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Children Caring Patterns in Fishermens, *Punggawa* and *Sawi* in Laggoppo Sub-district Kajuara Bone Regency

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Abstract—This paper the pattern of care adopted by parents who work as fishermen is very different between the Retainer family and mustard greens. The results showed that the pattern of child care for *Punggawa* fishermen was very strict and more authoritarian, especially in studying, and they were very strict not to involve their children in service efforts. In contrast to *Sawi* fishermen, their wife and children are willing to work to help parents (fathers) earn a living, so neglectful parenting applies to *Sawi* fishermen. Differences in parenting of *Punggawa* and *Sawi* fishermen in Laggoppo fishermen occur because of differences in how to educate since childhood, how to care for and the level of income of parents. Especially for children whose age is still in the stages of childhood that is vulnerable at age 5-11 years and early adolescence with vulnerable ages 12-16 years. Where childhood is when children prefer to play in a free environment, while in early adolescence where children begin to get to know their social environment and hang out with new friends.

Keywords-- *child care patterns, fishermen, courtiers (punggawa), mustard greens (sawi)*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian fishing community is one of the largest fishing communities in the world due to geographical factors of Indonesia as the largest archipelago country in the world so that many of its people depend on them to work as fishermen. The fishing community can be viewed as an environment of one individual or a family of fishermen, in other words the fishing community is formed by a number of fishing households and each household is a living environment for others [1]. In addition, according to Sudirman, that Indonesia is one of the world's archipelagic countries with 17,504 islands, with 91,181 km of coastline length. Besides having a very long coastline, Indonesia also has many types of waters such as lakes, river reservoirs, ponds and so on.[2] With this geographical situation, Indonesia has a wealth of aquatic biota which is one of the sources of protein and national nutrition, but the ideal

conditions are slowly experiencing social changes where the profession as a fisherman has begun to be abandoned by many economic actors in the field.

Based on data from the 2013 National Social and Economic Survey that has been processed, it is known that only 2.2 percent of household heads in Indonesia work as fishermen or around 1.4 million household heads who work as fishermen. This further strengthens the unstable fishermen's economic situation causing this profession to begin to be abandoned. Developments that affect changes in fishermen's socioeconomic life in the form of setbacks (Regress) or progress (Progress) are caused by several factors, namely natural factors (SDA), human resources (HR), Technology, and government policies.

Amirullah's research results that in the Laggoppo fishing community with the inclusion of modernization of modern technology tools and followed by an increase in the economy of the fishing community, it directly affects the lifestyle of fishermen.[3] The description of the results of the study provides an illustration that currently fishermen in Laggoppo have experienced a good economic development so that researchers look at how the development patterns of caring for fishermen children, especially how the role of mothers in taking care of their children if the husband is busy with work at sea, besides that researchers will see problems how the pattern of foster children of fishermen in relationships in the surrounding environment, as well as the comparison of the patterns of foster care of fishermen and collards in Laggoppo.

Parenting by a parent is influenced by the culture in his environment. Besides that, parents are also colored by certain attitudes in maintaining, guiding, and directing their children. This attitude is reflected in the different parenting patterns for their children because parents have certain parenting patterns. Parents in the family as a type of educational environment have various functions. According to Rani Razak that:

"Based on the level of love and parental demands in parenting, there are several types of parenting that need to be applied by parents, including the following: First; Authoritarian parenting is a type of care with high demands, inflexible or rigid, unresponsive, urging children to follow parental directions, applying penalties, and rewarding hard work. Second; Democratic parenting is care that provides demands on the child while being responsive to the child's will and will. Third; Permissive parenting is nurturing that puts forward more love, but does not impose limits on demands, and fourthly; Abai parenting (not caring) is a type of care with affection and very little / low demands on children. Possibly, this way of nurturing is caused by lack of time ".[4]

The role of parents is very important in improving children's intelligence where, parents are closer to their children and have love in loving and how to meet the needs of children. Parents also have a variety of functions, one of which is caring for their children [5]

II. METHODS

The type of research that the author wants to study is to use qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, researchers pay attention, observe facts, symptoms, events that occur which are then described in the form of descriptive analytic narratives that have been obtained in the field (field research). It is hoped, with this approach, it is known how the pattern of child care for fishermen families in Laggoppo and the function / role of parents in educating children in fishing families in Laggoppo.

