru melalui pendekatan Systematic Literature Review (SLR) terhadap dua puluh artikel ilmiah yang relevan dalam sepuluh tahun terakhir. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa budaya sekolah yang positif, ditandai dengan nilai-nilai religiusitas, integritas, gotong royong, serta kepemimpinan transformasional yang kuat, mampu menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif dan meningkatkan motivasi, komitmen, serta profesionalisme guru. Faktor lain seperti komunikasi efektif dan pengembangan profesional melalui pelatihan rutin juga terbukti berkontribusi pada peningkatan kinerja guru. Namun, hasil kajian juga mengungkapkan adanya kesenjangan (gap) yang signifikan, yaitu belum adanya integrasi menyeluruh antara budaya sekolah dan kebijakan kelembagaan secara sistematis untuk mendukung peningkatan kinerja guru secara berkelanjutan. Selain itu, belum banyak penelitian yang mengeksplorasi tantangan implementasi budaya sekolah dalam konteks sekolah inklusif atau daerah dengan keterbatasan sumber daya. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan studi lanjut yang bersifat empiris dan kontekstual guna merumuskan strategi operasional dalam memperkuat budaya sekolah yang berorientasi pada peningkatan kinerja guru dan mutu pendidikan secara menyeluruh. Kata Kunci: Budaya Sekolah, Kinerja Guru, Literatur Review



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

INTRODUCTION

Teacher performance is a key factor in educational success. To achieve optimal educational quality, efforts are needed to continuously improve teacher performance. One of the factors that significantly influence teacher performance is transformational leadership and a positive school culture. Transformational leadership, with its focus on vision, inspiration, and empowerment, can create a conducive work environment for teachers to develop their potential. Meanwhile, a positive school culture can foster a spirit of collaboration, innovation, and continuous learning among teachers. Previous studies have shown a strong correlation between transformational leadership and school culture and improved teacher performance.^{1,2}

Transformational leadership has been recognized as one of the most effective leadership styles in various contexts, including education. In the school context, transformational leadership demonstrated by a principal or other school leader can be a catalyst for improving teacher performance. Through an inspiring vision, strong support, and teacher empowerment, transformational leaders are able to create a positive work environment and motivate teachers to provide the best for students. Previous studies have shown that transformational leadership can significantly increase teacher motivation, commitment, and performance.³

School culture is a system of shared values, norms, and beliefs shared by all members of the school community. A positive school culture can create a learning environment that is enjoyable, inclusive, and supportive of learning. A positive school culture can also increase teachers' sense of belonging and engagement in the learning process. Previous research has shown that a positive school culture can improve teacher performance, job satisfaction, and teacher retention.⁴

School culture is a set of shared values, norms, and beliefs shared by all members of the school community. A positive school culture can create an environment conducive to teacher learning and professional growth. A positive school culture encourages collaboration and cooperation among teachers, which can improve the effectiveness of learning and problem-solving. A quality-oriented school culture encourages teachers to always provide the best for students. A supportive school culture provides recognition and appreciation for teacher achievements. This can increase teacher job satisfaction and motivation.

Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan Vol. 19, No. 6 November - Desember 2025

¹ Zainal, M., Habib, A., & Parawansa, P, "Kepemimpinan Pendidikan Dan Budaya Sekolah: Studi Kasus Di Sekolah Menengah Pertama," *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 23(1) (2017): 11-18.

² Hendrawan, I., Yaniawati, P., & Pramudia, J. R, "Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Transformasional Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran* 53(1) (2020): 66-76.

³ Bass, B. M, Leadership and Performance Beyond Expectations. New York: Free Press (1985).

⁴ Sergiovanni, T. J., *Building Community in Schools. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.* (Jossey-Bass., 1994).

The implementation of a good and appropriate school culture has a significant impact on

student learning activities and can encourage teachers to carry out learning more efficiently and

effectively, which in turn improves their performance. School culture also influences the

atmosphere in the classroom, both in providing freedom for students to develop their thoughts and

achievements, or conversely, can limit student development and the progress of the school itself.

The implementation of a good school culture is inseparable from the quality of education, which is

an indicator of the realization of a quality school culture. School culture is determined by improving

the quality of education. As stated by Husaini Usman, quality education is the foundation for the

development and progress of schools to a higher and quality level.

Matter This is a consideration for researchers to find out to what extent school culture can

improve teacher performance. This also aligns with researchers' observations in schools, which

show that a positive environment and a positive school culture can improve teacher performance.

On the other hand, some schools lack commitment to implementing a school culture, which impacts

teacher performance.

In Indonesia, particularly in Probolinggo, the development of a positive school culture has

become a focus of attention in efforts to improve the quality of education.

In Probolinggo, there are various public and private junior high schools (SMP), each of which has

its own unique school culture characteristics.

School culture plays a vital role in creating an inclusive and supportive learning environment for

all students, including those with special needs.

SMP Negeri 3 Probolinggo has implemented various programs and activities to build a

school culture that is not only inclusive but also religious. By accepting students with special needs

(ABK) and providing inclusive education services, the school strives to create an environment that

values diversity and fosters positive character among its students.

