

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY IN BUKIT MALINTANG VILLAGE, SUNGAI AUR SUBDISTRICT, WEST PASAMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: Study This aim know description condition social economics and description level education in Bukit Malintang Village , Sungai Aur District , District West Pasaman in West Sumatra Province . Analysis is done using secondary data and surveys field . Research this use approach descriptive qualitative Study This focus analysis on conditions social and economic public Bukit Malintang Village which includes amount population , number of households, background behind ethnicity, religion, interaction social, age, level education, income, and employment (eyes livelihood). As for the method data collection, namely primary data and secondary data, which was carried out with method survey right on location research and obtained through BAPPEDA. As for the results analysis performed in Bukit Malintang Village The nationality of the Aur River is village resident transmigration originate from The majority of Lolo intersections resident dominant is ethnic group mandailing and a small portion ethnic group java. Livelihoods are dominated by farmers garden palm with percentage of 57.5 % , as farmer besides palm ie paddy fields or fields by 35%, percentage resident as civil servants 5% and residents as head elementary school 2.5%. Resident own income per month with amount IDR 2,000,000. The most dominating with percentage of 57.5%. Group working age and as head the average family is dominated in the group aged 45-49 years with percentage of 57.5%. At the average education level of the population in Bukit Malintang Village is school elementary (SD) with the percentage is 62.5% and the education level of children in Bukit Malintang Village is also at the highest level Elementary School (SD) but already 17.07% of the population has children Already up to Undergraduate Education (S1).

Keywords: *Condition Social , Economic, Education, Village transmigration*

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is something efforts and activities or activities carried out For create something more conditions well in the present as well as in the future come . The results of the development that has been held Not yet fully can be used For increase well-being public especially in the regions isolated or remote [1].

The results of the development that has been held Not yet capable increase prosperity public especially in the countryside that Not yet all results progress development can enjoyed by some big residents, especially the poor as it is known the greatest poverty is in a rural area [2]. Indonesian government has establish a development strategy on improvement quality life Indonesian society to be more evenly and at the same time also intended for reach level growth social adequate economy [3]. According to survey economy national 2007 indicators social economy is concerns various aspect life among other things

circumstances demography, health, education, housing, crime, social culture, and well-being House ladder [4].

Indonesia is a country in parts big its inhabitants live in the area rustic and only part small living in urban areas , this characterize that Indonesia is an agricultural country namely an agrarian country. Is known that in public agrarian where his life Still depending on the results production land as means production principal and have homogeneous pattern in eye livelihood that is as farmer or planters [5].

Education is business aware For donate ability business man in framework advance activity. Education as something contributing aspects source Power intended human For increase knowledge and abilities somebody in various activities, is also expected capable open method think economical in the sense of capable develop existing potential for obtain results maximum maybe .

Bukit Malintang Village area, Sungai Aur Subdistrict, which is in the Regency Pasaman Barat, is a village transmigration from village intersection lolo Nagari Rabi Jonggor Subdistrict Mountain Tuleh. Transmigration public This caused by existence disaster flood big at the crossroads lolo that causes resident intersection lolo Afraid stay Again after incident flood big the intersection society lolo it was transmigrated to Bukit Malintang Village. With move resident public intersection Lolo to obscene Bukitl Malintang this cause change social, economic and educational society.

2. METHODS

Study This focus analysis on conditions social and economic public Bukit Malintang Village which includes amount population, number of households, background behind ethnicity, religion, interaction social, age, level education, income, and employment. Data collection techniques obtained through studies library, observation participatory, interviews and documentation. Successful data obtained, done analysis deep Good

while in the field nor after research . Data analysis was carried out through five steps that is displaying data, selecting data, filtering, presenting data and withdrawing conclusion.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Overview General Bukit Malintang Village

Bukit Malintang Village is one Village in Sungai Aur Subdistrict, Regency West Pasaman area This is village resident transmigration originate from Simpang Lolo, this transmigration done as a government program because for save resident from flood flashes that occur in the area Lolo intersection .

Based on topography, Bukit Malintang Village This are in the area rather steep until steep with settlement be at altitude start from 150 – 500 masl . In the area Bukit Malintang Village this not yet there is utilization land besides garden oil palm and paddy fields land whereas area This including fertile land, This because lack of knowledge society.

