

Socialization and education for parents in supporting children's further education in the fisherman's village, Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap

by

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<p>Article History Submitted: 26 March 2024 Revised: 02 April 2024 Accepted: 24 July 2024</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Parental Education; Higher Education; Fisherman's Village.</i></p>	<p>Abstract</p> <p>The people of Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap still have obstacles in implementing education in their lives, this can be seen from the large number of school-age children who have only finished elementary school and prefer to work and not continue their education to a higher level. This article aims to provide understanding and knowledge about education and change parents' mindsets regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children. The method used in this research is qualitative. The research was conducted in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap. Research subjects included village heads, parents who work as fishermen, and children of fishermen. The results of this research include socialization activities and educational assistance through achievement motivation training (AMT) regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children to improve their standard of living. 1) Parents understand more about the importance of education and its impact on the continuity of life in the future for their children. 2) parents are more aware of the critical role of education in children's development, especially regarding children's thinking patterns. 3) parents always want to encourage and be actively involved in their child's education.</p>
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Introduction

Education is a process of human self-development. Education is an effort to restore human function to being human to avoid various forms of oppression, ignorance, and backwardness (Satriyo Wibowo, 2016). Following the mandate of Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, which states that education is a

conscious and planned effort to develop abilities, shape character, and create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength. , self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by himself, society, nation, and state (Kadi & Awwaliyah, 2017). From this definition, education is a system that is a functional totality that is directed towards a goal. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, explains the purpose of National Education, namely that National Education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who have faith and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens (Mustoip, 2018). Education is a very important need to ensure survival and is a big capital in facing competition in the current era. According to the father of Indonesian National Education, Ki Hajar Dewantara, regarding education, which means that education process is a necessity given to children and people who need it, it aims to ensure that those who need it can have safety from ignorance (Yamin & Syahrir, 2020).

Figure 1. Map of the Distribution of Fishermen in Indonesia



Source: Central Java Province Fisherman Exchange Rate Statistics 2022

As we know, Indonesia is an archipelagic state, the largest in the world, which has a very strategic geographical position. The number of islands in Indonesia officially recorded has reached 16,056 islands (Lasabuda, 2013). This marine area

has quite a large potential for sustainable production of marine fish, assuming around 6.51 million tones/year or 8.2% of the total potential marine fish production in the world (Vinezia, 2021). Figure 1 map of the distribution of fishermen in Indonesia shows that approximately 8,090 villages are classified as coastal villages. Over time, fishing villages developed along the coastline, which was used as a place to live and build the economy. Most of these coastal communities make their living as fishermen. According to Imron (Tria Maulia, Sylviana Wulandari Rambe, Ester Luvita, Rika Silvia Harahap & Sijabat, 2022), Fishermen are a group of citizens who depend directly on marine products for their livelihood. Either by catching or cultivation techniques. They universally live on the coast or close to the water, in a residential area close to the location of their activities. Mubyarto's opinion (Diana Sari et al., 2022) is that compared to farmer groups, fishermen groups in Indonesia are a group that is very far behind in terms of economic prosperity. The life of fishing communities is always synonymous with backwardness, both from the perspective of livelihoods, or old-fashioned ways of thinking and attitudes. Abdulsyani in research conducted (Wahyudi & Sutisna, 2021), says that a person's socioeconomic position is determined based on economic activity, education level, and community income. Thus, the meaning of social and economic conditions is 1) Economic conditions are family income as seen from the level of consumption of goods and services and the high level of per capita income in the family. 2) Education, the age range seen from a person is called social conditions. Meanwhile, according to the 2020 National Economic Survey, socio-economic indicators relate to various aspects of life, including demographic conditions, health, education, housing, crime, social culture, and household welfare (Taluke et al., 2019).

Cilacap is a district located in the southwest of Central Java Province, precisely in the southern part of the former Banyumas Residency area, with an area of 2,138.50 km² covering 23 sub-districts. Java Island is a large island in Indonesia. The island of Java has northern and southern boundaries, the northern boundary is the Java Sea, and to the south is the Indian Ocean. In the southern part, there is Nusakambangan Island which forms Cilacap Harbor (Naryono, n.d.). The Cilacap region is geographically located in the southwest of Central Java, directly bordering