SMP Negeri 3 prioritizes an inclusive learning environment by providing special support

teachers for students with special needs. "We have three support teachers who help students with

special needs, and the program is running well," said one teacher. Activities for students with special

needs are conducted continuously and involve a variety of activities every Wednesday, Friday, and

Saturday.

Furthermore, school culture, including religious programs such as the Dhuha prayer and

Quranic literacy, is also implemented to foster a strong religious culture within the school. "These

activities not only strengthen students' faith but also foster mutual respect among them," added

another teacher.

Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan Vol. 19, No. 6

November - Desember 2025

3717

Support from teachers, parents, and the community is crucial to the success of these programs. "We feel a positive synergy between the school and the community. Most parents are very supportive of our activities," explained one teacher.

Likewise, Namira Middle School is one of the best private schools in Probolinggo. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the community who want to register their sons and daughters to register at the school, before registration opens the quota has been filled, this is because there is an indent long before student registration opens. Namira Middle School is located in the center of Probolinggo City, precisely on Jalan Basuki Rahmad number 44A, Mangunharjo Village, Mayangan District, Probolinggo City. We have a vision to realize a generation of mature individuals who become the light of the community, with the character profile of Pancasila students and an environmentally conscious culture, through various Islamic practices, including congregational Duha prayers, morning and evening zikr, congregational dhuhur and ashar prayers, Istighosah every Friday, FFE (Friday Female Education) for girls, and Quran recitation, which is included in the learning schedule.

Based on this, the researcher wanted to find out about the school culture in each institution and how school culture can improve teacher performance.

RESEARCH METHODS

Method The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) research methodology consists of several main stages designed to collect, assess, and analyze relevant literature in a systematic and structured manner. The following are the SLR methodology stages in this study:

1. Formulation of Research Questions

The first stage is to formulate clear and specific research questions related to school culture in improving teacher performance, factors that support school culture, and strategies for improving teacher performance. These research questions will form the basis for determining the inclusion and exclusion criteria in the selection of literature.

2. Determination of Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure that the literature reviewed is relevant and in line with the research objectives, inclusion and exclusion criteria are established. For example, the literature to be selected is empirical studies or theoretical studies on school culture in improving teacher performance, published in reputable scientific journals or conferences within a certain time frame, for example, the last 10 years.

3. Literature Search Strategy

Conduct a comprehensive literature search through academic databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science, using keywords related to the research topic, such as

Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan Vol. 19, No. 6 November - Desember 2025

"school culture," "teacher performance," and so on. This search includes journal articles, proceedings, dissertations, and other relevant literature sources.

4. Literature Screening Process

The literature obtained will be screened in stages. The initial stage involves screening based on titles and abstracts to determine their relevance to the research objectives. Literature that passes this stage will then be reviewed in Depth by reading the entire article to ensure its suitability with the inclusion criteria.

5. Literature Quality Evaluation

Each selected piece of literature will be assessed for quality using predetermined evaluation criteria. These criteria may include aspects of methodological validity, clarity of research results, and relevance of findings to the topic of inclusive education. This evaluation is important to ensure that only quality literature is used in the analysis. Literature selected within the last 10 years.

6. Data Collection and Information Extraction

After the literature has been selected, key data and information from each article will be extracted using a structured template or form. The extracted information includes factors supporting school culture and efforts to improve teacher performance.

7. Data Analysis and Synthesis of Findings

The collected data were analyzed thematically to identify emerging patterns, trends, or themes in the literature related to the role of teachers in inclusive education. The findings were synthesized by grouping the literature based on key themes, such as challenges, opportunities, and strategies, and examining how findings from the various literatures supported or contradicted each other.

8. Reporting Results and Developing Recommendations

The analysis results are presented in a report that includes key findings from the reviewed literature, as well as practical recommendations for teachers, schools, and education policymakers. The report also includes limitations of the study and suggestions for further research in the field of inclusive education.

Journal article review table

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Supraptiningrum and Agustini ⁵ | Instilling character in students is done through |
| | | habituation through various activities, namely: |
| | Building Student Character Through | (1) routine activities carried out by students |
| | School Culture | continuously and consistently at all times; (2) |
| | In Elementary School | spontaneous activities carried out by students |
| | | spontaneously at that time; (3) role models are |
| | Journal of Character Education, Year V, | the behavior, attitudes of teachers, educational |
| | Number 2, October 2015This research is a | staff, and students in providing examples |
| | research | through good actions so that they are expected |
| | qualitative descriptive which describes | to become role models for other students; and |
| | situations or objects in actual fact | (4) conditioning by creating conditions that |
| | systematic | support the implementation of character |
| | | education. |
| | | |
| 2. | Mitha Amelia, Zaka Hadikusuma Ramadan ⁶ | The implementation of character education |
| | Implementation of Character Education | through school culture at SD Negeri 67 |
| | Through School Culture in Elementary | Pekanbaru is carried out by applying 5 character |
| | Schools | values: Religious, Integrity, Independence, |
| | | Mutual Cooperation, and Nationalism. From |
| | BASICEDU JOURNAL | before learning begins, during learning, and |
| | Volume 5 Number 6 Year 2021 Pages 5548 | outside of class hours. In implementing |
| | - 5555 | character values through school culture, there |
| | Research & Learning in Elementary | are several obstacles, namely from the teachers |
| | Education | themselves, from the school, and from the |
| | https://jbasic.org/index.php/basicedu | students themselves. |
| | | students. Therefore, schools continue to |
| | This research method uses an approach | improve the quality of their teachers and |
| | descriptive qualitative research | schools through various |

⁵ Supraptiningrum dan Agustini, *Membangun Karakter Siswa Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Sekolah Dasar*, V (2015).

