

Smart Strategy to Increasing Teacher Engagement Through Strengthening Self-Efficacy, Interpersonal Communication, Organizational Culture and Job Satisfaction

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37012/jipmht.v9i1.2525>

Abstract

The unity of teachers with the organization where they work, where the teacher feels that he has an organization and enjoys the conditions of the organization and his work, not only physically but also rationally, emotionally and normatively, so that the teacher feels satisfied and loyal to work in his organization is called teacher engagement. Optimal teacher engagement behavior will have a positive impact on the performance of their work and the madrasah institution. With a sense of love for their work and institution, teachers in carrying out their work work without knowing the time and fully invest themselves and their energy because they are no longer carrying out obligations, but the teaching profession has become a service. in his life. The aim of this research is to find strategies and ways to increase teacher engagement by conducting research on the influence of the variables of self-efficacy, interpersonal communication, organizational support and job satisfaction. This research uses the path analysis method to determine the influence between the variables studied and the SITOREM method for indicator analysis to obtain optimal solutions to increase teacher engagement.

Keywords: *Teacher Engagement, Self-Efficacy, Interpersonal Communication, Organizational Culture, Job Satisfaction, SITOREM Analysis*

ABSTRAK

Kesatuan guru dengan organisasi tempatnya bekerja, dimana guru merasa mempunyai organisasi dan menikmati kondisi organisasi dan pekerjaannya, tidak hanya secara fisik tetapi juga secara rasional, emosional dan normatif, sehingga guru merasa puas dan setia bekerja di organisasinya disebut dengan teacher engagement. Perilaku keterlibatan guru yang optimal akan berdampak positif terhadap kinerja kerjanya dan lembaga madrasah. Dengan rasa cinta terhadap pekerjaan dan lembaganya, guru dalam menjalankan pekerjaannya bekerja tanpa mengenal waktu dan menginvestasikan diri serta tenaganya sepenuhnya karena tidak lagi menjalankan kewajiban, melainkan profesi guru sudah menjadi sebuah pengabdian. dalam hidupnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui strategi dan cara meningkatkan keterlibatan guru dengan melakukan penelitian mengenai pengaruh variabel efikasi diri, komunikasi interpersonal, dukungan organisasi dan kepuasan kerja. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis jalur untuk mengetahui pengaruh antar variabel yang diteliti dan metode SITOREM untuk analisis indikator guna memperoleh solusi optimal guna meningkatkan keterlibatan guru.

Keywords: Keterlibatan Guru, Efikasi Diri, Komunikasi Interpersonal, Budaya Organisasi, Kepuasan Kerja, Analisis SITOREM

INTRODUCTION

Fulfilling professionalism in the 21st century requires educational transformation, especially the development of quality teachers who are able to advance knowledge, training, equity and student achievement. Teaching is a profession that requires interconnection and interdependence between abilities, competencies and various roles as a complete and synergistic unit which is usually known as engagement. This description is the basis for efforts to complement the programs and instruments that have been carried out by the government so far in capturing teacher performance with a new concept, namely teacher engagement.

The rapid development and progress currently spurring schools to be able to compete and be innovative in order to maintain school continuity and achieve school goals. Achieving success requires human resources who are professional and have good performance. To realize the goal of a reliable, professional and competent human resources organization. Human resources are assets that play a very important role in running an organization. The human resources in question are all educators and educational staff who are directly related to implementing the mission and achieving the organization's vision. To achieve these organizational goals, teachers and education staff should have good performance through competence, reliability, innovation and competitiveness. Optimal teacher engagement behavior will have a positive impact on the performance of their work and the madrasah institution. With a sense of love for their work and institution, teachers in carrying out their work work without knowing the time and fully invest themselves and their energy because they are no longer carrying out obligations, but the teaching profession has become a service. in his life.

The description of teacher engagement is to strengthen the background of this research, so the researcher distributed a preliminary survey questionnaire to 30 respondents in 7 PGRI Vocational Schools in Bogor Regency using a "Likert" scale with a value of 5 as the highest and 1 as the lowest, with categories (5) Strongly Agree, (4) Agree, (3) Doubtful, (2) Disagree, (1) Strongly Disagree, then the following conclusions can be drawn:

- [1] There are 42% of teachers who have problems with career development, this can be seen from the number of teachers who do not believe that schools have clarity in improving career paths and self-development in activities and training.
- [2] There are 43% of teachers who have problems with concerns for productivity, this can be seen from the large number of teachers who have not tried their best to complete their work according to the targets set and have not tried to maintain the quality of their work as best

as possible.

- [3] There are 45% of teachers who have problems with ownership, it can be seen that teachers feel that they do not have a place of work that can increase work engagement.
- [4] There are 41% of teachers who have problems with loyalty, this can be seen from the number of teachers who feel that their desire to work at this school is not in accordance with the school's needs and feel that the school is not sufficient for life's needs so they are not comfortable working.
- [5] There are 35% of teachers who have problems with vigor, this can be seen from the number of teachers who have not tried to survive the problems they face at work and have not tried to check and improve the results of their work.
- [6] There are 36% of teachers who have problems with dedication, this can be seen from the number of teachers who have not been able to collaborate with other people to complete tasks and feel less enthusiastic about any work they are given.
- [7] There are 45% of teachers who have problems with absorption, this can be seen from the number of teachers who are not happy and enjoy their work and are immersed in work which causes time to pass quickly when doing work.

