
Analysis of Educational Benefits Children Girls Suku Laut in Panglima Raja Village of Concong District Indragiri Hilir Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled Analysis of Benefits of Education for Orang Laut Children Girls in the Panglima Raja Village District of Concong, Indragiri Hilir Regency. The author is interested to examine the problem because of the low number of Orang Laut Children girls who enter the world of education. This study was conducted with the aim to find out whether for Orang Laut education girls it has benefits. This research uses Descriptive Quantitative research method, by using the formula: $P = f / n \times 100\%$. Population in this research is all Parent and daughter of Orang Laut which amount to 30 people, because this research is research population so entire population become sample in this research. While the data were collected using questionnaires, interviews and observations and research results indicated that the hypotheses in this study were accepted or proven, because 50% of girls thought education was less useful and this was reinforced by the preparation of Sutrisno Hadi's opinion that the role was less if ranged from 0% -33.33%, While the magnitude of educational benefits for marine tribal girls based on research results Only 28.57%.

Keywords: *Children Girls, Education Benefits, Orang Laut.*

Introduction

In the International Journal of Reasoners In Social Sciences published by the journal dipakistan, Viktor Amrifo revealed the results of his research and stated that the former Orang Laut is a group of fishermen who live with menongkah shells as the main job. Viktor Amrifo (2014: 18). The tribes of Orang Laut or Tribes according to Lapian (2009: 78) in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia entered in the category of "Terasing" which is in the development of social department. While in Malaysia region of this tribe entered group of "Orang Asli" where in fact term of Tribe Terasing or Indigenous tribe is improperly imposed to this group of Orang Laut, because

that mean Sea Tribe or Orang Laut this is tribe of people residing in boats and live wandering in waters Riau Province and South Johor Beach. Some opinions of experts about education, including: Education is the process of formation of intellectual and emotional fundamental skills to the direction of nature and fellow human beings. (John Dewey, 1991: 69). Education is to help the child so that he is capable enough to carry out his life tasks on his own responsibility. (Hoogeveld, 1991: 69). Education in Indonesia by formal rules of state does not distinguish from Segara SARA and Gender or gender (Saifuddin, 2015) According to the Institute of Indigenous Culture and Languages of the Sea of

Indonesia, members of the community have a low education and even educated people from Orang Laut in the Riau region does not exceed from 50 people and only has 9 people Bachelor and 1 Master. In the fantastic figures, the most alarming phenomenon is when looking at the educational condition of girls of the Sea Tribe, where the higher education from the total seas of the Se-Riau tribe is 15,000 KK only 4 Girls and the Village Commander of the King Himself totaling 750 families 3 Girls, based on the opinions of teachers at school and even the Suku Laut girls perform well at school.

Based on the background of the above problems, the authors are interested to conduct research entitled "Analysis of the Benefits of Education for Orang Laut Children Girls in the Panglima Raja Village District Concong Indragiri Hilir Regency".

Methodology

This Research Using Quantitative Descriptive Method.

1. Place and time of study

a. The place.

This research writer do in Panglima Raja Village, District Concong, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

b. Research time

The study was conducted from July to October 2017.

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

The population is all Parents and daughters of the Orang Laut amounting to 750 families of Orang Laut.

b. Sample

Due to the subject or the respondents in this study amounted to 750 KK then the researchers only take 10% of the total sample of 75 families.

3. Data Collection Techniques

To obtain information required complete data, then used the technique of collecting data as follows:

1). Primary data

a. Observation Technique.

how Parents in the Tribe Sea society to see the benefits of Education for Girls and how is the importance of education by Sea Tribe Girl Didesa Panglima Raja Concong District Indragiri Hilir regency.

b. Interview Techniques.

Direct interviews to relevant respondents.

c. Questionnaire.

The questionnaire will be distributed during research to Parents and Seafarers for data.

2). Secondary Data

Secondary data is data used by researchers to complete the primary data. The secondary virgin are in the form of books, magazines and other related sources such as papers at seminars or scientific meetings.

4. Research Design

The form of this research is descriptive quantitative research, This research will describe the condition or phenomenon that occurs about the importance of education for girls Sea Tribe Didesa Panglimaraja District Concong Indragiri Hilir regency. Here's the research design:

1. useful, if the respondent replied A with percentage answer > 34%.
2. Enough, if respondent replied B with percentage answer > 34%.
3. Less, if respondent replied C with percentage answer > 34%.

To avoid an equally large percentage, the authors make the following provisions:

1. Important education, if the respondent chooses A + B > 68%.

2. Education is Important, if the respondent chooses A + C > 68%.

3. Less important education, if respondents choose B + C > 68%.

(Dedi Azman, 2012).

5. Data Analysis Technique

The steps of data analysis are as follows:

1. Collect all the data you want
2. Classify the respondents' alternative answers
3. Determine the large percentage alternative answers by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

(Sudjono, 2003: 40)

Information:

P = Large Alternative Percentage Answers

F = Alternative Frequency Answer responden

N = Number of Sample Research

The assessment is as follows:

1. Useful, if the respondent replied A with percentage answer > 34%.
2. Enough, if respondent replied B with percentage answer > 34%.
3. Less, if respondent replied C with percentage answer > 34%.

