

The Impact of Road Infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village on Students' School Interest in Sma Negeri 1 Kelam Permai

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Abstract

Students' willingness to attend school is greatly affected by the state of the infrastructure, especially the condition of the roads they travel on. Roads play a crucial role in making their journeys to school possible. Ideally, road infrastructure should be both safe and functional. However, at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai, 26 students from the village of Pengkadan Baru face a daily challenge, they must travel on roads that are severely damaged to reach their school. This challenging situation led the researcher to explore how the poor road conditions in Pengkadan Baru affect students' motivation to attend school. Through quantitative descriptive analysis and involving 26 students from Pengkadan Baru Village as respondents to support this research. The findings show that the road infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru is classified as "Severely Damaged" by the PUPR Department, with a rating of 68.27%. At the same time, students' motivation to attend SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai is categorized as "Very Low," with a score of 78.50%. A Spearman test revealed a significance level of 0.039 (<0.05), indicating a statistically significant relationship between the road conditions and students' motivation. In conclusion, the severely damaged road infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru has a noticeable impact on the students' desire and ability to attend school regularly at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

Keywords: infrastructure conditions, Road Conditions, student interests

1. INTRODUCTION

Globally, one of the goals of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to ensure people's access to education (SDG 4), with a focus on “ensuring inclusive and quality education to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”. One of the targets is to provide children with access to primary and secondary education (United Nations, 2015). Education is a process of growth. It enables children to develop, strengthen their capacities, and make life decisions (Kanbur and Rauniyar, 2010). The national development of a country is highly dependent on education (Qodriani et al., 2022). Education also affects the well-being of future generations through intergenerational transmission, where more educated parents have better-educated and healthier children (Drèze and Sen, 2002, pp. 38-40). One place to get an education is school.

Schools are places where students can gain knowledge, skills, and social experiences that are important for student development (Amaliyah and Rahmat, 2021). The availability of good infrastructure, such as roads that connect students' living areas with schools, is an important factor in supporting the process of receiving and delivering education. Safe routes guarantee equal educational opportunities, improve attendance and learning outcomes. Governments and communities need innovative solutions such as school buses or road improvements (Sari and Riansi, 2024). Students' efforts in getting to school are highly dependent on the availability of infrastructure in the form of adequate roads. Roads are a supporting factor for students on their way to school. According to Prasetyo (in Karisma et al, 2020) Good road infrastructure must have decent and safe road conditions.

In Indonesia, the condition of road infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas, is still far from adequate. According to Faizah and Nugraheni (2024) many isolated or underdeveloped areas face challenges in ensuring equitable access to education. Educational accessibility can be hindered by several things, such as poor educational infrastructure, geographical distance and lack of transportation. According to the West Kalimantan PUPR, the total length of roads in West Kalimantan reaches 1,532.44 km. However, based on data from the PUPR Office of West Kalimantan, 2024 road conditions are divided into 4 types of conditions with certain percentages, namely 43.62% in good condition, 36.38% in moderate condition, 19.84% in lightly damaged condition, and 0.17% in severely damaged condition. Most of the roads owned by inland and remote areas have many roads that have not been paved or are even badly damaged, making it difficult to pass, especially during the rainy season. This condition is believed to be one of the main obstacles for students to go to school smoothly. Difficult access and long travel times can reduce children's motivation to attend school. This issue demonstrates the importance of quality road infrastructure as one of the solutions to improve access to education and ensure that all children, including students living in rural areas, inclusively have equal opportunities to get quality education.

According to Purwanto (2010) states that, “interest is an important foundation for a person to do activities well, namely a person's motivation to do”. In this study, the meaning of interest is the encouragement of students to go to school at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. According to (Wahabi in Syahadat, R. M., et al, 2019), a good road must have the characteristics of a road that has no potholes, has a road width of more than 5 meters,

and no holes in the road. This covers a variety of needs that allow transportation to run efficiently and safely in society. Transportation infrastructure is essential in connecting geographical areas, increasing mobility, supporting the economy, and facilitating the growth of a region.

Geography is a science that studies various phenomena related to the earth (Sya in Pasundani, 2022). Researchers used a geographical geography approach in conducting research because they wanted to emphasize the spatial analysis that connects the location of the school, SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai, with the location of students in Pengkadan Baru Village. SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai is a school located in Kebong Village, Kelam Permai Sub-district, Sintang Regency. This high school is often the first choice for prospective students to continue their senior high school because it has an Accreditation recorded at No. 505/BAN-SM KB /KEP/XI 2018 with a very good category "A". Prospective students who apply to the school are quite diverse, considering the high accreditation some prospective students from various villages choose to enter the school, one of which is Pengkadan Baru Village.

