

Educational Patterns of Children Aged 7-15 Years in Fish Merchant Families (Case Study in Apitaik Village, Pringgabaya District, East Lombok)

¹Muasilaturahmi, ²Muhammad Ilyas Salman, ²Suud

^{1,2,3}Department of Sociology Education, University of Mataram

Email: shiyyllrahmi04@gmail.com, mis.salman11@gmail.com, suud.fkip@unram.ac.id

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Educational Patterns, Educational Development, Fish Merchants.	<p>This study aims to describe the educational patterns of children aged 7-15 years and the development of children's education based on the educational patterns applied by their parents. This research uses a qualitative approach of case study method. The subjects in this study were seven parents (mothers) and seven children aged 7-15 years. This research was conducted in Apitaik Village, Pringgabaya Sub-district, East Lombok Regency. Data collection techniques in this study used observation, interview and documentation techniques. Then the data was analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results of this study show that: (1) Subjects use three educational patterns, namely (a) permissive pattern, (b) authoritarian pattern, and (c) democratic pattern. Based on the results of the study, there were three subjects who used permissive parenting patterns, one subject used a combination of authoritarian and democratic patterns and three other subjects used democratic patterns. The choice of parenting patterns is caused by factors of parental education, family economy, and parents' occupations. Children who receive permissive parenting are unable to socialize well and have a dominating nature that does not want to lose. While authoritarian patterns tend to be quiet just follow along, both are proven to have an unfavorable impact on children's social-emotional development. In contrast to democratic parenting, which has a good impact on social emotional development, children become friends because they are good at placing themselves in the social environment. (2) The educational development of each child based on the educational patterns received from parents is different. Children who get permissive education patterns have mediocre educational development in contrast to children who get authoritarian and democratic education patterns who are far more accomplished.</p>
This is an open access article under the CC BY license	Corresponding Author: Muasilaturahmi E-mail: shiyyllrahmi04@gmail.com



INTRODUCTION

Education is an absolute necessity for every human being, which is done consciously to develop one's potential. With education, humans are expected to become creatures of knowledge and noble character. The functions and objectives of national education are contained in Law Number 20 of 2003, namely on the National Education System, in article 3 which contains:

"National education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the life of the nation, aiming to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and devote themselves to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens"

The development of the current era has made the educational patterns applied in the family change and vary. The high level of family economic needs results in more and more parents having to work to meet the family's economic needs, so that they spend a lot of time outside the home. This results in less time with the family, especially with children, and this also causes a decrease in the quality of the educational pattern that should be given to children, so that attention to children's education has changed. Meanwhile, children need support from adults, especially parents, for the success of children's education.

In the early age, children are in the golden age. This period is called the golden age because the development at the age of 7-15 years is very special and the best for learning. Education is one of the main indicators of development and quality of human resources, so the quality of human resources is highly dependent on the quality of education. Education is a very important and strategic field in national development, because it is one of the determinants of the progress of a nation. Education is the most effective means to improve the quality of life and the degree of welfare of the community, as well as one that can lead the nation to achieve prosperity. Suparlan Suhartono (2008), stated that "according to the approach from a narrow perspective, education is all activities that are planned and carried out in an orderly and directed manner in school educational institutions".

Education can take place in schools as formal educational institutions, which are organized through the teaching and learning process. In general, we know three educational environments. These three educational environments are called the Tricenter of Education or the Three Pillars of Education. The three pillars of education are very important in shaping character and helping children's development. The Tricenter of Education is the three institutional centers responsible for the implementation of education, namely the family, school and community. This is in line with one of Ki

Hajar Dewantara's ideas, namely the Tri Center of Education (Three Pillars of Education) which explains that education takes place in three environments, namely, family, school and community. In Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in article 13 paragraph 1, it is also stated that the education path consists of formal, non-formal and informal education that can complement each other.

The family is the smallest unit in society. In article 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, its position is affirmed as an informal educational institution. In this article, it is stated that informal education is a family and environmental education path. In this informal institution, the person in charge of education is definitely the parents, but the educational pattern applied is certainly different. In terms of providing informal education, parents certainly have a great responsibility to pay attention to the growth and development of their children, supervise the development of children and teach religious, moral and social values as well as pay attention to their children's education in the midst of their busy work.

According to BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordinating Board), family functions are divided into 8 ones, one of which is the education function. The function of education in the family can be interpreted as the function of the family in providing roles and directions to the family in educating their descendants so that they can adjust their lives in the future. The function of socialization and education in the family aims to educate children from the beginning to the growth of children into adults. This is the basis that the family is the first place for a child to learn to socialize with others, namely his parents and siblings.

Parents are the main actors who educate children in informal education, parents are also role models who will be used as role models by every child, because parents have an important role in the family. Parents' behavior or treatment of children is a factor that affects children's development, related to how parents educate and raise children because whether they realize it or not, children will imitate their parents, both behavior, traits and habits of parents. However, in reality, the family education as mentioned above is not in accordance with what is to be achieved at this time, this is because the parents of the fish merchant's child are more focused on work. Sabirin (2011), stated that "the family education pattern is an educational design that becomes the basic benchmark for parents to educate and guide their children towards better development."

