EFFECT OF DISTANCE EDUCATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OUTERMOST AND BACKWARD (3T) BANTEN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Banten Province is directly adjacent to Jakarta , but there is a leading regions , outermost and disadvantaged (3T) in the province of Banten, Pandeglang and Lebak . Along with interest in education to a higher level in the area is still lower expected distance education be the answer to reach areas 3T in Banten Province , this study aims to determine the effect and benefits of distance education in Sub Malingping (Lebak) , District Mandalawangi , District of Labuan , District Cibaliung (Pandeglang) on the development and prosperity of the communities in the area 3T Banten Province.

Keywords : The province of Banten , Effect and Benefit of Distance Education , and Welfare Society Development 3T Banten Province .

Background of Distance Education Development And Prosperity Of Local Communities

Frontier, Outermost And Disadvantaged (3T) in Banten

Education is the key to progress and welfare of a nation, without education of a country certainly will not go forwardeven experienced the devastation, education is the right of every citizenwithout any discrimination of stateto get to the intelligence and reliability of the nationbut a lot of the problems of education. The promise of independence to the whole nationacross generations, as stated in Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945: "Later than it was to form a government of Indonesiawhich protect all the people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote the general welfare,enrich the life of a nation,and participate in the establishment of world orderbased on freedom, lasting peace,and social justice".

The promise of independence that must be repaidfor educating the nationputting the development of educationand culture become a central issueand the main agendaeach period of government.The promise of independenceto promote the general welfarefurther strengthen the inevitability of it.The importance of developingeducation and culturealso the implementation of the mandate of the constitutionwhich explicitly statedin various laws.Article 28cstate that:" everyone is entitledself developmentthroughmeeting basic needs,entitled to educationand benefitof science and technology,Art and culture,to improve the quality of lifeand for the welfare of mankind ".

Article 31 state government shall promote educationby strivingand organizea national education system,which enhances faithand pietyand noble characterin order toenrich the life of a nation,regulated by law,prioritize education budgetand promotescience and technologyto

upholdreligious valuesand national unityfor the advancement of civilizationas well as the welfare of mankind. (RenstraKemendikbud, 2015-2019).

Banten is a new provincewhich has some of the outer islandshas been facing problemsdistribution or disseminationand the problem of disparityor the differencein the education systemincluding problemsregional Community Outer, Outlying, And Backwardamong otherswhich is relatedwith educators,such as teacher shortages,*unbalanced distribution, under qualification*, *low competencies*, and*mismatched*.Another problem in educationin the areaOuter, Outlying, And Backward(3T) is the number of dropoutswhich is still relatively high,school enrollment ratewhich is still low,inadequate infrastructure,infrastructure for easy accessin educationwhich is still lacking.

In the area Outer, Outlying, And Backward in Bantenlocated in Pandeglang and Lebakrequires improving the quality of educationmanaged specifically and sincerely,mainly to solve the problems. That in regional 3T can immediately forwardparallel to the other regions.This is of particular concernMinistry of Education and Culture,considering the area 3T have a strategic rolein strengthening national resilienceand integrity of the Republic. (*Program SM-3T Tahun2014*).

The main concern the problems of education in the area 3T in Pandeglang and Lebak districtis the lack of teachers who teachingin the area.The reason is not only because of the number of teachersin the province of Banten it a bit,but because its existence is uneven .Other causes are also contained the education gap is quite high between urban and rural residents, And inter regional (Peraturan Presiden No 7 Tahun 2005). Anies Baswedan said in Roadshow Gerakan Indonesia Mengajar (Berita Institut Teknologi Bandung, 2011) mentioned that there are 21% of the urban schools that lack teachers , 37 % of rural schools and 64 % of schools in

remote areas . These issues certainly need to be addressed more seriously by the government to improve education in Indonesia .

Uneven distribution of teachers is certainly motivated by many things, which were related to the natural and social conditions in the area 3T , or lack of facilities and infrastructure in the area. This is certainly also related to the concept of affordability where 3T area generally difficult to reach because of limited circumstances , one of which limited facilities and infrastructure.

