The Challenge in School Education Management in Achieving Sustainability and Advantages in the Technological Digital Era

Buhari Luneto[1], Abdurrahman R. Mala[2], MuhHasbi[3], Supiah[4]

Article History	Abstract
	This paper aims to discuss the problems faced in managing schools, especially in achieving high competitiveness in the current era of digital technology. The authors believe that school governance in achieving educational goals while adhering toreligion faces numerous challenges. So, to discuss this question, of course, we need a lot of data topolish it into a convincing display. This study analyzes relevant data in the form of online publications and information, which we then examine, which involves data analysis; descriptive data exploration following the theme and purpose of this study. To answer the problem validly and convincingly, the authors analyse the data sharply, such as high evaluations, and even interpret the data so that researchers find relevant essential points when discussing the challenges and competitiveness faced by school management today. We hope that these findings will serve as an inspiration for decision-making and as an essential input for researchers for future studies. **Keywords:**challenges, school governance, achieving sustainability, competitive advantage, technology era.

Introduction

[1]Department of Education, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia, buhariluneto05@gmail.com

[2]Department of Education, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia, abdurrahmanmala@gmail.com

[3]Department of Education, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia, mhasbi77@gmail.com

[4]Department of Education, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia, Supiah645@gmail.com

In the era of digital technology, which is perceived as an all-around era, it can handle all problems with all speed and innovation, both for business knowledge and all services of human life (Susanto et al., 2021). In this era of digital technology, developments and progress in all sectors of human civilization continue to roll without stopping, so there is also the inability of humans to control as a result of the technology where all work and life activities can now be managed with technology, but not necessarily will be able to manage entirely as desired. Among other things, the development of educational governance with nuances such as the guidance ofpeoples lives in this world where the challenge is to strike a balance between worldly interests andafterlife interests, intellectual interests and the development of human character and faith. Based on Muslims' goals and interests often live in a balance between working for worldly victory and charity for the benefit of life after this later becomes a dead challenge, it also has an impact on how Muslims, particularly educators, can create this balance through the management of the education system, namely schools, and face challenges and challenges in an increasingly technological era today (Siskandar, 2020).

Indeed, with its application advantages, we do not deny that technology has changed the world of human life and business, including innovative education (Indra et al., 2021). However, it is not necessarily very productive, especially for increasingly conservative Muslims with strong and obedientvalues and traditions. Currently, there are deep concerns about the impactof technology itself, which is sometimes not used responsibly and adequately so that it has an impact on the behaviour of students and even teachers and other rural Muslims, from cyberbullying and crime to copyright infringement and to social behaviour that is not in line with the guidelines and Muslim customs.Indeed, character education has been the focus of the world of education for thousands of years, both formally and informally,evenbefore the existence of this modern technology. Furthermore, the interests of school administrators are highly focused on character education in the school local area and school to accomplish a faithful and flourishing instructive local area with the point of a majority rule school, containing a few goals, for example, considering others, maintaining equity, truly focusing on the government assistance of the local area, and willingly helping other people (Machfudi, 2017). Character since days of yore is viewed as a perceived word with a specific implication. At the end of the day, when schools are considered to have an astounding person-building task as is typically utilized, the organization likewise has a few characteristics like reliability, honesty, energy, and solid devotion contrasted with general instruction levels like secondary school and even college (Iqbal, 2012).

Public and government support for the importance of school-strengthening education began before the country's independence (Siskandar, 2020). However, technology has caused character education methods to undergo drastic changes. The digital era significantly impacts student behaviour, so character education must also adjust. The era of freedom and the rapid dissemination of information makes many people worry about the future of students' character.In the digital age, the school began to implement character education informally throughagreements to limit internet access for students and set virtual behaviour standards for students. However, this is not enough. We need to create a formal digital citizenship programme related to character education in the digital era in a deep, direct, and comprehensive manner. The main challenge is to equip students to deal with swift changes. This article discusses the opportunities and challenges of character education in the digital era (Raudah et al., 2021).