West Java Province and the Indian Ocean because it is located on the coast, so it has the potential to become a port city and has many Sagara subsidiary islands which make Cilacap a fishing village. However, the existence of Indonesian fishermen at this time is still categorized as traditional fishermen who have low-quality productivity. This is due to the low level of knowledge possessed by the fishing community. Apart from that, Fisherman's Village is still categorized as a 3T village (Disadvantaged Village, Outermost Village in the Front Area). The 3T indication is due to having criteria such as 1) the existence of gaps in the life sector; 2) low education level; and 3) lack of infrastructure access, which hampers these activities (Natalia¹ et al., 2014). This problem is experienced by people who live in villages in coastal areas, especially in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, where most of their livelihood is fishing. The ideal implementation of education according to the opinions of experts and the law has not been implemented well in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, because it is still constrained by the lack of community knowledge, the implementation of education, and minimal educational facilities and is still constrained by the distance to travel to receive education in their social environment. This can be seen from how they choose to stop school and decide to work when they are still in school. Low economic conditions and fluctuating incomes make it difficult for fishing communities to provide proper education for their children. Not only are they constrained by economic conditions, educational difficulties among fishermen are caused by their thoughts about education which is considered difficult to implement because it requires a long time, costs and not easy access to get to school, then they do not know that the level of education in a circles will influence their lives(Lasabuda, 2013).

The average final education of parents in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap is only up to elementary school. With data obtained directly in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, there are 51 parents (20.5%) who do not attend school. 132 parents (74%) only graduated from elementary school, 30 people graduated from junior high school, and only 20 parents graduated from high school or high school and 15 parents graduated from vocational high

school or vocational school. From this data, the education of the fishermen's parents is classified as very low. Parents are the main educators whose role is to instill good things in their children. The role of parents in educating children is the key to parents' success in shaping their children's personalities. Children tend to imitate everything they see from their parents. Children follow the orders taught by their parents. Parental participation is also seen to play a role in improving children's learning at school. Parents are not only responsible for paying for their children's education, but also have to play a role in providing support for their children's learning activities at school. Outside of learning at school, when at home, children need the role of parents to motivate them to learn (Hidayat, 2018). In this case, parents are the main people responsible for their children's education. Wherever the child undergoes education, whether in formal, informal, or non-formal institutions, parents still play a role in determining their children's educational future (Yamin & Syahrir, 2020). Parents in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap feel that they don't need to have a high education if they only work as fishermen in the future; they just need to be good at reading and writing. So they think that if they finish school up to elementary school level, it is already good, This mindset is what causes the residents of Ujungalang village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap to have a low level of education. This also influences parents' mindset in understanding the importance of education for their children. The income earned by residents of Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, from working as fishermen from marine products, weather, and natural conditions greatly influences fishermen's income. The fishermen's income is only able to cover people's daily lives. In one family of residents of Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, the husband's income as a fisherman is the main income, and the fisherman's wife acts as a housewife without having any income. With the conditions existing in the residents of Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, the economy has a huge impact on parents' ability to send their children to school and has an impact on the mindset of children who feel that school up to elementary school level is enough and choose to help their family's economy by helping parents as fishermen. Based on the description of this research, this research aims to provide

understanding and knowledge about education and change parents' mindsets regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children.

Method

This research is qualitative research that emphasizes the socially constructed nature of reality, the relationship between the researcher and the subject under study, as well as the pressure of the situation that shapes the investigation (Denzin & Lincoln, 2009). This research uses a descriptive approach, which aims to describe or explain in detail the educational problems of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap.

The data outlined in this research is primarily sourced from interviews and observations carried out directly with research subjects. Secondary data in this research was taken through previous data related to the focus of this research, which includes documentation and literature study. This research uses a purposive sampling technique for selecting informants. Purposive sampling is a technique for sampling data sources with certain considerations. The reason for using the Purposive Sampling technique is because not all samples have criteria that match the phenomenon being studied. Therefore, the author chose the Purposive Sampling technique, which determines certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the samples used in this research. In this study, the samples were village heads, parents who work as fishermen, and children of fishermen. because the researcher's focus is on knowing the education level of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap.

Data taken in this research was through a process of interviews, observation, documentation and literature study. Interviews were carried out by taking several informants from residents in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap by asking several questions that had been provided. Observations were carried out by looking directly at the conditions and situations in the research area. Documentation is carried out through photographs for physical evidence, voice recordings to record information from interviews, and literature studies used by taking data sources related to the research theme carried out by the researcher.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the Miles, Huberman and Saldana model data analysis, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions or verification. Qualitative research does not have an absolute formula for processing and interpreting data, but rather takes the form of guidelines for organizing data,

coding and analyzing data, enriching theory, and interpreting data. The activity of analyzing qualitative data must be carried out continuously until you feel you have sufficient data.