The survey results above show that teacher engagement needs to be strengthened, so it is necessary to find strategies and ways to strengthen teacher engagement. Considering that teacher engagement is the key to achieving educational goals, teacher engagement is interesting to research.

The aim of the research is to produce strategies and methods for strengthening teacher engagement, namely by strengthening independent variables that have a positive effect on teacher engagement. These variables are self-efficacy, interpersonal communication, organizational culture, and job satisfaction. The optimal solution found is then used as a recommendation to related parties, namely teachers, school principals, school supervisors, school organizing institutions and education offices.

Teacher Engagement

The teacher's contribution will always be maximized from each individual to achieve success. As a positive attitude that teachers have towards the organization where they work, teacher engagement is an approach in the workplace that can produce the right conditions for all members of the organization so they can give their best to the organization. Teachers will be emotionally and passionately committed to their organization in order to achieve the organization's goals and

values, and be motivated to contribute to the organization's success. This emotional commitment means deserters truly care about their jobs and the organizations they work for.

From the explanation of the theories put forward by Zondo (2020), Mufarrikhah et al. (2020), Atthohiri & Wijayati (2021) Diana & Frianto (2021) Firnanda & Wijayati (2021) Alkasim & Prahara (2019) Dhumal et al. (2021) Yano et al. (2021), Agarwal & Mewafarosh (2021) Ridgely et al. (2020), Nienaber (2019), Ababneh (2021), and Pincus (2022) can synthesize that Engagement is the unity of employees with the organization where they work where employees feel they belong to the organization and enjoy the conditions of the organization and their work not only physically but also rationally, emotionally and normative, so that employees feel satisfied and loyal to work in their organization.

The Engagement indicators are as follows; 1) career development, namely career development at work, 2) concern for productivity, namely attention to high productivity which will encourage workers' attachment to their work, 3) ownership, namely a sense of belonging to the workplace, can increase work engagement, 4) loyalty, namely work engagement good work will have a positive impact on employee loyalty, 5) vigor, namely being enthusiastic about doing work, 6) dedication, namely high involvement in work and experiencing a sense of meaning, enthusiasm which is characterized by showing attachment to the work done, as well as pride in the work, 7) absorption, which shows individuals who are happy and enjoy work and are immersed in work which causes time to pass quickly when doing work.

Self Efficacy

An employee is considered capable of carrying out the work assigned to him because he feels confident that he has the required abilities. Self-efficacy is important because it plays a role in someone's belief in their own abilities. Self-efficacy can be interpreted as a person's belief or self-confidence regarding his ability to organize, carry out a task, achieve a goal, produce something and implement actions to achieve certain abilities or goals.

From the explanation of the theories put forward by Setyaningsih & Sunaryo (2021), Woodcock et al. (2022), Sunardi et al. (2019), Wijayanti & Supartha (2019), Myhre et al. (2020), Tanjung et al. (2020), Darmawan (2021), Zagoto (2019), Mukti & Tentama (2019), Lesmana (2019), Lestari et al. (2020), can be summarized as Self-Efficacy is an individual's belief that he is able to manage and decide on the actions needed to carry out tasks well, both verbally and non-verbally, well in certain situations. With the following self-efficacy indicators; 1) Magnitude, namely the

confidence to face challenges and complete specific tasks according to the degree of difficulty. 2) Generality, namely confidence or self-confidence resulting from completing tasks and efforts in responding to good feedback. 3) Strength, namely confidence about the efforts taken to complete the task. 4). Past Performance is the belief in quickly learning something new. 5) Vicarious Experience, namely the belief that you can imitate something good and try to take the initiative in work. 6) Verbal Persuasion, namely the belief in being able to communicate well with superiors and fellow employees. 7) Emotional Cues, namely the belief that you can behave well and control negative emotions.

Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication is the activity of producing and processing messages, both verbal and non-verbal, between two or more people. Interpersonal communication generally occurs between two people. The entire communication process occurs between several people, but many interactions do not involve all people in it intimately. Interpersonal communication is a typically human form of transactional communication that involves mutual influence, usually for the purpose of managing relationships.

From the explanation of the theories put forward by Richard & Turner, Lynn. H. (2008), Julia T. Wood, (2013), Braithwaite, D. O., & Schrodt, P. (2014), Lane, S. D., (2016). Beebe, Steven A., Susan J Beebe, and Mark V. Redmond. (2020), Adler, R. B., et al, (2020), Amit Kumar Singh, (2014: 36), John M. Ivancevich, Robert Konopaske and Michael T. Matteson, (2008: p. 361), John R. Schermerhorn, et. al., (2007), and Cangara (2006), can be synthesized as follows, that interpersonal communication is the interaction of sending and receiving messages between people, both verbal and non-verbal, which provides a reciprocal influence on behavior, both positive and negative, between two or more people. Good. The indicators of interpersonal communication are: 1) openness to receiving input from others, 2) ability to understand others, 3) providing support to others, 4) being positive towards oneself and others, 5) providing views and ideas , and ideas for organizational progress, 6) the ability to interpret every word, sentence, information and behavior of other people.

