
Analysis of Education Role in Improving the Life Quality of the Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village Concong Sub District Indragiri Hilir Regency

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Abstract: This research is entitled Analysis of Education Role in Improving the Life Quality of the Orang Laut in the Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. Researchers are interested in researching because some of the Orang Laut who have studied, the quality of life is not better than fishermen. This research was conducted with the aim to find out how and whether education can improve the life quality of the Orang Laut. This research method is quantitative descriptive, with formula : $P = f / n \times 100\%$. The research population is all the Orang Laut Society that has passed the Education Process and has worked for 30 people, This type of research is population research, so the entire population becomes a sample in the study. Data collected through questionnaires, interviews, and later observations from the results of the study can be concluded that the research hypothesis is accepted or proven, this also answers the formulation of the problem, namely, how education changes the quality of life Orang Laut, the results of education only change thinking patterns and understanding of quality life but for the formulation of the problem Is education changing the quality of life of the Orang Laut, the results do not change the life quality of the Orang Laut this is proven by the percentage of 55%, According to Ridwan (2008: 88) the percentage of 55% is enough to state that education does not play a role. In addition, if examined based on Ridwan opinion, the number of tables stating that education plays only 25%, this number is a weak percentage, so it can be concluded that Education does not play a role in Improving the life Quality of the Orang Laut Society in the Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

Keywords: Role of Education, Life Quality, Orang Laut.

1. Introduction

Orang Laut is a group of people who communicate in the Orang Laut language, who are physically and psychologically bound to the sea so that their whole life has a dependency and strong ties to the sea even though they are in the land, their lives depend on the natural resources of the sea as the beginning of their lives. (Suharni.AS, 2015:1)

According to the life dictionary, the quality of the level of public education has an impact on the quality or well-being of his life, a highly educated population has a greater chance of getting a profession with more decent income, better understanding the meaning of health and more

mature in mental health psychology. Thus education is an asset of human life and is important to improve the quality of life (Agnas Setiawan, 2016). While quality of life according *World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL)* Group (in Rapley, 2003), defined as an individual's perception of an individual's position in life in the context of culture and the value system in which an individual lives and their relationship to the goals, expectations, standards set and one's attention. (Nimas, 2012).

So between education in the context of the role of education has a close relationship with the quality of one's life, it can be said that if you want to improve the quality of life then one way that can be taken by someone is by achieving higher education, if we look at the dictionary *life quality* then the higher the quality of education the higher the quality of life and if we connect with the definition *World Health Organization Quality of Life* of course it will deal with the individual's position in the middle of the community both culturally and value in the midst of the community.

According to the LABOLI (Lembaga Adat Bangsa Orang Laut International) based in Riau Province, members of the community have a low level of education, even educated people from the Orang Laut in the Riau region do not exceed 50 people and only have 9 Bachelor and 1 Masters. Then if we leave the data and see the dictionary statement *life quality* and Statement *World Health Organization Quality of Life* hence the quality of life of Orang Laut Society in Riau is very low because of its low level of education, where those who receive higher education from the total Riau Orang Laut community are 15,000 households, only 20 people and in Panglima Raja village, in particular 750 families are only 9 people. Obviously this condition describes the quality of life that requires more attention, but behind it all if we look at the 9 Orang Laut Children who succeeded in higher education in the Panglima Raja village, their quality of life is not too much more than the Orang Laut Society who work as fishermen, especially if This scholar only works as a teacher of honor at school and still relies on the work of fishermen in addition to salaries at school as a side to meet the necessities of life, but even so, the Orang Laut Scholars who succeed in getting a good quality of life are also about 3 people, but the problem is how The Orang Laut Society who completed elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school, is the higher the quality of their education, the higher the quality of their lives, which makes the people of the Orang Laut who do not have quality of life become aware of the role of education to improve their quality of life. especially his children in the future.

Based on the background of the above problems, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Education Role in Improving the Life Quality of The Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency". Based on the background above the author makes the following problem formulation (1). What is the condition of education and the Life quality of the Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency? (2). Does education play a role in improving the life quality of the Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency? the purpose of this research is to analyze the role of education in improving the life quality of the Orang Laut, so that it can be known at a certain level of education the Life quality of the Orang Laut has reached which stage. The purpose of this study is (1). To find out how the condition of education and the life quality of Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village, Concong

Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency (2). To find out whether education plays a role in improving the life quality of the Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency

2. Methodology

This research method is quantitative descriptive

1. Place and time of research

a. Place.

The research was conducted in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Luar Sub District Indragiri Hilir Regency.

b. Time of Research

This research was carried out from June to August 2018.

