



Problems of Children's Education on the Coast

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Abstract

Education is one of the main keys to creating and forming Indonesian human qualities that are superior and have strong competitiveness. In Indonesia, children's education on the coast generally has the same problems, namely low levels of education and inadequate socio-economic life. Thus this study aims to analyze what are the problems of children's education on the coast. This research uses a qualitative method with an approach to ethnography. The research data was taken from eight informants consisting of children, parents, and the surrounding community. To strengthen the interview data the authors also made direct observations of children in coastal areas. Interview and observation data were analyzed using Analysis Interactive Model Milles & Hubberman. The results of this study are that there are five problems that hinder children's education on the coast, namely inadequate economic conditions, children's desire to follow their parents' career path, low interest in learning in children, lack of motivation from parents to go to school and environmental factors and friends. The results of this study can be used as information for the community to find solutions to existing problems.

INTRODUCTION

At the present time, education is very important and useful in life where we will learn various aspects of this life (Shidiq & Raharjo, 2018; Salsabila et al., 2021). Education as a noun is a process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group to mature humans in teaching or training (Setiawan & Nuraisah, 2018). As stipulated in the national education system law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the goals of national education, namely conscious and planned efforts to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students can actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by themselves and community (Kurniawan, 2015; Lukman, 2016).

In coastal communities are a group of people living in coastal areas whose sources of economic life depend on the utilization of marine and coastal

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resources. Most of the people work in the marine resource utilization sector such as fishing, tie cultivation, and sea transportation (Ariwidodo, 2016; Syatori, 2014). Coastal communities in Indonesia have the same problems, namely inadequate socio-economic life and low levels of education (Anisa & Waloyo, 2021; Masrohatin & Khodijah, 2019).

This low education for children on the coast needs to be discussed, because education will play an essential role in the sustainability of life and will affect the improvement of their standard of living later (Haderani, 2018). Therefore this problem needs to be studied to find any description of the issues related to children's education on the coast. The results of this study can be used as information for the community to find solutions to existing problems.

The discussion related to the problems of children's education on the coast is very interesting to study because it is directly related to every individual human being. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, problematic is a term used to indicate a problem that must be solved. From several expert opinions, it can be concluded that the problem is something that requires solving (Novita et al., 2018; Nurfitriyanti, 2016). Problems are defined as something that hinders the achievement of a goal (Guswanti & Satria, 2021). Meanwhile, educational problems can be interpreted as problems that occur in the process of moral, social and economic maturation which is carried out with certain patterns of behavior to create human beings who are moral and responsible for the survival of society (Sunarso, 2020).

Research on the problems of children's education on the coast has previously been studied by previous researchers such as research conducted by (Anisa & Waloyo, 2021). The fundamental difference between this research and previous research lies in the location of the research and the things discussed in this study.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method with an approach to ethnography. Sources of data were taken from eight informants with in-depth interviews selected using the technique of purposive sampling, while the selected informants met four criteria, namely, informants understand well the problem under study, are still active in the field being studied, have time to provide information to researchers and provide information according to the facts that occur in the field (Rahawarin et al., 2020; Ramli et al., 2017). To meet the criteria as informants, all informants consisted of two parents, one local community member, and five children aged 7-12 years. To strengthen the data from the interviews, the researchers also made direct observations.

After the interviews were completed, all informants were taken, a transcript of the interview data was carried out and then the themes were taken in accordance with the objectives and needs of the research data. According to (Castleberry & Nolen, 2018; Clarke & Braun, 2018; Herzog et al., 2019) thematic analysis is an analytical technique that can be used by researchers in analyzing the results of interviews so that they can be seen clearly and easily understood by readers. The entire process of thematic analysis above was carried out using the Miles and Huberman technique. In Miles and Huberman's technique that is collecting data, after the data is collected then do data analysis, then data reduction and conclude the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with eight informants, the researchers found five problems in children's education on the coast. In order to see more

clearly the results of this study can be seen in figure 1 as follows:

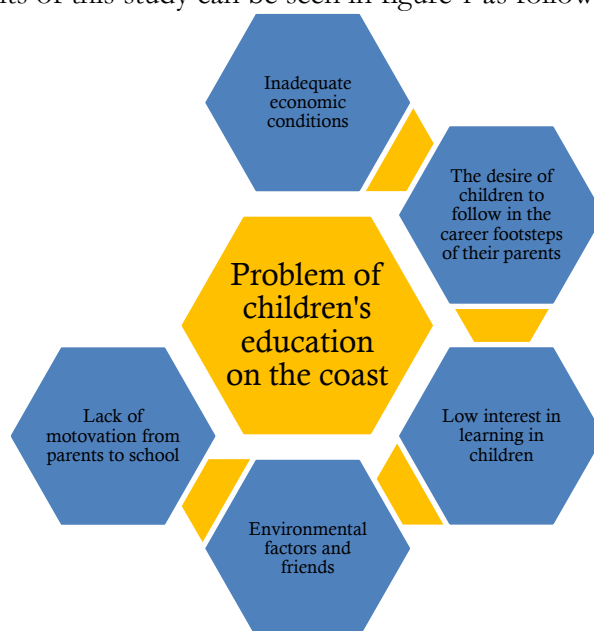


Fig 1. Description of the problems of the children's education on the coast

In the following, the researcher will describe the research results that have been obtained from the results of the interviews that have been carried out. There are five findings from the interview results, namely inadequate economic status, the desire of children to follow in the career footsteps of parents, low interest in learning in children, environmental factors and friends, and lack of motivation from parents to go to school.

