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## **Community Education Vulnerability in Concessions of Siulak Mukai District Kerinci Regency**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is about the vulnerability of education in concessions. This research combination research that combines quantitative methods with qualitative methods. The subjects to be studied are school-age children and parents of school-age children in concessions. The sample is defined by proportional techniques in the school-age population at each level of education. The sub-district is the low motivation of individuals, parents, cultural environments that are less concerned with education and low accessibility to schools.

**Keywords:** Vulnerability, Education, Concession.

### **Introduction**

Education is very important to build a nation and state, because education is a process of changing a person's attitude and behaviour that is endeavoured to mature humans through efforts in training and training, without education, the development of a nation and state will not occur. Then from that development in education must increasingly more increase, well formally or informally. Putra (2010); Susanto (2013) said aim education in Indonesia is expected could prepare participants, student, to be residents countries that have commitment strong and consistent for maintaining the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Based on opinion Susanto in above, that is unit education in Indonesia must able to give birth participants students who have quality superior School have an important role for every individual forget provision in the form of education and knowledge. Education is mandatory to be in getting it by every child in Indonesia. How no, education can say become the main capital for can undergo life this. Through school, Indonesian children get an education (formal) that can influence quality his life. Should education through bench school this to need a compulsory subject for in fulfilling it every person old to the child and to be responsibility answer country. Will but, in fact still many person especially person old ones who haven't realize fully about importance school and education so that level break school still in Indonesia very high. reduce the number of students who break up a school in districts Siulak Mukai from year to year continue happened, this happen because lack of interest student in an area that to continue school or choose a school in Another district. Based on the data at above, researcher do Interview while use knowing factors that cause decrease number amount students who continue level education in districts Siulak Mukai district Kerinci.

Factors that influence vulnerability education the community in research this all factors affecting high low interest in the community to taking a walk education them (Djali, 2008). The factors in question



between another motivation individuals, conditions social, conditions economy, motivation person old, culture and accessibility for could knowing vulnerability education community in concessions districts, Siulak Mukai, then researcher do identification to two variable, that is level vulnerability education fan community factor vulnerability education the community. Identify level vulnerability education the community do with way analyze numeric data break school interview informants who belong vulnerable. Identify factor cause vulnerability the community do with way motivation individual, condition sausages, conditions economy family, motivation person old, culture, and accessibility headed to school, analysis questionnaire given to related parties with education in area such as, among others the community or person old, head school, teacher, participant student, department of education Kerinci district.

## Method

Type research this is research combination (Hermon, 2016a; Hermon, 2017). Data used on research this namely quantitative data and qualitative data (Hermon, 2016). Source of data research this 2 types of sources of data: primary data and data s under. determination respondents who will research do on an incidental, that is people who can meet in the field (Hermon *et al.*, 2017; Hermon *et al.*, 2018a). So that technique taking a sample on research this is proportionally stratified incidental sampling (Hermon *et al.*, 2018b). Variable research consists of from motivation individual, condition social, conditions economy family, motivation person old, culture, and accessibility. The tool is used in data collection, like the observation sheet, guidelines interview and questionnaire (Oktorie, 2017; Kristian and Oktorie, 2018). Quantitative data processing using rating scale and SPSS and for qualitative data processing use Miles and Huberman models. Next direction Policy for resolve vulnerability education the community using AHP (Oktorie, 2018).

## Results and Discussion

District Kerinci is wrong one districts are in Jambi Province in astronomical district Kerinci located between 01041 'LS-02026' LS and 1010 07 'BT-101050' BT. limits region district Kerinci next north bordering with West Sumatra Province, next door South bordering with district Merangin and Bengkulu Province, next door east bordering with district Bungo and district Merangin and next west bordering with West Sumatra Province and Bengkulu Province. district Kerinci is district located in along the Bukit Barisan with height to be between 500-3,805 masl. Among the Bukit Barisan, there is Mountain Kerinci is high around 3,805 masl which is Mountain highest in Sumatra, as well Lake Kerinci which is Lake the widest second in Sumatra after Lake Toba. Partly big its territory district Kerinci located on altitude > 1000 masl with an area of 81.68% of large district Kerinci, an elevated area between 500-1000 masl covering an area of 61,832 Ha (16.24%) and region that is in below 500 masl only 7,936 Ha (2.08%). district Kerinci has a climate tropical with temperature average air temperature already ra on in 2014 was 22.5 ° C with us hu air Lowest reaching 18.4 ° C, and such u air highest reaching 29.1 ° C. amount population Kerinci on in 2014 recorded as many as 234,003 people. With composition population woman more many from population man . this scene from the population sex ratio man to women are less from 100. While amount home stairs recorded as many as 68,069, with an average number member home stairs as many as three people.

Level growth population district Kerinci on in 2014 amounted to 0, 42 per cent or increased by 985 people compared 2013. Figures that more big if compared with level growth on the year before. Seen from structure population, amount population age young (<15 years ) still enough high, ie 25, 54 %, p this show level dependency population still high, where population age young this not yet productive. that depends on its intensity. Klausmeier declares that difference in intensity motivation achievement showed in various level accomplishments by the various individual. Getting more big motivation someone to continue achievement, then he will continue to try to reach education they to Rejang higher (Djali, 2008). Results research related motivation individual show that motivation individual the community in an area isolated districts Siulak Mukai for sniffing education in school to a level high very low. They less interested in having higher education, community more many choose work in the garden and in the field of the formal schooling Condition social means relating circumstances with societal always experience changes through process social (Gerungan, 2009).