Fathurrochman, (2021) indicated that there are somewhere around two genuine difficulties that are looked at by schooling. The primary test is confronting the current of mechanical change and Industry 4.0. At the same time, the subsequent test is about strict balance. "The relentless change in modern innovation from 1.0, where machines supplanted energy, to 2.0, where machines were outfitted with PC frameworks, 3.0, the development of the web, to the modern period 4.0, which was exceptionally computerized and counterfeit astute, required the universe of instruction to adjust to its times," As he indicated, in the following 10 to 20 years,school understudies will no longer require homerooms since their reality has risen above the limits of existence (Salim &Mustakim, 2021). Just by sitting and resting, kids can surf all over the place.

"Students can arrange anything they desire from where they are without a problem."The web of things will be everything. Fake, keen applications that look like the human cerebrum were made to work with human work. "In industry 4.0, discussing existence is not applicable." The second test, which is more complex than the first, is the issue of mainstreaming strict balance. Religion should not be perceived as outrageous, both on thesimpleton outrageous right andthe liberal outrageous left (Rohaeni et al., 2021).

So mainstreaming strict control is a need. "Assuming this nation is constrained by one of these outrageous gatherings, the state request will be obliterated. Nur Kholis believes that school education can address these two issues through three key components: entertainers (educators, instructional staff, partners), climate, and offices."Instructors,schooling staff, andschool training strategy holders should refresh their insight into innovation and need to settle their strict arrangements and public understanding. The climate and offices should be made so favourable with the goal that understudies can learn tangibly (Bali &Holilah, 2021).

These days, globalization has achieved many changes in all parts of life. This change cannot be stopped because of advanced science and innovation (Anshori, 2021). This raises concerns among the general public about the significance of science and innovation education dominance for them. In this time of globalization, the universe ofschooling unavoidably needs to acknowledge the times and mechanical advances, most of which come from western nations like TV, cell phones, PCs, and others.   training is no particular case, which cannot be isolated from the predisposition of this globalization peculiarity since it is outside the realm of possibilities for schooling to go through fundamental strategies, for example, addresses in conveying material. However, innovation-based instruction in its conveyance is demonstrated by the presence of LCDs, language research centres, etc. As a component of instructive organizations, the school ought to have the option to adjust to the requests of life in the worldwide period. So one way that should be done is to adjust the educational program. Because the school will fall far behind if no efforts are made to modify the educational program, now is the ideal time.This is following the assessment as cited by experts, who say that "without endeavours to adjust the educational plan, schools or other instructive organizations will find it challenging to form into great schools" (Abdullah, 2019).

As a result,globalization with technological sophistication is believed to have impacted the form of challenges and hopes for the arrangement of schools and Muslims in general (Kemeny, 2011). Because of the existence of technology and its impact,school managers will be tested against each other with all challenges related to how they use existing human resources and human resources to advanceschool, not only in the local, and national but global areas. As it should be, educational establishments should endeavour to improve themselves to make understudies effective with their IMTAQ and fruitful in confronting the global community with their science and innovation.In this paper, we will talk about the difficulties ofreligiouseducation inschools in the time of globalization,which are all stacked with innovation that has beneficial effects and adverse consequences. Therefore, we see that this study has the potential to obtain answers so that the problems faced by theschool can be resolved, at least by getting meaningful input for the sake of problem-solving (Fatima, 2017).

Method

The study aims to discuss the obstacles and challenges faced in managing schools towards sustainability and high competitiveness in the era of all-digital technology (Amedro et al., 2019). To answer such problems, the author has conducted an electronic search for data on literature such as tempered books, published papers, and all information related to optimizing schools for improving the quality of learning in modern technology (Paschoarelli et al., 2015). Next, we examine the phenomenological approach, an approach that answers phenomenal problems from several existing datasets, involving in-depth data analysis in-depth and even interpreting the data

in depth to get an understanding that can answer the problems of the study and its hypotheses with the principles of validity, and high transparency. In reporting the results, we guide the reporting patterns of qualitative data from the existing literature studies so that we can see this data is answering a minor problem in the context of school and its challenges in the global era. Finally, we can say that we carried out this study method on literature source data, which means we did not use primary data but secondary data (Kim et al., 2017). These are the steps that we have taken, both from the beginning of the problem formulation section of the data search, data analysis, and final reporting.

