

The Effect of Certification on the Teacher's Consumption Lifestyle at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau

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ABSTRACT

The teacher is a very noble and good profession so that teachers need to get good attention from the government. In the learning process in order to educate children from basic education to higher education, a good learning process is needed given by a teacher.

but in the past teachers have not received good attention from the government so that the learning and teaching process cannot be expected by the quality of education.

In the teaching and learning process the teacher cannot provide good teaching because the teacher is still thinking about his difficult life where for daily needs it is still very difficult.

then the government realized the difficulties of the teacher's life so that it began to improve the lives of teachers by providing professional allowances called professional certification.

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau which has received teacher certification as many as 11 people and as a whole were used as respondents and research samples.

The results of the study explain that lifestyle changes caused by teacher certification at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau are less influential with 25, 74%

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KEYWORDS: *Teacher Certification and Lifestyle*

1. Background

In the educational process, professional teachers are a determining factor for quality educational processes and outcomes. To be able to become professional, teachers must be able to find their identity and actualize themselves. Giving very low priority to the development of education over the last few decades has had a very broad negative impact on the world of education and our nation. Therefore, the quality of education can be achieved if the teachers live adequately, have sufficient income, are humane and dignified so that teachers are able to give adequate attention in carrying out their duties in the learning process.

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In the educational process, professional teachers are a determining factor for quality educational processes and outcomes. To be able to become professional,

teachers must be able to find their identity and actualize themselves.

The teacher is the most decisive component in the overall education system that must receive central, first and foremost attention. This figure will always be a strategic spotlight when talking about education issues, because teachers are related to any component in the education system.

With the current teacher certification, it increases the level of teacher income as a government award for the profession as a teacher who has been living a life of suffering.

The question is whether the teacher will change his attitude and behavior with the addition of teacher income from the certification obtained by the teacher.

With reference to the question whether a teacher will change his attitude and behavior by increasing the teacher's income from his certification?.

Perhaps the answer is that it is up to the teacher to bring about his lifestyle by supplementing a teacher's income from the additional income from his certification.

2. Problem Formulation.

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problem to be studied is:

- A. Is there a teacher's consumptive lifestyle after the certification allowance at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU?
- B. What is the impact of the certification allowance on the consumptive lifestyle of teachers at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU?

3. Research Objectives.

The objectives to be achieved in this research are:

To find out whether or not there is an impact of the certification allowance on the consumptive lifestyle of teachers at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU.

4. Research Benefits.

The research benefits expected from this thesis are as follows:

1. For the author, this research is useful as new information to improve quality and professionalism in the welfare of teachers' lives.
2. For educational institutions, this research can pay attention to the welfare of teachers in order to improve the quality of learning.
3. For teachers, this research can provide positive benefits and provide awareness of the negative impacts that occur if one uses the certification allowance in their daily lifestyle.
4. For the community, namely in order to see the teaching profession can prosper the family from the certification program.

5. Definition of Teacher Certification

Referring to the provisions of the National Education System Law article 42 paragraph (1) that "Educators must have minimum qualifications and certification in accordance with the level of teaching authority, be physically and mentally healthy, and have the ability to realize national education goals." From the explanation of the law regarding the article, there is no additional explanation regarding this rule, but it is considered "sufficiently clear." The legislators seem to be very confident that all parties, including educators, understand the editorial of this rule. However, it is not impossible that there are parties, especially educators who did not fully understand the meaning of this law when it was first decided by the House of Representatives and the President of the Republic of Indonesia, which is related to the inclusion of a new term in the world of education in this country, namely "certification."

According UU RI No. 14/1945 states that certification is the process of providing educator certificates for teachers and lecturers. Educator certification is formal evidence as an acknowledgment given to teachers and lecturers as professionals.

Teacher certification is a competency test process for prospective teachers or teachers who want to gain recognition and or improve competence according to their chosen profession. The representation of the fulfillment of competency standards that have been set in teacher certification is an educator competency certificate. This certificate is proof of acknowledgment of the competence of teachers or prospective teachers who meet the standards to carry out the work of the teaching profession at certain types and levels of education.

