

# **Dynamics of Education of Fishermen's Children in Tanakeke Island in Phenomenological Perspective**

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**Abstract.** *This study aims: 1) how is the economic condition of parents in Balang Datu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency? 2) What is the education level of fishermen's children in Balang Datu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency? This type of research is qualitative research. This research was conducted in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District. Collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data verification strategy with data triangulation, member check, and audit trail. The results showed that 1) The economic conditions of parents in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency were mostly moderate, as many as 46%. 2) In general, fishermen's children who do not continue their education to the level of High School (SMA) and Higher Education (PT) because there are no costs or the economic conditions of their parents are less fortunate. This shows that the economic condition of parents is one of the factors that affect fishermen's children in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, not continuing their education to the high school level.*

**Keywords:** Fishermen's Children, Economic Conditions, Dynamics of Education

## **INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES**

**E-ISSN: 2621-6744**

**P-ISSN: 2621-6736**

**Submitted** : 9<sup>th</sup> May 2021  
**Revised** : 13<sup>th</sup> May 2021  
**Accepted** : 1<sup>st</sup> June 2021



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The awareness of the fishing community about the importance of children's education is still very low. This is influenced by several factors: (1) the education level of parents is very minimal so it never occurred to them to send their children to a higher level, and (2) because parents also do not understand the importance of formal education for their children, this can be proven from the attitude of parents who pay less attention to education for children by allowing their children to work at sea when children should sit in school instead of being busy working to earn money (Salmiah, 2016). Furthermore, (Masri, 2017) revealed that the pattern of life skills education for coastal communities and appropriate basic education models or alternative basic education models need to be considered. So it is reasonable that fishermen's children need to find learning models that are suitable for their living conditions and needs.

Every child needs proper education to improve their standard of living. Education has a big role for the development of a country which is also stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 27 which states that education is the preparation of good citizens, namely citizens who know their rights and obligations (Amaliah, 2016). Parents should not assume that family education is not important because the most important basis that parents must give to their children is education (Lestari, 2018). The level of education that children have in a family can affect the socio-economic life of the family, therefore parents must have an awareness of the importance of education for children (Mutoharoh, 2018). Parents try to give love and strive so that their children will get a proper education for their future, because the need for education is a basic thing that must be owned by children.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency in 2020, the School Participation Rate (APS) for the 7-12 year age group is 42.75% or in other words 57.25% are not in school; APS for the age group of 13-15 years is 65.45% or in other words as many as 34.55% are not in school; The APS for the 16-18 year age group is 54.86% or in other words 45.14% are not in school. Meanwhile, the net enrollment rate (NER) for the age group 7-12 years is 89.34%, the NER for the 13-15 year age group is 91.07%, the NER for the 16-18 year age group is 93.85%. From these data, it can be said that not all children of educational age in Balang Datu village, Takalar district, attend school according to the level that should be taken.

Based on the results of observations on February 23, 2021, it shows: 1) the income earned by fishermen depends on the surrounding weather, so the income earned is not fixed and can only be used to meet their daily needs, 2) the average fisherman's wife does not have income because they only working as a housewife, with these conditions will also indirectly affect the level of community participation in the education of their children, 3) 87% of fishermen's last education is at the elementary school (SD) level, with this condition indicating that fishermen in Balang Datu Village are less have participation in education and is likely to also affect the level of educational participation of their children.

Based on this background, this research examines: 1) how is the economic condition of fishermen in Balang Datu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency?, 2) What is the education level of fishermen's children in Balang Datu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency?

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This type of research is a qualitative research using a phenomenological approach. This research was conducted on Tanakeke Island, precisely in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency. Sources of data in this study are informants. Collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data verification strategy with data triangulation, member check, and audit trail.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Economic Condition of Parents in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar District**

The economic condition of parents in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency is mostly classified as moderate, namely 46%.