This research uses an interpretive paradigm, which carries out direct observations of fishermen in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. The research location was Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. The location for this research was chosen based on the characteristics of the community, most of whom are traditional fishermen who have the problem of low levels of education among fishermen's parents and children. The subjects in this research were taken purposively, including village heads, parents who work as fishermen, and children of fishermen. The data analysis technique used by researchers in this research is cross-checking by collecting research data through interviews, analyzing the interview data, grouping it according to the research problem, and drawing conclusions or verifying the data.

Result and Discussion

Firstly, the condition of Ujungalang, Kampung Laut District resident. Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap is a village located in the Sagara Anakan Area, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency. Kampung Laut, Cilacap Regency, Central Java, is a group of small islands in Sagara Anakan that forms several villages such as Ujungalang village, Ujunggak village, Klaces village, and Panikel village. The surface topography of the settlement is lowland or can be categorized as swamps. The Segara Anakan area is located between $7^{\circ}35' - 7^{\circ}46' S$ and $108^{\circ}45' - 109^{\circ}01' E$. The geographical location of Kampung Laut District is on the West side of Central Java and borders West Java. The total area of the Segara Anakan area is 34,017 Ha, consisting of 26,780 Ha of land and 7,237 Ha of water (Stanford & Febriamansyah, 2017). The people of Ujungalang village were previously residents of the island of Nusakambangan. Previously, the island was used as a prison, then the people were relocated to the edge of the island so that more people chose to build houses on stilts on Segara Anakan. The boundaries of the Ujungalang village area, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency on the north side are Panikel Village, Cilacap Sea Village and Grugu, Kawugaten, Cilacap villages. To the south is Nusakambangan Island. To the west, Klaces Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap. To the east, there are the subdistricts of Tambakreja, Kadunreja, Cilacap and Kutawaru Subdistrict, Central Cilacap, Cilacap. Segara Anakan flows through three river estuaries, namely the Citanduy, Cimeneng, Cikonde, and several other small rivers.

Second, the social conditions related to people's lives for social interaction in the area. Social conditions are all people or other humans that influence us, including norms, values, culture, and social structures that influence everyday life (Tejo, 2010). This shows that the surrounding community can influence the social conditions of someone in that environment. The social condition of society has several indicators, namely age and gender, education, employment, prestige (ability), family or household group, and membership in certain groups. Meanwhile, Soerjono Sukanto (Abraham, 2021) suggests that social conditions are the general place where a person in society relates to other people in terms of their environment of achievement, their relationships, and their rights and obligations. The social relations between the community in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap and the surrounding community interact with each other, and the relationship is very close because the number of residents is not that large. In Ujungalang Village, there are only 39 RT. The community still builds relationships by working together in community activities, there are kenduri activities and traditional activities, such as sea alms rituals.

The community still adheres closely to the cooperation system where they believe that this activity will strengthen family ties within the community of Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. Even when there are large religious activities, residents also help each other even though they have different beliefs. However, in terms of social conditions related to education in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, there tends to be a lack of parental understanding due to their minimal knowledge about education, as well as fishermen's children who have low education. Education is a sector that has a very important position in people's lives. However, social conditions are a situation that influences a child's education level, with the influence of a low economic level, which can hurt their education (Tetha et al., 2022). Some things can influence parents who do not motivate them to continue their child's education level. Parental involvement in education can be used as an indicator of children's perceptions regarding education because perceptions will encourage parents' behavior to send children to a higher level of education. Past experiences, receiving information from other parties, views, and responses to the environment will build thoughts, desires, and ideals which will be realized in attitudes and actions to seek and provide better for their children both now and in the future. (Suharyanto et al., 2017). What happened to the fishing community in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap? The influence of social conditions regarding educational motivation has had the impact that generations have thought that education is not something important. For the people of Ujungalang village, good social conditions are simply the

existence of harmonious relationships with each other. There is no need for an impact in terms of education. The impact of this mindset creates a social condition where there is minimal knowledge regarding the continuation of the education level of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap.