⁶ Mitha Amelia, Zaka Hadikusuma Ramadan, "Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Sekolah Dasar," *JURNAL BASICEDU* Volume 5 Nomor 6 (2021): Halaman 5548-5555.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|----|---|--|
| | | special types of training so that the |
| | | implementation of character in this school runs |
| | | according to its objectives. |
| 3. | Ahmat Miftakul Huda, Farid Setiawan, | By instilling noble morals and enthusiasm in |
| | Rohimah & Dalimunthe, Ilham Setiono, | students to continue learning and continue |
| | Cahya Tri Djaka ⁷ | learning, as well as instilling cultural values |
| | | such as clean living habits and noble morals. |
| | School/Madrasah Culture | Another aspect of school culture is the |
| | | characteristics of how the school's capabilities |
| | BINTANG: Journal of Education and | and behaviors serve as a reference and are |
| | Science Volume 3, | implemented by students, thus serving as an |
| | Number 3, December 2021 | example for anyone involved. The norms |
| | This research uses the library research | believed in within school culture include |
| | method. | honesty, fairness, courtesy, and exemplary |
| | | behavior. School culture is a byproduct of the |
| | | school's history, the result of interactions and |
| | | communication of various activities that come |
| | | into the school. |
| 4. | Muhammad Afifullah Nizary, Tasman | This research discusses school culture, the role |
| | Hamami ⁸ | of school culture, and its development. |
| | School Culture | Developing a quality school culture requires a |
| | | sense of togetherness and responsibility for the |
| | AT-TAFKIR | school from all school members under the |
| | Journal of Education, Law and Socio- | leadership of the principal and the guidance of |
| | Religious Studies | the supervisor. The development of a quality |
| | VOLUME 13 NUMBER 2 YEAR 2020 | school culture is determined by the quality of |
| | P-ISSN: 1979-9357 E-ISSN: 2620-5858 | education. Good, quality education is the |
| | | foundation for school development and |
| | This research uses library research | progress, moving toward a higher, higher level |
| | methods. | of quality. |

-

⁷ Ahmat Miftakul Huda, Farid Setiawan, Rohimah and Dalimunthe, Ilham Setiono, Cahya Tri Djaka, "Budaya Sekolah/ Madrasah," *BINTANG : Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sains* Volume 3, Nomor 3 (2021).

⁸ Muhammad Afifullah Nizary, Tasman Hamami, "Budaya Sekolah," *AT-TAFKIR Jurnal Pendidikan, Hukum Dan Sosial Keagamaan* Volume 13 Nomor 2 (2020).

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|----|--|---|
| 5. | Rahmawati, Arifuddin Siraj, Andi Achruh ⁹ | Thus, the creation of a conducive school culture |
| | | will be a factor that can help |
| | The Relationship Between Teacher | Improved performance achieved or achieved by |
| | Competence and Culture | teachers. Creating a conducive school culture |
| | Schools with Teacher Performance | will eliminate formality and make teachers feel |
| | | comfortable in their work. This reflects the fact |
| | IDAARAH JOURNAL, VOL. V, NO. 1, | that a conducive school environment will |
| | JUNE 2021 5 | support improved teacher performance. |
| | This research was conducted using a | |
| | quantitative approach. | |
| 6. | Nathalia Yohana Johannes, Samuel Patra | The results of the study show that the |
| | Ritiauw, Hartini Abidin ¹⁰ | implementation |
| | | School culture through religious culture, |
| | Implementation of School Culture in | independence, nationalism, social care culture |
| | Realizing Character Education at Sd | and environmental care culture is able to realize |
| | Negeri 19 Ambon | character education. |
| | | at SD Inpres 19 Ambon. |
| | Journal of Pedagogy and Educational | |
| | Dynamics | |
| | P-ISSN 2252-6676 | |
| | Volume 8, No. 1, April 2020 | |
| | https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/pedagod | |
| | ika, email: Jurnalpedagogika@yahoo.com | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | This research uses a qualitative research | |
| | approach. | |
| 7. | NL Gita Setya Utami, Gst Agung Oka | The results of this study concluded that school |
| | Negara ¹¹ | culture and work motivation significantly |

⁹ rahmawati, Arifuddin Siraj, Andi Achruh, "Hubungan Antara Kompetensi Guru Dan Budaya Sekolah Dengan Kinerja Guru," *JURNAL IDAARAH* VOL. V, NO. 1 (2021): 5.

¹⁰ Nathalia Yohana Johannes, Samuel Patra Ritiauw, Hartini Abidin, "Implementasi Budaya Sekolah Dalam Mewujudkan Pendidikan Karakter Di Sd Negeri 19 Ambon," *Jurnal Pedagogika Dan Dinamika Pendidikan* Volume 8, No. 1 (2020).

