

# Social Phenomena Of The Education In The Remote Village, Lahat, South Sumatera

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**Abstract**— The purpose of this study is to determine the social phenomena of education people in the remote area of Lahat, South Sumatera. In other words, it is to know the success level of the people in remote areas, Lahat, South Sumatera which viewed from education level. The methods that used in this research are survey and descriptive analysis. Collecting the data was conducted by observation, interviews, and documentation technique. Based on the result of this research, it can be concluded that the education level of remote area in Lahat South Sumatera is still very concerning. People's motivation to send their children to school is very low, due to: (1) the income level of the people in Lahat is very low, (2) the location of the settlement is very far away with the education center, and (3) the value of the child as a source of labor is very high. Thus, the success rate of the underdeveloped communities of Lahat South Sumatera which can be seen from their success rate in sending their children is still very low.

**Keywords**— *social phenomena; education; remote village; motivation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Education is something that cannot be separated from human life. Because where there is human life, there must be humans to develop themselves. Whereas according to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, education is a conscious and planned effort to realize the learning atmosphere and learning process, so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by themselves, society, nation and country.

In general, education problems in Indonesia include education equality, quality of education, relevance of education, effectiveness and efficiency of education. Lahat Regency is also expanding at the sub-district level in order to accelerate and equalize regional development in Lahat Regency. The number of sub-districts which were originally 11 regions is now rising into 19 sub-districts.

From the results of observations in the field, many remote communities in Lahat are not educated, furthermore there are others who took education but only at the level of Junior High School (SMP) and Senior High School (SMA) and then do not continue to the university

level. Accessibility to the school in Lahat is very far. When it rains, the road to school is difficult to pass.

## II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LAHAT REGENCY

Lahat Regency is one of the regencies in South Sumatera Province which was formed based on Law No. 22 of 1948, Presidential Decree No. 141 of 1950, *Perpu* (Government Regulation in Lieu of Law) No. 03 of 1950 dated August 14, 1950. PP No. 1959 is concerning the Formation of Level II Regions in Level I of South Sumatera Province. Lahat Regency is officially a Level II region until now and Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Autonomy, and amended Law No. 32 of 2004 became Lahat Regency. Lahat Regency has an area of 6.586 km<sup>2</sup>. Administratively, the north of Lahat Regency borders on Musi Rawas Regency and Muara Enim Regency, on the south by Pagar Alam City and Manna Regency, Bengkulu Province, west of Bengkulu Province and Muara Enim Regency on the east.

Astronomically, Lahat Regency is located between 3,25<sup>0</sup>-4,15<sup>0</sup>LS, 102,37<sup>0</sup>-103,45<sup>0</sup>BT. Lahat Regency has a tropical climate with an average maximum air temperature of 30,470C and an average minimum air temperature of 22,16<sup>0</sup>C. The height of the area of Lahat Regency varies from 100-1000 mdpl. The lowest sub-district of sea level is East Merapi Subdistrict with an altitude of 100-150 masl while the highest sub-district is Tanjung Sakti Subdistrict with an altitude of 900-1000 mdpl, with an average rainfall of 251,27 mm and humidity of 78,5% and an average wind speed of 4,66 km/hour.

Lahat Regency consists of 21 sub-districts namely Lahat District, West Merapi, East Merapi, South Merapi, Pinang Island, Gumai Ulu, Pagar Gunung, Kota Agung, Tanjung Tebat, Mulak Ulu, Pajar Bulan, Jarai, Muara Payang, Gumay Talang, Pseksu, Kikim Timur, Kikim Barat, Kikim Selatan, Kikim Tengah, Tanjung Sakti Pumu and Kecamatan Tanjung Sakti Pumi.

Lahat Regency is an area that was inhabited by various ethnic groups by embracing different religions. The place of worship in Lahat Regency consists of 863 places of worship, consisting of 623 mosques, 212 prayer rooms, 22 Protestant churches, 6 Catholic churches and 2 monasteries. As for religion, the majority of Lahat people are Moslems. The number of clergy in Lahat Regency is

1,019 clergy, for 997 Moslem clergy, and 22 Christian clergy.