Pengkadan Baru Village is 8.87 Km away from SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai, with a total of 26 students. Despite having good human resource potential, students in this village face significant challenges on the way to school. Students have to pass through roads that are in poor condition, often filled with potholes and puddles. These poor road conditions are not only a physical obstacle but also negatively affect students' morale and interest in attending school. The difficult journey can lead to fatigue and frustration, which in turn can reduce students' motivation to learn. In addition, the risk of accidents and inconvenience during the journey can add to the worries of both students and parents.

Poor road conditions not only disrupt travel time but also impact students' enthusiasm and interest in attending school. The inconvenience experienced when going to school can reduce students' motivation to learn. In addition, this long and tiring journey can hinder student concentration in class, thus affecting student learning achievement.

Therefore, the researcher conducted a study entitled "The Impact of Road Infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village on Student Interest in School at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai".

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Robert Donmoyer (in Given, 2008), "A quantitative approach is a method in empirical studies that focuses on collecting, analyzing, and presenting data in the form of numbers rather than narrative descriptions".

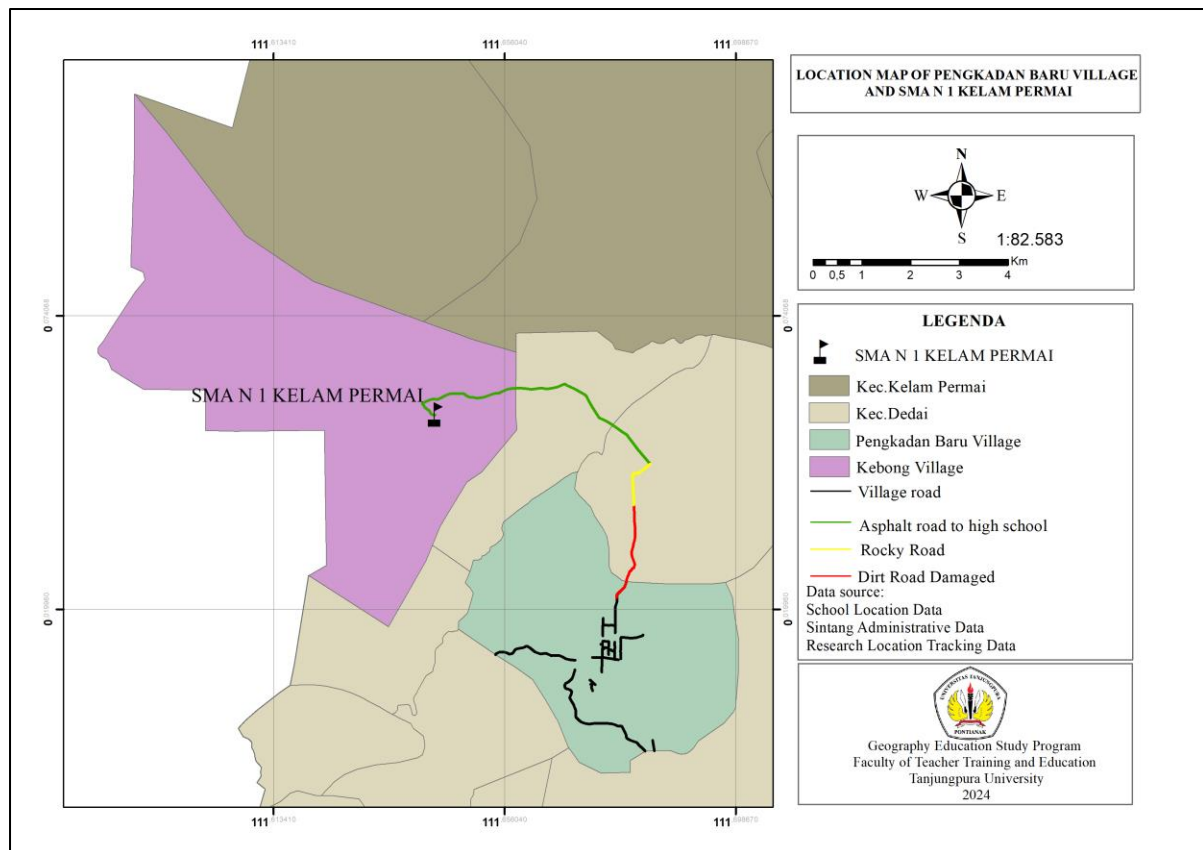
Quantitative research aims to measure variables with precision (Cooper & Schindler, 2006). In contrast to qualitative research, quantitative descriptive research uses an overview approach and monitors changes in variables. Data analysis is the core of scientific research, which is the systematic process of applying statistical methods or quantitative analysis to transform raw data into meaningful information (Qomusuddin & Romlah, 2021). This process includes selecting appropriate statistical techniques, such as regression analysis, t-test, or ANOVA, depending on the type of data and hypotheses being tested. The main purpose of data analysis is to identify patterns, relationships, or trends