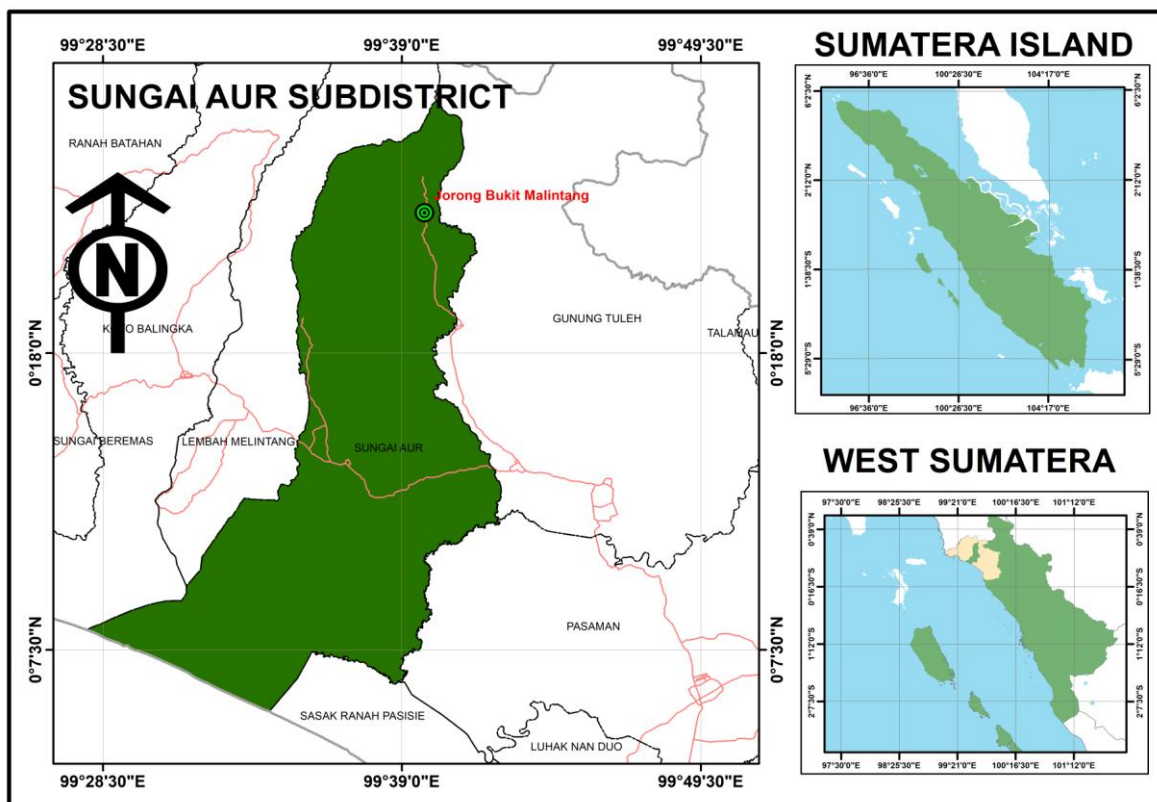


Fig. 1 Administration Map Aur River District

3.2 Condition Social – Community Economy

Based on results study obtained data about socioeconomic conditions from 40 informants. Data about socioeconomic conditions public Bukit Malintang Village obtained with method interview

with informant. In the area Bukit Malintang Village This is area rural namely the main sector is agriculture Good plantation oil palm and paddy fields land .

3.3 Population Education Level

Based on results study population education level Still belong low that is, the average population age productive moment this Last education average is school basis (SD) by cause

That knowledge resident in management land in Bukit Malintang Village this is also minimal . The following is displayed percentage Education level of the population in Bukit Malintang Village.

