



The Role of Principal Leadership in Preventing COVID-19 Transmission at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur Indonesia

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author WH is designed the study, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author EH has managed the analyses of the study and managed the literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The purpose of this study was to explore (1) the role of the principal's leadership (2) the steps for decision-making by the principal (3) the efforts of the principal in preventing transmission of the COVID-19 virus in SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur, Indonesia

Study Design: This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods.

Place and Duration of Study: Research at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah on March 2020-May 2020.

Methodology: The data collection technique is doing through interviews, observation, and documentation. The research subjects were the principal and several students.

Results: The results of this study indicate that (1) the role of the principal in decision making is included in managerial competence. (2) the steps for decision making by the principal, namely (a) problem identification, (b) making alternative solutions; (c) choosing a solution; (d) implementing and evaluating solutions. (3) the efforts of the principal in preventing the transmission of the Covid-19 virus in the school environment, namely by eliminating face-to-face learning and learning replaced by online education or Learning From Home. Schools also spray all classrooms and

school environments; the principal makes rules for all school members to comply with health protocols according to the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07 / Menkes / 382/2020 regarding health protocols always to use masks, wash hands and keep a distance from all school members. At the time of collecting students, assignments are divided into several waves so that students do not crowd at school.

Conclusion: The principal acts as a manager at the school level. In decision making at the school level, a manager must reason in determining the decisions to be made. To prevent transmission of COVID-19, the principal adheres to the health protocol according to the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07 / Menkes / 382/2020 during school activities.

Keywords: Principal; high school; decision making; prevention; COVID-19; online learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, various parts of the world are busy facing the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak. Coronavirus is a contagious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. The virus and previously unknown disease outbreak began in Wuhan China in December 2019 WHO [1]. The spread of the coronavirus is very fast, namely through human-to-human contact, where germs splashing through sneezing and coughing can remain on surrounding objects. Coronaviruses can move through the air, depending on factors such as heat and humidity. CNBC Indonesia [2]. The coronavirus is spreading very fast. The data for May 22, 2020, are as follows:

Table 1. The spread of the coronavirus in the World

| No | Confirmed cases | Confirmed deaths | Countries, areas or territories with cases |
|----|-----------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 267.013 | 11.201 | 185 |

The coronavirus outbreak is still a concern in the world; the casting virus is one severe problem to stop spreading. The development of this virus is speedy and has spread to various countries and parts of the Continent. One of them is the Asian Continent, and the coronavirus outbreak has hit many countries in the Asian region. Meanwhile, in the ASEAN region, the development of COVID -19 has nearly reached thousands of cases in the past month. From the data reported by the Garuda Circle [3] on March 21, 2020, in the ASEAN region, there were several Covid-19 cases.

Table 2. The spread of the coronavirus in the Southeast Asia

| No | Country | Total cases | Total deaths | Total Recovered | Active cases | New cases |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Malaysia | 1.183 | 8 | 114 | 1.061 | +153 |
| 2 | Indonesia | 450 | 38 | 20 | 392 | +81 |
| 3 | Singapore | 432 | 2 | 290 | 140 | +47 |
| 4 | Thailand | 411 | 1 | 44 | 366 | +89 |
| 5 | Philippines | 307 | 19 | 13 | 275 | +77 |
| 6 | Vietnam | 94 | 0 | 17 | 77 | +7 |
| 7 | Brunei | 83 | 0 | 1 | 82 | +5 |
| 8 | Cambodia | 53 | 0 | 0 | 52 | +6 |
| 9 | Timor leste | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | +1 |
| 10 | Myanmar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Laos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

This situation raises concerns for all people in the world, including Indonesia. The spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia has increased over the past two weeks based on the latest data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the cases of Covid-19 virus infection were spread across 17 provinces in Indonesia. With the number of instances until Saturday, March 21, 2020, that is.