The economic conditions of families who make their living as fishermen in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, are very diverse. According to Mulyanto Sumardi and Hans Dieter Evers in (Nasution, 2008) Economic conditions are a position that rationally determines a person in a certain position in society, such as having a higher level of education or having a greater level of mobility. Meanwhile, according to Economic conditions are a person's standing or position in a human group which is determined by the type of economic activity, income, level of education, type of residence, and position in their environment. Traditional fishermen have very low fishing capacity, this is due to very simple equipment (Rahim et al., 2014). This is felt by the people in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, the majority of whom make their living as fishermen. Some people work as teachers in the Kampung Laut District, and some sell food in front of their houses. The community carries out several economic activities to meet their living needs, one of which is the majority's job as fishermen. This work is carried out because the people live in a group of small islands in the Segara Anakan Sea, Cilacap, which makes it very easy for them to work as sea catchers, so most of the people who live in this area choose to work as fishermen compared to other jobs. People working as fishermen in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap have an uncertain income, sometimes earning just enough or nothing. Working as a fisherman is an occupation characterized by an unstable income. Consequently, this profession significantly impacts individuals who remain below the poverty line. Fishermen are among the most disadvantaged members of society, with exceptionally low welfare levels. In other words, fishing communities are the poorest compared to other subsistence communities (Masinambow et al., 2019). It is an irony for a maritime country like Indonesia that, amidst the enormous marine wealth, the fishing community is the poorest group of people.

The fishing community living in Indonesia is a community originating from isolated farmers. However, this system began to shift since people started working as fishermen, but this caused the belief system in society to be very low in the field of knowledge. (Erakapia et al., 2019). This condition is reinforced by the existence of a society that has very low resources due to low levels of education and a lack of interest in managing

resources well. People who work as fishermen in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, earn income based on weather conditions and seasons. The fishing community is one part of Indonesian society that lives by managing potential fisheries resources. As a community living in coastal areas (Rosni, 2017). So, the conditions affect their income. If the weather conditions are good and the season is favorable, the fishing results will be profitable, but if not, the fishing results can be little or none at all, and this will make it difficult to fulfill their daily needs. If the season is not suitable for fishermen to fish, fishermen work from morning to evening to look for full-blooded kerrang and crabs around the mangrove forest to earn income. An overview of the net income level of fishermen in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, shows a daily average net income level of around Rp. 50,000,- up to Rp.200,000,-.

There are some factors inhibiting Ujungalang people to continuing their education. Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap is not only experiencing problems in the economic sector, but there is a public belief that the level of education does not have to be high because it can waste time and money. Apart from that, the parents' mindset is that children will continue the work inherited from their parents, namely as fishermen. Education is a process of changing a person's attitudes and behavior and is a process of self-maturation through teaching and training activities (Mulasi, 2022).

Table 1. Education level of the Kampung Laut community, Cilacap

Village	Preschool	Senior high school	Junior high school	Elementary school	Not Finishing primary school
Ujunggagak	25	105	170	1.061	460
Ujungalang	13	96	120	1.700	559
Klaces	3	28	45	579	205
Panikel	10	120	200	1300	655
Total	51	349	535	4.640	879
Percentage					

Source: Kampung Laut District in Figures, 2022, processed.

Table 1 shows that the level of education of the people in Kampung Laut is still relatively low; this is reflected in the fact that 30.71 percent of the people have only graduated from elementary school, and 25.48 percent of the people have not finished or have not gone to school. Meanwhile, less than one percent of people have received higher

education, both at academies and universities, and only 2.48 percent have graduated from high school. It can be seen that for the people of Ujungalang Village, education is not needed to work as a fisherman; just being good at reading and writing is enough. So they think that if they have studied up to elementary school (SD), it is good enough. This situation can explain that the people in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap still have very little thought about the importance of education in their lives. The skill of being a fisherman is much more important because the people of Ujungalang Village depend on the sea for their livelihood. The results of research conducted by Rosman Adjuh in (Ary Candra Pramana, Wayan Murjana Yasa, 2017). The fishing community's life is not a burden. But they think that this is the only way to save their lives. So the profession of fisherman remains the last choice due to the lack of job opportunities. Being a fisherman also seems like a hereditary job that made them think going to high school never an urgent option.