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

The population is all Orang Laut who have studied and have worked for 30 people.

b. Sample

Because the subject or respondent in this study amounted to 30 people, the researcher took all the respondents in this study, namely 30 people.

3. Data Collection Techniques

To obtain information, data collection techniques are used as follows:

1). Primary data

a. Observation technique.

How does education play a role in improving the life quality of the Orang Laut and does education have a role to improve the life quality of the Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village Concong Sub District Indragiri Hilir Regency.

b. Interview Technique.

Direct interviews were conducted with respondents in the research location.

c. Questionnaire.

Questionnaires were disseminated when the study was conducted on the Orang Laut who have studied and have worked to obtain research data.

2). Secondary data

Secondary data is research data used by researchers in completing primary data. Secondary data can be in the form of journals, books, and other sources such as seminar papers or scientific meetings related to this research.

4. Research Design

This study illustrates the phenomenon that occurs related to the role of education in improving the life quality of the Orang Laut in Panglimaraja Village, Concong Subdistrict, Indragiri Hilir Regency. below is a research design:

1. Role, if the respondent answers A with the percentage of answers > 34%.
 2. Enough Role, if the respondent answers B with the percentage of answers > 34%.
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3. Not Role, if the respondent answers C with the percentage of answers > 34%.

To avoid equal percentages, the following conditions apply:

1. Role Education, if the respondent chooses A+B > 68 %.
2. Education is enough role, if the respondent chooses A+C > 68 %.
3. Education does not role, if the respondent chooses B+C > 68 %.

(Suharsimi Arikunto, 2008).

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis steps are as follows:

1. Gather all the desired data
2. Classify alternative answers to respondents
3. Determine the percentage of alternative answers by using the following formula:

$$P = F / N \times 100 \%$$

(J. Moleong, 2009:40)

Information:

- P = Large Percentage of Alternative Answers
- F = Alternative Frequency Respondents' answers
- N = Number of Research Samples

The assessment is as follows:

1. useful, if the respondent answers A with the percentage of answers > 34 %.
2. Enough, if the respondent answers B with the percentage of answers > 34 %.
3. No, if the respondent answers C with the percentage of answers > 34 %.

To avoid equal percentages, the author makes the following provisions:

1. Role Education, if the respondent chooses A+B > 68 %.
 2. Education is enough to play a role, if the respondent chooses A+C > 68 %.
 3. Education does not play a role, if the respondent chooses B+C > 68 %.
- (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2008 : 28).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Orang Laut who have studied and worked based on diplomas

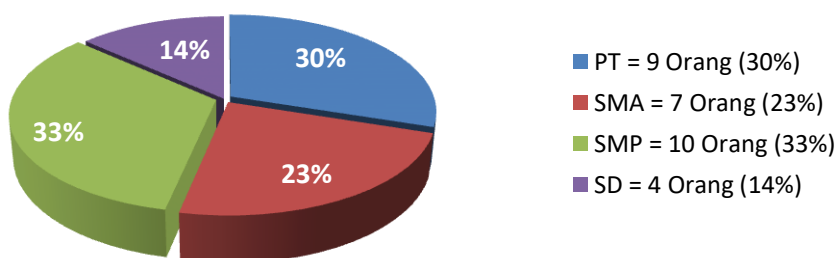


Diagram 1. Orang Laut who Take Education

Source: Archives of the Orang Laut Indonesian Culture and Language Institute 2017

The diagram above shows the condition of Orang Laut in Panglima Raja Village who already have a diploma and work with their diploma, the picture is painted as many as 9 people (30%) Orang Laut have taken (PT) Higher Education, 7 People (23%) Orang Laut have taken (High School) High School, 10 People (33%) Orang Laut have taken Junior High School, 4 People (14%) Orang Laut have gone through elementary school.

3.2. Research Data Analysis

The following are the instruments that were tested on 30 people of the Orang Laut who have studied and have a diploma;

Tabel. 1 Tabel Instrumen

No. Table	Description
1	Knowing the Importance of Health Facilities
2	Utilizing Health Facilities
3	Understanding a Healthy Lifestyle
4	Applying a Healthy Lifestyle
5	Knowing the Role of Medical Personnel
6	Utilizing the presence of medical personnel
7	Get a Job Based on Graduates
8	Utilizing Social Facilities for Health Like Gymnastics, Etc.
9	Get a job as an ASN or permanent employee
10	Get a job as an honorary or non-permanent employee
11	Get Functional Position from education results
12	Obtain Structural Position from the results of education
13	Become a place requested by public opinion such as customary affairs
14	Consider Important Decisions in the Community such as Village development
15	Resolving Conflict in the Community like a Fight
16	Get a Social Position in the Community such as the Management of the Foundation, RT, etc.
17	Have Income in Accordance with Education
18	Have Skills in Accordance with Education
19	Get Additional Work in Accordance with Education
20	Have Skill Income