Organizational Support

Every organization has a set goal, vision and mission, achieving this through an activity or work program involving leadership, employees and the organization. This organizational culture plays

a role in providing direction for members or leaders to act or behave and act at work.

From the explanation of the theories put forward by Robbins, S. P., & Judge, T. (2018), Schein, E. H. (2017), Denison (1995), J.L. Gibson, J.M. Ivancevich, J.M. Donnelly, Jr., R. Konopaske. (2012: 31-32), Balaji, M. S., Jiang, Y., Singh, G., & Jha, S. (2020: 1-11), Bauer, T. and Erdogan, B., (2012: 79) , Jennifer M. George & Gareth R. Jones. (2012: 502-503), Joseph, O. O., & Kibera, F. (2019). Haryono, S. (2013), Zahriyah, Umi Wita. et al. (2015), Ganyang, Machmed Tun. (2018), Kinicki, A., & Fugate, M. (2016), Buchanan, D. A., & Huczynski, A. A. (2019), can be synthesized as follows, that organizational culture is the values and norms that are formed and implemented by an organization that must be adhered to by employees and leaders in the organization in order to shape the character of employees in their daily attitudes and behavior in carrying out their respective duties and functions in order to achieve organizational goals. The indicators of organizational culture are as follows: 1) innovation in work, 2) oriented towards work results, 3) team oriented, 4) empowerment of human resources in the organization, 5) consistent with established rules, and 6) adaptation to there is change.

Job Satisfaction

To achieve the goals of government organizations in the form of programs and activities that are in accordance with the tasks and functions of the organization, the implementation of which requires people or employees. On the other hand, employees as human nature need a job to be able to generate money as an income that supports their life. If each employee has high job satisfaction, it can certainly improve the performance given to each employee.

From the explanation of the theories put forward by Kreitner, Robert and Angelo Kinicki. (2008), Adler, R. B., et al., (2020). Colquitt, J.A., Lepine, J.A. and Wesson, M.J, (2009), Spector, P.E. (2011), Hasibuan, Malayu S.P., (2009), Martoyo, Susilo (2012), Mathis, R.L. & J.H. Jackson, (2006), Badriyah, Mila, (2015), Kim, H. J., Tavitiyaman, P., & Kim, W. G. (2009: 369 – 390), Gibson, James L, John M. Ivancevich and James H. Donnelly, Jr (2016), Robbin and Judge, (2017: 249), can be synthesized as follows, that job satisfaction is a psychological response that reflects a person's feelings in the form of feelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction or pleasant or unpleasant feelings towards the work they do. The indicators are as follows: 1) income earned, 2) opportunities for career advancement at work, 3) work relationships with friends and leaders, 4) quality control of work by leaders, 5) security in carrying out tasks, and 6) having the opportunity to be creative in work.

SITOREM Analysis

SITOREM is an abbreviation for "Scientific Identification Theory to Conduct Operation Research in Education Management", which can generally be interpreted as a scientific method used to identify variables (theory) to carry out "Operation Research" in the field of Education Management (Soewarto Hardhienata, 2017).

In the context of Correlational and Path Analysis research, SITOREM is used as a method to carry out: 1). Identify the strength of the relationship between the Independent Variable and the Dependent Variable, 2) Analysis of the value of the research results for each indicator of the research variable, and 3) Analysis of the weight of each indicator for each research variable based on the criteria "Cost, Benefit, Urgency and Importance".

Based on identifying the strength of the relationship between research variables, and based on the weight of each indicator of the independent variable that has the greatest contribution, a priority order of indicators that need to be immediately improved and those that need to be maintained can be arranged. Analysis of research result values for each research variable indicator is calculated from the average score for each indicator of each research variable. The average score for each indicator is a description of the actual condition of these indicators from the point of view of the research subjects.

RESEARCH METHODS

As explained above, this research aims to find strategies and ways to increase teacher engagement through research on the strength of influence between teacher engagement as the dependent variable and self-efficacy, interpersonal communication, organizational culture and job satisfaction as independent variables. The research method used is a survey method with a path analysis test approach to test statistical hypotheses and the SITOREM method for indicator analysis to determine optimal solutions for increasing teacher engagement.

The research was carried out on foundation permanent teachers (GTY) of PGRI Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Bogor Regency with a teacher population of 289 people, with a sample of 168 teachers calculated using the Slovin formula taken from Umar.