According to the Ministry of Rural Development (2005) , the main factor that causes an area said to be lagging behind that of the aspect of infrastructure, this is because if an area has limited facilities and infrastructure , this region will be difficult to make economic and social activities . Affordability is an area certainly willinto consideration for teachers who will teach there . Nevertheless , every citizen has the right to obtain NegaraIndonesia quality education as mandated in Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System so that the government is obliged to carry out equalization in education both in urban and regional 3T .

The government in this case has been set in such a way that it can be evenly distributed pendidikandi Indonesia . This is evidenced by the release of SKB Lima Minister of structuring and equity were civil servants. In addition, the government also conducted one of the programs that educate undergraduate program in Regions Frontier, Outermost , and Disadvantaged (SM3T) . SM3T a Service Program Bachelor of Education to participate in the accelerated development of education in the area 3T for a year as a professional educator preparation that will be followed by a Professional Teacher Education Program (Guidelines SM3T , 2012: 2) . SM3T program aims to help local outermost and disadvantaged (3T) , in addressing the issue of education, especially shortage of educators. (Fitriyani , 2013) . Educating Graduate Program

Implementation in the District Mandalawangi , District and Sub-district Labuan Cibaliung in Pandeglang and Lebak District of Malingping in Banten Province to do with the distance education system undertaken by the Open University .

Distance education is a series of teaching methods where teaching activities carried out separately from the learning activities . The separation of the two activities can be either physical distance , such as learners, residing far from the location of educational institutions . Separation can also be non - physical distance in the form of circumstances that force a person who lived near the location where educational institutions but can not be participating in learning activities at the institution. Severability teaching activities of learning is the distinctive characteristic of distance education .

With distance education is expected to issue educational gaps and limitations of teachers , facilities and infrastructure in the area 3T can be minimized and in line with the increase in the quality of education in schools , increased welfare and prosperity of the community and develop the area into a 3T developed and developing regions . It is necessary to taste the writer suggested that this paper will explore the influence of distance education to the development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten Province .

Formulation of the Problem

A primary issue can be described by the authors of the problem as follows :

1. Is Distance Education can affect the development and the prosperity of regional communities outermost and disadvantaged (3T) in Banten namely Pandeglang : Subdistrict Mandalawangi, Subdistrict Labuan, Subdistrict Cibaliung and Lebak : Subdistrict Malingping?

The results of this study are expected can provide information to parties concerned with the implementation of distance education and regional development 3 T in Banten Province.

The hypothesis of this study are as follows :

Ho : B = 0

Allegedly no influence significant between distance education to development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten Province

Ha : B ≠ 0

Allegedly there was a significant influence between distance education to the development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten Province.

<center>Literature Review</center>

<center>Distance Education</center>

Parwitaningsih et al (2010) explain that of distance education (ODL) have different characteristics to face education. One of which is how the delivery of learning materials. In face to face education, students and teachers are in the same classroom that enables the delivery of learning directly. In distance learning, delivery of learning is not done in classes must be attended by students physically. Then Moore and Kearsley (cited of Parwitaningsih et al , 2010) in his book "*Distance education: A systems view*" ODL proposed definition as follows :

> *Distance education is a planned learning that normally occurs in a different place fromteaching and as a result requires special techniques of course design, special instructionaltechniques, special methods of communication by eletronic and other technology, as well asspecial organizational and administrative arrangements. (h.27).*

Understanding ODL above shows that ODL has unique characteristics, namely the physical separation between teachers and students. These characteristics are the characteristics that distinguish ODL with conventional face to face education.