to answer research questions, test hypotheses, or develop theories. In this study, tables and graphs were used to present and analyze the movement of variables, facilitating visual interpretation of results. The success and validity of research depends on the selection of appropriate analysis methods and accurate interpretation. Therefore, researchers need to understand the various data analysis methods, their underlying assumptions, and choose the one that best suits the type of data and research objectives. In addition, the researcher must ensure that the data has been processed and tested for statistical assumptions before further analysis, to ensure the results obtained are valid and reliable.

This research adopted a quantitative analysis method to measure and analyze the parameters and indicators contained in the research instrument. A survey approach was chosen as the data collection strategy, which was conducted in Pengkadan Baru Village and SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai, Sintang District. This survey allows researchers to systematically collect numerical data, which is then analyzed using statistical techniques. The use of quantitative methods provides objectivity in the measurement of variables, so that the relationship between road infrastructure conditions and students' school interest can be identified empirically. Relevant statistical techniques, such as regression or correlation analysis, will be applied to test the research hypotheses and draw valid and generalizable conclusions.

In the context of this study, the quantitative approach plays a crucial role in investigating the causal or correlational influence between road infrastructure conditions and students' school interest. Quantitative data obtained through surveys will be processed and analyzed to identify patterns of relationships, measure the strength of influence, and determine statistical significance. The results of this analysis will provide a strong empirical basis for understanding the impact of road infrastructure on school interest. In addition, the findings of this study are expected to provide evidence-based recommendations to stakeholders in Pengkadan Baru village to design effective interventions to improve education accessibility and students' interest in learning.

SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai, located in Sintang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, was chosen as one of the research locations. Geographically, the school is located at coordinates 0.0957825° North latitude and 111.5858631° East longitude. Accessibility to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai is an important factor in this research, considering that one of the variables studied is the condition of the road infrastructure from Pengkadan Baru Village, which is another research location. The condition of this road will be analyzed in depth to understand its impact on students' access to the school. A detailed description of road conditions, including surface type, width and the presence of supporting facilities such as street lighting, will be included in the research report. This information is important to provide a clear context of the geographical challenges that students face on their way to school. Picture 1 provides a comprehensive visualization of the students' travel route from Pengkadan Baru village to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. The figure includes a map showing the length and type of each road segment traveled, ranging from damaged dirt roads, to dirt roads mixed with stones, to national asphalt roads. Picture 1 provides a comprehensive visualization of the students' travel route from Pengkadan Baru Village to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. The picture includes a map showing the length and type of each road segment traveled by the students.



Picture 1. Research Location

On Friday, April 19, 2024, field observations were made to document the condition of the road infrastructure that students take to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. The observation results showed that the road conditions were very inadequate. The route measurement started from the end point of the settlement at the boundary of Pengkadan Baru Village, and it was found that students had to cross a 2-kilometer dirt road that was significantly damaged. The road is characterized by uneven surfaces, deep potholes, and widespread puddles. These conditions are particularly aggravated during the rainy season, which causes the road to become muddy and difficult to traverse. These barriers significantly impair students' accessibility to education, potentially affecting their attendance and academic performance.

Having covered the first 2 kilometers on the broken dirt road, students continued their journey on the next track, which was a dirt road mixed with stones and still filled with potholes. This track is located 1 kilometer from the end point of the damaged dirt road and enters the Taok Village area. Although the surface condition of this road showed a slight improvement over the previous segment, the challenges of the journey remained significant. The uneven road surface and the presence of potholes still made it difficult for students to travel, especially for those on bicycles or on foot. These conditions indicate that the road infrastructure that students travel on still requires comprehensive improvements to ensure safe and convenient accessibility to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