¹¹ N.L Gita Setya Utami, Gst Agung Oka Negara, "Kontribusi Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Guru," *Jurnal Pedagogi Dan Pembelajaran* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2021): 168–78.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|----|---|---|
| | | correlated with teacher performance. The |
| | Contribution of School Culture and | implication of this research is that the school |
| | Work Motivation | environment plays a crucial role in shaping |
| | On Teacher Performance | school culture. |
| | | positive and increasing teacher work |
| | Journal of Pedagogy and LearningVol. 4 | motivation, because to achieve quality and |
| | No. 1, | high-quality education, it must be supported by |
| | 2021, pp. 168-178 | a good school culture. |
| | p-ISSN: 2614-3909 e-ISSN: 2614-3895 | |
| | | |
| | This research is an ex post facto research. | |
| 8. | Siti Zubaidah ¹² | Educational quality will be optimal if supported |
| | | by a school culture that fosters academic habits |
| | The Influence of School Culture and | that emphasize the character of educators, |
| | Teacher Work Motivation Towards | students, and an academically nuanced |
| | Quality | environment. Furthermore, teachers, as |
| | Education at SMK N 1 Pabelan | educators who transfer knowledge to students, |
| | National Seminar on Education UNS & ISPI | have strong support. Therefore, if teacher |
| | Central Java 2015 ¹³ | performance is low, it will be difficult to |
| | | achieve optimal educational quality. How to |
| | The research was conducted using an | Increase Teacher Work Motivation |
| | approach | elementary schools through two methods, |
| | quantitative descriptive | namely: direct methods and indirect methods. |
| | | Where the direct method (direct motivation), |
| | | this motivation can be realized for example by |
| | | giving praise, awards, bonuses, and certificates. |
| | | While the indirect method (indirect motivation), |
| | | is motivation in the form of facilities. For |
| | | example, by providing a comfortable work |
| | | space, creating an atmosphere and by providing |
| | | a good work space. |

¹² Siti Zubaidah, "Pengaruh Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Guru Terhadap Mutu Pendidikan Di Smk N 1 Pabelan," Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Uns & Ispi Jawa Tengah 2015, 2015.

 $^{^{13}}$ Supraptiningrum dan Agustini, Membangun Karakter Siswa Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Sekolah Dasar.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|--|---|
| 9. | Sugeng Prayoga & Safrida Yuniati ¹⁴ | A conducive school organizational culture, in |
| | | which innovation is scattered, stability is |
| | The Influence of School Organizational | maintained, respect for fellow school members |
| | Culture | is well maintained, orientation is towards |
| | On Teacher Performance | optimal results, cares about small things, |
| | State High Schools in Mataram City | prioritizes teamwork orientation, and is |
| | | aggressive in competition, will encourage |
| | Journal of Education: | teachers to be enthusiastic in their work, thus |
| | Journal of Research Results and | enabling their performance to be built |
| | Literature Review | optimally. The explanation above demonstrates |
| | in the field | that a school's organizational culture influences |
| | Education, Teaching and Learning | teacher performance. In other words, the better |
| | | and more conducive the school's organizational |
| | http://ojs.ikipmataram.ac.id/index.php/jurna | culture, the higher the teacher's performance. |
| | <u>lkependidikan/index</u> | The key focus is how to maintain and enhance |
| | | the already positive organizational culture at |
| | March 2019. Vol.5, No.1 | this public high school in Mataram City. A |
| | e-ISSN: 2442-7667 | positive organizational culture leads to good |
| | March 2019. Vol.5, No.1 | teacher performance, which in turn improves |
| | pp. 54-60 | the quality of education. Teachers' success in |
| | | improving the quality of education will lead to |
| | This research is a quantitative research with | a sense of satisfaction with their work. |
| | the ex-post facto method. | Therefore, organizational culture is a crucial |
| | | factor in improving the performance of public |
| | | high school teachers in Mataram City. |
| 10. | Muhammad Dahlan, Yasir Arafat, Syaiful | It was found that some teachers have |
| | Eddy ¹⁵ | demonstrated good performance in carrying out |
| | | their duties and functions. However, there are |
| | The Influence of School Culture and | still some teachers who perform poorly, |
| | Training on Performance | including: monotonous teaching without any |

_

¹⁴ Sugeng Prayoga & Safrida Yuniati, "Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru SMA Negeri Di Kota Mataram," *Jurnal Kependidikan: Jurnal Hasil Penelitian Dan Kajian Kepustakaan Di Bidang Pendidikan, Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran* Vol.5, No.1 (2019): pp.54-60.