Table 3. The spread of the coronavirus in the Indonesia [4]

| No | Positif COVID-19 | Sembuh | Meninggal Dunia |
|----|------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | 450 | 20 | 38 |

Since announcing a special case of corona in Indonesia, through the government taking steps

to handle Covid-19 by increasing the alertness of many hospitals and medical equipment according to international standards and the government forming a task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 which is commanded by the head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). The Covid-19 virus is a severe problem in Indonesia because it has an impact on the financial world, which is starting to sluggish and education. The policies taken by many countries, including Indonesia, by eliminating all educational activities, have made the government and related institutions have to present alternatives as an educational process for students and students who cannot carry out the educational process at educational institutions.

The alternative Indonesia's government has taken through the Ministry of Education and Culture is based on its official statement, ready with all scenarios including the application of working together to encourage online (online) or online learning for students. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture [5] circular letter Number 36962 / MPK.A / HK / 2020 related to online learning and working from home to prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). The policy is an effort so that students continue to study at home. The Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) is preparing several supports to expedite the process. The Ministry of Education and Culture itself develops a portal-based distance learning application and android learning houses and others.

The readiness of schools to implement online learning by utilizing technology as an online learning medium is not easy to implement because many obstacles prevent learning from running effectively. The economy constrains problems that arise in SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang students because online learning using the internet requires money to purchase data packages. Another issue that arises is the difficulty of the internet network; not all schools are connected to the internet so that teachers use the internet network is less stable because of its geographical location, which is far from signal coverage. Also, it is costly for online learning.

Schools, as educational institutions, have a responsibility to ensure learning activities run safely. The existence of the COVID-19 requires schools to take policies to deal with or prevent

transmission of the COVID-19 virus. So that students can still carry out learning well without feeling anxious and worried. The principal, as a decision-maker, has a significant role in handling the Covid-19 virus for students' safety and the continuity of learning.

The success of schools in achieving educational goals in schools cannot be separate from the duties of the principal. Widodo [6], the success of the principal in managing his school will not separate from the ability of the principal as a school leader in carrying out the function and role of the principal. The strength of school principals, including managerial competencies, is described in Permendiknas [7], Number 13 of 2007 concerning School / Madrasah Principal Standards, which states that the standards for school principals consist of qualifications and skills that school/madrasah principals must possess. The requirements for the principal/madrasah consist of general conditions and individual criteria. At the same time, the competencies that must be present in the principal include five competency dimensions, namely the aspects of personality, managerial, entrepreneurship, supervision, and social competence.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Principal Leadership

According to George [8], "Leadership is a relationship in which one person, the leader influences others to work together willingly on related tasks to attain that which the leader desires" while according to Bafadal [9]. Leadership is as follows: Leadership can be defined as the whole process of influencing, encouraging, inviting, mobilizing, and guiding others in the work process to think, behave and act according to the applicable rules in achieving predetermined goals. The essence of leadership is a person's activity to move others so that other people are willing to carry out their duties. M. Saroni [10], the principal, as a leader, is to organize and manage three main things, namely personnel, facilities, and funds. As a manager, the principal must be able and have adequate management capabilities to carry out his duties. This ability is very supportive when managing personnel or human resources owned by the school. Meanwhile, according to Wahjosumidjo [11], the principal is a leadership position that cannot be filled by people without being based on considerations. Whoever will appoint as the

principal of the school must be determined through specific procedures. In other words, leadership is the process of influencing, motivating, organizing these activities to seek targets. The motivation of followers to achieve goals, maintenance of cooperative relationships with groups to achieve organizational goals and objectives. The principal is a professional teacher who is trusted to lead the school and its elements to deliver quality and educational goals.

2.2 Duties and Functions of Principal Leadership

According to Wahjosumidjo [12], the principal as a leader, must be able to:

- a. Encourage the emergence of a strong will with full enthusiasm and confidence from the teachers, staff, and students in carrying out their respective duties.
- b. Providing guidance and directing teachers, staff, and students as well as providing encouragement and standing at the forefront of progress and inspiring schools in achieving goals.
- c. Refrain from coercive or violent attitudes and actions towards teachers, staff, and students.
- d. On the other hand, the principal must be able to perform actions that arouse the will of teachers, staff, and students to work with enthusiasm and confidence.