The students continued their journey to the asphalt road segment, which is part of the national road. Although generally better than the previous two segments, this 5.87-kilometer asphalt road is not completely free of problems. Field observations noted several potholes on the road surface that could potentially disrupt the smoothness and safety of the trip. Overall, the total distance traveled by students to SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai is approximately 8.87 kilometers, consisting of various types of road surfaces with their own characteristics and challenges. These diverse road infrastructure conditions are expected to have a significant impact on students' motivation and enthusiasm to attend school. The physical and mental burden posed by this difficult journey can be a hindering factor for students in accessing education optimally. According to Kusuma (in Haqiqi, 2024), improving road infrastructure can therefore be considered a strategic measure to boost local economic growth, reduce poverty in remote areas, improve people's quality of life and facilitate smooth mobility of students to school. Adequate road infrastructure not only improves the accessibility of education but also triggers economic activities around schools, ultimately contributing to the overall improvement of community welfare. Thus, the development of road infrastructure is key to increasing interest motivation to go to school as well as achieving sustainable development.

3. Reseaech Collection Tools and Methods

According to (Syahrums & Salim, 2012) data collection techniques are ways taken by a researcher to collect data objectively. Every research needs to choose the right method is very important, because with this data we can answer problems, to research objectives and test hypotheses (p.131).

The data collection method used in this research is a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a research instrument that contains a series of questions or statements to obtain data that will be used in research (Utami, 2015). In the questionnaire, respondents (students) are given the freedom to express their opinions through answer choices such as agree, strongly agree, disagree, and strongly disagree (Tanzeh and Arikunto, 2020).

The data collection tool in this study is to fill out a questionnaire using an electronic device (gadget). According to Effendi in (Novitasari, W and Khotimah, N, 2016), gadgets are electronic devices that have two-way communication capabilities. In this study, devices were used by researchers to distribute questionnaires and to fill out questionnaires by respondents (students of SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai).

3.1. Data Processing And Analysis

Sugiyono (2018) states that, "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data that has been obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, sorting out what is important and what will be studied next and making conclusions so that it is easily understood by oneself and others" (p.131).

According to Zahro and Santoso (2014), data that has been collected from the field can be presented in the form of tables, graphs, or diagrams for analysis. Research with a quantitative approach aims to test theories, build facts, show relationships and influences

between variables, make comparisons, provide statistical descriptions, and estimate and predict the results. The Spearman test was used to analyze the data in this study.

The Charles Spearman correlation test or Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient or Spearman's rho is a hypothesis test to determine the relationship between 2 variables. The Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient test is a statistical test to test 2 variables with ordinal data or one variable with ordinal data and the other nominal or ratio. Rank Spearman is used to determine the relationship or influence between two ordinal scale variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. In determining the level of strength of the relationship between variables, it can be guided by the correlation coefficient value which is the result of SPSS output, with the provisions (Jonathan and Ely 2010: 26):

- 1) Correlation coefficient value of 0.00 - 0.25 = very weak relationship
- 2) Correlation coefficient value of 0.26 - 0.50 = moderate relationship
- 3) Correlation coefficient value of 0.51 - 0.75 = strong relationship
- 4) Correlation coefficient value of 0.76 - 0.99 = very strong relationship
- 5) Correlation coefficient value of 1.00 = perfect relationship

3.2. Research Hypothesis

The research hypothesis is carried out to test the results of the analysis method.

Ho: There is no influence between road infrastructure conditions in Pengkadan Baru Village on students' school interest in SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

Ha: There is an influence between road infrastructure conditions in Pengkadan Baru Village on students' interest in studying at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

According to Ridwan (2013) the hypothesis in the study is if the probability value of 0.05 is smaller or equal to the Sig value [$0.05 \leq \text{Sig}$] = then Ha is accepted Ho is rejected, meaning that there is an influence between road infrastructure conditions in Pengkadan Baru Village on student school interest in SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. If the Sig value is [$0.05 \geq \text{Sig}$] = then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that there is no influence between road infrastructure conditions in Pengkadan Baru Village on student school interest in SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

4. RESULT

4.1. Influence of Road Infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village Towards SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai

To evaluate the impact of road infrastructure conditions on students' school interest, the researcher applied Spearman Test analysis. The required data was obtained from a questionnaire completed by 26 respondents, with 35 statements exploring the two main variables of infrastructure influence and school interest. Through the Spearman Test, the researcher was able to provide an overview of how improvements to road conditions affect students' desire to continue their education. This analysis provides a clear picture of the relationship between infrastructure conditions and students' motivation to attend school. Below is a table of the scores of respondents who have answered the questionnaire.