Source: Processed data

The percentage of each table that supports the hypothesis, can be seen from the table below:

**Table. 2
Tables that support Hypotheses and Percentage of Respondent Answers**

No. Tabel	Respondents' Answers						Amount	
	A (%)		B (%)		C (%)			
	F	Often	F	Sometimes	F	Nothing	N	%
1	3	10,00	8	26,66	19	63,33	30	100
2	-	-	3	10,00	27	90,00	30	100
3	12	40,00	9	30,00	9	30,00	30	100
4	2	6,66	5	16,66	23	76,66	30	100
5	10	33,33	15	50,00	5	16,66	30	100

6	1	3,33	6	20,00	23	76,66	30	100
7	10	33,33	17	56,66	3	10,00	30	100
8	20	66,66	10	33,33	-	-	30	100
9	2	6,66	4	13,33	24	80,00	30	100
10	8	26,66	19	63,33	13	10,00	30	100
11	10	33,33	9	30,00	11	36,66	30	100
12	7	23,33	5	16,66	18	20,00	30	100
13	25	83,33	4	13,33	1	3,33	30	100
14	30	100	-	-	-	-	30	100
15	10	33,33	15	50,00	5	16,66	30	100
16	3	10,00	6	20,00	21	70,00	30	100
17	3	10,00	6	20,00	21	70,00	30	100
18	13	43,33	11	36,66	6	20,00	30	100
19	4	13,33	12	40,00	14	46,66	30	100
20	4	13,33	12	40,00	14	46,66	30	100

Source: Processed data

Table. 3

The table which states that Education has a role in improving the quality of life

No. Table	Answer Respondents	Role of Education	Answer Respondents	Role of Education	Answer Respondents	Role of Education
	A	Yes	B	Less	C	No
	%	>34% / A+B>68%	%	>34% A+C>68%	%	>34% B+C>68%
1	10,00	-	26,66	-	63,33	No
2	-	-	10,00	-	90,00	No
3	40,00	Yes	30,00	-	30,00	-
4	6,66	-	16,66	-	76,66	No
5	33,33	-	50,00	Less	16,66	-
6	3,33	-	20,00	-	76,66	No
7	33,33	-	56,66	Less	10,00	-
8	66,66	Yes	33,33	-	-	-
9	6,66	-	13,33	-	80,00	No
10	26,66	-	63,33	Less	10,00	-
11	33,33	-	30,00	-	36,66	No
12	23,33	-	16,66	-	60,00	No
13	83,33	Yes	13,33	-	3,33	-
14	100	Yes	-	-	-	-
15	33,33	-	50,00	Less	16,66	-
16	10,00	-	20,00	-	70,00	No
17	10,00	-	20,00	-	70,00	No
18	43,33	Yes	36,66	-	20,00	-
19	13,33	-	40,00	-	36,66	No
20	13,33	-	40,00	-	36,66	No

Source: Processed data

Table. 4

Number of tables stating the role of education to improve the quality of life

Role of Education	The table that states
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	Quality of life	Amount
Yes	3,8,13,14,18	5
Less	5,7,10,15	4
No	1,2,4,6,9,11,12,16,17,19,20	11

Source: Processed data

Table. 5
Percentage of Role of Education in Improving Quality of Life

Role of Education								
Yes			Less			No		
Table of hypotheses support	Table states Quality of Life	%	Table of hypotheses support	Table states Quality of Life	%	Table of hypotheses support	Table states Quality of Life	%
20	5	25	20	4	20	20	11	55

Source: Processed data.

From table 5 above can be concluded that:

1. Of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, only 5 tables state that Education Improves Quality of Life as much as 25%.
2. Of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, only 4 tables state that Education Improves Quality of Life by as much as 20%.
3. Of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, a total of 11 tables state that education does not improve the quality of life, which is as much as 55%.

4. Conclusion

From the results of testing hypotheses it can be concluded that the research hypothesis is accepted or proven, this also answers the formulation of the problem, namely, How Education Changes the life Quality for Orang Laut, The Result Education only changes the Mindset and Understanding of the life Quality but To Formulate the Problem Is Education Changing the life Quality of the Sea Life, The result does not change the life quality of the Orang Laut, this is proven by the percentage of 55%, according to Ridwan (2008 : 88) his 55% percentage is enough to state that education does not play a role, besides, if examined based on Ridwan's opinion the number of tables which state education plays only 25%, this number is a weak percentage, so it can be concluded that Education does not play a role in Improving the life Quality of the Orang Laut in the Panglima Raja Village, Concong Sub District, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

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