The way of Ujungalang people living shaping on how parental education level on the educational level of Fishermen's children. Parents' education level determines how they provide their children with a view of the future. Higher parental education will influence the mindset in educating children. Higher parental education will have a positive impact on children because every parent will try to make their children better than them in various positive aspects, especially in education. Gunarsah (Masri, 2017) assumes that parents have a function in terms of education, because parents are the primary source of education; all knowledge and intellectual intelligence of children is obtained first from parents. Meanwhile, according to (Mutoharoh, 2018) Educated parents will pay more attention to their children, especially in the field of education, with the hope that in the future, their quality of life will be better than before. So highly educated parents will educate their children at least the same as their parents' education at that time, even, if possible, they can even exceed their parents' education. Parents are the key to how the child's education level can be achieved. However, based on data obtained directly in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, there are 51 parents (20.5%) who do not go to school, 132 parents (74%) have only graduated from elementary school, 30 people have graduated from junior high school. and only 20 parents graduated from high school or high school and 15 parents graduated from vocational high school or vocational school. Most of those who graduate only to elementary school are men and very rarely continue their education to the end of high school. So, it can be concluded that the majority of parents in Ujungalang Village have low education, and this has become a pattern that has been continued until now. The lack of motivation and encouragement from parents means that many fishermen's children only

go to school until they graduate from elementary school. The number of fishermen's children who continue to middle and high school levels is only small. This is proven by the existence of only one middle school, high school and vocational school each in Kampung Laut District.

Fishermen are people who live in coastal areas. In this context, fishing communities are defined as a collective social unit of people who live in coastal areas, whose livelihood is fishing in the sea, whose behavioral patterns are bound by the prevailing cultural value system, and who have a shared identity and boundaries of social unity and social structure. stable and society is formed because of the same social history. As a social entity, fishing communities have their own value and culture systems and are different from other communities living in mountainous areas, valleys or lowlands, and urban areas (SARI, 2014). Socialization and empowerment education is an effort to increase parents' understanding of the importance of education for fishermen's children. Socialization as a tool to realize messages verbally and accompanied by empowerment education using the achievement motivation training (AMT) method developed by McClelland in (Adnans et al., 2022) namely with stage 1) Achievement Syndrome, which is an introduction to the concept of motivational training activities. 2) Self Study is an activity to introduce yourself and the conditions faced by participants. 3) Goal Setting is the concept of goal setting that will be introduced so that participants feel how important goal setting is and its positive impact on changes in participants' lives. 4) Group Support is a group whose aim is to help each other and participants and influence each other. The implementation of socialization and educational assistance through achievement motivation training (AMT) for parents in Ujungalang Village is 1) Achievement Syndrome, by introducing the concept of achievement motivation training which includes direction and explanation regarding the systematics of socialization. 2) Self Study, through self-study material parents are given many opportunities to study themselves, about what they need, what they have, what the environment around them is or in other words parents must find a self-portrait by studying their weaknesses and strengths. 3) Goal Setting, at this stage parents are introduced to goal setting, namely how parents can change their mindset regarding their child's education. 4) Group Support: at this stage parents are expected to be able to influence/motivate each other regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children so that they develop a new mindset that fishermen's children must also have higher education.

After carrying out socialization activities and educational assistance through achievement motivation training (AMT) regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children to improve their standard of living: 1) Parents understand more about the importance of education and its impact on the continuity of life in the future for their children; 2) They are more aware of the critical role of education in children's development, especially regarding children's thinking patterns; 3) Parents always want to encourage and actively participate in their child's education. Educating is a responsibility that must be undertaken by parents as the first educators in the family. Educating is a responsibility that must be undertaken by parents as the first educators in the family (Puspito & Rosiana, 2022). After implementing achievement motivation training (AMT), parents in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap increased their knowledge and insight regarding the importance of education for fishermen's children. So the mindset that states that just being able to read and write is enough for fishermen's children is starting to be abandoned. Parents are more open-minded about fishermen's children having to receive higher education even though they will eventually become fishermen. However, it is hoped that by having higher education, fishermen's children can have a much better standard of living than their parents so that they can raise the status of their family.

Conclusion

Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, in terms of social conditions, is closely related to educational conditions, which tend to be lacking. Due to social conditions, the majority of people do not have higher education. However, social conditions related to kinship are still close because we still maintain good relationships, one of which is by working together in community activities. Kenduri activities and traditional activities such as sea alms rituals are still held by the people. In terms of economic conditions, if we look at the income of the people, the majority of whom work as fishermen, it is still relatively low because their income is still fluctuating erratically. This has a big impact on the education of children whose parents work as fishermen in this area. Based on the socio-economic conditions of the parents which are classified as very low. This has an impact on the large number of fishermen's children who only go to elementary school (SD); they choose to work to help support the family economy. After the implementation of achievement motivation training (AMT), it was seen that fishermen's parents began to realize the urgency of education for their children. This outreach motivates parents to recognize the value of education as the key to the future success of fishermen's children, creating positive encouragement to support their children's educational development.

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