Result and Discussion

Globalization challenges for school

Meaning of globalization according to Wikipedia, the word globalization is taken from the word "worldwide", which implies all-inclusive. Globalization does not yet have a well-defined definition aside from the meaning of work (working definition), so it depends on which side people look at it from (Ihsan et al., 2021).From alternate points of view of globalization, some individuals acknowledgeglobalization (favourable to globalization society) and individuals reject globalization. Each individual cannot escape from this current of globalization, except if he does not connect with others, does not see programmes on TV, ignores the radio, and lives as he is. Notwithstanding, just a modest bunch of people can do such things since people have the idea of being social animals; in particular, they generally need others. Globalization starts with transportation and correspondence. Notwithstanding, its effect is promptly felt in different fields of human existence, including financial aspects, legislative issues, exchange, way of life, and even religion (Dewi, 2021).

So rapidly that individuals stay aware of the times, they would instead not be abandoned in this turn of events. Coming up next are some of the qualities that show the developing peculiarity of globalization on the planet (Abrori&Hadi, 2020). Changes in ideas and time like the presence of cell phones, TV, and the Web make correspondence quicker. Markets and financial creation in various nations have become associated because of the development of the worldwide exchange. They are expanding social association through the advancement of broad communications and expanding everyday issues, for instance, in worldwide emergency climates, local establishments, and others. The Impact of Globalization The advancement of the times has brought about changes in human ways of life from which they at first required each other to become individualistic and could not have cared less about others.Globalization and its introductionofa positive effect on living simply, agreeably, modestly, and excellently haveprogressed. It likewise has adverse consequences, specifically causing nervousness, enduring, and confusion (Daheri, 2022).

For society, globalization is a peculiarity that causes many pessimistic effects brought on by Western nations (particularly the United States) fully intent on causing individuals to follow the lifestyle in their country. These adverse consequences can be portrayed as follows: Impoverishment of otherworldly qualities. Social activities with little material worth (ineffective) are viewed as everyday activities—the fall of people from profound creatures into material creatures (Purwowidodo, 2017). The job of religion is moved to the undertakings of the great beyond while common issues are under the power of science. However, God is just present in considerations and words, not in conduct and activities. The blend of early-stage attachments with the political framework brought forth nepotism, bureaucratism, and dictatorship. . The event of existential dissatisfactions, for example, an extreme longing for the ability to feel that his life is inane. Data strains happen in urban communities and towns with rich and poor buyers (Umam et al., 2021).

Ion, (2020) additionally expresses that globalization can be an apparatus. Around then, globalization became nonpartisan, implying that it contained positive things assuming it was utilized for exemplary purposes and the other way around (Wang & De Filippi, 2020). What is

more, globalization can likewise mean a belief system. It is significant, and impartiality is significantly diminished, causing a conflict between globalization's philosophical and strict qualities. Whether as a device or as a philosophy, globalization turns into danger and a test.School and national education.The Role ofschool in National Educationschools in the talk of Indonesian human existence is social peculiarities that have been around for over a century. It is anything but a distortion, assuming that the school has turned into a type of Indonesian social character that goes through a somewhat escalated socialization process. This is following the reinforcement of scholarly networks (scholarly organizations) among Muslims. As one of the instructive foundations, schools have their own recorded excursion, which develops and is created alongside the development and advancement (Azlan et al., 2020).