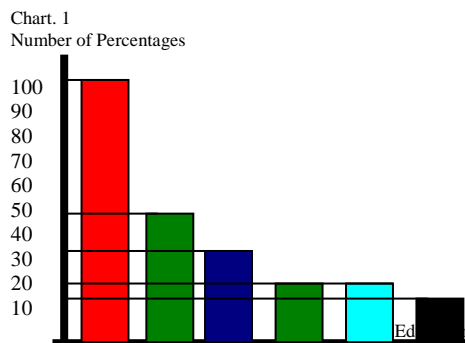
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(Dedi Azman, 2012: 28).

Result and Discussion

1. The Education Condition of Seafarers' Children In Panglima Raja Village.



No SD Finish SD SLTP Finsh SLTP No SMA Can't Read
Source: Archives of Indigenous Cultures and Languages of Indonesian Ocean 2017

In the graph above we can see the children who do not finish (SD) as much as 91%, Graduated from elementary school 45%, not finished (junior high) 31%, junior high school 19%, not finished (high school) 19% and Illiterate 15%.

2. Data Analysis Research.

Of the 30 number of respondents as representatives of daughters of the Sea Tribe can be seen that are at a less stage, this can be seen from testing the hypothesis as the tables below.

Table. 1 Table that support Hypothesis

No. Table	Description
6	Health conditions for education
7	Feminist Problems to education.
8	Impetus Parents in education
9	The inner impulse of education
11	Prohibition Parents to education
12	Treatment of friends against girls in school
14	14 School treatment of girls in school
15	The ideal of education
16	Education for the future of work
18	Education on women's behavior
20	Education on progress
21	Education for future generations
23	Education on gender
24	Education of girls against the environmen

To know the percentage of each table that supports the hypothesis, it can be seen from the table below:

Table. 2 tables that support Hypothesis and Percentage of Respondents Answer Count

No Table	Respondents answer						amount	
	A (%)		B (%)		C (%)		N	%
	F	Ya	F	Ragu Ragu	F	Tidak		
6	3	10,00	8	26,66	1	63,33	3	100
7	-	-	3	10,00	2	90,00	3	100
8	1	40,00	9	30,00	9	30,00	3	100
9	2	6,66	5	16,66	2	76,66	3	100
11	1	33,33	1	50,00	5	16,66	3	100
12	2	76,66	6	20,00	1	3,33	3	100
14	1	33,33	1	56,66	3	10,00	3	100
15	8	26,66	1	63,33	3	10,00	3	100
16	1	33,33	9	30,00	1	36,66	3	100
18	7	23,33	5	16,66	1	60,00	3	100
20	2	66,66	1	33,33	-	-	3	100
21	3	10,00	6	20,00	2	70,00	3	100
23	1	46,66	1	40,00	4	13,33	3	100
24	2	6,66	4	13,33	2	80,00	3	100

Source: Processed data.

Table 3 table that states education is useful

No. Table	Answer Respondents	Benefits Education		Answer Respondents	Benefits Education		Answer Respondents	Benefits Education	
		A	B		C	Less			
6	10,00	-	26,66	-	63,33	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	10,00	-	90,00	-	-	-	-
8	40,00	Big	30,00	-	30,00	-	-	-	-
9	6,66	-	16,66	-	76,66	-	-	-	-
11	33,33	-	50,00	-	16,66	-	-	-	-
12	76,66	Big	20,00	-	3,33	-	-	-	-
14	33,33	-	56,66	-	10,00	-	-	-	-
15	26,66	-	63,33	-	10,00	-	-	-	-
16	33,33	-	30,00	-	36,66	-	-	-	-
18	23,33	-	16,66	-	60,00	-	-	-	-
20	66,66	Big	33,33	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	10,00	-	20,00	-	70,00	-	-	-	-
23	46,66	Big	40,00	-	13,33	-	-	-	-
24	6,66	-	13,33	-	80,00	-	-	-	-

Source: Processed data.

Table. 4 The table that states Education is useful

Benefits Education	The table that states Education is useful	amount
Big	8, 12, 20, 23	4
Enough	11, 14, 15,	3
Less	6, 7, 9, 16, 18, 21, 24	7

Source: Processed data.

Table. 5 Percentage of Education Benefits

Benefits Education									
Number of Tables that support Hypothesis	Big			Enough			Less		
	The table that states is useful	%		The table that states is useful	%		The table that states is useful	%	
14	4	28,57		14	3	21,43	14	7	50

Source: Processed data.

From table 5 above it can be concluded that:

1. Of the 14 tables that support the hypothesis, only 4 tables indicating a large beneficial education 28.57%.
2. Of the 14 tables that support the hypothesis, only 3 tables that states quite useful 21.43%.
3. Of the 14 tables that support the hypothesis, only 7 tables that states less useful 50%.

Conclusion

From the results of hypothesis testing above, the authors conclude that the hypothesis in this study is accepted or proven, because 50% of girls think education is less useful and this is reinforced by the preparation of the opinion Sutrisno Hadi stating that the role is less if ranged between 0% -33.33%, While the magnitude of educational benefits for marine tribal girls based on research results Only 28.57%.

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