¹⁵ Muhammad Dahlan, Yasir Arafat, Syaiful Eddy, "Pengaruh Budaya Sekolah Dan Diklat Terhadap Kinerja Guru," *Journal of Education Research* 1(3) (2020): Pages 218-225.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|--|---|
| | Teacher | learning innovation, some teachers are still late |
| | | to class and leave class before the scheduled |
| | Journal of Educational Research, 1(3), 2020, | change of class time. In addition, there are also |
| | Pages 218-225 | teachers who do not have thorough preparation |
| | | and lack mastery of the teaching material so that |
| | This research method is quantitative | they only simply deliver the material. |
| | research. | Therefore, the researcher is of the view that |
| | | there are factors that cause such things to |
| | | happen. To be able to improve teacher |
| | | performance, it is very important to participate |
| | | in teacher education and training, so that the |
| | | learning process provided runs well. In |
| | | addition, it is also necessary to utilize school |
| | | facilities and infrastructure, so that students can |
| | | learn well and when delivering learning |
| | | materials using active, innovative, creative, |
| | | effective and enjoyable learning techniques. |
| 11. | Aulia Darmawan ¹⁶ | The evidence for the influence of organizational |
| | | culture on teacher performance reinforces the |
| | The Influence of Principal Leadership | theory that corporate culture influences work |
| | Style and School Culture | performance, one of which is facilitating the |
| | On Teacher Performance | emergence of commitment to broader interests. |
| | (Study at Tourism Group Vocational | Another function is to provide a sense of |
| | High Schools in Tangerang City) | identity for organizational members, indicating |
| | | that organizational culture also has an influence |
| | INDEPENDENT JOURNAL: Science, Arts, | on work performance. Individuals who have a |
| | and Technology, Vol. 3, No. 2, December | personal psychological factor in the form of a |
| | 2019: 244 – 256 | value system will view work as something |
| | ISSN: 2580-3220, E-ISSN: 2580-4588 | valuable and must be maintained. This is in line |
| | | with several studies that reveal that a number of |

¹⁶ Aulia Darmawan, "Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru (Studi Pada SMK Rumpun Pariwisata Di Kota Tangerang)," *JURNAL MANDIRI: Ilmu Pengetahuan, Seni, Dan Teknologi* Vol. 3, No. 2 (2019): 244–56.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|---|--|
| | The research used a descriptive qualitative | values and leadership attitudes are also related |
| | method, and analysis was conducted using | to the concept of work engagement. |
| | multiple regression analysis. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 12. | Christina Oktaviani ¹⁷ | The results of this study indicate that school |
| | | culture through behavioral regularity, adopted |
| | The Role of School Culture | norms, dominant values, philosophy, |
| | In Improving Teacher Performance | regulations and school climate has an important |
| | | role in improving teacher performance. This |
| | Education Manager, Volume 9, Number 4, | performance improvement is evident in teacher |
| | July 2015, pp. 613-617 | behavior that demonstrates attitudes as teachers |
| | This study uses a qualitative descriptive | where teachers manage learning and use media |
| | method which aims to provide an overview | and learning resources optimally, and also as |
| | of the role of school culture in improving | educators who transfer values to students |
| | teacher performance. | through exemplary attitudes, a good work |
| | | culture demonstrated by an attitude of work |
| | | discipline and maximum student mentoring, a |
| | | way of communicating that expresses |
| | | friendliness, an appearance that reflects the |
| | | quality of service, a willingness to develop self- |
| | | competence, loyalty to the institution, and |
| | | upholding work ethics. |
| 13. | Sukadari ¹⁸ | Many things can be done to improve the quality |
| | | of education by building a positive school |
| | The Role of School Culture in Improving | culture that can create a positive moral |
| | Quality of Education | atmosphere and a conducive atmosphere, which |
| | | will impact the quality of education in the |
| | Exponential Journal (Education for | school itself. Building a school culture must be |
| | Exceptional Children) – Journal of | relevant to the existing situation and conditions. |
| | Special Education – | Cultural elements can be positive, negative, or |

¹⁷ Christina Oktaviani, "Peran Budaya Sekolah Dalam Peningkatan Kinerja Guru," Manajer Pendidikan Volume 9, Nomor 4 (2015): 613–17.

¹⁸ Sukadari, "Peranan Budaya Sekolah dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan," JURNAL EXPONENTIAL (Eductaion for Exceptional Children) – Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Biasa –, n.d.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|--|--|
| | | even neutral. Therefore, the cultural aspects |
| | | implemented must be appropriate so that they |
| | | can realize the school's vision and mission |
| | | through a positive school culture. School |
| | | culture is behavior together with the school |
| | | community and positive and negative consensus |
| | | carried out by the school community which is a |
| | | basic belief held by all school residents in |
| | | attitudes and behavior. |
| | | 2. With a school culture, it is possible to create |
| | | a conducive school environment so that it can |
| | | realize good quality education in line with the |
| | | school's vision and mission and can optimize |
| | | the performance of teachers, principals, |
| | | employees and students so that the results are |
| | | optimal in accordance with expectations. |
| 14. | Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi, I Gusti Agung | School culture has the function of forming the |
| | Oka Negara, Made Putra ¹⁹ | identity of all school members, facilitating the |
| | | emergence of commitment to something |
| | The Contribution of Principal Leadership | broader than personal interests, strengthening |
| | and School Culture to Teacher | the social system, which means it is a social glue |
| | Performance in Elementary Schools | that helps unite members within the school by |
| | | providing appropriate standards for what must |
| | Journal of Educational Research and | be done in the school environment, and |
| | Development | functions as a mechanism for creating meaning |
| | Volume 5, Number 1, Year 2021, pp. 84-90 | and control which is then able to shape the |
| | P-ISSN: 1979-7109 E-ISSN: 2615-4498 | attitudes and behavior of school members, so |
| | Open | that the existence of school culture is very |
| | Access: https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index. | important. |
| | php/JJL/index | |
| | | |

¹⁹ Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi, I Gusti Agung Oka Negara, Made Putra, "Kontribusi Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di SD," *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan* Volume 5, Number 1 (2021): 84–90.