E. Muliya, 2013, explained that certification can be carried out by the central government and local governments, in collaboration with testing centers and institutions that usually carry out testing and testing. The instruments used are usually test and non-test tools. Thus, it is hoped that complete and correct conclusions can be drawn for every teacher who takes the competency test in the context of teacher certification, so that no party is harmed, because it is only assessed from one aspect.

Teacher Certification Purpose

Certification aims at the following:

- A. Protecting the teaching profession and education personnel
- B. Protecting the public from incompetent practices, thereby damaging the image of educators and education personnel.
- C. Assist and protect educational institutions, by providing signs and instruments for selecting competent applicants.
- D. Building a public image of the teaching profession and education staff
- E. Provide solutions in order to improve the quality of educators and education personnel. (Eddy Wibowo, 2004).

The benefits of the teacher certification test are as follows:

- A. Protect the teaching profession from incompetent educational service practices that can damage the image of the teaching profession itself.
- B. Protecting the public from unqualified and professional educational practices that will hinder efforts to improve the quality of education and the preparation of human resources in this country.
- C. Being a vehicle for quality assurance for LPTKs in charge of preparing prospective teachers and

also functioning as quality control for users of educational services.

- D. Protecting educational institutions from internal desires and external pressures that could potentially deviate from the applicable provisions.
- E. Obtaining professional allowances for teachers who pass the certification exam so as to improve teacher welfare.

6. Definition of Lifestyle.

Lifestyle describes the "whole person" in interacting with the environment. Lifestyle describes a person's pattern of acting and interacting in the world. In general, it can be interpreted as a lifestyle that is identified by how people spend their time (activities), what people consider important in their environment (interests), and what people think about themselves and the world around them (opinions).

Lifestyle reflects the whole person who interacts with the environment. Lifestyle is part of the daily social life of the modern world and a set of practices and attitudes that make sense in the context of time.

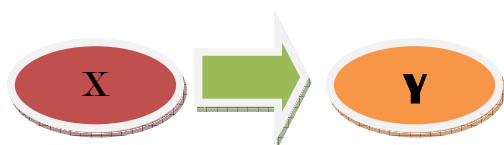
According to David Channey in the article Kentoznoism, lifestyle has become a feature of a modern world, meaning that anyone who lives in a modern society will use the idea of lifestyle to describe his own actions and those of others. Regarding the concept of lifestyle, Channey provides a definition as follows: "Lifestyle is a pattern of action that distinguishes one person from another.

Narwoko, 2007, explains that the lifestyle displayed between one social class and another is in many ways not the same, there is even a tendency for each class to try to develop an exclusive lifestyle to distinguish itself from other classes. In contrast to the lower social class, which is generally conservative in the field of religion, morality, taste in clothes, tastes in food, etc., the lifestyle and appearance of the middle and upper social classes are generally more attractive and exclusive.

7. Framework of thinking.

In this study, a framework of thought was built to facilitate reading and completing research.

The framework of thinking in the research is as follows:



Description:

X = Certification

Y = Consumer Lifestyle

8. Previous Research

1. Khotimah, 2019, explained the results of his research that the Teacher Profession allowance had an effect on teacher performance by 1.18%.
2. Zainul Arifin, 2015, where the results of the study explain that there is an effect of certification on the lifestyle of teachers at MTs Se-KKMTs Wonorejo Pasuruan, obtained a significant value of 0.035 which accompanies tcount 7.539 at a constant 5%.
3. Dessyta Gumanti, Puti Meliza Sari, Yose Eka Putri, where the results of their research explain that there is an effect of certification on the consumptive lifestyle of elementary, middle and high school teachers in Gunung Talang sub-district where Tcount > TTable or 2,444 > 1,972.
4. Elien Firsda, Yasir Arafat, Achmad Wahidy, 2020, where the results of the study explain that there is an effect of professional allowances and discipline on teacher performance where the significance value is 0.003 < 0.05.

9. Premise.

In this research, the premise is based on the existing theories and frameworks as well as previous research, among others:

Premise 1

Khotimah, 2019, explained the results of his research that the Teacher Profession allowance had an effect on teacher performance by 1.18%.

