

The Role of Basic Education In Improving The Quality of Life of Fisherman Families In Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

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Abstract. This research aims to explore the role of basic education in improving the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. Basic education has an important role in equipping fishermen's children with basic knowledge and skills that can open up opportunities for a better life. The research method used is a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach, where data is collected through in-depth interviews, participant observation and document analysis. The research results show that basic education plays a significant role in improving the quality of life of fishing families through several aspects, namely increasing literacy and numeracy, character formation and work ethics, as well as economic empowerment through increasing skills and knowledge. Children who receive basic education tend to have higher aspirations to continue their education to a higher level, which in turn has a positive impact on the overall well-being of the family. This research also identifies the main challenges faced by fishing families in accessing basic education, such as economic limitations, lack of adequate educational facilities, and minimal awareness of the importance of education. To overcome these challenges, collaboration is needed between the government, educational institutions and the community to create a supportive environment for the basic education of fishermen's children.

Keywords: basic education, quality of life, fisherman's family

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the main pillars in human and societal development. Through education, individuals not only gain knowledge and skills, but also moral, social and cultural values that are important for life in society. Education plays a central role in shaping character, improving the quality of life, and expanding opportunities for each individual. In the current era of globalization and technology, the need for quality education is increasingly urgent. The rapid development of science and technology demands human resources who are highly competent, creative and innovative. Education is the key to preparing the young generation to face the challenges and opportunities in the future. Education plays an important role in the formation of individuals and society. Through education, the younger generation acquires the knowledge, skills and values needed to face various challenges in life. As a continuously developing process, education plays a crucial role in shaping a person's intellectual abilities, character and social skills (Pertiwi, 2021). Education is not only about transferring knowledge, but also about character formation, developing potential, and cultivating positive attitudes. In Indonesia, education is considered a key factor in national development.

The government has established various

policies and programs to improve access, quality and relevance of education for all citizens. In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the National Education System which states that all educational components are interconnected in an integrated manner to achieve national education goals (Makkawaru, 2019). Ki Hajar Dewantara, an Indonesian education figure, defines education as an effort to help children develop into complete humans, namely humans who have intellectual, moral, emotional, social and spiritual abilities (Kurniawan & Syahrani, 2021). Meanwhile, John Dewey argued that education is a process of continuous intellectual and moral formation. For him, education is experience gained through interaction with the environment (Diki Maulansyah et al., 2023). So education can be understood as a learning and teaching process which aims to shape individuals as a whole, both from an intellectual, emotional, social and moral perspective. Education has an important role in shaping individual character, by teaching moral values, ethics and other positive attitudes.

The main education received by humans is basic education. Basic education is a very important foundation in a country's education system (Tokolang et al., 2022). Basic education

not only provides basic knowledge and skills necessary for everyday life, but also forms character, morals and social values that will influence an individual's life in the future. Basic education usually includes education at primary school (SD) and junior high school (SMP) levels, and is the right of every child as regulated in various international and national legal instruments. The importance of basic education is widely recognized as the key to sustainable social and economic development (Lasi et al., 2019). Quality basic education can break the chain of poverty between generations, improve the welfare of individuals and families, and strengthen social cohesion in society. Children who receive a good basic education tend to have greater opportunities to continue their education to a higher level, get a decent job, and contribute positively to society. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with around 17,000 islands and a coastline of more than 81,000 km. Life in many coastal communities relies heavily on the fishing industry. Fishing families are an integral part of the economy and culture (Savitri E.I, Wiranto S, 2022). However, despite their important role in providing food and livelihood resources, many fishing families face major challenges in terms of economic well-being and access to education. Basic education is very important to implement, especially for fishing families, considering the condition of fishing families, which is one of the community groups that has an important role in the economy and food security, especially in coastal areas.

As the main provider of fishery products, fishing families make a major contribution to providing a source of protein for the community and play a role in maintaining the sustainability of the marine ecosystem (Marlin & Rusdarti, 2016). However, despite their crucial role, the lives of fishermen's families are often characterized by various complex challenges. One of the main challenges faced by fishing families is the uncertainty of the catch (Agus Sulaiman Bolkiah et al., 2021). Fishing activities are very dependent on natural conditions and weather which are difficult to predict. Climate change, damage to the marine environment, and overexploitation of marine resources can affect fish catches. This uncertainty

causes fishermen's family income to become unstable, which has a direct impact on their welfare. In addition, access to basic facilities and services such as education, health and infrastructure in coastal areas is often limited (Halimah et al., 2017). Many fishing villages are located in remote areas with difficult transportation access. This condition prevents fishermen's children from getting a proper education and worsens their quality of life. Limited health facilities are also a serious problem that threatens the health and safety of fishing families. Economic factors are also a big challenge for fishing families. The low level of education and skills among fishermen often limits their opportunities to obtain alternative employment apart from the fishing sector. This condition makes fishing families vulnerable to poverty. Apart from that, access to capital and modern technology that can increase fisheries productivity is also often limited, so fishermen continue to use traditional equipment that is less efficient.