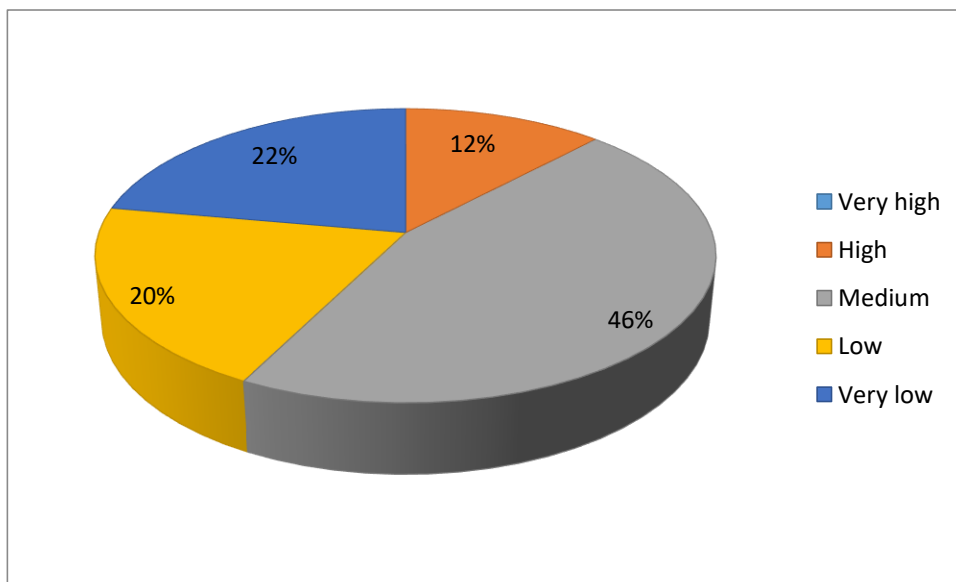


Chart 1. Percentage Diagram of Parents' Economic Condition Category

**Table 1.** Informants' Perceptions of Children's Education.

No	Perception Indicator	Perception Category			
		Excellent	Good	Less Good	Bad
1	Expectations for children's education are related to children's future	9 (22,5%)	21 (52,5%)	10 (25%)	0 (0%)
2	Expectations for children's	12	19	9	0

	education	(30%)	(47,5%)	(22,5%)	(0%)
3	Assessment of children's education	8 (20%)	20 (50%)	12 (30%)	0 (0%)
4	Parents' past experiences related to children's education	16 (40%)	19 (47,5%)	5 (12,5%)	0 (0%)
5	Parents' interest in children's education pendidikan	12 (30%)	15 (37,5%)	13 (32,5%)	0 (0%)
6	Insight knowledge about children's education	8 (20%)	23 (57,5%)	9 (22,5%)	0 (0%)
7	Desire to send children to school	12 (30%)	22 (55%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)

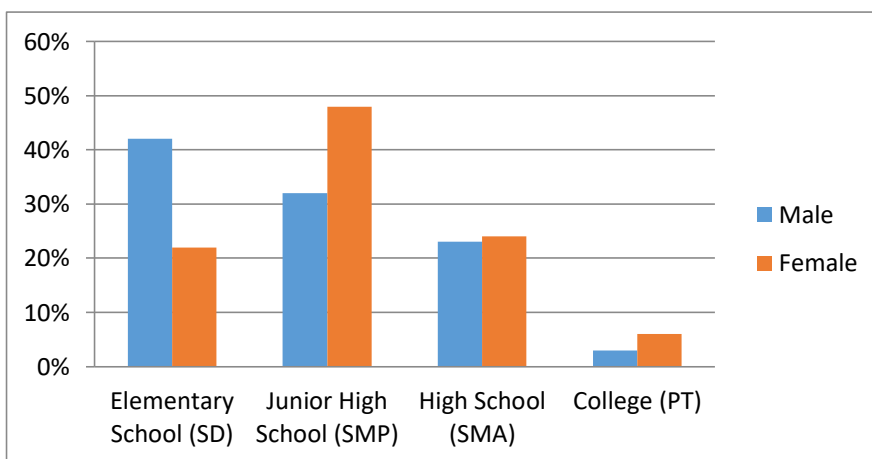
Source: Data Analysis, 2021

Based on the results of the study, it showed that the economic condition of parents in Balangdatu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency was mostly moderate, namely 46%. Poverty is caused by factors: (1) limited quality of human resources for fishermen, (2) limited capacity for business capital, (3) working relationships (boat owners, fishermen and laborers), (4) difficulties in diversifying fishing business and (5) a lifestyle that considered wasteful so that it is less oriented to the future (Soetomo, 2010). Very low family income is one of the most potential risks in addition to several other problems for the formation of problems in children which makes it a scourge that places children in conditions that are vulnerable to failure in education and in life at large, even though various efforts have been made to overcome it. Poverty has been a phenomenon throughout the history of humanity which has resulted in millions of Indonesian children not being able to get a quality education (Ibrahim, 2014). Poverty conditions have resulted in various psychological problems because of helplessness will result in pressure that will affect children's learning motivation. If this poverty condition involves students, it will have an effect on the final result of education (student academic achievement) which will become part of the social members of the community and the generation that will continue the culture of the community.