And other distance education in developing countries impact on improving welfare and allow it to benefit more in order to get out of poverty and inequality of life which can be seen in the figure below :
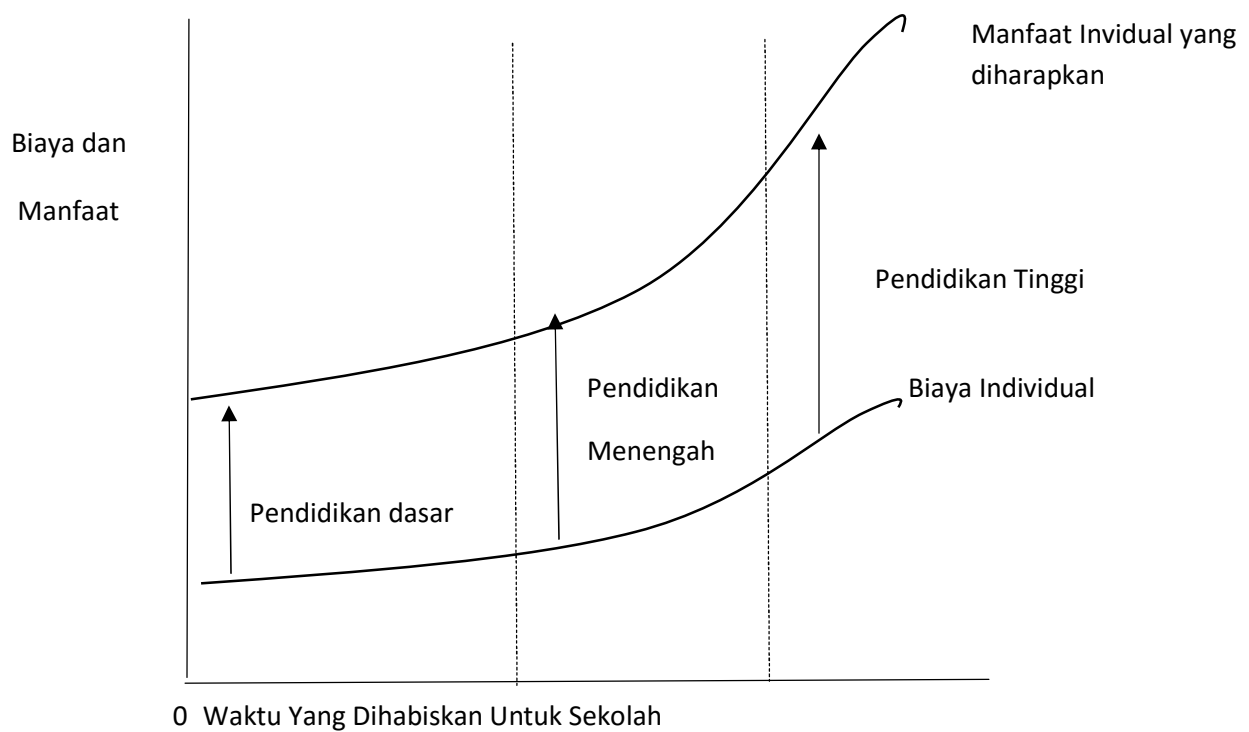
Sumber : Todaro, 2003:430

Gambar 1. Biaya dan Manfaat Pendidikan Bagi Invidual

In the picture above explains that increasingly higher education can spend a lot of time costs that must be taken, but in the long term higher education will bring greater benefits than lower education. So education is an important measure in determining revenue. This is because access to high paying jobs both government and private sector dependent of the high level of education (Kuncoro, 1997:124).

Development and Regional Prosperity

According Sadono Sukirno (2008) explains that the income per capita made instruments for measuring prosperity with the presentation of the population had a vehicle, the level of their income and ownership of other treasures an important clue in view of the level of prosperity achieved . Other than that, prosperity is also determined by the facility for supplies of electricity and clean drinking water, educational facilities acquired and level of education achieved, level of health and facilities health provided, poor housing circumstances and level of development infrastructure reached. The availability of sufficient jobs is another factor.

capita income and the Counting Method :

a)   PDB Per Kapita = PDB / TOTAL POPULATION

b)   PNB Per Kapita = PNB / TOTAL POPULATION

In calculating the capita income of two kinds of computations can be done, that is based on the current price and the fixed price The calculation of income capita according to the prevailing price is important to give an overview mengenani average ability of the country's population shop and buy goods and services that are needed. And this is also important as a point of comparison shows the difference in the level of prosperity in a country compared with other countries.