School and foundation

Many people perceive the organization as an instructivefoundation that makes a significant commitment to improving the practice of currentschools and colleges in the West. From the language perspective, the term school is the importance of the spot's name, got from the word' school,' which implies a spot for individuals to review (Nashruddin, 2015). This later formed an instructive foundation rich in subtleties. The presence of the school in Indonesia as an instructivefoundationis inspired by, at a minimum, a few viewpoints, including. As a sign and acknowledgement of the recharging of theschool system. Endeavours to further develop the pesantren framework towards aschooling system that permits graduates to have open doors equivalent to general school. As a type of acknowledgement of the psychological demeanour of a gathering of Muslims, particularly understudies focused on western instruction as theirschoolsystemAs an extension between customary instruction and current training. As instructive establishments,schools in Indonesia have the following attributes independently: First, the most significant number ofschools are exclusive. Second is the area of schools, which are generally on the edges of towns, and distant regions. The present circumstance is as per the verifiable foundations of schools brought into the world from local area drives as spots of their ineptitude (Abrori&Hadi, 2020).

A result of monetary elements expects kids to assist their folks with making money, and school give a choice to enter the evening. Third, one more uniqueness is the variety of schools concerning training, conveyance, and quality. Fourth, one more trademark in conventional schools is more strict educational plans than strict illustrations inschool. Corresponding to the issues looked at by schoolsasstrict instruction establishments, there are a few issues in schools that are real issues looked at by training in Indonesia overall (Zuhdi, 2018). A portion of these issues. Local offices and frameworks to helpwithinstructive exercises. The nature of school educators is concerning, particularly their impressive skill;School instructor government assistance is still low.School understudy accomplishment is still low, equivalent to open-door schooling, particularly inschools with inferior quality. The importance of training with low requirements. The expense of instruction. Also, there are a few different issues looked at bytheschool, as uncovered among others.

School sustainability

The school have lost their authentic roots, which implies that the presence of schools is not a continuation of pesantren (Cayamodin, 2019). Education for the New Indonesian Society, even though it is perceived that pesantren is the primary type of instructiveestablishment in Indonesia. There is a dualism of significance towards school. From one perspective,theschool are related to school since they have an educational plan content that is generally equivalent to state-funded schools; then again, the school are considered pesantren with an old-style framework, which later became known as pesantrenschool. The substance of rigid instruction materials is diminished. Graduates of every capable school in his strict information are not profound, but his general information is also low. Assuming we focus on a portion of whatis seen by schoolsas instructive organizations, it appears that they are still a long way from the assumptions for the local area as instructive foundations in giving insight, information and abilities, while simultaneously having a

profound degree of confidence and devotion and being a respectable person. Hence, understudies are intense in confronting life's difficulties in globalization time. It is perceived as the schooling system (Emilzoli& Ali, 2021).

The existence of school management is expected to positively contribute to improving the quality of education, whereas inschool management, the terms centralization and decentralization are known (Raudah et al., 2021). Centralization means that education is strictly regulated by the government, while decentralization means regional, which means that regulatory authority is given to the local government—education personnel and the administrative system.School, the board, means to work on training's effectiveness, quality, and value. Expanded effectiveness, among others, is achieved through the adaptability to oversee local area support assets and the disentanglement of the organization. While quality improvement can be achieved, among others, through renewing parental school support, adaptability in school the board and getting the hang of, expanding the impressive skill of educators and school directors as well as executing a prize and discipline framework, expanding value is acquired through expanding local area investment which permits the public authority to focus more on specific gatherings (Siskandar, 2020).

The benefits ofschool management are broad freedom and authority in school, accompanied by responsibilities (Hindun et al., 2018). Autonomy delegates responsibility for managing resources and developing strategies according to local conditions. Schools can further improve the welfare of teachers by allowing themto concentrate more on their primary task of teaching. The flexibility in managing resources and community participation encourages the professionalism of school leadership, both in their roles as managers and as school leaders. School management encourages the professionalism of teachers and school principals as leaders in education. By developing an effective and flexible curriculum, the school's sense of responsiveness to local needs will increase and ensure educational services that meet the demands of students and the community. Student achievement can be maximized through increased parental participation because they can directly oversee their youngster's learning exercises. The executives' qualities at the school include conceding expansive independence to the school (Sadri et al., 2020).