Data collection in this research used research instruments in the form of questionnaires which were distributed to teachers as research respondents. The research instrument items are derived from the research indicators whose conditions will be explored. Before being distributed to respondents, the research instrument was first tested to determine its validity and reliability. The validity test was

carried out using the Pearson Product Moment technique, while for the reliability test a calculation was used using the Cronbach's Alpha formula. After the data is collected, homogeneity tests, normality tests, linearity tests, simple correlation analysis, coefficient of determination analysis, partial correlation analysis, and statistical hypothesis testing are then carried out.

Next, indicator analysis was carried out using the SITOREM method from Hardhienata to determine the priority order for improving indicators as a recommendation to related parties as a result of this research. In determining the priority order for handling indicators, SITOREM uses three criteria, namely (1) the strength of the relationship between variables obtained from hypothesis testing, (2) the priority order for handling indicators resulting from expert assessments, and (3) the indicator value obtained from data calculations. obtained from the answers of research respondents.

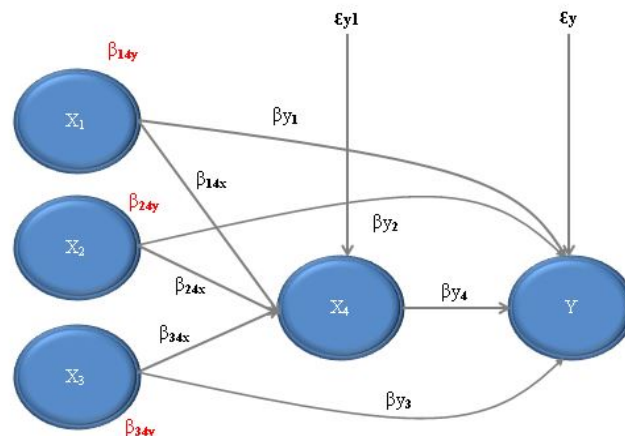


Figure 1. Research Constellation

X₁ : Self Efficacy
X₂ : Interpersonal Communication
X₃ : Organization Culture
X₄ : Job Satisfaction
Y : Teacher Engagement

- 1) β_{y1} : Direct influence of Self-Efficacy (X₁) on Teacher Engagement (Y).
- 2) β_{y2} : Direct influence of Interpersonal Communication (X₂) on Teacher Engagement (Y).
- 3) β_{y3} : Direct influence of Organizational Culture (X₃) on Teacher Engagement (Y).
- 4) β_{y4} : Direct influence of Job Satisfaction (X₄) on Teacher Engagement (Y).
- 5) β_{14x} : Direct influence of Self-Efficacy (X₁) on Job Satisfaction (X₄).
- 6) β_{24x} : Direct influence of Interpersonal Communication (X₂) on Job Satisfaction (X₄).
- 7) β_{34x} : Direct influence of organizational culture (X₃) on job satisfaction (X₄).
- 8) β_{14y} : Indirect influence of Self-Efficacy (X₁) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X₄).

- 9) β_{24y} : Indirect influence of Interpersonal Communication (X_2) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X_4).
- 10) β_{34y} : Indirect influence of Organizational Culture (X_3) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X_4).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics

Based on the results of the analysis of statistical descriptions for research variables, symptoms of central data can be revealed as listed in the following table:

Table 1. Summary of Statistical Description of Research Variables Statistik Deskriptif

Description	Self Efficacy (X_1)	Interpersonal Communication (X_2)	Organization Culture (X_3)	Job Satisfaction (X_4)	Teacher Engagement (Y)
Mean	126.75	126.28	122.91	122.80	121.05
Standard Error	1.75046	1.25326	1.19771	1.77186	1.21728
Median	134	130	126.5	130	124
Mode	150	136	130	149	121
Stand Deviation	24.001	17.1838	16.4221	24.2945	16.6906
Sample Variance	576.049	295.284	269.687	590.223	278.575
Kurtosis	1.64903	0.85695	1.64832	0.5498	0.58266
Skewness	-1.4904	-1.0468	-1.3927	-0.7772	-0.9844
Range	101	77	81	101	70
Minimum Score	52	75	64	59	74
Maximum Score	153	152	145	160	144

Normality test

Based on the overall calculation results of the error normality test in this study, it can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 2. Estimated Standard Error Normality Test

Estimate Error	n	L_{count}	L_{table}		Decision
			$\alpha = 0,05$	$\alpha = 0,01$	
$y - \hat{Y}_1$	168	0.015	0.065	0.075	Normality
$y - \hat{Y}_2$	168	0.014	0.065	0.075	Normality
$y - \hat{Y}_3$	168	0.010	0.065	0.075	Normality
$y - \hat{Y}_4$	168	0.015	0.065	0.075	Normality
$X_4 - X_1$	168	0.013	0.065	0.075	Normality
$X_4 - X_2$	168	0.016	0.065	0.075	Normality
$X_4 - X_3$	168	0.014	0.065	0.075	Normality

Normal distribution requirements : $L_{count} < L_{table}$

Homogeneity Test

Based on the overall calculation results of the error normality test in this study, it can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 3. Summary of Data Variance Homogeneity Test