Education is a key factor in improving the quality of life and welfare of individuals and society. However, for many fishing families in various regions, access and quality of education is still a big challenge. The low level of education among fishing families has a significant impact on various aspects of their lives, from economic to social. Many fishing villages are located in remote areas and are difficult to reach, so access to appropriate educational facilities is limited. Fishermen's children often have to travel long distances to reach school, which can reduce their motivation and ability to continue attending school. Economic limitations are one of the main factors that hinder education among fishing families. Unstable and often low incomes make it difficult for fishing families to finance their children's education. Additionally, children are often required to help their parents with fishing activities to supplement the family income, which compromises their time and opportunities for learning. Low awareness of the importance of education among fishing families is also a challenge. Education is often not considered a top priority compared to daily needs. This is exacerbated by a lack of information and understanding regarding the long-term benefits of education.

METHODS

This research is qualitative research that emphasizes the socially constructed nature of reality, the relationship between the researcher and the subject under study and the pressures of the situation that shape the investigation (Adlini et al., 2022). This research uses a phenomenological approach which aims to understand the subjective experiences of people who work as fishermen regarding the role of basic education in improving their quality of life. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews to explore the experiences and perceptions of parents in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap.

The data outlined in this research is primary data sourced from interviews and observations carried out directly with the research subjects. Secondary data in this research was taken through previous data related to the main focus of this research, which includes documentation and literature study. This research uses a purposive sampling technique for selecting informants. According to Sugiyono (2018) in (Rai & Thapa, 2019) 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 role of basic education in improving the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, 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 fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap who work as fishermen by asking several questions that have been provided in order to explore information and perceptions of parents who work as fishermen regarding their role in implementing character education for fishermen's children. 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 of data analysis which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions or verification. (Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, dan Saldana, 2014). 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 (Dwiyanto, 2021).

The research location was carried out in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, the location for this research was taken based on the characteristics of the community, most of whom are traditional fishermen who have problems with the character of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap. The subjects in this research were taken purposively, including the village head, parents who work as fishermen. The data analysis technique used by researchers in this research is cross check by collecting research data through interviews, analyzing the interview data, then grouping it according to the research problem and drawing conclusions or verifying the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Conditions of Fishermen's Families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Economic conditions refer to the overall situation and status of various economic factors affecting an individual, household, community, or country. It includes various aspects such as income, expenditure, employment opportunities, inflation rate, and economic growth that collectively determine the economic health of an entity. Economic conditions can be influenced by various internal and external factors, including government policies, political stability, global market conditions, and technological changes.

According to Adam Smith in (Sosial et al., 2022) Economic conditions is the study of how individuals and societies make choices in using limited resources to satisfy unlimited needs and wants. Meanwhile, according to Paul A. Samuelson in (Education et al., 2021) Economic conditions are about how people and societies choose, with or without the use of money, to employ scarce and potentially alternative productive resources, to produce various commodities and distribute them for current and future consumption, among various people and groups in society. So economic conditions are a reflection of various factors that influence the welfare of individuals, households, communities, or the country as a whole. Income, expenditure, employment opportunities, inflation rate, economic growth, economic stability, and access to financial services are the main aspects that together shape economic conditions.

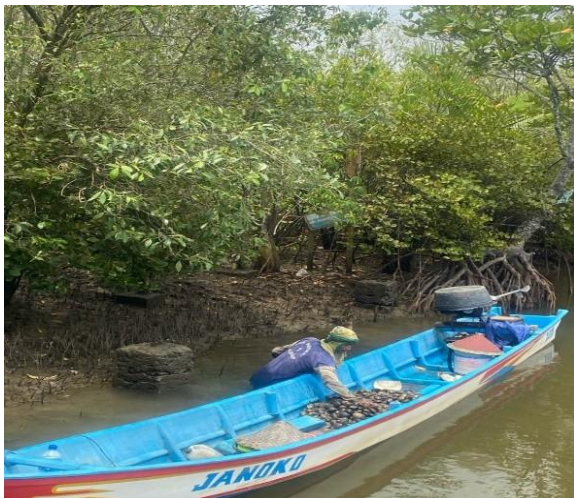


Figure 1. Fishermen who are looking for shellfish as a source of economic income

The economic conditions of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency, reflect the complexity and challenges faced by coastal communities in Indonesia. As one of the villages where the majority of residents work as fishermen, Ujungalang Village depends on marine products for its livelihood which is very dependent on natural conditions and availability. This village is a clear example of how income uncertainty and economic challenges affect the daily lives of fishing families. The very fluctuating income of