The principal also has the main task of managing the implementation of educational and learning activities in schools. More operationally, the principal duties of the school include actions to explore and utilize all school resources in an integrated manner within the framework of achieving school goals effectively and efficiently.

Mulyasa [13], suggests seven leading roles of the school principal, namely as an educator (educator), manager, administrator, supervisor, leader, innovator, and motivator (EMASLIM). According to Kimbrough & Burkett in Dharma, [14], suggests six areas of primary school principal duties as leaders, namely managing teaching and curriculum, supervising students, operating personnel, managing school facilities and environment, managing school and community relations, and school organization and structure.

2.3 Decision Making

One of the essential functions in leadership, namely decision making, a leader most of the time, his attention, and thoughts, are used to

study the decision-making process. The higher one's position in organizational leadership, decision making becomes the main task that must be carried out. The behavior and ways of leaders in decision-making patterns greatly influence the behavior and attitudes of their followers. Decision making will determine the performance of the organization to achieve its goals.

According to Ulbert [15], etymologically the word Decide comes from the Latin prefix "de" which means off, and the word caedo which means to cut. This means that the cognitive process "cuts off" as the act of choosing between several possible alternatives. Meanwhile, according to Siswanto [16], decision making is a series of activities carried out by a person to solve the problem at hand and then establish various alternatives that are considered the most rational and following the organizational environment.

Raymond et al [17], mentioned alternatives as a solution. According to him, decision making is a problem-solving activity that solved by deciding on a solution. A decision is an act of choice that will be carried out. Leslie [18], terms of decision making or decision making in a narrow sense is the process of selecting and determining the feasibility of a response from several alternative variations to solve a problem.

From some of the above meanings, it can be concluded that the essence of decision making is the formulation of several alternative actions in dealing with the situation at hand and determining the right choice between several available alternatives after an evaluation of the effectiveness of these alternatives is to achieve the goals of decision-makers. The result of decision making is a decision. Decision-making occurs in situations where a person must make future predictions, choose one of two or more options, make estimates (forecasts) about the frequency of the prophecy that will occur. Decision making is very important for a principal because the decision-making process has an essential role in motivating, leadership, communication, coordination, and organizational change. For school goals to be achieved, a principal must have the skills to make decisions quickly, accurately, effectively and efficiently in every situation and condition faced.

2.4 Management of COVID-19 in the Education Sector

The handling of Covid-19 in the education sector is intended to prioritize the health of students,

teachers, school principals and all school members. Following the policy conveyed by the minister of education and culture [19], through circular letter number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policies in an Emergency for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has become an emergency problem in the form of disease outbreaks that must be made to handle and prevent them. Efforts to deal with the spread of the coronavirus by isolating yourself. In accordance with circular Minister of Health [20], number HK.02.01 / Menkes / 202/2020 concerning Self-Isolation Protocol in Handling Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) In this circular, it is stated that each agency and its staff also isolate themselves if someone is sick and take preventive measures such as diligently wash your hands and wear a mask. Kompas.com [21], protocol for handling corona in educational environments This protocol refers to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkum HAM).

- a. The Education Office coordinates with the local Health Office to find out the plans or readiness of the local area in dealing with COVID-19.
- b. Provide means of washing hands using soap and water or alcohol-based hand washing in various strategic locations in the school as needed.
- c. Instruct school residents to wash their hands using water and soap or alcohol-based hand washing, and other clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS) such as: eating healthy snacks, using clean and healthy latrines, exercising regularly, not smoking, disposing of trash in its place.
- d. Clean the room and school environment regularly (at least once a day) with disinfectants, and primarily door handles, light switches, computers, desks, keyboards, and other facilities that are often held by hands.
- e. Appeal to all school members not to share food, drinks, including cutlery, drinking, and wind instruments, which will increase the risk of disease transmission.
- f. Instruct school members to avoid direct physical contact (shaking hands, kissing hands, hugging, etc.).
- g. Postpone activities that gather a lot of people or events outside the school environment (camping, study tours).