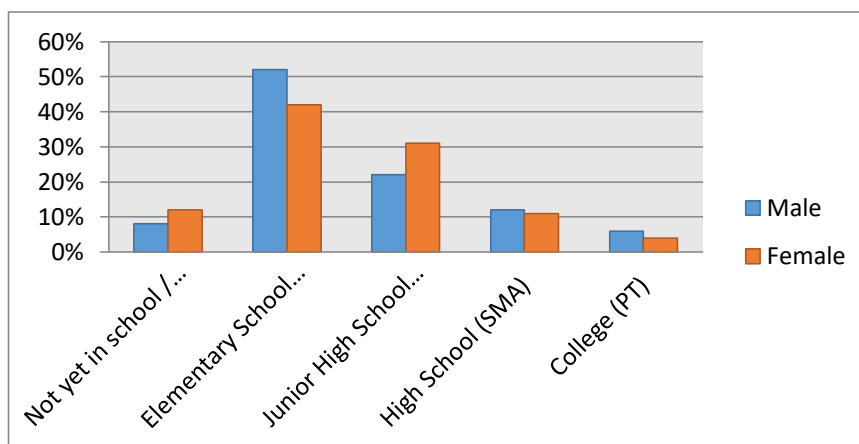
Meanwhile, (Martono, 2012) explains that the multidimensional poverty phenomenon above gives a strong indication that tackling the problem of poverty should be identified not only symptoms that are better known as poverty indicators such as lack of food, clothing, and housing to the powerlessness of expressing themselves, but it is necessary to examine what actually becomes the causes of the symptoms and conditions of poor people experienced in this case the coastal poor. Rural areas where the majority of the people live below the poverty line with a low average level of human resources, one of which is influenced by the lack of incoming information which affects information that tends to be covered by knowledge. According to (Ibrahim, 2014) that one of the characteristics of poverty is apathy (ignorance) towards

developments that occur in the outside world where people's thinking energy revolves around the issue of how to fulfill their basic needs. The same thing was expressed by (Hasriyanti, 2021) that this condition is more in favor of people who have capital. Parent's economic condition, school environment, and learning achievement have a simultaneous effect on interest in continuing education to college (Rahmawati, 2015). (Adawiah, 2017) that education is very important which is influenced by several factors, namely: (1) the socioeconomic level of the family, (2) the education level of parents, (3) the distance between the place of residence and school, (4) age, and (5) number of children. Therefore, in essence, fishermen are a group of people who still need to be empowered and their dignity needs to be raised. This is supported by research (Karini, 2018) that the family's economic condition has a dependence on the level of education of students, students' motivation to learn and family awareness of the importance of education.

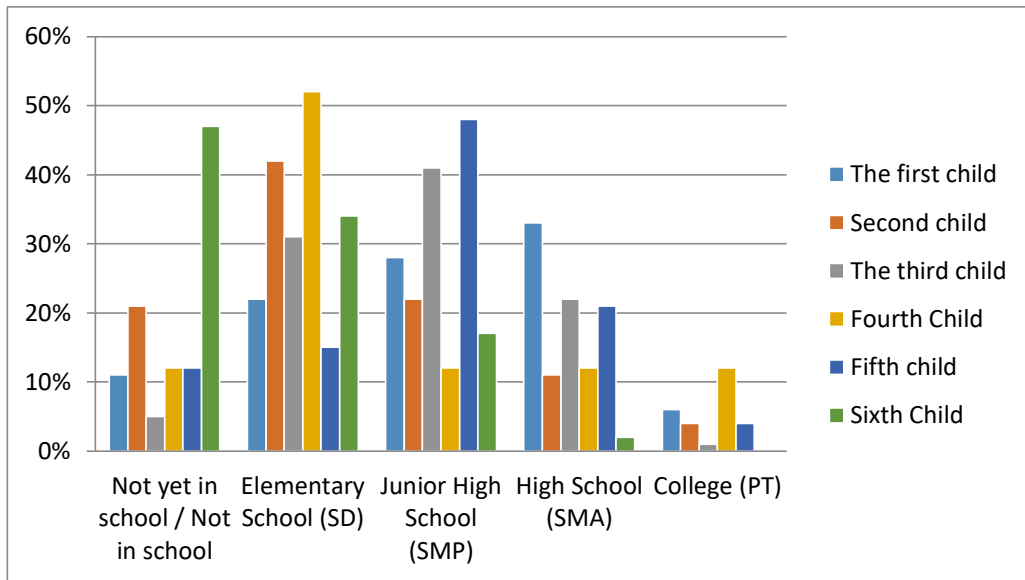
**2. Education level of children of fishermen in Balang Datu Village, Tanakeke District, Takalar Regency**