School competitive advantages

The Schoolmust have targets for the development of its students so that they can compete. Religion is not reduced, or even added, to other knowledge. For this reason, Amir (2021) reiterates that his party has formulated 4 focuses on strengthening school competencies, namely vocational strengthening, STEM, IT skills, and foreign languages. All are packaged in the STEM-Based Learning Quality Improvement Program. "This programme has the aims and objectives of activities to improve the quality and competitiveness of schoolstudentsand teacher competencies to meet the challenges of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Strengthening the vocational aspect is carried out to improve the competitiveness and skills of school students. They are strengthening in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) which aims to increase competitiveness and competence in mastering science and technology (R. S. Dewi, 2020).

Meanwhile, strengthening IT skills, namely information technology literacy, in school, aims to increase student competitiveness and competence related to information technology literacy, in coding, IT engineering, and others (Rizaldi et al., 2021). Especially for strengthening foreign languages, besides Arabic and English, and Mandarin. The activity stages include piloting learning in each province (MI, MTs, and MA) with a zoning system. In addition, online resources are also provided for learning and establishing cooperation in improving the quality of learning the three foreign languages with the embassies of related countries. Blah blah said mastery of foreign languages is essential to increase competitiveness. "That is an extra lesson. "We want schoolAliyah graduates to be able to compete with general graduates to get jobs," This government policy is not new because there are manyschools that have developed foreign language strengthening (Siskandar, 2020).

School and independency

School MandiriBerprestasi is a motto or slogan that we are currently carrying. Children today call it the tagline. The term "tagline" is more famous in marketing and promotion (Syar'i et al., 2020). However, it is not wrong if 'School MandiriBerprestasi' is the tagline. After all, the goal is to market and promote the school. The tagline of "School Mandiri with Achievements" is deliberately carried out to develop school education as a form of implementing Community Service Transformation in the field of education, both at the primary level (RaudlatulAthfal and MI/school Ibtidaiyah), middle (MTs/ school Tsanawiyah) and upper level (MA/school Aliyah) From that tagline, I dream of an independent school with many achievements (Irhas&Marnola, 2018).

The tagline of "Mandiri with Achievements" did appear after a few weeks. However, the events behind it happened a few weeks before the inauguration. The story is this. It started with a friend who complained at work (Arifin, 2020). Our friend feels pressured by his boss. Sometimes the subordinates of his superiors like to control him. He felt unfree, unable to improvise. Amid his complaints, this friend of mine revealed a series of achievements he had achieved. It was as if he wanted to say: "We have shown my performance achievements. We have been working on the track. We do not want to be pressured like this, let alone be regulated. The incident just passed. However, after a few days of being appointed, we remembered again and tried to empathize with our friend and concluded that it seemed that the friend wanted to be independent. They did not want to be arranged.

Moreover, he already had many achievements. So, from that incident, we "picked up" two crucial keywords, namely "Mandiri" and "Achievement". Finally, we use these two words as a tagline for the development of the school in the future, namely the school MandiriBerprestasi. The tagline of this Outstanding Independent school—in my opinion—is more measurable and can be quantified (Khusnawati, 2022).

What we mean by "independent" here is knowing, recognizing oneself, and then developing oneself—for example, independent learning, namely learning independently or independently. In school, the teacher usually determines what students learn, including in the curriculum (Lukens-Bull, 2010). However, sometimes students know more about their strengths and weaknesses than the teacher. That way, the student knows when to devote extra time and energy to pursue what he wants. The student knows what abilities he or she should develop. The rapid flow of information, due to technological developments, will make it easier and faster for students to learn: collecting information and data, trial and error in many ways, sometimes even without assistance from the teacher. This means that students' independence in learning will be themselves and bythemselves and information technology development. So, do not be surprised if there are students who get information faster than the teacher (Lestari, 2021).