2.5 Methods

This research will use method Descriptive Qualitative. Descriptive Qualitative methodology is defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This approach leads to a holistic individual background (intact) Moleong [22], so in this study the case study approach will be used to reveal the role of the principal in preventing the transmission of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur. The data collection technique in this study was carried out by in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted with resource persons, namely the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah and several students of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah. Interviews with school principals to obtain information about the role of school principals in decision making as one of the steps to prevent transmission of the COVID-19 virus to maintain student safety. Techniques and instruments in research are one of the most important things in research because they involve the validity of the data to be obtained as the embodiment of the research results.

Techniques and instruments in research make it easier for researchers to get the desired data according to the focus of the problem. This research uses techniques and instruments which include observation, documentation, in-depth interviews, investigation of the curriculum vitae, and document analysis. Nasution [23], in this study, data collection techniques were carried out in three ways, namely observation, interviews, and document analysis. After all the data has been collected, the next step is data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Researchers use cellphones to get reactions or answers to questions given by researchers to informants as well as supporting materials or tools in conducting this research. The information that has been obtained is then collected and linked so that it becomes a unit of information that can be linked. Qualitative methodology is defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This approach leads to the holistic individual background (intact) Moleong [22]. So in this study a case study approach will be used to reveal the role of the principal in preventing the transmission of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-

19) at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

Based on the results of interviews with the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur related to efforts to prevent and break the transmission of the covid-19 virus in the school environment and the continued implementation of learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was revealed that the principal as a leader made decisions or policies through meetings internal with teachers and employees of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah. Through a coordination meeting with the teacher or teacher, the principal took policies related to online learning which referred to a circular from the government, namely the Ministry of Education, a circular from the Governor of South Sumatra, a circular from the South Sumatra Provincial Education Office and a circular from PDM Buay Madang Timur District . After seeing this condition, the school followed up on the circular that came out from above and then issued a decree from the school principal as for the decisions taken by the school regarding the existing circular, the principal took steps by eliminating the National Examination (UN) for class XII for class XII after the national exam is nullified based on the education unit exam. The principal explained that the education unit exam at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah had taken a one-week break after the implementation of the education unit exam, a circular letter was issued from the minister of education to nullify the national exam. Whereas SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah from the beginning has prepared the Computer-Based National Examination (CBNE) according to the number of class XII students. The graduation assessment for class XII is based on the results of the educational unit exams, the results of semester 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 plus practical exam scores.

The school principal explained that since the cases of the Covid-19 virus in South Sumatra continued to increase from alert to alert, it also affected class X and XI students to carry out online learning or Learning From Home (BDR), the school's decision referred to a circular from the Governor of South Sumatra regarding the prevention of transmission of COVID -19 to students in the school environment. As for the technical implementation of online learning at

SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah using electronic media in the form of android cellphones and laptops, as of the press offered by schools related to online learning, there is an option to use the google classroom application, website, zoom and WhatsApp from the various online learning applications offered by the school. Due to the limitations of learning tools or facilities and considering the conditions of each area in rural areas, the school decided to make online learning using the WhatsApp application. Because the WhatsApp application is felt to be more effective and easier to use by students and teachers. Then in the implementation of online learning, Whatsapp groups are created according to the subject.

The method used by the mother and father teacher during online learning is the method of information or explanation that comes from textbook material designated by the education office and assigning assignments. For teacher learning assessments assessing tasks carried out by students, for evidence of assignment collection, there are two provisions, namely collection with photos via WhatsApp and direct submission to school every one week students collect assignments to school according to a predetermined schedule per class. Furthermore, the assessment is assessed from the active presence of students when the learning hours take place through online attendance lists and written examinations on the online period as for the technicalities, namely students take all the questions on the scheduled day and work at home, and for collecting the exam results at the end of the exam, the students submit all of his work to school. During online learning, the homeroom teacher is responsible for conditioning students to check the activeness and attendance of students in doing assignments from the subject teacher. During the implementation of online learning, the principal monitors or monitors the execution of online learning through the homeroom teacher every two weeks the major breaches the homeroom teacher to report what obstacles students face in online education, the principal evaluates the online implementation and the activeness of online learning students.