Premise 2

Zainul Arifin, 2015, where the results of the study explain that there is an effect of certification on the lifestyle of teachers at MTs Se-KKMTs Wonorejo Pasuruan obtained a significant value of 0.035 which accompanies tcount 7.539 at a constant 5%.

Premise 3

Dessyta Gumanti, Puti Meliza Sari, Yose Eka Putri, where the results of their research explain that there is an effect of certification on the consumptive lifestyle of elementary, middle and high school teachers in Gunung Talang sub-district where Tcount > T Table or 2,444 > 1,972.

Premise 4

Elien Firsda, Yasir Arafat, Achmad Wahidy, 2020, where the results of the study explain that there is an effect of professional allowances and discipline on teacher performance where the significance value is 0.003 < 0.05.

10. Hypothesis.

A hypothesis is a provisional assumption that must be proven true through ongoing research.

The hypothesis in this study is "There is an influence between teacher certification on the consumptive lifestyle of teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau.

11. Research Place and Research Time.

In an effort to obtain the data needed in the preparation of this thesis, the author conducted research directly to the research location, namely at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU because many teachers participated in the certification program. While the time used by the author for this research is from May to August 2022.

12. Research Methods.

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. This study aims to describe, describe or systematically describe a situation or event. "Descriptive research seeks to systematically and carefully provide actual facts, symptoms, events and characteristics of a particular population or area". (Nurul Zuriah, 2007). "What will be included through the description depends on the question the researcher is trying to answer." (Emzir, 2008).

13. Population and Sample.

Suharsimi Arikunto, 2003, said that the population is the whole object of research. In this study, the population was 11 teachers. And all teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau who have a minimum education of S1 and have followed the certification program. Thus, this study uses a sampling technique that makes all the population a sample or census.

14. Data Collection Techniques.

The technique that will be used by the author to collect information and data in the study is as follows:

1. Interview

Bambang Prasetyo, 2006, said that the interview is a dialogue carried out by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. Interviews are also a method used with the aim of obtaining information orally from respondents. (Kuncoro Ningrat, 1993).

In this study, interviews were addressed to teachers who were certified.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire That is a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from the respondent in the sense of a report about his personality, or things he knows. (Sugiyono, 2005). And the questionnaire was addressed to certified teachers at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU.

3. Documentation

Documentation is an investigation activity carried out through written documents, namely teacher profile data to obtain information and data on the impact of

teacher certification on the lifestyle of teachers at SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU Indonesia.

15. Data Analysis Technique.

After the research data were collected by the researchers, the next step was to analyze the results obtained in the following way:

1. Editing, namely all questionnaires must be examined one by one regarding the completeness and correctness of filling out the questionnaire, so as to avoid mistakes and errors.
2. Data coding or data coding, which means a process of systematically compiling raw data (which is in the questionnaire) into a form that is easily readable by data processing machines such as computers. Meanwhile, the letters in the statement are converted into numeric codes.
3. Data entering (transfer of data to a computer) is transferring data that has been converted into code into a data processing machine.
4. Data cleaning is to ensure that all data that has been entered into the data processing machine is in accordance with the truth.

Meanwhile, the provisions for data intervals, as stated by Suharsimi Arikunto, 2003, are as follows:

1. Very High, if the value obtained is in the 81-100% interval
2. High, if the value obtained is in the 61-80% interval
3. Fairly high, if the value obtained is in the 41-60% interval
4. Less high, if the value obtained is in the interval 21-40%
5. Not high, if the value obtained is in the interval 0-20%

Furthermore, to find the category score for each aspect in this study, a simple calculation formula was used with the following steps:

- A. Determining the expected value (NH), the value can be known by returning the number of statement items with the highest score
- B. Calculating the score (NS), that value is the actual average value obtained from the research results.

16. Discussion of Research Results

At the point of this discussion, the author tries to explain about some of the data that has been found, both from the results of observations, interviews, questionnaires, documentation to answer the things listed in the formulation of the problem.

16.1. Consumptive Behavior Lifestyle Teachers Certification SMA NEGERI 5 MANDAU

Consumptive lifestyle is a wasteful behavior, which consumes goods or services in excess. In a broad sense consumptive is the behavior of consuming

extravagant and excessive, which prioritizes wants over needs, and there is no priority scale. Consumptive behavior can be interpreted as a luxurious lifestyle, which then has an impact on the formation of individual behavior due to human nature which tends to be materialistic.