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|---|---|
| | This research is a type of ex-post facto | |
| | research with a correlation study type using | |
| | quantitative research methods. | |
| 15. | Abdul Komar ²⁰ | School culture must be based on attitudes, |
| | | values, norms, behaviors, and expectations. |
| | Improving Teacher Performance Based on | When all these elements are established, |
| | School Culture and Teacher Work | behaviors and expectations tend to be stable, |
| | Motivation | creating a more conducive atmosphere. This |
| | | atmosphere ultimately provides teachers with |
| | At-Ta`lim : Jurnal Pendidikan Vol.6 No.2 | comfort in carrying out their duties. |
| | (2020) Pages. 109-117 ISSN (Print): 2460- | |
| | 5360 ISSN (Online): 2548-4419 | |
| | DOI: https://doi.org/10.36835/attalim.v5i2.3 | |
| | <u>62</u> | |
| | | |
| | This type of research is qualitative research | |
| | which is sourced from existing theories and | |
| | previous research journals which are | |
| | relevant to the variables in this research. | |
| | | |
| 16. | Ahmad Suriansyah ²¹ | The results of the study found that school |
| | | culture has a relationship with performance, |
| | The Relationship between School | communication has a relationship with |
| | Culture, Communication and Work | performance, school culture has a relationship |
| | Commitment on the Performance of State | with commitment, communication |
| | Elementary School Teachers | has a relationship with commitment, |
| | | commitment has a relationship with teacher |
| | Educational Horizon, October 2014, Th. | performance, commitment is an intermediary |
| | XXXIII, No. 3 | between the relationship between school culture |
| | | and teacher performance and the relationship |

²⁰ Abdul Komar, "Peningkatan Kinerja Guru Berbasis Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Guru,"

At-Ta`lim: Jurnal Pendidikan PendidikanVol.6No.2 (2020): Hal. 109-117.

Ahmad Suriansyah, "Hubungan Budaya Sekolah, Komunikasi, Dan Komitmen Kerjaterhadap Kinerja Guru Sekolah Dasar Negeri," Cakrawala Pendidikan Th. XXXIII, No. 3 (2014).

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|--|---|
| | | between communication and teacher |
| | | performance. |
| | | |
| | | |
| 17. | Iis Yeti Suhayati ²² | The findings of the research are that teacher |
| | | teaching performance is more influenced by |
| | Principal Academic Supervision, School | school culture than by the influence of the |
| | Culture and Teacher Teaching | principal's academic supervision. Teacher |
| | Performance | teaching performance will be optimal if it is |
| | | integrated with all components. |
| | Journal of Educational Administration | schools, principals, teachers, staff, and students. |
| | Vol.XVII No.1 October 2013 | Maintaining traditions, values, and habits that |
| | | strengthen a positive school culture will |
| | The research method uses a descriptive | improve school quality. |
| | analytical method. | Teachers' teaching performance will be more |
| | with a quantitative approach. | professional if it is balanced with academic |
| | | supervision services. |
| | | routine and structured principal as a quality |
| | | school culture. |
| 18. | Icha Nurfasic, Uarif Mahmud Suhad, | School culture is an important part of the |
| | Faizin ²³ | education system because it can influence the |
| | The Influence of the Principal's | behavior of school residents in accordance with |
| | Transformational Leadership, School | the basic assumptions, values, norms and |
| | Culture, and School Environment on Teacher | beliefs that have been established by the school |
| | Performance at MI Islamiyah Wareng, | and build the achievements of the residents. |
| | Butuh, Purworejo, Central Java | schools, thus shaping the quality of education |
| | | there. The analysis shows that school culture |
| | IBTIDA | has a positive correlation with teacher |
| | Journal of Basic Education Studies | performance. This is evidenced by the r value of |
| | Vol. 1 No. 1, Year 2021 | 0.709. Positive means in the same direction, |

_

 $^{^{22}}$ Iis Yeti Suhayati, "Supervisi Akademik Kepala Sekolah, Budaya Sekolah Dan Kinerja Mengajar Guru," *Jurnal Adminisistrasi Pendidikan* Vol.XVII No.1 (n.d.).