Condition social the community in area isolated districts Siulak Mukai still classified as enough good. Although the community is the community farmers who have bustle respectively, however relationship social the community especially in family and neighbour closest still enough good that is to educate them. Condition social this means condition environment family respondent and condition environment community which includes interaction inter-member family, interaction with a member the community and communication inter both of them.

Factor Economy family many determine in learn child. For example child in family able to could buy tools school complete, vice versa children from family poor no could buy tools that. With tool all-around no complete this is then hearted children to be disappointed, backward, breaking up hope so that encouragement learn they lacking (Ahmadi, 2007). Average level income the community there is Rp.1.700.000, - to with Rp. 2,399,000 per month, with level fulfilment needs, are met although no to have savings. But what makes it they have condition sufficient economy good is amount member families that don't too many that is range from 4 to 5 people only in one the family that made it load family no too heavy. But what happened to the community in area isolated districts Siulak Mukai it's not so. Condition economy family belonging good this no then come along push the community take a walk education as high as possible. According to Slameto (2003), people old with no / less pay attention and give encouragement or motivation to educate his child, for example, indifferent, not indifferent to learn his son, no pay attention same once will interests and needs his son in study, no set time study it, no provide/equip tool to study it, no pay attention is child learn or no, no want to know progress learn his son, the difficulties he experienced in learn and others can cause child no / less succeed in study it. Motivation person old in area research still very low in support education children them . in general person old the community Village have hope that children they could take a walk education as high as may be, however on the real person old less could motivate child for go to school. A person old more submit desire go to school on the child.

Culture is all over system ideas, actions and results in creation human in life people who can make belong to self-human with the study. This meaning that almost all over action human is culture, because of only a little action human in life people who don't get used to with learning (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). Slameto (2003) revealed that level education at habit in the family could influence attitude child in the study. Habits that have been attached in the community in area isolated districts Siulak Mukai is people are educated high on finally they will be a farmer too. It makes the community to be no interested for go to school up high because they assume it's useless school up to high if finally to be a farmer again in the village. Assumption sort of this already entrenched in the community in area isolated districts Siulak Mukai. According to Taemin in Miro (2005), accessibility is easy something location connected with location others through networks existing transport, such as infrastructure Street and tool freight moving in over it. With other words, a size convenience and comfort about way location system use another land split up, can interact (relate) one each other. and easy or it's hard locations that achieved through a network system transportation, is the very thing subjective, qualitative, and relatively its nature. Accessibility in area isolated districts Siulak Mukai enter in criteria very low. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the main causes of the vulnerability of education in concessions of Siulak Mukai District are low individual motivation, low motivation of parents, cultural environment that is less concerned with education, and low accessibility to school. The policy of overcoming the vulnerability of education in concessions of Siulak Mukai Sub-district Kerinci Regency is prioritized on 5 policies, namely conducting and improving cross-sectoral coordination, development and improvement of roads to schools. socialization of the community about the importance of education, shaping the character of an education-oriented society, increasing community involvement in supporting education.

As for the implications of policy direction to overcome vulnerability education in concessions of Siulak Mukai the districts Kerinci, among others, namely:

1. Conduct and improve cross-sectoral coordination
2. Cross-Sector Coordination is the process of integrating goals and activities between related sectors in an area to achieve goals efficiently, uniformly and harmoniously in the program objectives that have been determined jointly. In terms of overcoming the vulnerability of community education in concessions of Siulak Mukai District, Kerinci District, cross-sectoral communication and coordination is needed to make it easier to overcome this.
3. Cross-sector communication and coordination in addressing educational vulnerabilities can be done by:
  - a) Communication and coordination through the mail, SMS and WhatsApp, meetings, and workshops.



- b) Apply documentation and SOP (Standard Operating Procedures)
- c) Recapitulation the implementation of documentation and coordination
- d) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the system

Steps to improve the condition of damaged roads and build access to new roads can be carried out with the following stages:

- a) Survey road conditions in concessions
- b) The government carries out road construction and road repair projects
- c) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of road construction and road repair projects

Socialization mandatory learn could do with making use of a growing culture in an area that. Addition to Training on quality need pay attention condition social economy the community. When in the community there is a respected figure and can to be role models, then figure this need involved in socialization. Socialization does with giving information about service government for education, for example, BOS or scholarship. When child busy help work parent, the child no must Stop work, but be delivered type alternative education that can be followed by children are concerned, for example, junior open or B. Fair Package program 9 years is effort enhancement quality source power human. HR Design high will hand in hand with enhancement quality and progress nation

In terms of shaping the character of an education-oriented society, the government should also provide trainings, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, etc. to border residents who are not fit to be in school as an effort to reduce illiteracy in border areas, providing art lessons that learn the customs and culture in Indonesia and practice these cultures to revive the spirit of remote nationalism

There are several things that can be done by schools or educational institutions so that community participation in the world of education gets better. Among others:

- a) Establish Effective Communication with Parents and Communities.
- b) Engaging the Community and Parents in the School Program
- c) Invite people to school annual meetings.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research, a decision can be made that the social perception of ethnic social relations is well established, where the community always maintains harmony even though in the existing ethnic diversity, the differences in each ethnicity are not things that can cause discomfort in social life. However, ethnic groups other than Malay still often receive unfair treatment from the Malaysian government, because of the government's view that ethnic Malays are the best ethnic, while ethnic groups, such as Ina, are migrants trying to take the economic skills of the nation and Indian tribes are low tribes and are usually very difficult to get a good job, especially work in government. However, in practice, especially from the point of view or public perception, it is known that inter-ethnic social relations in Malaysia remain well established without intrigue that can divide the nation, even though they also recognize that there are still differences between ethnic groups but still in a reasonable context, because indeed it is very difficult to unite different things into one.

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