First, is inadequate economic conditions. According to the informant, one of the problems in children's education on the coast is caused by inadequate economic conditions, as it is known that in general the people on the coast have a livelihood as fishermen, and are certainly very dependent on the weather if the weather is good then the fishermen can go to the sea to find fish but vice versa if the weather is not good then they cannot go to the sea to look for fish. This theme was stated by informants as excerpts from the below:

...in this coastal area it is certain that the economic situation is one of the problems in children's education, the unstable economic situation is the reason for children dropping out of school. Because the majority of people work as fishermen, which will depend on the weather... (I-1) ... low economy is one of the factors in the low education of children in this coastal area... (I-2&3).

Second, is the desire of children to follow in the career footsteps of their parents. According to the informant, the desire of children to follow in the career footsteps of their parents is also a problem in children's education. In this coastal area, after school, many children of fishermen come home and help their parents go to sea to find fish. Because he often went to sea to help his parents, the desire arose to continue working as a fisherman as well. This theme was stated by informant as excerpts from the below:

...sometimes after school, these children don't repeat their lessons, but there are also those who go to the sea with their parents to catch fish, then when they feel good about getting money from what they catch, they decide to just work to follow their parents ... (I-1).

Third, is low interest in learning in children according to the informant the low interest in learning in children is also a problem in children's education in coastal areas, most children in coastal areas do not have the self-awareness to go to school and study, they have a feeling of laziness to go to school and do not there is a desire to learn when they come home from school. This theme was stated by informants 1-4 as excerpts from the below:

...I'm lazy to go to school is, sometimes because I wake up late, so I'm lazy to go to school,

not to mention that there will be assignments from school, and I'm lazy to make them. Parents also don't mind it, if at home they can play... (I-1-4).

Fourth, is the lack of motivation from parents, from the research the researchers conducted this theme was not used so much as an excuse for the problems of education on the coast. But in the opinion of researchers, motivation from parents can also influence it. This theme was stated by the informant 1 & 4 as excerpts from below:

... I see a lot of parents of children on this coast are lacking in motivating their children in the world of education, the parents of children seem not to be indifferent to their children. When the child comes home from school, the parents don't ask how their child is studying at school and no one tells the child to repeat the lesson again at home, for example, it's like the child is up to the child, and what about the parents too, and even though basically the motivation is from parents are very important for a child's education... (I-1) ... when I don't go to school, my parents don't tell me to go to school, my parents just ask why I don't go without giving the motivation to go to school... (I-4).

Fifth, is environmental factors and friends, according to the informant as we know the environment and friends participate in being a problem in education, because the environmental conditions on the coast, where most of the previous education was low, have also had an effect until now, plus the environment on the coast has facilities also inadequate. Likewise with the influence of his friends, because most friends who are seen are lazy to go to school and study, so he is also affected by that. This theme was stated by informant 1 as excerpts from below:

... yes, what you see is that this environment has a great influence on children, especially the family. Sometimes this child sees the low education of the people around him, he is also less interested in going to school. So if in their environment there are many children who want to go to school, and have high enthusiasm for school, maybe they will also be affected by that, especially if you have friends who study hard maybe they will be able to follow along diligently to study... (I-1).

The five findings obtained by the author will be discussed based on theory, expert opinion, and the results of previous research that discusses these problems in more or less the same context and problems.

First, the inadequate economic conditions. The economy is one of the most influential factors for a child's education, because if the family's economy is unstable, it will be difficult for children to get proper education (Wulandari & Hakim, 2020).

Second, the desire of children to follow in the career footsteps of their parents. A child who at first just wanted to help his parents, but because it happened too often, a desire arose to follow his parents' work as fishermen, instead of continuing his education to a higher level (Anisa & Waloyo, 2021).

Third, the low interest in learning in children. The feeling of laziness that appears in a child makes them not want to go to school, they also prefer to play after school rather than repeat learning material they have learned at school (Warif, 2019).

Fourth, the lack of motivation from parents. Motivation encouragement that arises from within a person to do or think with a certain purpose, either consciously or unconsciously. Therefore encouragement from parents is very influential in raising children's enthusiasm to study (Azis & Amiruddin, 2020).

Fifth, the environmental factors and friends. As we know, factors from the environment and friends will greatly affect a child. When he sees friends in his environment not going to school anymore, the greater his desire to follow his other friends not to go to school (Safitri et al., 2019).

CONCLUSION

This research has succeeded in uncovering five problems of children's education on the coast. The five results of this study are inadequate economic conditions, the desire of children to follow in the career footsteps of their parents, low interest in learning in children, lack of motivation from parents to go to school,

and environmental factors and friends. Education is very important for every human being because with education we can create and shape Indonesian human qualities that are superior and have strong competitiveness. With the disclosure of the problems above, at least the results of this study can be used as a basis and reference for future researchers.

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