The obstacle faced in online learning by the first students, namely the limited signal because the location of different areas makes the internet signal obtained is not as stable or evenly distributed, from the signal it impacts to another, the time of online implementation about two weeks early is still effective but if it continues until one month or so the students become

bored. Second, namely the perception or thoughts of the student's guardian who think that school holidays are so students when online learning is not standby at home there are students who are told by their parents to do work or orders from parents. The third obstacle from an economic point of view includes some students who do not have an Android cellphone. Apart from that, online learning requires additional funds to purchase internet quota for student guardians who have a lower economy. The fourth obstacle is that students feel burdened by the many tasks given by the teacher during online learning, besides that the explanatory material provided by the teacher is quite limited for students to understand.

The school principal explained the steps taken by the school related to the obstacles experienced in online learning, namely by providing choices and facilities for students who were constrained by the difficulty of getting an internet signal, the school provided opportunities for students to come to school to take assignments or students could group study with friends who are not constrained by messages whose home is not too far away. also, to overcome the misperceptions of some student guardians who think that children have school holidays during the online learning period during the Covid-19 pandemic. After conducting an evaluation, the school took action by issuing a letter to the guardian of the student to accompany the child actively and from the homeroom teacher reminded him through the whastapp group that the guardian of the student continues to assist the child during online learning. In delivering a letter to the student's guardian, the school first collects student addresses and the teacher delivers the letter door to door to the student's house to conduct socialization and so that the letter can touch directly to the student's guardian. The economic constraints faced by the school principal explained that students who did not have an android cellphone for students to study in groups or to host a friend who had an android cellphone with the cost of internet data simultaneously.

Efforts made by the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah Buay Madang Timur in preventing the transmission of the covid-19 virus in the school environment. Eliminating face-to-face learning and teaching and learning activities is diverted through online learning according to the direction of the South Sumatra Provincial Education Office, a circular from the Ministry of Education and Culture and complying

with the decrees of Muhammadiyah regional leaders. In addition, schools prevent the transmission of the covid-19 virus from the school by providing socialization to students about the dangers of covid-19 and how to transmit covid-19, at certain times the health office conducts outreach to schools and from the local government starting from the District and the Head The village provides directions and appeals to the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah. Then an effort in the form of action taken by SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah, namely by spraying all classrooms and school environments. Spraying was carried out at intervals of 10 days by the school, then spraying was carried out by the village government which was carried out every three weeks. The school also provides clean water and soap for washing hands for all school members who are active in the school. The school principal also made a rule to always use masks, wash hands and keep a distance from all school residents, when collecting assignments, they are divided into several waves to prevent crowds at school. For the obstacles faced in efforts to prevent the transmission of the covid-19 virus in SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah, not all obey the rules.

3.2 Discussion

In an effort to prevent, the transmission of the covid-19 virus in the Muhammadiyah 2 Karang SMA and the continued implementation of learning during the Covid-19 pandemic the principal as a leader has a very important role in decision making at the school level. So that the safety of students and continuity of learning continues to run effectively. Therefore, the principal's ability to make decisions is included in managerial competence. According to Vincent [24], a manager is a person who does something right (people who do things right), a manager's job is to plan, organize, organize, coordinate and control in order to achieve predetermined goals. Meanwhile, according to M. Manullang [25], a manager is an official who is responsible for the implementation of management activities so that the goals of the unit he leads are achieved using the help of others.

The principal's duties as managers, namely planning, organizing, regulating, coordinating and controlling in order to achieve predetermined goals by implementing management functions. According to R. Terry [26], the management function can be divided into four parts, namely

planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. This is in line with the duties of the principal during online learning or Learning From Home (LFH). In the implementation of online learning, the principal is planning and implementing online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. The school principal monitors or monitors the implementation of online learning through the homeroom teacher every two weeks the principal breaches the homeroom teacher to report what obstacles students face in online learning, the principal evaluates online implementation and the activeness of online learning students.