This independence must be maintained so as not to be wild. Therefore, the teacher must be a facilitator and motivator in conditions like this. To develop independence in learning, students must have motivation and self-confidence. Strengthening motivation and growing self-confidence is the task of educators and education staff (ZUHAIDA, 2019). However, keep in mind that independent learning does not mean learning at will and alone. Students still need teachers and friends to share and discuss their problems. Alternatively, encouraging each other and solving their difficulties can be effective for independent learning with other people. If a student has a problem, he or she can tell others to help clarify the problem and then draw conclusions to take action. To achieve independence in learning, teachers need to make a checklist of indicators. Whether he can meet these indicators or not, if possible, the student is included in the independent category. If not, there must be an evaluation (Nurkholida, 2018).

School, executives should give expansive independence toschools joined by many responsibilities regarding overseeing assets and creating techniques per neighbourhood positions (Shaleh et al., 2019). Schools are given broad powers and positions to foster educational plans and illustrations as indicated by the circumstances and requirements of understudies and society's requests. Through this expansive independence, schools can work on presenting instruction to

staff and training faculty by offering their emotional investment. The local area and parental support are high. However, guardians and the local area supporttheschool through monetary help fromschool boards of trustees and training committees. Indeed, even the local area and guardians can team up to give help, and thoughts and become an asset inpeople'sdifferent exercises to work on the nature of learning in school. Majority rule and expert initiative the head and instructors as the primary element in the execution of training in schools are figures who have professional capacity and respectability. In the dynamic cycle of, school, the board requests that the school chief carry it out equitably so that all gatherings have liability regarding their choices and execution. Smaller and straightmoreforward collaboration. The progress of school programmes is upheld by exhibiting a minimized and specific group from different gatherings engaged with instruction inschool (Anwar et al., 2019).

Factors supporting the outcome of the school board Implementation of the school by the executives areunequivocally affected by different variables, both internal and external factors (Golam & Kusakabe, 2018). A portion of the variables that help the outcome of the school the board in frame incorporates the development to work on the nature of instruction sent off by the public authority, socialization of working on the nature of schooling, collaboration and family relationship, the potential for HR, formal and casual associations, professional associations and backing from business and industry. Socialization of working dependson the nature of instruction The Ministry of Religion keeps on disseminating data on working on the nature of school training in different workspaces, both in actual gatherings and through directions and studios. b. Development to work on the nature of schooling sent off by the public authority Efforts to work on the nature of instruction is consistently made both routinely and inventively. This is centred again after it was ordered in the National Education System Law that the reason for public instruction is to teach the country's life through working on the nature of schooling at each sort and level of training. This is the most reasonable force to expect and plan understudies to enter the time of globalization, where a portion of the pointers can be felt now, where innovation can infiltrate limits among locales and between nations (Siddikoglu, 2018).

School and innovative utilities

Data technology is an innovation used to deal with information, including handling, acquiring, gathering, putting away,and controlling information in different ways to create quality data, specifically important, precise, and ideal, utilized for individual, informational,and business purposes. Furthermore, the administration is vital data for direction. Alam, (2020) indicated that data innovation is not restricted to PC innovation used to process and store data but incorporates correspondence innovation to send data. Correspondence innovation capacities for the conveyance. The comprehension of data and correspondence innovation, which has suggestions for utilizing PCs as electronic means or media as indicated by data innovation specialists, is as follows: Software contains informational messages or data typically introduced utilizing the gear.

The correspondence channel introduces messages between the source and the beneficiary of the message. Everything that is utilized to pass on messages and invigorate the student's contemplations, sentiments, and readiness can support the learning system that is deliberate, intentional, and controlled. To be specific, information technology is a medium, a gadget that can channel data from sources to beneficiaries of data (Purwowidodo, 2017). In light of the above assessment, it tends to be inferred that data innovation is a media, material, or device, and strategies and procedures are utilized to ensure that data correspondence cooperations can occur successfully as per the standard objectives used to handle information, including handling, getting, aggregating, putting away, controlling information in different ways to deliver quality data. This is important to note,as the advancement of training with data innovation is beneficial for progress (Zalukhu et al., 2022).