Regions Frontier, Outermost and Disadvantaged

The island is a land surrounded by water (in rivers , seas and lakes). While its own meaning remote , isolated or separated (by far) than others (KBBI , 1995: 746). The definition of remote islands that land surrounded by water (in rivers , seas and lakes) alienated or separated (away) from the others.

Lagging region is an area of relatively less developed compared to other regions in the national scale based on the condition and function *inter* and *intra spasial* both in the aspect of nature, human and infrastructure aspects Supporters (Direktorat Pengembangan Kawasan Khusus dan Tertinggal, Bappenas).

that is Regional minus (backward / gloomy / grim) areas with natural resources and human resources are very limited making it difficult to thrive (Kamus Istilah Penataan Ruang dan Pengembangan Wilayah, Kimpraswil).

Research methods

In this study, using a quantitative approach to the object of study is the influence of distance education to the development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten Province in 2016. The data used are secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Banten Province and UPBJJ - UT Serang. Selection of population in this study is whole residents in the District Cibaliung, Labuan districts and subdistricts and residents of Pandeglang Mandalawangi Malingping Lebak districts namely by 4 districts in 2 counties. Samples in this study using a sampling method *nonrandom* (Sampling is not random), with sampling potluck is by sampling done sober or by the ease menda¬pat necessary data. Then, this study used a sample a number of districts in District 4 Cibaliung, districts and subdistricts Mandalawangi Labuan Pandeglang and residents Malingping Lebak districts. Data analysis was carried out by estimating the influence

Long distance education to the development and prosperity of the communities in the area 3T Banten Province within a year used regression analysis with model data *cross section.* This research applies multiple regression models (multiple regression) with *Ordinary Least Square (OLS)*

OLS assumption has the smallest variance may be such that the actual parameters can be estimated by more accurate compared with other linear approximation can not. OLS assumption is efficient because it can see how large or close between the independent variables (X1) also know where the dependent variable (Y1) was obtained (Ghozali , 2009: 13).

If a dependent variable associated with one independent variable , the multiple regression equations adjusted to the data and economic conditions districts Malingping, Cibaliung subdistrict , subdistrict and subdistrict Mandalawangi Labuan became a model as follows :

Information :

W   = prosperity/prosperous (*Welfare*),

Ed   = *Education*

B0   = Konstanta   ,

B1,B2 = Koefisien Variabel *Welfare* and Variabel   *Education*

i =1,…t =I number of units *cross section* (number of district)

e   = error (*disturbance term*), meaning that the values of Another variable not   included

      in   of the same

Further regression model selection in this research use test Mackinnon, White and Davidson (MWD) which aims to determine if the model will be used in the form of linear or log linear. equation formula for linear regression models and log linear regression are as follows :

Linear : Y = B*0* + B*1*X*1* + B*2*X*1*+ *e*

Log Linear : lnY = B*0* + B*1*lnX*1* + B*2*lnX*1*+ *e*

Tests were performed in this study using the statistical test and classical assumption that statistical tests are formulas be related with a particular distribution in examination hypothesis , after the conclusion made by the decision making in the acceptance or rejection of the null hypothesis (*H0*), which do after comparing the value of the test statistic with value B table and the critical value (Iqbal Hasan, 2008:143). The statistical tests were carried out, that the t test, F test and R2. Some of the basic assumptions in the regression that can generate a linear estimator is not biased or BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator). The best of the regression model be obtained

of ordinary least squares method or OLS (Ordinary Least Square). With the fulfillment of these assumptions, the results obtained can be more accurately and close to or the same as reality , in which the basic assumptions that are known as classical assumptions (Iqbal Hasan, 2008:280). Some classical assumption is made, namely normalitas test , multicollinearity test , test heterokedastisitas and test autocorrelation.