The school principal makes decisions or policies through internal meetings and coordinates with teachers and employees of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah regarding the online learning policies that the school will carry out. This refers to a circular issued from the Ministry of Education and Culture, a circular from the Governor of South Sumatra, a circular from the South Sumatra Provincial Education Office and a circular from PDM Buay Madang Timur District. After receiving the circular, the school followed up on the circular that came out of the top and then issued a decree from the principal. Before making this decision, the principal considers the situation and conditions that occur. In this connection a decision made by the principal (manager) is a way of acting that is chosen by the manager as the most effective step for solving a problem or achieving goals.

In this connection a decision made by the principal (manager) is a way of acting that is chosen by the manager as the most effective step for solving a problem or achieving goals. Decision making according to Robert & Kinicki, [27] "The rational model proposes that managers use a rational, four-step sequence when making decisions: (1) identifying the problem, (2) generating alternatives, (3) selecting a solution, and (4) implementing and evaluating the solution "Decision making is a rational and logical action in determining a decision through" Robert & Kinicki recommends managers to think rationally in making decisions. Meanwhile, according to Gregory & Margareta [28] "Decisions are response to problems. Problems may vary in importance from figuring out which job you should accept after graduation to deciding which brand of toothpaste you should buy. "Decision making is very important for the principal because the decision making process has a role in moving, communicating and motivating his subordinates. Principals must have skills in

making decisions quickly, precisely, effectively and efficiently so that educational goals will be achieved.

Schools as educational providers must be alert and ready to take the right steps during the Covid-19 pandemic. The school's efforts to prevent the transmission of coronavirus disease (covid-19) at SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah is by eliminating the National Examination (UN) at the high school level in accordance with minister of education and culture [19] circular number 4 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Education in the Emergency Period of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). In addition, to eliminate face-to-face learning and learning to replace it with online learning or Learning From Home (LFH). In accordance with the Ministry of Education and Culture [5] circular number. 36962 / MPK.A / HK / 2020 related to online learning and working from home in order to prevent the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). The school also sprayed all classrooms and the school environment, besides that the school principal also made rules for all school residents to comply with health protocols to always use masks, wash hands and maintain a distance from all school residents, when the assignment was collected, it was divided into several waves. so there is no crowd at school. This is in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health [29] of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07 / Menkes / 382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for Communities in Places and Public Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Which contains protection of individual health by using personal protective equipment in the form of a mask that covers the nose and mouth to the chin, if you have to leave the house or interact with other people whose health status is unknown (who might transmit COVID-19). Clean your hands regularly by washing your hands with soap under running water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter from other people to avoid getting droplets from people who are talking, coughing or sneezing, and avoiding crowds, crowds, and overcrowding.

4. CONCLUSION

The school principal, as a decision-maker, has a significant role in efforts to prevent and cut the transmission of the Covid-19 virus in the school environment so that learning is carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic. The principal as a

manager has a very important role in decision making at the school level. Before making a decision, a manager should think rationally in determining the decisions that will be made through; (1) problem identification; (2) create alternative solutions; (3) choosing a solution, (4) implementing and evaluating solutions. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the principal must have the skills to make decisions quickly, precisely, effectively, and efficiently so that educational goals will be achieved.

The decision made by the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Karang Tengah during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely by paying attention to the situation and conditions that occurred by following the rules made by the relevant Office, namely the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud), the South Sumatra Education Office, Muhammadiyah Regional Leaders. East Madang Buay District. After a circular from the education office and the Muhammadiyah association, the principal held a coordination meeting with teachers and employees to make decisions that would be made related to the current conditions, from the results of the meeting a principal school decree was issued containing the elimination of the National Examination (UN) level. SMA following Circular Number 4 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Education in the Emergency Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). In addition, to eliminate face-to-face learning and learning to replace it with online learning or Learning From Home (LFH). Schools also spray all classrooms and school environments, the principal's rules for all school members to comply with health protocols according to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07 / Menkes / 382/2020 concerning Health Protocols to always use masks, wash their hands and keep a distance from all school members at the time of collecting assignments divided into several waves so that there is no crowd at school.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, participant's written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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