²³ Icha Nurfasic, uarif Mahmud Suhad, Faizin, "Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Transformasional Kepala Sekolah, Budaya Sekolah, Dan Lingkungan Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di Mi Islamiyah Wareng, Butuh, Purworejo, Jawa Tengah," *IBTIDA Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Dasar* Vol. 1 No 1 (2021).

| No | Article identity | Conclusion |
|-----|--|---|
| | | meaning the stronger the school culture, the |
| | This research | higher the teacher performance. |
| | is a correlational quantitative study. | |
| 19. | Dewi Sri Utami ²⁴ | School culture refers to a system of values, |
| | | beliefs and norms that are accepted together |
| | Strategy for Improving Educational Quality | and implemented consciously as natural |
| | Through School Culture at SMPN 1 | behavior, formed by |
| | Prambon, Nganjuk Regency | an environment that creates the same |
| | | understanding among all elements and school |
| | Journal of Islamic Education and Studies | personnel, including the principal, teachers, |
| | Volume 8, Number 1, April 2018 | staff, students and if necessary, forms a public |
| | | opinion that is the same as the school. |
| | | |
| 20. | Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi, I Gusti Agung | School culture is believed to shape teachers' |
| | Oka Negara, Made Putra ²⁵ | behavior in carrying out activities in accordance |
| | Principal Leadership Contribution and | with their respective functions and can help |
| | Culture | teachers understand the value and meaning of |
| | Schools on Teacher Performance in | the work they handle at school. Therefore, |
| | Elementary Schools | school culture has a positive influence on |
| | | teacher performance because teachers who have |
| | Journal of Educational Research and | a positive school culture will automatically |
| | Development | implement that school culture well by all school |
| | Volume 5, Number 1, Year 2021, pp. 84-90 | members. This means that strong principal |
| | P-ISSN: 1979-7109 E-ISSN: 2615-4498 | leadership and a positive school culture will |
| | Open | guide teachers to achieve more optimal |
| | Access: https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index. | performance and can improve teacher |
| | php/JJL/index | performance. |
| | | |
| | This research is a type of ex-post facto | |
| | research with a correlation study type using | |
| | quantitative research methods. | |
| | | |

_

 ²⁴ Dewi Sri Utami, "Strategi Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Smpn 1
 Prambon Kabupaten Nganjuk," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Keislaman* Volume 8, Nomor 1 (n.d.): 2018.
 ²⁵ Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi, I Gusti Agung Oka Negara, Made Putra, "Kontribusi Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di SD."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the Review Table above, it is stated that character building through school culture is a crucial aspect outlined in an article by Supraptiningrum and Agustini. They emphasize that character development in students can be effectively achieved through the culture implemented in schools. In this context, teachers serve as role models for expected behavior and attitudes. When teachers demonstrate positive values consistently in their actions, this not only shapes students' character but also creates a positive and supportive environment for all school members. This conducive environment, in turn, impacts teacher performance, as they feel more motivated and valued in their efforts to educate and guide students. Thus, a strong school culture can be a crucial foundation for character building and improving overall educational performance.

The implementation of character values in schools was the main focus of Mitha Amelia and Zaka Hadikusuma's discussion. They emphasized the importance of integrating values such as religiosity, integrity, and mutual cooperation into school culture. These values not only serve as moral guidelines but also play a crucial role in creating a supportive work environment for teachers. When teachers feel connected to these values, they tend to be more motivated to contribute optimally to the learning process. Therefore, implementing strong character values in school culture can improve teacher performance and create a better educational environment for students.

Rahmawati and her colleagues explained that a conducive school culture has a significant impact on improving teacher performance. A comfortable and supportive atmosphere in the school environment makes teachers feel valued, which in turn increases their motivation to improve the quality of teaching. When teachers feel accepted and supported, they are more likely to invest in the learning process and innovate in their teaching methods. This suggests that a positive and positive environment not only increases teacher job satisfaction but also contributes to better productivity and performance in education.

Ahmad Suriansyah emphasized that good communication within a school culture is closely linked to teacher performance. Effective communication between teachers, students, and the school creates mutual trust, which is essential for building harmonious relationships. When all parties engage in open and constructive dialogue, collaboration can flourish, supporting improved teacher performance in the learning process. An environment supported by good communication not only enhances understanding but also encourages innovation and creativity in teaching, thus contributing to overall educational success.

Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi emphasized that effective principal leadership significantly influences the development of a positive school culture, which in turn significantly impacts teacher performance. Good leadership creates a strong social system among all members of the school, including teachers, students, and other staff. Inspirational and supportive leadership increases

Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan Vol. 19, No. 6 November - Desember 2025

teachers' commitment and motivation to contribute optimally. A well-led environment allows teachers to feel valued and recognized, making them more enthusiastic about carrying out their teaching duties and educating students.