Normality test

In regression analysis, one of the assumptions that need to be examined is the assumption of normality .

Table 1. Normality test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		35
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.56016131
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.170
	Positive	.170

Negative		-.062
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.004
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.266

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Based on Table 1 can be seen the results of the analysis can normality test seen through the test one sample Kolomogorov Smirnov in Table 1. It becomes an indication that the normal distribution of data . Normality test results with statistical methods Kolomogorov Smirnov (Table 2) shows the data

a normal distribution with Sig of 0,266 or > 0,05.Hal this be an indication that there is no problem of normality in the regression model.

Test Multicolinearity

Table 2. Test Multicolinearity

Coefficients[a]

		Model		
		1		
		(Constant)	VAR0000 4	VAR0000 5
Unstandardized Coefficients	B	15.034	.357	.352
	Std. Error	3.097	.168	.124
Standardized Coefficients	Beta		.322	.430
t		4.855	2.128	2.842
Sig.		.000	.041	.008
Collinearity Statistics	Tolerance		.802	.802
	VIF		1.247	1.247

a. Dependent Variable: VAR00006

Based on Table 2, The calculation results show that the VIF VIF value of each variable is less than 10. This is an indication that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model .

Test Heteroskidastity

Table 3. Test Heteroskidastity

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.275	2.169		-.588	.561
	VAR00004	-.412	.095	-.707	-4.324	.081
	VAR00005	-.027	.074	-.064	-.371	.713
	VAR00006	.308	.094	.585	3.274	.103

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on Table 3, heterokedastis calculation results show that the value of each variable sig more than 0.05 . This is an indication that there is no problem heterokedastis in the regression model .

Test Autocorrelation

Tabel 4. Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.642[a]	.412	.375	1.608	1.859

a. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00005, VAR00004

b. Dependent Variable: VAR00006

Based on Table 4, Data output is seen the value of D - W is equal to 1.859 is between -2 and 2. It can be concluded that the regression model used is free from interference autocorrelation.

Regression analysis

<div align="center">

Table 5 R^2 Regresi

Model Summary

</div>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.642[a]	.412	.375	1.608

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Value *Adjusted R Square* amounting to 0.642 or by 64 per cent stated 64 % Y can be explained from the X1 and X2 , while the remaining 26 % percent influenced by other variables outside two independent variables .

<div align="center">

Tabel 6Uji F

ANOVA^b

</div>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.983	2	28.992	11.210	.000[a]
	Residual	82.760	32	2.586		
	Total	140.743	34			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Value *sig* amounting 0,00atau F sebesar11,210.Hal value indicates the influence of the two variables independent of the dependent variable (Y) .

Tabel 6 Uji t

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	15.034	3.097		4.855	.000
	X1	.357	.168	.322	2.128	.041
	X2	.352	.124	.430	2.842	.008

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Value t the X1 at 2.128 with Sig . 0.041 or less than 0.05 , it was decided no influence on Y. Values X1 X2 amounted to 2,842 t in with Sig . 0.08 or less than 0.05 , it was decided there was a real and significant effect X2 to Y.

Discussion Papers

Geographically Banten lies between 105 ° 01'11 " to 106 ° 07"12 " east longitude, and 05 ° 07'50

" to 07 ° 01'01 " South Latitude . Banten province bordering the Java Sea in the north , east to

Jakarta and West Java   Province , south to the Indian Ocean , and west by the Sunda Strait.

Banten's determination of the poverty line is divided into divided into two measurement

prosperous namely food and non food expenditure , with these figures BKKBN can count the

number of poor families in districts malingping , District of Labuan , District Cibaliung , District

mandalawangi.

Meet food needs is the ability of a person can consume, then needed revenue . The

higher the income of the person , the family will live prosperous. Meeting the needs of the food

is not measured by the needs of education , health and social services. Education is a value for someone. to be actively involved in economy. number of families underprivileged in the four districts in the last three years has decreased . In the year 2011 still more the number of families that have not been prosperous, where some areas 3 T has a number of pre-prosperous family in 2011 in the Pandeglang district some 89 678 inhabitants of a total of 174 258 people or 51.5 % while pre-prosperous family Lebak district some 72 056 inhabitants of the total population of 172 407 inhabitants or 41.8 % down compared to 2007 as many as 73 750 people or 42.8 % pre-prosperous family.