Pengelompokan	X^2_{count}	X^2_{table} $\alpha = 0,05$	Decision
y on the basis of X_1	4912.17	6132.59	Homogeneity
y on the basis of X_2	3787.16	7288.01	Homogeneity
y on the basis of X_3	3823.33	7288.01	Homogeneity
y on the basis of X_4	4592.84	6132.59	Homogeneity
X_4 on the basis of X_1	4469.28	7288.01	Homogeneity
X_4 on the basis of X_2	4613.17	8451.28	Homogeneity
X_4 on the basis of X_3	3710.50	6313.26	Homogeneity

Homogeneous population requirement $\chi^2_{\text{count}} < \chi^2_{\text{table}}$

Regression Model Test

The overall calculation results of the regression model in this research can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 4. Regression Model

Relationship Model Between Variables	Regresion Models	Significance Test Results
y over x1	$\hat{y} = 62,423 + 0,447X_2$	Significant
y over x2	$\hat{y} = 72,122 + 0,382X_3$	Significant
y over x3	$\hat{y} = 48,717 + 0,581X_4$	Significant
y over x4	$\hat{y} = 58,693 + 0,533X_3$	Significant
x4 over x1	$\hat{y} = 39,508 + 0,645X_1$	Significant
x4 over x2	$\hat{y} = 39,508 + 0,645X_1$	Significant
x4 over x3	$\hat{y} = 54,744 + 0,523X_2$	Significant
y over x1 through x4	$\hat{y} = 51,45 + 0,34X_2 + 0,20X_4$	Significant
y over x2 through x4	$\hat{y} = 46,77 + 0,30X_2 + 0,26X_5$	Significant
y over x3 through x4	$\hat{y} = 34,12 + 0,37X_1 + 0,33X_4$	Significant

Regression Model Significance Test

The overall calculation results of the linearity test of the regression model in this study can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 5. Summary of Regression Model Significance Test Results (F Test)

Relationship Model Between Variables	Sig	α	Significance Test Results
y over x1	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x2	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x3	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x4	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
x4 over x1	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
x4 over x2	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
x4 over x3	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x1 through x4	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x2 through x4	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant
y over x3 through x4	0,000 ^b	0,005	Significant

Significant Terms : Sig < α

Linearity Test

The overall calculation results of the linearity test of the regression model in this study can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 6. Summary of Regression Model Linearity Test Results (T Test)

Relationship Model Between Variables	Sig	α	Significance Test Results
y over x1	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x2	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x3	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x4	0,000	0,005	Linear
x4 over x1	0,000	0,005	Linear
x4 over x2	0,000	0,005	Linear
x4 over x3	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x1 through x4	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x2 through x4	0,000	0,005	Linear
y over x3 through x4	0,000	0,005	Linear

Linear Terms : Sig < α

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity testing aims to determine whether the regression model found any correlation between independent variables or independent variables. Testing uses the Spearman Test. The effect of this multicollinearity is that it causes high variability in the sample. This means that the standard error is large, as a result, when the coefficient is tested, tcount will be a smaller value than ttable. The overall calculation results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

Table 7. Summary of Multicollinearity Test

Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Precondition	Conclusion
Self Efficacy (X ₁)	0.505	4.408	H ₀ : VIF < 10, there is no multicollinearity H ₁ : VIF > 10, there is multicollinearity	Ho accepted There is no multicollinearity
Interpersonal Communication (X ₂)	0.612	5.803	H ₀ : VIF < 10, there is no multicollinearity H ₁ : VIF > 10, there is multicollinearity	Ho accepted There is no multicollinearity
Organization Culture (X ₃)	0.542	4.449	H ₀ : VIF < 10, there is no multicollinearity H ₁ : VIF > 10, there is multicollinearity	Ho accepted There is no multicollinearity
Job Satisfaction (X ₄)	0.603	4.934	H ₀ : VIF < 10, there is no multicollinearity H ₁ : VIF > 10, there is multicollinearity	Ho accepted There is no multicollinearity

Heteroscedasticity Test

In this research, to test whether there is heteroscedasticity using the Glejser Test where if the significant value is <0.05 then heteroscedasticity occurs, if on the contrary the significance value is ≥ 0.05 then homoscedasticity occurs. The overall calculation results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study can be seen in the summary in the following table:

Table 8. Summary of Heteroscedacity Test

Independent Variable	Sig.	α	Prasyarat	Kesimpulan
Self Efficacy (X ₁)	0,001	0,05	H ₀ : sig < 0,05 then there is no heteroscedasticity. H ₁ : sig \geq 0,05 then there is heteroscedasticity.	Ho accepted There is no heteroscedasticity
Interpersonal Communication (X ₂)	0,002	0,05	H ₀ : sig < 0,05 then there is no heteroscedasticity. H ₁ : sig \geq 0,05 then there is heteroscedasticity.	Ho accepted There is no heteroscedasticity
Organization Culture (X ₃)	0,001	0,05	H ₀ : sig < 0,05 then there is no heteroscedasticity. H ₁ : sig \geq 0,05 then there is heteroscedasticity.	Ho accepted There is no heteroscedasticity
Job Satisfaction (X ₄)	0,001	0,05	H ₀ : sig < 0,05 then there is no heteroscedasticity. H ₁ : sig \geq 0,05 then there is heteroscedasticity.	Ho accepted There is no heteroscedasticity