The type of field research (field research) that the authors describe aims to understand the phenomena about what has been experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, actions, etc. holistically, by means of descriptions in the form of words and languages , in a particular context which is natural and by utilizing various methods [6]

Source analysis collection techniques used in this study were the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. Field observations were carried out directly by observing the location of the study in the area where Laggoppo fishermen reside in Massangkae Village, Kajuara District, Bone Regency. Interviews are conducted through direct questioning to informants who can be trusted. Data collection in the interview method is carried out directly during observation, using interview guidelines that have been prepared in advance. According to Moleong that the interview is a conversation with a specific purpose and the conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewer (interviewer) who gave the answer to that question.[6], [7]

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In socioeconomic life is very influential in the development of childcare patterns, especially in the context of an increase in children's education and even closely related to how the kinship system is established between fishing communities as a living unity in which kinship occurs because a number of certain people with one another do marriages . As a result of the marriage, a nuclear family will be formed, consisting of husband, wife and children who are not yet married. Whereas extended family (extended family), whose membership includes not only husband, wife and children who are not married, but also other relatives who usually live in a shared house, such as in-laws, sisters, brother-in-law, sister-in-law or others.

The pattern of social life is also influenced by geographical and livelihood factors in laggoppo fishermen so that it can be concluded that the environment of the fishing community is different in the farming community. Social changes that occur in fishing communities tend to be fast but similar to changes that occur in other communities social changes in fishing communities have a negative and positive impact on the community itself, especially for parents in relation to educating children / childcare patterns this will be seen at the level of work differentiation in the service structure. Namely the different patterns of parenting fishermen and retired fishermen.

Parents are agents of socialization that are very influential on children's moral development. Children's behavior is very dependent on parenting style and attachment of children to their parents. Children will grow up under the care and care of parents, children adapt to their environment and get to know the world around them and the patterns of interaction that apply in their environment.

Care is closely related to the ability of a family or household in terms of providing attention, time and support to meet the physical, mental and social needs of children. Childcare is the most important and fundamental part of the socialization process, because the main function of childcare is to prepare a child to become a citizen of society, direct the child to behave in accordance with the norms and cultural values that apply in his environment and preserve the culture that lives in a society certain. In the care contained in the meaning of maintaining, caring, educating, guiding and training.

The formation of character and personality in childcare practices in each ethnic group is not in the same form, because it is strongly influenced by cultural factors that support it. For example, factors of education, social stratification, livelihoods, the environment in which they live and their habits. Parenting is defined as an effort to provide education and guidance to children, both physically and spiritually. In care there is parental control over children in their behavior and a pattern of interaction between parents and children.

The fishermen community itself is geographically a community that lives, grows and develops in the coastal

area, which is a transitional area between land and sea areas. The daily phenomenon of coastal communities that is seen is that both boys and girls are involved early in the fishermen's work process, from preparing their parents to go to sea to selling their catch.

The sea or bay environment itself is a very promising gift as an asset, especially areas that have ocean areas or areas that are connected to ocean and bay access, such as Bone Regency in the east is limited by Bone Bay. Bone Regency is an area that has potential which is good in the maritime or maritime sector because the east coast of the region stretches from north to south bordering directly on the Gulf of Bone. Specifically in the research area of prospective researchers namely Laggoppo fishing village located at the southern end of Bone Regency, Kajuarra District, in the southern part bordering the tangka river and Sinjai district and located close to the coast of the Bone bay. This has caused the majority of the population to make a living as fishermen. The work of the fishermen was chosen because it is in accordance with the skills of the local community, while the available resources are only the sea and its contents which have economic value, so there is no other choice for people living along the mouth of the Tangka river besides becoming fishermen or traders related to the sea of the Bone Bay. Here you can find traditional fishermen who have lived for generations and there is also a fish auction place which is commonly called Pasar Lelong namely TPI Lappa Sinjai [3]

The people of Laggoppo as fishermen who work at sea from dusk to morning or even days for months make children detached from the supervision and guidance of their parents. Though parents are the first education for their children. In this case, the process of socializing parents to their children is something that is very important in the process of human and community development. The living environment greatly influences the development of fishermen's children. The development of fishermen's children is always based on the work habits of parents. The ability of the family's economy which is completely adequate makes the fishermen's family try to survive by choosing to be a fisherman. The results of the effort to become a fisherman are sometimes not enough to meet their daily needs, especially for traditional fishermen and mustard fishermen, making many fishermen's children despair of going to school and choosing a way to help parents as fishermen.

The pattern of care adopted by parents who work as fishermen is certainly different between the Retainer family and mustard greens. It could have happened because of differences in how to educate since childhood, how to care for and the level of income of his parents. Especially for children whose age is still in the stages of childhood that is vulnerable at age 5-11 years and early adolescence with vulnerable ages 12-16 years. Where childhood is when children prefer to play in a free environment, while in early adolescence where children

begin to get to know their social environment and hang out with new friends.