Parents need to be the right caregivers for children in order to prepare the child to live their world. In addition, in order to reach adulthood, which of course has a different developmental task from the previous period. Apitaik Village is the only village whose residents are predominantly working as fish merchants. Fish merchants are a job that is widely done by the community in Apitaik Village. Because to become a merchant or fish manager, you do not need high education or special skills

because the average education of the person who becomes a fish merchant is only elementary and junior high school graduates, for high school graduates only one or two people.

The results of initial observations conducted by researchers in Apitaik Village showed that there were 20 families who became fish merchants and there were 15 school-age children in the age range of 7-15 years. From the 15 children, the researcher was able to see firsthand how the behavior shown by the children of the fish merchant ranged from their attitude of helping their parents when working to being rude and sometimes rude, emotionally unstable, unconfident, looking unkempt and declining intelligence. Some of the families who become fish merchants have children who are still studying and of course also need direction and guidance from their parents, especially in terms of investigation.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that there are still children who need attention, motivation and guidance from parents. In the concept of modern education, both parents must often meet and dialogue with their children. In conditions like this, parents are needed in terms of guiding, educating, fostering, directing and controlling children in the midst of their parents' busy taking care of the household or working.

The family also indirectly creates moral values, ethics for child development, and the formation of children's educational motivation. Children's presuppositions are influenced by the motivation and support of the family, especially their parents. "Parents' encouragement of children greatly affects children's education" (Yusuf Margani, 2012). Attention and education will go well if parents and their children have a good relationship and cooperation.

Based on the background of the problems that have been described above, in this study the researcher is interested in researching the educational pattern of children aged 7-15 years applied by fish merchants in Apitaik Village, Pringgabaya District, East Lombok Regency. The formulation of the problem in this study is (1) How is the educational pattern applied for children aged 7-15 years in fish merchant families? (2) How is the development of children's education based on the educational pattern applied by parents to children aged 7-15 years in fish merchant families.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is research that is not related to numbers, but a research procedure that uses descriptive data, namely written words, writings from people or observable behaviors that aim to describe things related to rules or phenomenal status. According to Strauss and Corbin in Creswell, J. (1998), qualitative research is a type of research that produces discoveries that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or

methods of quantification (measurement). The method used in this study is a case study method. Yin (2003) defines a case study as a method of conducting research on phenomena that occur by focusing on a person's life experience (real life context).

The location of this research is in Apitaik village, Pringgabaya District, East Lombok Regency. The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data with data sources in the form of subjects and informants. The data collection techniques in this study include (1) Observation, (2) Interviews and (3) Documentation. By using data analysis techniques consisting of several stages starting from (1) Data collection, (2) Data reduction, (3) Data presentation and (4) Drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Educational Patterns of Children Aged 7-15 Years in Fish Merchant Families

The results of the study show that the educational pattern applied by parents to children aged 7-15 years in this fish merchant family includes three forms of educational patterns, namely (1) Authoritarian, (2) Democratic and (3) Permissive. It is known that the seven families of fish merchants above, in educating and nurturing children, use different educational patterns or parenting patterns. In general, parents tend to use authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns. From the results of the study, it is known that of the seven research subjects, there are three families who use permissive educational patterns, one family that chooses to use a combination of authoritarian and democratic educational patterns and three families who use democratic educational patterns. This is in line with what Baumrid (in Santrick, 2003) explained: in nurturing or educating children, there are three types of educational patterns, namely, democratic, authoritarian, and permissive.

The development of education for children aged 7-15 years is based on the educational pattern applied to the fish merchant family.

The results of the study show that the educational development of children aged 7-15 years in fish merchant families based on the educational pattern obtained from parents is certainly different. As we know that in this study there are three subjects who use a permissive educational pattern where this educational pattern seems to be parents who are too busy at work so they do not pay attention to their children's activities or education so that the attention that children should get every day from their parents is distracted by their parents' busyness at work. Based on the results of the research that has

been explained above, it can be seen that the educational development of these three subjects is not good, which can be said to be mediocre.

In contrast to the fourth subject of this study which provides an authoritarian and democratic educational pattern. By combining the two forms of educational patterns, the subject succeeded in developing the level of education of his child. Because basically these two patterns can complement each other which can have a positive impact on their children who get this pattern of education. And the development of the three subject children who use the democratic education pattern as well as the success rate of children's education can be seen from the achievement of good learning values and children's enthusiasm in undergoing education in accordance with existing rules.

The findings are in line with the views of Nursina (2016) who argues that learning patterns or educational patterns are one of the important factors that greatly affect the achievement or learning outcomes obtained by a child. Children's education starts from the family, namely education provided by parents, this is in line with what was expressed by Hetherington (in Willis, 2005) who revealed that parents are the first agents of children's socialization in introducing their beliefs, values and attitudes to their children.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded as follows: The educational patterns applied to children aged 7-15 years in fish merchant families vary between permissive and democratic approaches. Among the seven research subjects, three families use the permissive education pattern, while the other four families adopt the democratic education pattern. When examining the educational development focused on the cognitive realm (knowledge) of children, it was found that the three subjects who use the permissive pattern have children with unsatisfactory values and achievements. In contrast, the four families that use the democratic pattern have children with quite good and satisfactory grades and achievements, as indicated by the research findings.

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