Path Analysis

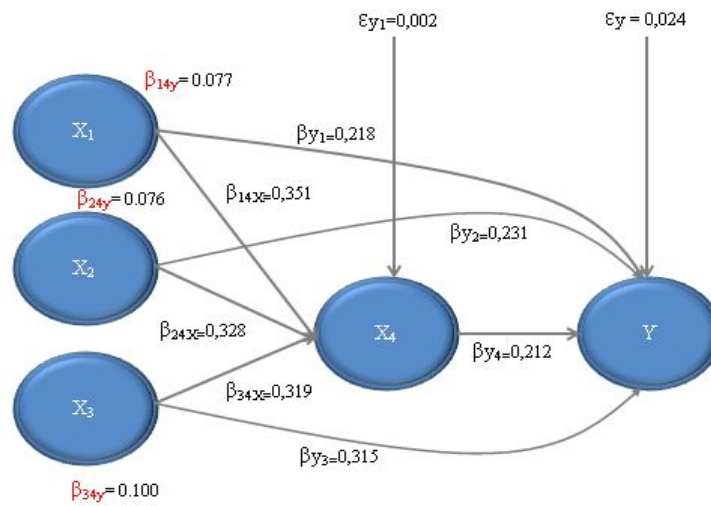


Figure 2. Research Constellation

- X₁ : Self Efficacy
- X₂ : Interpersonal Communication
- X₃ : Organization Culture
- X₄ : Job Satisfaction
- Y : Teacher Engagement

The influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable when viewed from path analysis, then this relationship is a functional relationship where Professional Commitment (Y) is formed as a result of the functioning of Adversity Intelligence (X1), Interpersonal Communication (X2), Task Interdependence (X3) and Job Satisfaction (X4). Discussion of research results can be described as follows:

Table 9. Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Path	Statistic Test	Decision	Conclusion
Self-Efficacy (X1) on Teacher Engagement (Y)	0.302	H ₀ : $\beta_{y1} \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\beta_{y1} > 0$	H ₀ is rejected H ₁ is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Interpersonal Communication (X2) on Teacher Engagement (Y)	0.281	H ₀ : $\beta_{y2} \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\beta_{y2} > 0$	H ₀ is rejected H ₁ is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Organizational Culture (X3) on Teacher Engagement (Y)	0.205	H ₀ : $\beta_{y3} \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\beta_{y3} > 0$	H ₀ is rejected H ₁ is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Job Satisfaction (X4) on Teacher Engagement (Y)	0.210	H ₀ : $\beta_{y4} \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\beta_{y4} > 0$	H ₀ is rejected H ₁ is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Self-Efficacy (X1) on Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.344	H ₀ : $\beta_{14y} \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\beta_{14y} > 0$	H ₀ is rejected H ₁ is accepted	Direct Positive Influence

Hypothesis	Path	Statistic Test	Decision	Conclusion
Interpersonal Communication (X2) on Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.328	$H_0 : \beta_{24y} \leq 0$ $H_1 : \beta_{24y} > 0$	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Organizational Culture (X3) on Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.327	$H_0 : \beta_{34y} \leq 0$ $H_1 : \beta_{34y} > 0$	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	Direct Positive Influence
Self-Efficacy (X1) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.104	$H_0 : \beta_{14y} \leq 0$ $H_1 : \beta_{14y} > 0$	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	Indirect Positive Influence
Interpersonal Communication (X2) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.092	$H_0 : \beta_{24y} \leq 0$ $H_1 : \beta_{24y} > 0$	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	Indirect Positive Influence
Organizational Culture (X3) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	0.067	$H_0 : \beta_{34y} \leq 0$ $H_1 : \beta_{34y} > 0$	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	Indirect Positive Influence

Indirect Effect Test

The indirect effect test is used to test the effectiveness of the intervening variable which mediates the independent variable and the dependent variable. The results of the indirect influence test are as follows:

Table 10. Research Hypothesis

Indirect Influence	Z _{Count}	Z _{table}	Decision	Conclusion
Self-Efficacy (X1) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	3,560	1,966	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	proven to mediate
Interpersonal Communication (X2) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	4,512	1,966	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	proven to mediate
Organizational Culture (X3) on Teacher Engagement (Y) through Job Satisfaction (X4)	3,628	1,966	H_0 is rejected H_1 is accepted	proven to mediate

Optimal Solution for Strengthening the Quality of Teacher Services

Based on the results of statistical hypothesis testing, determining indicator priorities, and calculating indicator values as described above, a recapitulation of research results can be made which is the optimal solution for reducing teacher work stress as follows:

Table 11. SITOREM Analysis

Self Efficacy($\beta_1 = 0,218$) (rangk.III)					
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert			Indicator Value
1	Emotional Cues	1 st	Magnitude (26.67%)		4.12
2	Generality	2 nd	Generality (25.07%)		4.10
3	Magnitude	3 rd	Strength (24.88%)		4.00
4	Past Performance	4 th	Past Performance (23.38%)		3.88

5	Strength	5 th	Vicarious Experience (21.38%)	3.90
6	Verbal Persuasion	6 th	Verbal Persuasion (16.25%)	3.87
7	Vicarious Experience	7 th	Emotional Cues (16.21%)	4.02
Interpersonal Communication ($\beta_2 = 0,231$) (rangk.II)				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Be positive towards yourself and others	1 st	Openness to receiving input from others (26.67%)	4.14
2	The ability to understand other people	2 nd	Ability to understand other people (25.07%)	4.02
3	Ability to interpret every word, sentence, information and behavior of other people.	3 rd	Providing support to others (24.88%)	4.02
4	Openness to receiving input from others,	4 th	Be positive towards yourself and others (23.38%)	3.94
5	Provide support to others	5 th	Providing views, thoughts and ideas for organizational progress (21.38%)	3.96
6	Providing views, thoughts and ideas for the progress of the organization	6 th	Ability to interpret every word, sentence, information and behavior of other people. (18.28%)	3.87
Organization Culture ($\beta_3 = 0,315$) (rangk.I)				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Adaptation to changes.	1 st	Innovation at work (21.45%)	4.05
2	Oriented to work results	2 nd	Oriented to work results (20.24%)	4.07
3	Team oriented	3 rd	Team oriented (19.78%)	4.11
4	Innovation at work	4 th	Empowerment of human resources in the organization (19.64%)	3.93
5	Consistent with the rules that have been set	5 th	Consistent with established rules (16.45%)	3.97
6	Empowerment of human resources in organizations	6 th	Adaptation to changes. (15.67%)	3.93
Job Satisfaction ($\beta_4 = 0,212$) (rank.IV)				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Work relationships with friends and leaders,	1 st	Income earned (16.95%)	3.96
2	Security in carrying out tasks,	2 nd	Career advancement opportunities at work (16.36%)	4.11
3	Career advancement opportunities at work,	3 rd	Work relationships with friends and leaders (14.31%)	3.97
4	Opportunity for creativity at work.	4 th	Quality control of work by leadership (13.78%)	4.03
5	Quality control of work by the leadership,	5 th	Security in carrying out tasks (13.73%)	3.92
6	Earned income,	6 th	Opportunities for creativity at work (13.72%)	4.02
Teacher Engagement				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Strong affection for the profession and the organization	1 st	Strong affection for the profession and organization (18.48%)	4.12
2	Teachers' moral obligation to remain in their organization	2 nd	Have strong motivation to stay in their job (17.93%)	4.05
3	Lack of alternative professions	3 rd	Selfless and devoted in carrying out their duties (16.77%)	3.85
4	Has obligations in his work	4 th	Individual assessment of the cost of living if they leave their job (16.77%)	3.96
5	Has a strong motivation to stay in his job	5 th	Lack of alternative professions (15.59%)	3.94

6	Maintaining stability/togetherness between the morals of society and the profession as well as a sense of responsibility to uphold the values of the profession	6 th	Have obligations in their work (14.78%)	3.95
7	An individual's assessment of the cost of living if he leaves his job	7 th	Maintaining stability/togetherness between the morals of society and the profession as well as a sense of responsibility to uphold the values of the profession (14.62%)	4.02
8	Selfless and devoted in carrying out his duties	8 th	Teachers' moral obligation to remain in their organization (14.60%)	4.01

SITOREM ANALYSIS RESULT

Priority order of indicator to be Strengthened		Indicator remain to be maintained	
1 st	Empowerment of human resources in organizations	1.	Innovation at work
2 nd	Consistent with the rules that have been set	2.	Oriented to work results
3 rd	Adaptation to changes.	3.	Team oriented
4 th	Be positive towards yourself and others	4.	Openness to receiving input from other people
5 th	Providing views, thoughts and ideas for the progress of the organization	5.	Ability to understand other people
6 th	Ability to interpret every word, sentence, information and behavior of other people.	6.	Provide support to others
7 th	Past Performance	7.	Magnitude
8 th	Vicarious Experience	8.	Generality
9 th	Verbal Persuasion	9.	Strength
10 th	Earned income	10.	Emotional Cues
11 th	Work relationships with friends and leaders	11.	Opportunities for career advancement at work
12 th	Security in carrying out tasks	12.	Control of the quality of work by the leadership
13 th	Selfless and devoted in carrying out his duties	13.	Opportunity for creativity at work
14 th	An individual's assessment of the cost of living if he leaves his job	14.	Strong affection for the profession and the organization
15 th	Lack of alternative professions	15.	Have strong motivation to stay in his job
16 th	Has obligations in his work	16.	Maintain stability/togetherness between the morals of society and the profession as well as a sense of responsibility to uphold the values of the profession
		17.	Teachers' moral obligation to remain in their organization