Lahat Regency is classified as agricultural areas. Lahat regency based on paddy field area of 19.931,50 ha and non-paddy field area of 342.308 ha. Food crop sub-sector is one of the sub-sector in the agriculture sector. Sub-sector consists of rice, maize/corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and soybeans.

Production of lowland rice and paddy fields at Lahat Regency in 2017 amounted to 208.807 ton and 190,70 quintals with the harvested area of 39.696,2 ha of paddy fields and 4.311 ha for lowland rice. For this type of secondary food crops, it includes corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. From sixth commodity crops, the highest cassava production is 2.984 tons, followed by Sweet Potato to 2.571 tons, 2.202 tons of Soybean, amounted 173 tons of peanuts, 88 tons of green beans and the smallest production which amounted to 77.495 tons of Corn.

### III. METHODS

The methods that used in this research are observation and documentation. Observation method is used to identify the education form in Lahat South Sumatera. Documentation method is used to obtain the data of Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, Labour Affair Service of Lahat Regency, and some pictures of Lahat's condition.

### IV. POVERTY IN LAHAT SOUTH SUMATERA

Lahat Regency's population based on population projections for 2017 was 401.494 people consisting of 204.875 male and 196.619 female. This compares with a total Population in 2016, the Population growth of Lahat Regency in 2017 is 1.065 percent with each percentage of the male population growth of 1.049 percent and 1.081 percent for female population. With regard to the magnitude of the sex ratio in 2017, the male population towards the female are 104.20.

Population density of Lahat Regency in 2017 reached 92.0 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Population density in 22 subdistricts is quite diverse with the highest population. The density of subdistrict is located in the subdistrict Lahat with the number of density are 465.8 people/km<sup>2</sup>, and the lowest one in Subdistrict Pseksu with 32 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

The number of Job Seekers Registered in Lahat in the Employment Service of Lahat Regency was 4.093 employees with increased employee growth in 2017 amounted to 84,88 percent. From 4.093 workers who registered in 2016, it is increasing from 2015 which is 1.015 person.

The largest proportion of job seekers who register with the Employment Office of Lahat Regency have Last educated scholar as Senior High School by 2.306 workers, and they are placed as many as 100 workers in 2016. Meanwhile, according to the business sector, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Plantation and Fisheries, they are the sectors that have the most number of

businesses in 2017 with the number of workers absorbed in this business field by 5,189 workers.

There are differences in livelihood systems. Most Lahat people work as laborers in the agriculture, livestock, forestry, plantation, and forestry sectors. Thanks to technical irrigation assistance from the local government of Lahat Regency, they have been able to harvest twice a year. They only worked on these two fields and are now just starting to try to plant rubber. But they still cultivate land traditionally and do not yet have the ability to grow other commodities. Their reason is very simple if the coffee land is rejuvenated or cuts down to plant new types of plants. It means that in one season or two seasons, they have no income.

Local skills are one of the assets of the community, especially in rural communities. Local skills can help increase family income, encourage community participation. Community skills are skills that are only understood, recognized by local people and as a tool for them to manage local conditions. For example, in building houses, community members who have local skills become leaders or leaders in building houses. Local knowledge can help develop attitudes towards community behavior, especially in understanding values that need to be preserved.

Local knowledge established the traditional house of a wooden house in Lahat was still favored by the community, because they really understand that the area where they live is an area that is often hit by earthquakes, therefore they make houses from wood with tin roofs. Wooden houses have sufficient durability from earthquake shocks and are very different in strength from wall houses. The use of zinc roof also has the same reason that with earthquake shocks zinc roofs can survive, and it is different from using tile roofs. When shaken a little by the tremor, the tile roof has been destroyed.