From the results of a questionnaire on the impact of certification on the lifestyle of teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau, it shows that overall, the four aspects that constitute the level of the consumptive lifestyle have a percentage (25.74), which is categorized as less high.

The first aspect or dimension is excessive consumption. In this aspect, it is explained about the human tendency to consume goods without limits (splendidly) and is more concerned with the desire factor. From the results of the questionnaire, the interpretation of data from the aspect of excessive consumption obtained a percentage of 24.65%. Thus, it can be interpreted that the level of excessive consumption of post-certification teachers is very high. This can be seen from the teachers who mostly women consume goods in excess after receiving the certification allowance.

The second dimension is a purchase that is not based on needs but wants. In this aspect, it is explained about the materialistic human tendency and the great desire to have things without regard to their needs. In other words, this aspect measures the satisfaction that should be delayed into satisfaction that must be fulfilled by humans immediately. From the interpretation of the data from the aspect of wants, not needs, that is 44.04%. Thus, it can be interpreted that the level of purchase because of a desire not a need is high enough. The percentage in the level of purchase of these wants and not needs is smaller than the rate of overconsumption. This can be seen from the answers to the respondent's questionnaire stating that teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau buy goods excessively and not out of necessity.

The third dimension is wanting to be different from other people. In this aspect, it is explained about how a person buys goods with the intention of showing himself different from the others. In other words, this aspect measures how a person in using or using an item always wants more than what other people have, and the purchase of an item is made because someone wants to attract the attention of others by using items that are popular at that time. From the interpretation of the data, the aspect of wanting to look different from others is 25.5%. Thus, it can be interpreted that the level of wanting to appear different from other people is less high. This can be seen from the answers

to the respondent's questionnaire which measures the desire to look different from other people

The fourth aspect or dimension is pride. In this aspect, it is explained about how people usually feel proud if they can have things that are different from others, especially if the goods are much nicer and more prestigious than other people's. From the interpretation of the data on the aspect of pride, the percentage figure is 30.44%. Thus, it can be interpreted that the level of pride of certification teachers in their lifestyle of consumptive behavior is not high. This can be seen from the results of the respondents' questionnaire answers which measure the level of one's self-esteem when buying a product or item.

16.2. The Impact of Certification Allowances on Consumptive Lifestyles at the SMA Negeri 5 Mandau.

Certification basically refers to a process of granting acknowledgment to a particular profession as evidence of the relevant person's eligibility to practice his profession. For educators, certification is an acknowledgment of the teaching profession as well as giving permission to carry out educational practices. One of the benefits of certification is obtaining a professional allowance for teachers who pass the certification exam so as to improve the welfare of teachers. However, the author finds interesting things here relating to the teaching profession allowance, with this allowance whether the teacher's consumptive lifestyle has a negative or positive impact.

From the results of the questionnaire obtained interpretation of the data from the aspect of excessive consumption 24.65%. Thus, it can be interpreted that the level is not high enough. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with several teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau.

From the interpretation of the data, the purchase aspect is not a need but a desire, which is 44.04% or is included in the fairly high category. With the certification allowance, teachers don't need to be afraid to pay for it all because the extra allowance is reliable.

17. Conclusion

Based on the results of research at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau regarding the impact of certification on the consumptive lifestyle of teachers, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. From the results of a questionnaire on the post-certification consumptive lifestyle at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau based on the answers of 11 teachers with 20 question items, the results are quite high.

This can be proven based on the analysis and interpretation of the data carried out, the average result is 25.74% or is in a less high condition.

2. The impact of certification on teachers at SMA Negeri 5 Mandau does not affect any significant changes in their lifestyle, especially in terms of consumptive behavior.

18. Suggestion

1. Through the results of the study, it can be suggested that the teachers in SMA Negeri 5 Mandau can still improve their performance even though the government has provided teacher certification allowances.
2. For other teachers who have not yet received teacher certification, they should remain enthusiastic in carrying out their teaching work.
3. The government immediately provides certification support to other teachers so that there is no visible difference between fellow teachers wherever they are.

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