Knowledge Management ($\beta_1 = 0,204$) (rangk.III)

Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Knowledge Acquisition	1 st	Knowledge Acquisition (23.17%)	3.88
2	Knowledge Gathering	2 nd	Utilization of knowledge (22.54%)	4.10
3	Knowledge Storage	3 rd	Sharing and distribution of knowledge (20.96%)	4.00
4	Processing knowledge into new knowledge	4 th	Processing knowledge into new knowledge (18.12%)	3.61
5	Sharing and distribution of knowledge	5 th	Knowledge Gathering (15.21%)	3.60
6	Utilization of knowledge	6 th	Knowledge Storage (14.21%)	3.60

Komunikasi Interpersonal ($\beta_2 = 0,272$) (rangk.II)

Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Empathy	1 st	Openness (26.67%)	3.57

2	Equility	2 nd	Equility (25.07%)	4.02
3	Opennes	3 rd	Emphaty (24.88%)	3.68
4	Possitiveness	4 th	Possitiveness (23.38%)	3.74
5	Supportiveness	5 th	Supportiveness (21.38%)	3.74
Dukungan Organisasi ($\beta_3 = 0,312$) (rangk.I)				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Fairness	1 st	Fairness (21.45%)	3.82
2	Job Conditions	2 nd	Supervisor Support (20.24%)	3.84
3	Organizational Rewards	3 rd	Organizational Rewards (19.78%)	3.92
4	Supervisor Support	4 th	Job Conditions (19.64%)	4.04
Kepuasan Kerja (Y) ($\beta_4 = 0,203$) (rank.IV)				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Co- Workers	1 st	Pay (16.95%)	3.85
2	Job	2 nd	Job (16.36%)	4.11
3	Pay	3 rd	Promotion Opportunities (14.31%)	3.65
4	Promotion Opportunities	4 th	Supervisor (13.78%)	4.03
5	Supervisor	5 th	Co- Workers (13.73%)	3.78
Kualitas Layanan Guru				
Indicator in Initial State		Indicator after Weighting by Expert		Indicator Value
1	Assurance	1 st	Reliability (18.48%)	3.78
2	Empathy	2 nd	Responsiveness (17.93%)	3.85
3	Reliability	3 rd	Assurance (16.77%)	4.10
4	Responsiveness	4 th	Empathy (16.77%)	3.76
SITOREM ANALYSIS RESULT				
Priority order of indicator to be Strengthened			Indicator remain to be maintained	
1 st	Fairness		1. Job Conditions	
2 nd	Supervisor Support		2. Equility	
3 rd	Organizational Rewards		3. Utilization of knowledge	
4 th	Opennes		4. Sharing and distribution of knowl	
5 th	Emphaty		5. Job	
6 th	Possitiveness		6. Supervisor	
7 th	Supportiveness		7. Assurance	
8 th	Knowledge Acquisition			
9 th	Processing knowledge into new knowledge			
10 th	Knowledge Gathering			
11 th	Knowledge Storage			
12 th	Pay			
13 th	Promotion Opportunities			
14 th	Co- Workers			
15 th	Reliability			
16 th	Responsiveness			
17 th	Empathy			

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis, discussion of research results and hypotheses that have been tested, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Increasing Teacher Engagement can be done by using variable development strategies that have a positive effect on Teacher Engagement.
2. Variables that have a positive influence on Teacher Engagement are Self-Efficacy, Interpersonal Communication, Organizational Culture and Job Satisfaction. This was proven from the results of variable analysis using the Path Analysis method.
3. The way to increase teacher engagement is to improve indicators that are still weak and maintain good indicators for each research variable.

Based on the research conclusions above, the following implications can be drawn in this research:

1. If Teacher Engagement is to be increased, it is necessary to strengthen Self-Efficacy, Interpersonal Communication, Organizational Culture as exogenous variables with Job Satisfaction as an intervening variable.
2. If self-efficacy is to be developed, it is necessary to improve indicators that are still weak, namely, Past Performance, Vicarious Experience and Verbal Persuasion, as well as maintaining or developing indicators: Magnitude, Generality, Strength and Emotional Cues.
3. If Interpersonal Communication is to be developed, it is necessary to improve indicators that are still weak, namely, Behaving positively towards yourself and others, Providing views, thoughts and suggestions for the progress of the organization, and Ability to interpret every word, sentence, information and behavior of other people, as well as maintaining or developing indicators: Openness to receiving input from others, ability to understand others, and providing support to others.
4. If Organizational Culture is to be developed, it is necessary to improve the indicators that are still weak, namely: Empowering human resources in the organization, Consistent with the rules that have been established and Adapting to changes and maintaining or developing indicators: Innovation in work, Oriented to work results and Team oriented.
5. If Job Satisfaction is to be increased, it is necessary to improve indicators that are still weak, namely Income earned, Work relationships with friends and leaders and Security in carrying out tasks, as well as maintaining or developing indicators: Opportunities for career advancement at work, Quality control of work by leaders and Opportunity for creativity at work.

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