

## STUDI PENGGUNAAN FASILITAS PENDIDIKAN DI KELURAHAN JELAMBAR, JAKARTA BARAT

Oleh : Andreas Mihardja

The settlements require a means of fulfilling the function of the settlement embodied in facilities or social amenities. Educational facilities is one of the important social facilities. Urban villages in West Jakarta Jelambar own number and distribution of educational facilities are quite complete, but not the whole society Jelambar use, but there are people from out Jelambar who use the educational facilities. Thus this study aims to find out how to use the educational facilities, why such and how user preferences.

This study begins by identifying the condition of the provision of educational facilities in Jelambar with reference SM 03-1733-2004 and Regulation of DKI no. 6 in 1999 and then identify usage patterns and identify the preferences of educational facilities / grounds dominant factor in the use of educational facilities Jelambar. Variable reasons for the use summarized previous research among others Ease of access to schools, availability of public transportation, proximity achievement of residence, Being in the Village the same as the place of residence, physical quality of buildings, quality of teachers and teaching, availability of facilities, Image / Reputation Schools , Base school religious, ethnic similarity / race between students, Relation family / family tradition, cost of transportation, school fees, State / private sector. The method used is quantitative descriptive, which is then associated in a comprehensive manner in order to know what the reasons which led to the use of educational facilities as the existing condition.

The result of this study that the condition of the provision of educational facilities in the Jelambar are in accordance with SNI and Regulation of DKI. In terms of usage patterns, there are religious and racial segregation of students in a particular school, that non-Muslim religious grouping students in religious schools - though not all students of religion in accordance with the religious base school and predominantly Muslim students in non-religious schools. And there is a level of economic segregation of students in which Religion based schools tend to economy class higher than non-religious schools. In terms of the scope and origin of students, the majority of students come from the distance of 0-2 km from educational facilities, so it is quite reasonable. The dominant factor in the educational facilities as well: the quality of teaching, followed by school image / reputation, tuition fees, availability of facilities, and school ownership

Keyword: utilization of educational facilities, segregation