With the level of higher education will guarantee a better future , but it takes extra expenses anyway to achieve it. But in reality the numbers partisipa¬si school at secondary school level is not balanced in number to the school enrollment rate of high school level. It explainthat the majority of the population in the area 3T prefer completing their education than to pursue a higher school. The data obtained from the Unit of Distance Learning Courses Open University (UPBJJ - UT) Attack conducting distance education is known that the number of students in the scholarship of distance education for the area 3T some 113 people spread dikecamatan Mandalawangi only some 12 districts Labuan 64 people , as many as 10 people Malingping districts and sub-districts Cibaliung many as 25 people.

Scholarships for students from areas 3T is an attempt to address the educational disparities and the problems associated with the welfare and prosperity of the communities in the area 3T. In practice, distance education held at the Open University through study groups in four districts get as much as 8 times tutoring tutorial meetings each semester with free tuition. Tutorial / lectures conducted in the district where the student 3T is a strategy to facilitate the access of students to reach a place of learning without having to pay more for transportation and

time efficiency . Besides distance education obtained from the Open University is UT student of 3T can access online services include online registration , online tutorials and an online exam can be done around the neighborhood residential areas that have internet access without having to be present in the office or the Open University campus in Serang Banten.

Results of Elections Model

In the study required specification models for determine form a model function is expressed in the form of linear or nonlinear in a study, the test is required Mackinnon , White , Davidson (MWD) for reassure that the model used was appropriate . MWD of test results obtained the results as follows:

t- statistical X1 = -1.248 and probability = 0.22. It was concluded that the X1 is not significant at the level of B = 0.05 and accept the alternative hypothesis that the right model is the Linear Log .

It can be concluded that the log linear right , but not significant for the development and prosperity of society meli¬hat in the area 3T. Selection model Semi Linear Log Linear model with less precise reason Based on the regression model good election it can included into the model as follows : $\ln Yt = ß0 + ß1 \ln X1 + ß2 \ln X1 + e$

From some tests done already model specifications and comparisons *goodness of fit* then the regression model used in estimating the distance education to the development and prosperity of regional communities 3T is a semi- log regression analysis model. Based election good regression models with use analysis tool that is E-views 6.0 it can be incorporated into an econometric model , is as follows :

W= -30.225 + 1.587*ED*+ e

In this study, the test conducted by the statistical test and classical assumption . Statistical test in this study include tests of individual parameters significance (Statistical test t) , together significance test (Test the statistics F) and test determinant coefficient (R^2). The third statistical test is described as follows :

The t-test for distance education (X) to the development and prosperity of regional communities 3T (Y) is negative take effect

but it is significant that it can be stated that the level education significantly affect the development and prosperity of society 3T area of Banten province.

The results of the F test states that a variable level of education in Banten in one year a significant effect (significant) towards the development and prosperity of society 3T area .

R^2 test results stating that the variables of development and prosperity in the four districts areas 3T able to be explained by the variable level of education in the ta¬hun by 41 , 8 %. Classic assumption test in this study include tests *multicolinierity test* , *heteroscedasticity test* , *autocorrelation test and test for normality*. Fourth the classic assumption test concluded that no error *multikolinieritas* , *heteroskedastisitas* and data in this study had normal distribution, but there is a problem of *autocorrelation* using the *Durbin - Watson test* and *autocorrelation* problem can be solved by *Breusch test - Godfrey Serial Correlation* LM .

Effect of Distance Education and Welfare Society Against Developments

in the area 3T Banten Province

The prosperity of society is a reflection of the quality of life of these communities. Prosperity often used as a benchmark for success a country. Prosperity is calculated from the results of the physical production between labor income productive and unproductive region.