During an interview with one of Punggawa fishermen's wives, Mrs. Hj. We hope that we pay close attention to our children's education and the cost of attending school is always given to us every day when they go to school, we provide motorcycle taxi facilities for school. In contrast to the wife of a mustard fisherman in their child asuk pattern, the results of an interview with Sitti's mother that "our children are not taken care of every morning if they want to go to school because we usually dawn have left home to go to the auction to sell fish in order to help with additional living expenses our husband, so we don't have time to take care of the children at school

So before conducting interviews with informants, the authors observe the situation and social environment of the family that exists in the community in Laggoppo Massangkae Village. In Sawi fishermen, it appears that the pattern of neglect fostering becomes nurture that is daily carried out by families of Sawi fishermen in Laggoppo. Because in the afternoon they let the children hang around playing around the edge of the mouth of the Tangka river which, if seen as dangerous for their safety. In addition, there are also those involved in the sale of fish in TPI Lappa who must use sampang to cross the river. In fact, if selling fish at TPI is quite dangerous, especially done by children, especially children of mustard, where his mother who also works as a fish trader at the Lappa auction, in dense areas of vehicles is very dangerous because they could have been hit by a passing vehicle.

However, after conducting interviews with several informants, actually the children were strictly forbidden to play around the mouth of the Tangka river, but sometimes the supervision and control of parents, especially mothers, did not become a fear for them. For him when my father had gone to sea to catch fish it was time for them to be free to play because when his father had returned from fishing, then they also helped sell the fish caught by his parents.

Unlike the *Punggawa* fishermen in Laggoppo, they are more likely to adopt an authoritarian parenting style in which the type of care with high demands on children, rigid in educating children, not responsive to the wishes of children, even urging children to follow the directions of parents, applying penalties, and respecting hard work, all subject to the rules of parents but still attach great importance to love because there are no parents who want their children to not succeed so that with a lot of time fishermen retainer wives more intensely educate their children in the field of education is based on the social and economic status of the family.

The results of the interview with the wife of the fisherman Retainer Hj. Ramlah that: "Our three children have been educated to graduate, because I do not want them to follow their father as fishermen, we are very concerned about their school to graduate". From the

results of the interview it gives an illustration to researchers that parenting children in retainer fishermen are very strict and more authoritarian, especially on studying. And this is proof that they really love their children because they don't want to involve them in the ministry.

The pattern of childcare seems to be the sole concern of the mother. Basically, parenting is something that is very fun and happy. Father and mother certainly hope that everything can run smoothly so that children grow into children who are "ideal" or precisely according to the wishes of parents. Like the general paradigm that grows in society, related to childcare is "Dad makes a living, mother takes care of a child".[4]

In addition, democratic values are also applied in the pattern of raising a child of a Retainer fisherman. This can be seen in the results of an interview with one of the retainer fishermen's wives, Hj. Hasna that "we do not forbid our children to play together with their friends but after they learn to recite to the teacher to recite them" this is in line with [8]. That humans need moral values in life which are the basis of self-disciplined behavior, where the strategic position of parents in helping children have and develop the basics of self-discipline means "parents lay the foundations" of self-discipline for their children. In this case that humans have limited existence as a creature of God. That limitation requires humans to behave what they should do and what they should leave behind. Both *Punggawa* and Sawi fishermen with behaviors that include behavioral attitudes and actions will affect the ongoing process of children's education, both now and in the future, but those who are still weak in terms of instinctive child care are *Sawi* fishermen because their parents are more concerned with sustainability fulfillment of their lives so that often their children are not taken care of. But both the *Punggawa* and Sawi fishermen each fall for the hope of education for their children as something that can be used as a myriad of hopes in the future to build themselves, their families, communities, nations and nations.

Through socialization, humans internalize a valuable (valuable) in society. One of the dominant theories used to see the existence of socialization related to patterns of orientation in childcare at family institutions is the theory of structural functionalism from Persons in Ritzer states that all early and normal child socialization takes place in a family context, which is often complemented by agents other socialization. Internalization of oration patterns of significant socialization agents is a strategic element of the basic personality structure of the formation of individuals and families.[9]

Important actions in parenting are implemented by the family as behavioral organisms. According to Ritzer, behavioral organisms are systems of actions that carry out the function of adaptation by adjusting and changing the external environment. The personality system carries out the function of achieving goals according to resource

mobilization. Social systems to overcome the function of integration by controlling the parts that become components and cultural systems carry out the function of maintaining the pattern of the actor.[9]

IV. CONCLUSION

The pattern of care adopted by parents who work as fishermen is certainly different between the Retainer family and mustard greens. It could have happened because of differences in how to educate since childhood, how to care for and the level of income of his parents. Especially for children whose age is still in the stages of childhood that is vulnerable at age 5-11 years and early adolescence with vulnerable ages 12-16 years. Where childhood is when children prefer to play in a free environment, while in early adolescence where children begin to get to know their social environment and hang out with new friends.

The pattern of child care for retainer fishermen is very strict and more authoritarian, especially in studying. And this is proof that they really love their children because they don't want to involve them in the ministry. Whereas the Sawi fishermen appear that the pattern of neglect fostering daily care in educating their children is mainly influenced by economic factors that require them to help parents in making a living.

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