Research by Iis Yeti Suhayati shows that a school culture that supports professional development through regular training programs can significantly improve teacher performance. When schools provide opportunities for teachers to learn and develop, they feel more prepared and motivated to carry out their teaching duties. Structured training programs not only enrich teachers' knowledge and skills but also boost their confidence in facing challenges in the classroom. Therefore, support for professional development is a key element in creating a high-quality and productive educational environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a Systematic Literature Review of 20 research articles, Research shows that a positive and supportive school culture has a significant impact on teacher performance. Character building through values implemented in schools, such as religiosity, integrity, and mutual cooperation, plays a crucial role in creating a conducive work environment. Furthermore, effective communication and inspirational leadership are key factors in building harmonious relationships among school members, increasing commitment, and motivating teachers. Support for professional development through training programs is also a vital element in enhancing teachers' skills and confidence. Therefore, integrating all these aspects into the school culture can create a quality educational environment, contribute to improved teacher performance, and ultimately result in a better education for students.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdul Komar. "Peningkatan Kinerja Guru Berbasis Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Guru." At-Ta`lim: Jurnal Pendidikan PendidikanVol.6No.2 (2020): Hal. 109-117.
- Ahmad Suriansyah. "Hubungan Budaya Sekolah, Komunikasi, Dan Komitmen Kerjaterhadap Kinerja Guru Sekolah Dasar Negeri." *Cakrawala Pendidikan* Th. XXXIII, No. 3 (2014).
- Ahmat Miftakul Huda, Farid Setiawan, Rohimah and Dalimunthe, Ilham Setiono, Cahya Tri Djaka. "Budaya Sekolah/ Madrasah." *BINTANG : Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sains* Volume 3, Nomor 3 (2021).
- Aulia Darmawan. "Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru (Studi Pada SMK Rumpun Pariwisata Di Kota Tangerang)." *JURNAL MANDIRI: Ilmu Pengetahuan, Seni, Dan Teknologi* Vol. 3, No. 2 (2019): 244–56.
- Bass, B. M. Leadership and Performance Beyond Expectations. New York: Free Press. 1985.
- Christina Oktaviani. "Peran Budaya Sekolah Dalam Peningkatan Kinerja Guru." *Manajer Pendidikan* Volume 9, Nomor 4 (2015): 613–17.

- Rosida, Bambang Budi Wiyono, Aan Fardani Ubaidillah: School Culture and Teacher Performance: A Comprehensive Review Through a Modeling Approach (Systematic Literature Review)
- Dewi Sri Utami. "Strategi Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Smpn 1 Prambon Kabupaten Nganjuk." *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Keislaman* Volume 8, Nomor 1 (n.d.): 2018.
- Hendrawan, I., Yaniawati, P., & Pramudia, J. R. "Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Transformasional Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru." *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran* 53(1) (2020): 66-76.
- Icha Nurfasic, uarif Mahmud Suhad, Faizin. "Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Transformasional Kepala Sekolah, Budaya Sekolah, Dan Lingkungan Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di Mi Islamiyah Wareng, Butuh, Purworejo, Jawa Tengah." *IBTIDA Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Dasar* Vol. 1 No 1 (2021).
- Iis Yeti Suhayati. "Supervisi Akademik Kepala Sekolah, Budaya Sekolah Dan Kinerja Mengajar Guru." *Jurnal Adminisistrasi Pendidikan* Vol.XVII No.1 (n.d.).
- Mitha Amelia, Zaka Hadikusuma Ramadan. "Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Sekolah Dasar." *JURNAL BASICEDU* Volume 5 Nomor 6 (2021): Halaman 5548-5555.
- Muhammad Afifullah Nizary, Tasman Hamami. "Budaya Sekolah." *AT-TAFKIR Jurnal Pendidikan, Hukum Dan Sosial Keagamaan* Volume 13 Nomor 2 (2020).
- Muhammad Dahlan, Yasir Arafat, Syaiful Eddy. "Pengaruh Budaya Sekolah Dan Diklat Terhadap Kinerja Guru." *Journal of Education Research* 1(3) (2020): Pages 218-225.
- Nathalia Yohana Johannes, Samuel Patra Ritiauw, Hartini Abidin. "Implementasi Budaya Sekolah Dalam Mewujudkan Pendidikan Karakter Di Sd Negeri 19 Ambon." *Jurnal Pedagogika Dan Dinamika Pendidikan* Volume 8, No. 1 (2020).
- Ni Luh Ayu Manik Pratiwi, I Gusti Agung Oka Negara, Made Putra. "Kontribusi Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dan Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di SD." *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan* Volume 5, Number 1 (2021): 84–90.
- N.L Gita Setya Utami, Gst Agung Oka Negara. "Kontribusi Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Guru." *Jurnal Pedagogi Dan Pembelajaran* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2021): 168–78.
- Rahmawati, Arifuddin Siraj, Andi Achruh. "Hubungan Antara Kompetensi Guru Dan Budaya Sekolah Dengan Kinerja Guru." *JURNAL IDAARAH* VOL. V, NO. 1 (2021): 5.
- Sergiovanni, T. J. Building Community in Schools. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. Jossey-Bass., 1994.
- Siti Zubaidah. "Pengaruh Budaya Sekolah Dan Motivasi Kerja Guru Terhadap Mutu Pendidikan Di Smk N 1 Pabelan." *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Uns & Ispi Jawa Tengah 2015*, 2015.
- Sugeng Prayoga & Safrida Yuniati. "Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru SMA Negeri Di Kota Mataram." *Jurnal Kependidikan: Jurnal Hasil Penelitian Dan Kajian Kepustakaan Di Bidang Pendidikan, Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran* Vol.5, No.1 (2019): pp.54-60.
- Sukadari. "Peranan Budaya Sekolah dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan." *JURNAL EXPONENTIAL* (Eductaion for Exceptional Children) Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Biasa . n.d.
- Supraptiningrum dan Agustini. *Membangun Karakter Siswa Melalui Budaya Sekolah Di Sekolah Dasar*. V (2015).
- Zainal, M., Habib, A., & Parawansa, P. "Kepemimpinan Pendidikan Dan Budaya Sekolah: Studi Kasus Di Sekolah Menengah Pertama." *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 23(1) (2017): 11-18.