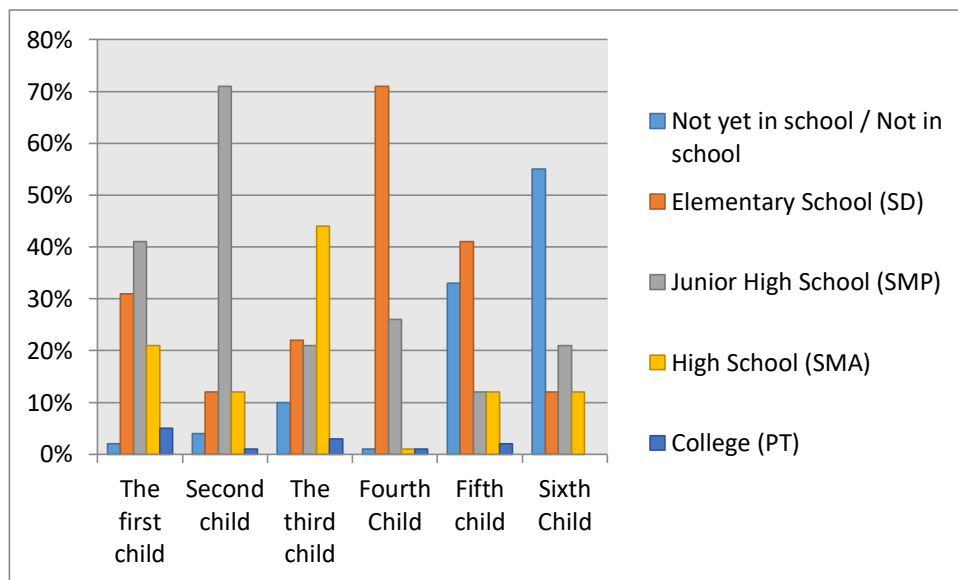
**Chart 2.** The Education Level of Children Who Are in School in terms of the Child's Gender



**Chart 3.** The Education Level of Children Who Have Completed School in terms of the Gender of the Child.



**Chart 4.** Education Level of Children who are in School Seen from Children's Birth Order



**Chart 5.** Education level of children who have graduated from school seen from the order of birth of children

Based on the results of the study, it is shown that in general, fishermen's children do not continue their education to the level of High School (SMA) and Higher Education (PT) because there are no costs or the economic condition of their parents who are less well off. The community already has an awareness of the importance of an education, this is also based on the fishing community who have a bad experience with a very low educational background. According to (Ikhsan et al., 2020) one of the assumptions of the fishing community is that people only go to school to get a degree which can then make it easier for them

to get a job with a decent income. The level of public knowledge of education is very good, this is proven by the achievement of the level of community knowledge of the benefits of education reaching 70%. The level of public knowledge of children's education is very diverse, but basically they are aware of the importance of education for their children for the future come.

Further revealed by (Satria, 2015) that higher education can improve a better life and is also more valued in the community. Fisher parents have accustomed their children to go to sea at an early age of 8-12 years, because the education of fishermen's children is relatively low, namely only up to elementary school level, some even do not graduate from elementary school (Marlin & Rusdarti, 2016). Education is a very important need to develop the potential of children, and is responsible for their personal formation. Education lasts a lifetime and is carried out in the family and community.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the economic condition of the parents in the village of Balangdatu, District of Tanakeke, Takalar Regency, the majority are classified as moderate, namely as much as 46%. In general, fishermen's children do not continue their education up to high school (SMA) and university (PT) levels because there are no costs or the economic condition of their parents who are less well off. It is also suggested that all parents are expected to pay more attention to their children's education, especially providing opportunities for children to continue their education to the top level, and to motivate children to continue to have the desire to continue their education to the top level.

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