Government programs that enter villages include the construction of village roads, construction of drinking water installations from the Public Works Office of Lahat Regency, Aid for community empowerment including poor families through a joint business group from the Ministry of Social Affairs of Republic of Indonesia, rice seed assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, Program Agribusiness Enterprises for Farmers (PUAP) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). However, observations from the field show that the programs disbursed at the village level aimed directly at the target (community) have not shown success. Among others, in the management of the program, there is no companion in the village. In addition, in managing the village entry program since the initial stages of planning activities do not involve the target community.

Government assistance in the form of assistance has been carried out by agricultural extension officers. However, there are obstacles faced by extension workers, among others, the community is not accustomed to working in groups and is not accustomed to being given advice or direction by extension workers whose average age is relatively young. Analyzing the case, returned to the communication theory that for the success of a communication heterophily group is needed to influence a

homophily group. In the sense to influence a group of people, they should understand the culture of the community and must have advantages that can be felt by the target group, so that communication can work well.

TABLE I. POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND SEX IN LAHAT REGENCY, 2017

Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
Economically Active			
1. Working	120.480	80.760	201.240
2. Unemployed	5.591	3.509	9.100
Economically Active (Attending, House Keeping, and other)	147.463	141.690	289.153
<b>Total</b>	<b>273.534</b>	<b>225.959</b>	<b>499.493</b>
Participant Grade of Economically Active (TPAK)	85,49	59,47	72,74
Unemployment Grade	4,43	4,16	4,33
Employment Grade	95,67	95,57	95,84

Source: *Sakernas* of Statistics Indonesia of Lahat Regency, 2017

The population of the labor force in Lahat Regency also varies. Based on Table 1 above, it can be stated that the number of participants of grade of economically active is 72,74. The number of Unemployment Grade as much as 4,33. Total Employment Grade is 95,84.

TABLE II. THE NUMBER OF JOB SEEKER REGISTERED, PLACED AND NOT YET PLACED IN LAHAT REGENCY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX, 2017

Education Level	Registered		Placed		Yet Placed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary	14	50	-	-	14	50
Junior High School	50	41	-	-	50	41
Senior High School	1.415	891	-	-	1.415	891
Bachelor Graduate	72	126	-	-	72	126
Master Graduate	217	226	-	-	217	226
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.769</b>	<b>1.334</b>	-	-	<b>1.769</b>	<b>1.334</b>

Source: Labor Affair Service of Lahat Regency, 2017

Poverty is not only understood as an economic incapacity, but also a failure to fulfill basic rights and different treatment for a person or group of people in living a dignified life. Basic rights that are generally recognized include the fulfillment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, and the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence and the right to participate in socio-political life, both for women and men.

Poverty is absolutely measured based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs, such as food, clothing, health, housing and education needed to be able to live and to work. Minimum basic needs are interpreted as financial measures in the form of money. The minimum value of basic needs is known as the poverty line. Residents whose income is below the poverty line are classified as poor.

#### V. SETTLEMENT LOCATION IS VERY FAR AWAY WITH EDUCATION CENTER

Education is the key in the development of qualified human resources. Obtaining a good education and the right of all qualified citizens of the State was mandated by the 1945 Constitution. In addition, education was a fundamental requirement for the development of a nation and the State. Therefore, the improvement and completion of education to be done in order to produce quality human resources: faith, fear, and responsible.

Regarding to Lahat regency in 2016 for the 7-12 years age group enrollments (APS) amount of 100 percent, there are as many as 100 residents who attend school at the age of 7-12 years from 100 people at the age of 7-12 years. Enrollment rates at ages 13-15 years is 94.26 percent which means that out of 100 people aged 13-15 years, around 94 people went to school at the age of 13-15 years. Furthermore, the APS for the age group 16-18 years is 72.15 percent, it means that in 2016 out of 100 people aged 16-18 years who attend school, there were 72 people at the age of 16-18 years.

The infrastructures are in the form of provincial roads, district roads and village roads. Other social facilities and infrastructures are kindergarten, elementary school, Islamic elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school. School locations are far from residential areas. During the rainy season or when it rains, the road cannot be traversed by vehicles. Thus, students who are going to school are hampered.



#### REFERENCES

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