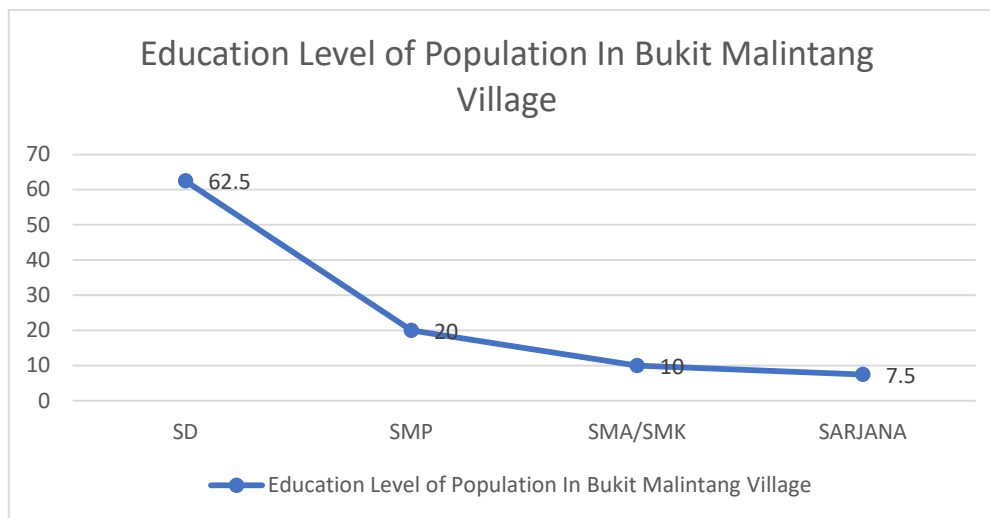


Fig. 2 Education Level Of Population In Bukit Malintang Village

Based on chart above , the average education population in Bukit Malintang Village is school elementary (SD) with percentage of 62.5% and junior high school education level with percentage of 20%, next minimum education level SMA population is 7.5% and the population is level his

education bachelor degree is also only 7.5%. While at the level of education of children there is a number of residents who continue their children's education until undergraduate . Based on results study The education level of the child is displayed on the graph following.

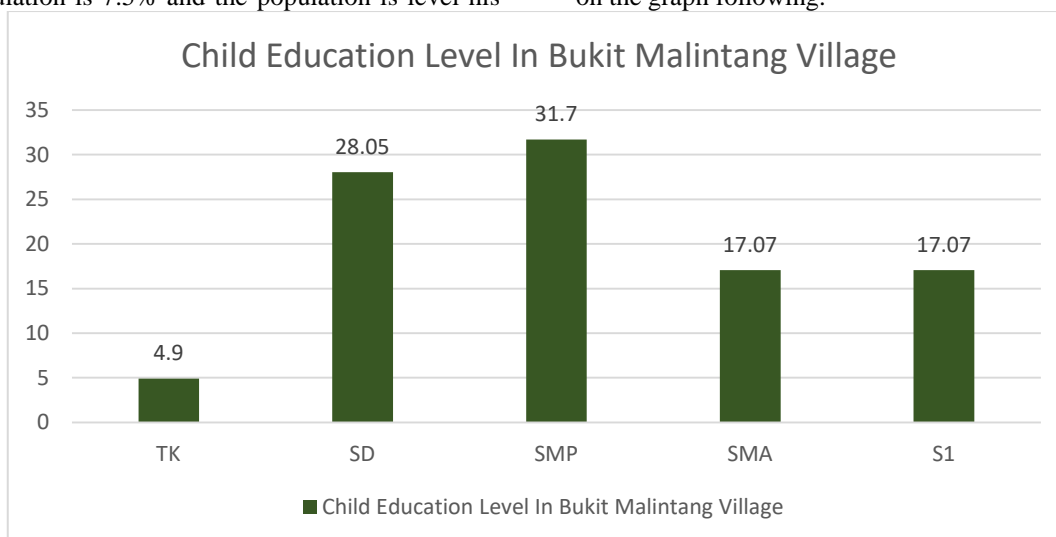


Fig. 3 Child Education Level In Bukit Malintang Village

Based on the data above can be concluded that The level of education of children in Bukit Malintang Village is also the highest Elementary School (SD) but already 17.07% of the population has children Already up to Undergraduate Education (S1). Percentage education level of children in garden education children (TK) by

4.8%, at the elementary level 28.08 %, junior high school level by 31.7%, and high school education level by 17.07% as well as Undergraduate Education level (S1) already reached 17.07%.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on yield data study Bukit Malintang Village is village resident transmigration originate from The majority of Lolo intersections resident dominant is ethnic group Mandailing and a small portion ethnic group java. Livelihoods are dominated by farmers garden palm with percentage of 57.5 %, as farmer besides palm ie. paddy fields or fields by 35%, percentage resident as civil servants 5% and residents as head elementary school 2.5%.

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