Index Mapping of Elementary School Teachers’ Happiness Based on The Concept of Ki Ageng Suryomentraman in Kecamatan Pajangan

Dita Rahayu Ningsih* Dhiniaty Gularso* Sugito** Zamroni**
*Yogyakarta PGRI University ** Yogyakarta State University
dhiniatygularso@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the Index mapping of elementary school teachers’ happiness according to the concept of Ki Ageng Suryomentram (KAS) in Kecamatan Pajangan which is indicated by achievement of happiness. This research was conducted by involving elementary school teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan. This research is a quantitative research. The Population and samples are 12 elementary school teachers in 12 public and private elementary school in Kecamatan Pajangan. Data were collected by using questionnaire. Data analysis technique is descriptive statistic using percentage. Additionally, the percentage of statements were reinforced by using the mode that is taken from the answer or the reason that most often appears on each indicator of happiness. The results illustrated that elementary school teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan had an indicator of happiness, namely kawruh pamomong (61%), the second indicator was saged sekeca sesrawungan kaliyan ityang sanes, tuwin wasis dateng pangupojwo (21%), and the third indicator was manewa swarga tatag (18%). Based on the result, it can be concluded that the most dominant indicator of elementary school teachers’s happiness in Kecamata Pajangan was having kamruh pamomong

Keywords: maping, index of happiness, elementary school teachers

1. INTRODUCTION

Human being is the most perfect creature of God among others because they have mind, senses, and the feeling. Man is different from the other creatures, man has the force to meet their needs. Human can not live alone because human are social beings that interact with others. In addition, humans as individual beings who have differences from other human beings so that humans are unique. Humans as civilized creature are creative. Therefore, they are able to create culture and even civilization. As civilized creature, human being has manners, ethics and awareness of their existence. In addition, Humans as religious beings because humans have confidence and belief in the creator.

The nature of human according to Suhartono (2007: 52) suggests Human beings are always trying to portray themselves as subjects and objects. As a subject, he always tries to educate himself (as an object) for behavioral improvement. Human development continues to grow in accordance with the progress of the current era. It will make the life of the community change. Humans are now experiencing a shift from a social lifestyle to an individual human being. This lifestyle is a way to achieve happiness in life.
Humans essentially want to have self-satisfaction that is a sense of happiness, sense of respect and belonging. According to Seligman (2005) asserted that to realize happiness, one must have positive feelings through positive emotions, feel good about the present, and have an optimistic attitude toward the future and to achieve authentic happiness by harnessing the strength of the character (a positive character consisting of 24 strengths of character that make up virtue) in work, love, play activities, and caring. According to Seligman (2005: 81) states that happiness is not a competence but authentic happiness is obtained from improving the quality of yourself, not from you with others. According to the great Indonesian dictionary happiness is the joy and tranquility of life (both inner and outer). So happiness is a depiction of the individual's condition about his positive feelings so that he can change the character that is beneficial to himself and others in performing daily activities.

Indonesia has a very low index of happiness. Annually, the United Nations (UN) conducts surveys on the world's happiness index for 2016. This international agency measures the level of happiness of citizens in 157 countries and Indonesia's position declines five ranks compared to 2015. The UN measures this index of happiness through interviews and questionnaires on per capita income, social, health quality, freedom of expression, and level of corruption. In 2016 Indonesia was ranked 79th with a value of 5.314 and this position is lower than Singapore which gets 22nd position, Thailand at 33rd position and Malaysia at position 49. (Kompas.com, March 18, 2016 at 12:02 pm).

Human happiness is the main determinant in continuing life. The happiness each individual can not be measured using wealth or position. This is because happiness lies in the self-satisfaction that is felt by each individual. Every individual has reached the level of satisfaction of happiness. The development of today can not be a determinant of one's happiness, but precisely with the development of the current era will make people show the luxury to compete with other humans.

In Indonesia, there are also figures who have concepts about the science of happiness. Happiness according to Ki Ageng Suryomentaram is that human being are able to achieve total achievement in a perfect human level. Happiness is when it is connected with the community and the surrounding environment then the happiness of human beings individual or life together as a society. The concept of happiness science or the concept of kawruh jiwa when properly understood will provide guidance towards the form of society based on a sense of balance and harmony.

It is divided into two senses; goodness (sekeca) and badness (mboten sekeca). To feel good in interactions with others or sasrawungan, one really needs to understand other people's feelings. If you do not understand the feelings of others then when sesrawungan was not so good. In society it is necessary to communicate with others. The habit is still done in the rural area but the urban area has begun to fade. As an example in the area of Balong, Timbulharjo, Sewon, Bantul, the citizens are learning kawruh jiwa and apply the teachings of raos persatuan in everyday life. Almost 99% of the people's social activities are done with mutual assistance as a sense of unity. (JogjaDaily, Tuesday 10 September 2015 at 14:30).