Innovation in learning

Data innovation as a sight and sound learning media makes it more straightforward for understudies to have the option to get to and get different learning data required, so geological limits are, at this point, not an issue (Cheng, 2021). Learning should be possible all the more effectively because understudies do not have to go far through existence to meet a specialist in talking about an issue, since it very well may be done from home by trading information utilizing the Internet, utilizing email (sending email), or by utilizing different components—record sharing and mailing records. Similar to the sharing of data required in exploration so that examination is not rehashed (wasted time). Research results at colleges and research organizations can be gotten together to speed up the most common way of creating science and innovation; for instance, a virtual college is a web application with versatile qualities, which can give training that many individuals get since virtual colleges can be gotten to by anybody, from anyplace, anywhere. There are a few advantages of information technology as a learning media in the field of instruction, specifically: extending admittance to libraries; growing admittance to specialists; complete web-based addresses; scholarly data administrations of an instructive establishment; offices as an information locater; making the web a conversation office; giving graduated class and school catalogue offices; giving offices (Octaberlina&Muslimin, 2020).

Data Technology and Information Globalization

Susanto et al., (2021) uncover the fast advancement of data innovation today with the term "blast"; first, innovation might conceivably arrive at the whole surface of the earth in only a moment. Second, the numberof messages and the progression of data traffic havebeen mathematically multiplied. Third, the intricacy of the actual innovation is progressively refined (sophisticated), both in programming and equipment. Globalization of data, particularly data innovation, can change practically all frameworks of individuals' lives, governmental issues, economy, culture, etc. The qualities of data globalization are the rising human advancement upheld by the presence of science and innovation, so the dominance and use of science and innovation are essential to satisfy the cutting-edge life of this worldwide society, the attack of correspondence and data that rises above social limits. This is because the term correspondence implies warning, sharing and trade in which the speaker anticipates a thought or a response from the audience by participating in the high pace of social change, an adjustment of way of life, the sharp distinction between industrialized nations and emerging nations, with the predominance of data by non-industrial nations against immature nations (Purdiyanto&Hadiwinarto, 2020).

Information Technology in school

Science and innovation are the premise and establishment that uphold the current development structure today (Rizaldi et al., 2021). The fate of a country will still be up in the air based on the level of that country's authority inscience and innovation. The general public or country will not have prevalence and high intensity if it does not take on and foster science and innovation; this can be perceived assuming each country today is endlessly contending rigorously in the authority and advancement of science and innovation. It came into an exceptionally enlightened world, an existence where the Babylonians, Pharaohs, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Achaemenians, and Sasanians dominated math, space science, medication, and design, which were at that point running and highly massive. Answered rapidly to get the worth of this learning because Allah will lift the level of educated individuals, as expressed in the QS. Al-Mujadilah 58:11. This stanza offers a chance for the Muslim Ummah to continuously foster themselves with information, which is advantageous for their lives through any media, like data innovation—like this, looking for information is mandatory for each Muslim. This is because the premise of current civilization is science and innovation; its advancement gives remarkable gifts and effortlessness to human existence (Rahman, 2020).

Additionally, data innovation has improved the universe of schooling, particularlythe learning system. As indicated by Rosenberg, with the advancement of data innovation, there are five changes in the learning system, specifically from preparing to appearance; from the homeroom to anyplace and whenever; from paper to the station; virtual offices to organize offices; from process

duration to ongoing, correspondence as an instructive medium is done with correspondence media, for example, phone, PC, web, email. One type of information technology item is the Web,which is developing quickly toward the endof the twentieth century and the beginningof the 21st century. Its presence extensively affects human existence from different angles and aspects in his composition "Rebooting: The Mind Starts at school (Utami, 2020). The article expressed that homerooms in the following thousand years would be entirely different from study halls like today, specifically as a PC research centrewhere there could be presently no configuration for kids to sit on the educator's seat before the class. Study halls in what is to come are alluded to as "digital homerooms" or "virtual homerooms" as a spot where youngsters complete learning exercises exclusively or in bunches with a learning design called "intelligent learning" or intuitive learning through PCs and the Web, with and educators as a facilitator (Taufik, 2020).