More and more residents of the school , the productivity and the development of local communities 3T more rapidly.

Education is fundamental for improve the quality of human life and ensuring social and economic progress . Education is all the work done by a person to develop the potential to be ready to compete in the future both within the individual or group / community.

The higher the education and quality of education and skills that complement formal education allows them to receive a higher profit. The level of education can bring someone the division of labor or specialization of work . Education communities continue to pursue higher education , of course

the person will specialize in accordance with the skills and education of its ability. The education be equipped certain skills will be very mem¬bantu someone in the job search as efficient as possible . Results of regression analysis in this study shows that the value of the relationship between education level with the development and prosperity of local communities negatively 3T is equal to 1 this means that despite the negative effect but it is significant, so if someone highly educated people increased by one , the number of underprivileged families in four districts in 2011 will be reduced by one family and the family will have a prosperous life thus help promote the development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten Province in particular districts Malingping , Mandalawangi sub-district , district and sub-district Cibaliung Labuan.

The influence of the value of education to the development and prosperity is negative due to the level of education a person then that person will spend more than the pendidi¬kan basic level or mid level , because to continue high level education will cost can spend income the family income. In the long term education will bring benefits for the sacrifices that have been

issued when an education and can affect surrounding communities to obtain the same education and welfare. Distance Learning (Distance Education) Right Solution at the Outermost Regions , Remote and Disadvantaged

Implementation of ODL is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the National Education Standards availability of curriculum and teaching materials based independent ICT terancang and reproduced systematically compatible with the applicable rules .

Using a model of learning in which learners with separate educators . Stressing the principle of independent learning , structured , and guided using a variety of learning resources . Making learning media as a source of learning more dominant than educators and replace the face to face learning with ICT based learning interactions , although still allow a limited face learning.

Open University (UT) is one example of State Universities (PTN) that implement ODL utilizing media technology in the learning process , just visit her website address in www.ut.ac.id. (Yahfizham , 2014)

Efforts educate remote island residents was conducted by the Open University in many ways and methods .Appropriate education for the residents of remote islands is certainly not a binding formal education for them . Appropriate education for the residents of remote islands is a flexible education by not leaving the distinctiveness of the richness of their customs, and more precisely termed as an educational alternative that could ranahnya formal , informal or non-formal . Methods are also provided methods that do not eliminate their positive habits that come from the grassroots and the valuable hereditary . Touch is given in the 'alternative education for the community residents deserted island was a touch of genuine and typical for sincerity in

educating people deserted island was the main thing that must be owned by the educators who would jump to it.

Besides sending reliable tutors and educators to educate residents of remote islands is certainly technology owned by the Open University will also play a major role in the processes of education for residents of remote islands . This technology should be maintained so as not to damage the purity of culture in the community. Various types of information and communication technologies available can be used for distance learning and independent , especially for remote areas.

The purpose of distance learning is to improve access to education for those who have difficulty accessing mainstream model of education that the school formal. Technology teleconference , email , educational television and radio , and CD ROM is an appropriate means to address them. Distance learning is the key to the flexibility of the delivery of teaching materials.

Conclusions and recommendations

Distance education has a negative effect , but significant to the development and prosperity of the region 3T in Banten province . This is consistent with the hypothesis that there is a relationship between a person's level of education to the development of prosperity / welfare in Banten Province in 2011 , despite the negative value because these studies are short term. Thus the higher education required to pay higher and can reduce the family income , but in the long run education will bring greater benefits for families , development and prosperity of the communities in the area 3T in Banten province.

Mandate in the constitution of 1945 concerning the right of all citizens of Indonesia to obtain the best possible education in the context of the intellectual life of the nation , became the basis that education for people living in remote , disadvantaged and outermost must be considered in terms of quality.

The Open University Providing greater opportunities for Indonesian citizens , who reside in remote areas , the outermost and foremost to obtain higher education . Then Open University providing higher education for the people , for the people who work or for other reasons , but wish to continue their education in college.

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