In a previous study conducted by Khosim (2016: 119) on Ki Ageng Suryomentaram’s concept and its relevance in modern life states that with the advancement of the times at this moment both in terms of qualitative and quantitative
will have an impact on the negative change that is in terms of relationship. This can also occur in the relationship among human beings, the environment and the creator who is not good. If the relationship is left alone it will be catastrophic for human being. Therefore, the researchers raised ideas and thoughts about the science of happiness of Ki Ageng Suryomentaram about the nature of happiness that is not monopolized by technological advances and the development of the times so that will change the broken relationship into a harmonious and healthy relationship. In the teachings of ki Ageng Suryomentaram this happiness science is when humans have a sense of tranquility and total patience.

The results of the research is interesting to be observed further because no one is researching about the happiness of teachers. Research on happiness among educators is a very important research considering that the profession is a very strategic profession in advancing a nation through the practice of education. According to the Law of Teachers and Lecturers Number 14 Year 2005 it is explained that the teachers are professional educators with the main task are educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, assessing and evaluating, learners at the early age of formal education, elementary school, middle school, and high school.

According to Pradiansyah (Aziz, 2011: 2) said that the happiness of teachers will determine the effectiveness of transferring knowledge in students, which means that when a teacher is happy he can adapt himself to the identity and integrity, accordingly it will easily follow the way and speed of thinking of his students. Hence, the student can obtain a complete knowledge. In Indonesia there are teachings about the concept of happiness according to the teachings Ki Ageng Suryomentaram which can also be applied by teachers as educators. In carrying out his duties the teacher must have attitude as *kawruh pamomong*. *Kawruh pamomong* is a model of teacher model of parenting in educating their students, fostering a sense of love, and teach students in terms of kindness. If the teacher has educated his students with full sincerity, they will also achieve a sense of pride and happiness in a teacher.

This current index of happiness is still general and has not touched the realm of teacher happiness. Currently no one has measured the happiness index of teachers. Teacher happiness is actually very important to know because it can improve the quality of educational performance. Teachers are professional educators who have expertise in a particular field. Knowing the teacher's happiness index will make it easier for the government to understand teachers' welfare. In addition, indicators of teacher happiness are numerous. These indicators can be seen from the way the teacher in teaching, interacting with school residents or the intellectual ability possessed by the teacher.

The happiness can be seen from the teacher's staffing status and teaching duration. When conducting interviews with one teacher a teacher will feel happy when the transferred knowledge can be useful for learners. In addition, a teacher will also feel happy when the student is successful and able to inspire and even encourage students to change themselves for the betterment. The happy teacher does not expect the rewards of the students for the services they have been given. In addition, a good teacher when humiliated by a person is not hurt or in other words is not offended by his student's blessing. Being a teacher is not easy because it should be an example and provide a good example to learners. When the behavior of the teacher is not good then the student will directly imitate the teacher's behavior.

As Irianto (2015: 140) states in his studies on the phenomenon of teacher happiness in
Papua, the happiness possessed by the teachers in the form of positive feelings experienced by each participant enabled them to survive in an unpleasant situation, which then leads them to take advantage of the character positive to be able to meet the demands of his profession well so that they feel the happiness when carrying out duties as teachers in the outback of Papua. The dedication shows the identity of a professional teacher to further life of a nation through out the practice of education.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in doing a research in all elementary school teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan since related research has not been done before. Thus, the researcher wanted to know happiness index based on the concept and thought of Ki Ageng Suryomentaram because researchers think there are some teachers in Pajangan who understand about the concept and thought of Ki Ageng Suryomentaram. From that research, the researcher want to map the indicators of achievement of the happiness of the teacher according to the concept and thought of Ki Ageng Suryomentaram. From the explanation above, the researcher made the title about "Mapping of Happiness Index of Primary School Teachers according to the concept and thought of Ki Ageng Suryomentramdi Kecamatan Pajangan. This research is expected to find out the percentage level of happiness of teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan and any indicator in elementary school teachers in Pajangan, Bantul

2. METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with descriptive data analysis. According to Darmadi (2011: 7) this descriptive research method relates to the collection of data to provide an overview or affirmation of a concept or symptom, also answer questions relating to an object Descriptive data are generally collected through a questionnaire survey, interview, or observation. According to Arikunto: 3) research with descriptive method is only investigate the conditions, conditions or other things already mentioned, the results are presented in the form of a report. The purpose of this descriptive quantitative research aims to explain the situation to be investigated with the support of theory that exist so as to strengthen the analysis of researchers in making conclusions. The results of this study was generated from the calculation of indicators of research variables that have been presented. This research was conducted in all elementary schools in Pajangan consisting of 12 public and private elementary schools. The names of Elementary Schools are: Guwo State Elementary School, Trucuk State Elementary School, Triwidadi Elementary School, Kadiresa Elementary School, Elementary School of Sendangsari, Guwosari Elementary School, Kembangputihan State Elemntari School, SD Negeri 1 Iroyudan, Krebet State Elementary School, Mangir Lor State Elementary School, SD Negeri Beji, SD Muhammadiyah Kalakijo. The research was conducted in July. Researchers use population research subjects. In population research is the whole subject of research. The subjects were all public and private elementary school teachers in Bantul Pajangan District with the number of teachers were 125 people. This study only use one variable / object that is happiness index of teacher. Based on Sugiyono (2015: 38), the variable is a meaning, the nature, aspects, from humans, symptoms, objects that have a certain variation set by researchers to learn and taking conclusions

This recent study used collecting technique data type questionnaire. According Arikunto (2010: 194), questionnaire is a number of written questions used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reports about observee personality or things. Sugiyono (2015: 142) mentioned
that questionnaire is an efficient data collection techniques when researchers know with certain variables to be measured and know what can be expected from the respondents. Questionnaires distributed to 125 elementary school teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan. Before the questionnaire was first disseminated the instrument was made. According to Harmadi (2011: 85) said that the instrument is a measuring instrument that would be used in collecting data. There are 26 items of statement tested to 49 primary school teachers only. The amount of data is 47 (N = 47) with significance level 5\%, \( r \) value is 0.228 (obtained from \( r \) table). \( r \) is valid if \( r \) result of calculation\( > \) \( r \) table. Therefore, it can be concluded that in questionnaire of happiness of teacher according to concept and thinking Ki Ageng Suryomentaram which amounts to 26 this statement there are 6 invalid questions such as item number 6,11,12,14,17 , and 25 are declared invalid. The item stated valid is 20 items. This research used the Guttman scale "yes and no". According to Rianse and Abdi (2011: 155) , the scale of guttman is also called scalogram scale which is proper to convince the results of research on unity dimensions and attitudes or properties studied. This research instrument reliability was tested using SPSS program for windows 16.0. based on the instrument test the data obtained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.740</td>
<td>0.787</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Reliability Statistics, it can be concluded that the instrument with Cronbach's Alpha test value is 0.787 (greater than 0.70) in accordance with the level of reliability according to Mardapi (2008: 119) if the minimum coefficient of 0.70, it can be said that the result is reliable. Data analysis technique used in this research was descriptive analysis technique. According to Purwanto and Sulistyastuti (2007: 96), it is an analysis technique that provides only information about the observed data and does not aim to test the hypothesis and draw generalized conclusions on the population. The purpose of descriptive analysis only presents and analyzes data for meaningful and communicative.

Arikunto (2010: 283) said that the data are obtained from the checklist, summed or grouped in accordance with the form of the instrument used. If the choice of questionnaire shaped agree or disagree, the researcher just adds up the answers agree and disagree, after that researchers need to analyze the answers of the respondents. This is what descriptive analysis means. Analysis in this research is used to know and describe the state of happiness variable of teacher of Elementary School in Kecamatan Pajangan. The presentation of data can be a bar chart and a pie chart. The depiction of this variable is expressed as a percentage and an analysis of the reasons for the respondents is taken frequently written reasons or by using mode. According to Anas Sudijono (2008: 105), it means that mode is a score or value that has the most frequencies, in other words the score or value that has the maximum frequency in distributive data. The number of teachers in the display district is 125 people and the questionnaire is only 112 teachers. While the number of questions there are 20 items. Incorporating the result into the formula:

\[
DP = \frac{n}{N} \times 100
\]
Description =  
DP = Descriptive Percentage (%)  
N = Number of answers agreed / disagree  
N = Number of all teachers who answer agreed / disagree Modification of the formula (Muhammad Ali, 1993: 189).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Data collected in this research is data about indicators of happiness teachers according to Ki Ageng Suryomentaram. This questionnaire amounted to 20 statement / item. Questionnaires were distributed to 125 teachers but filled only 112 teachers, resulting in a tabulated and calculated score with certain formulas. Based on the questionnaire that has been spread can be taken data and presented by using the following pie chart:

The pie chart shows the percentage of happiness of teachers in accordance with the indicators put forward by Raja (2017: 165) of which kawruh pamomong of 61%, saged sekeca sesrawungan kalian tiyang sanes, tuwin wasis dateng pangupojiwo by 21%, and manjing swarga tatag by 18%. Thus, it can be concluded that the indicator of happiness teachers in Kecamatan Pajangan dominated by kawruh pamomong. To make it easier to analyze data and discussion, there is a bar chart about mapping each item statement as follows:

The indicator manjing swarga tatag someone is in a state soul establishment or welfare. Some elementary school teachers in Pajangan do not indulged in the sense of bungah-susah, dipuja-puji ora bungah, disepelekan ora susah. In this indicator someone will have a humble, patient and sincere soul. According to the questionnaire filled by teachers for this indicator has a percentage of 18%. It can be seen that the only in Pajangan teachers not bungah when they get certification but they will be grateful of what had been received. Some teachers will feel disappointed their students’ ignorance when teaching learning begins. Most teachers in this district are not easily praised by being exemplary teachers because this title is not to be boasted. Most teachers think work is not always measured by material, but based on sincerity in order to be beneficial for everyone. But there are also teachers in Pajangan wanted that their salary should be adjusted to their hard work.

Indicator Saged sekeca sesrawungan kalian tiyang sanes, tuwin wasis dateng pangupojiwo. Elementary School Teachers in Pajangan should be able to get along with others and be smart to make a living or wise in fulfilling their needs. This prominent attitude can work with anyone, diligently willing to sacrifice for the common good.
Based on the data for the indicator of Saged sakeca sesrawungan kaliyan tiyang sanes, tuwin wasis dateng pangupojiwo is 21%. It can be seen from the teacher’s questionnaire who show that most of the elementary school teachers in Pajangan mostly help each other for the sake of mutual success. Discuss the types of exam questions with other schools. Go home late in the afternoon to help weak students in understanding lessons by providing additional material. Also ready to replace classroom teachers who are unable to attend when they are not in class.

Indicator Kawruh Pamomong has 3 tasks from a pamomong which are: (1) Lare dipun udi ngantos sumerep (ngertos) dateng barang ingkang leres, tuwin mikir ingkang leres. A teacher in Pajangan should be able to train students to know the goods properly so they have a good mindset (rational and real). Based on this task the teacher in Pajangan has introduced good things like giving greeting to elder people, being polite, using polite language with peers and older people and setting an example to admit mistakes in front of the class.

2) Lare kudi sagedo anggadahi Sih dateng tiang sanes. Teachers in Pajangan should be able to train students to grow a sense of love to others. This love can be done by giving examples because students on elementary school age are learning from concrete objects. Based on the disseminated statement that teachers in Pajangan have taught the students not to call friends by the name of their parents, train students to have soul tolerance to friends, make learning fun, growing feeling of care to peers and a sense of solidarity.

(3) Lare kudu sagedo remen dateng barang ingkang endah, lare sumerep yen sedoyo puniko puniko endah. Elementary School teachers in Pajangan must be able to generate a sense of beauty in all things. Students are trained to see the beauty of things. It can be seen when the teacher performs an apperception before starting the learning by singing. When students are bored in learning, it intervened with artistic activities such as singing. Stick students’ handiwork in class so that students can be motivated and excited in learning. Get used students to run pickets, but elementary school teachers in Pajangan will not let the board be dirty just like that, but they will erase by themselves.

The three indicators of happiness achievement are from the desire (karep) who derived from the olah rasa or olah jiwa which attached to the third measurement of kramadangsa. Kramadangsa has three core namely the semat, drajat, and kramat in order to be able to achieve the desires of the karep. Everything that concerns power, praise, and trust, according to the relevant theory studies by Muchlis (1986) on Kawruh Bedja Ki Ageng Suryomentaram Concept in achieving the life happiness. In the concept of kawruh bedja, human in their life can achieve the life happiness completely up to the level of "perfect human". Human happiness when connected to the surrounding community and environment, the human happiness is individual and social life. The concept of kawruh bedja when properly understood will provide guidance towards the form of society based on a sense of balanced meaning.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be mapped that the most dominant indicators of achievement of elementary school teachers happiness according to the concept and thought Ki Ageng Suryomentaram in Pajangan is kawruh pamomong of 61%, the second indicator is saged sekeca sesrawungan kaliyan tiyang sanes, tuwin wasis dateng pangupo jiwo of 21% as well as the third indicator of swarga man tatag of 18%. 

REFERENCES