Discussion

In this section, we will summarize the main points that we have summarized from various literature sources to answer the problems of our study with the theme of the challenges faced bytheschool management in achieving happiness and competitiveness in the era of globalization. This finding relies on secondary data sourced from several scientific publications in the form of journal articles and also books that are active in solving school problems and efforts to improve the quality of learning in an era that is now utterly digital in achieving goals and solving problems not only in the business world but also in the business world. In educational practice, especially in school (Rohaeni et al., 2021).

Our assumption as a school was created to improve the quality of learning, especially to bring students closer to the value of piety to Allah subhanahuwata'ala. However, along with the changing times and the development of science and technology, shifts were often formerly in character-building mastery. However, in the end, it is more directed toward the achievement of success in the fields of technology and science. This has motivated the study to understand what obstacles and obstacles faced by education managers or schools occurred from the policy-making of field implementers, teachers, and parents. So after we got various sources, we examined them under the qualitative and descriptive approaches (Nursaid, 2020).

So how many points have we noted that we believe have answered the main problem of this study? The first is that we see that the era of globalization, which is mobilized by technological advances from the West, has a positive impact and a kind of negative impact. Yang will impact the country or other place as the recipient in a place where the source is sent. So related to that, school is where Muslims will certainly face such a heavy impact with the presence of technology and information. The challenge for school managers is to balance the needs and success desired by the learning community with tradition and wisdom, the character of piety to Allah subhanahuta'ala (Zaini, 2021).

Likewise, we note here how schools, as the foundation, participate in using technology for self-development and in pursuing and balancing it, harmonizing how times change and also how they can survive, meaning that not all technology is positive but if it is not good and implemented well, it will harm school students. Furthermore, we also find out how the school can be sustainable through this gap. This is important because the human resources and natural resources that we have, if we misuse them, will have a negative impact, and this is precisely what is not expected; therefore, theschool must have a strategy and hands-on approach to how to deal with all problems so that the purpose ofschool marriage is balanced, harmonizing balance between worldly and hereafter needs between inner and outer needs (Syar'i et al., 2020).

Next, we also note howschools must be able to compete with changing times where today we are required to be all-round in learning science and technology, have skills and abilities in foreign languages, and have the skills to solve problems and achieve success in every school struggle, especially to prepare students. Furthermore, we also found out how schools should become learning units or independent learning community sectors,whichmeansthat rural communities

have strong and independent leadership that can create output at this time to appear as components of the alumni community that are independent in knowledge and independent. Getting a job creates an economically independent generation (Bano, 2014).

Furthermore, we also note how the school has the initiative and can use existing resources, especially technology and data. This is a challenge that must be done so that creativity occurs toward innovation that is not limited to natural things but is data-driven and automated. Next is how to innovate in learning and also in work. This point is essential because schools are places where people are led, ready to live and develop in the most sophisticated era,giving birth to innovation and learning in theschool sector and making schoolsa source of innovation, dynamic, and active learning. Then we also saw that this technology and information data is a trend of globalization; therefore, as a school, it has the competitiveness and driving force to show how education does not only have a negative impact but must be more positive in the generation that produces output (Tuna, 2011).

Conclusion

These include the results of the critical points that we have summarized from a series of efforts to review data from various sources to gain an understanding of the challenges and problems faced bytheschool management in terms of changing times, especially informatics and virtual technology, which are now becoming trends and also having an impact. Both positive and negative. We believe this data certainly has advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, given our shortcomings, we hope for the support and participation of all parties so that this data will be improved for future studies.

Acknowledgement

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