Table: 1 Responden Score

Responden	Infrastructure Impact (X)	School interest (Y)
1	72	33
2	66	34
3	66	36
4	72	38
5	64	34
6	61	35
7	59	32
8	67	37
9	59	33
10	77	34
11	68	29
12	92	44
13	60	34
14	56	31
15	71	33
16	73	39
17	75	39
18	60	36
19	64	29
20	65	37
21	64	30
22	66	34
23	62	36
24	67	40
25	60	37
26	67	36

Source: Research, 2024

In the table above, the values taken from the respondents are obtained, which will then be processed using the help of SPSS 25 soft software. The following are the results of the Spearman Test on road infrastructure condition variables and student school interest variables.

Tabel: 2 Spearman Test

			Infrastructure Impact	School interest
Spearman's rho	Infrastructure Impact	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.407
		Sig. (2-Tailed)	.	.039
		N	26	26
	School interest	Correlation Coefficient	.407	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.039	
		N	26	26

Source: Research, 2024

Based on the table of spearman test results obtained Sig. (2-tailed) 0.039 which is smaller than the value of 0.05 so that conclusions can be drawn in accordance with the theory of Jonathan and Ely (2010), namely that these two variables have a sufficient influence. In this study, it shows that the condition of infrastructure has a sufficient influence on the interest of students from Pengkadan Baru Village to attend SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. This finding indicates that infrastructure improvements can positively contribute to students' decisions in choosing a school.

4.2. Hypothesis Testing Results

Based on the results of statistical tests conducted, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, with a test value of 0.039 which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, the results of the Spearman test show that the relationship between variables can be categorized as having a sufficient influence between infrastructure conditions and the interest of students from Pengkadan Baru Village to attend SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.

The Spearman test results show that the strength of the relationship between the variables can be classified as having a moderate influence. This means that improvements in infrastructure conditions, such as better roads and easier access, can contribute positively to students' interest in continuing their education. This finding confirms the importance of attention to infrastructure as a factor influencing students' decision to choose a school and encourages efforts to improve the quality of infrastructure in the area.

5. DISCUSSION

The results of a recent study show that the condition of road infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village has a significant impact on students' school interest in SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai. Data analysis involving 26 respondents revealed that road access

difficulties, such as potholes and puddles, affect students' motivation to attend school. The Spearman test showed a value of 0.039, indicating a significant influence between infrastructure conditions and students' school interest.

Findings in the field show that students often face challenges when traveling to school. Difficult roads and poor conditions cause fatigue and frustration, negatively affecting students' morale. This research confirms the importance of good infrastructure to support education. Road improvements are expected to increase students' interest in attending school, making it easier for students to study.

Grigg's statement (in J. Kodoatie, 2005) highlights the importance of infrastructure as a system that provides basic facilities, including access to education. Safe and convenient roads play a big role in improving education accessibility. Easy access to schools will make students more motivated to learn and actively participate in academic activities.

Limited resources, particularly in terms of finance and infrastructure, hinder the provision of quality continuing education. The poor condition of roads, as part of the infrastructure, is one of the significant factors in reducing students' motivation and interest in attending school. Lack of funding hinders road repair and maintenance, which has a direct impact on student accessibility and safety. Siburian (2024) emphasized that these challenges can be overcome through collaboration between the government, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and communities. This collaboration is important to create a supportive learning environment, which includes not only adequate school facilities but also safe and convenient road infrastructure. Thus, it is expected to increase students' motivation and interest in attending school, and prepare a generation that is caring, skilled and responsible for the environment and the future.

Conversely, poor infrastructure can be a serious hindrance, affecting student morale and interest. These findings suggest that investing in infrastructure improvements is an important step to supporting education and meeting students' social needs, as well as ensuring students can reach their full potential in learning.

6. CONCLUSION

Some of the conclusions obtained through this research are:

1. The condition of road infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village has a significant influence on students' school interest in SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.
2. The Spearman Test results show a value of 0.039, which indicates a fairly strong influence between the quality of road infrastructure and student interest in continuing education at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.
3. Road improvements can increase students' accessibility, sense of security and comfort, which has a positive impact on motivation and learning achievement.

7. Recommendation

Some of the resulting recommendations are:

1. The government and related parties should focus on improving road infrastructure in Pengkadan Baru Village.

2. Investment in road improvements can increase student interest and achievement at SMA Negeri 1 Kelam Permai.
3. Road improvement and education access support programs need to be prioritised to support students from remote areas.

8. Study Weaknesses

The researcher realizes several weaknesses that exist in this study, including:

1. The study only measured the effect of road conditions without considering other factors that might affect student motivation.
2. The data was limited to a sample from Pengkadan Baru Village, so the results may not fully reflect the conditions of students living in other villages or a wider area.

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