fishing families due to fishing seasons, weather conditions and changes in the marine environment creates an unstable economic situation. During the fish harvest season, income may be sufficient, but during the lean season, income drops drastically, causing significant economic hardship. This unstable economic condition also impacts other aspects of fishermen's families' lives, such as access to education, health services, and overall social welfare. Limited access to financial services and minimal employment opportunities other than the fisheries sector add to the complexity of the economic challenges faced by fishing families in this village. Most fishing families in Ujungalang Village depend on fish catches as their main source of income.

This income fluctuates greatly and depends on the season, weather and the availability of fish in the surrounding waters. During the fish harvest season, income can be quite good, but during the lean season, income can be very low or even non-existent. Some fishing families may have additional sources of income such as trading their catch, working in other informal sectors, or farming. However, this additional income is often not enough to cover daily needs when catches are minimal. The cost of living in this village is relatively high compared to unstable income. Fisherman's families have to pay for boat fuel, maintenance of fishing equipment, as well as daily necessities such as food, clothing and children's education. The lack of basic facilities such as electricity and clean water in some parts of the village also increases the cost of living. Access to financial services such as banking and credit is often limited. Many fishing families do not have access to formal credit and are forced to rely on informal loans with high interest rates, which can increase their economic burden.

Social Conditions of Fishermen's Families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Social conditions are conditions or situations that include norms, values and structures that shape individual behavior in society. the complexity of social relations that occur in society, which is influenced by individual social actions. According to Robert K. Merton in (Savitri E.I, Wiranto S, 2022) Social conditions are a series of structural elements in society that shape

individual behavior. Merton emphasized the role of social structures in providing opportunities and constraints that influence individual actions. According to Pierre Bourdieu in (Wahyono, 2016) According to Bourdieu, social conditions are social structures and agents that shape individual habitus. Social conditions include various capital (economic, cultural, social) that determine the position and actions of individuals in social space. So it can be concluded that social conditions according to experts include various elements such as norms, values, social structure, production relations, capital and habitus which influence individual behavior in society.

The social conditions of fishing families can be reached from the condition of the family structure and social relations. Fisherman families in Ujungalang Village generally have a traditional family structure. Men are usually in charge of catching fish, while women take care of the household and children. Women are also often involved in additional economic activities such as processing catches or trading at local markets. The fishing families of Ujungalang Village have strong social ties. Solidarity and mutual cooperation between fishing families is very high, especially in daily activities such as repairing boats or fishing nets. The level of education among fishing families in Ujungalang Village is generally still low. Many fishermen's children drop out of school early to help their parents work at sea or earn extra income. Awareness of the importance of education is starting to increase even though there are still economic constraints that make it difficult for some families to send their children to higher education. Access to Ujungalang Village health services is often limited. Community health centers or health facilities are far from residential areas, and the availability of medicines and medical personnel is not always adequate. There is only one community health center in the sub-district and doctors and nurses are only assistants who are brought in from Cilacap City. Health problems that often attack fishermen's families, such as infectious diseases, malnutrition, and health problems due to harsh working environments are some of the health problems that fishermen's families often face. The majority of the people in Ujungalang Village work as fishermen. This work is heavily influenced by season, weather, and fish availability, causing

significant fluctuations in income. To overcome the instability of income from fish catches, some families seek additional sources of income through other jobs such as small-scale farming, handicrafts, or trade.

The houses of fishing families in Ujungalang Village are still simple, made from local materials and often need repairs. Access to clean water and sanitation can also be a problem. Fisherman families in Ujungalang Village adhere to local traditions and culture that have been passed down from generation to generation. Traditional ceremonies and rituals related to the sea are often held as a form of respect and request for safety. Religion plays an important role in everyday life, providing moral and social values that guide interactions and living life. The social conditions of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, are greatly influenced by economic, educational, health and cultural factors. Although community solidarity is high and awareness of the importance of education is increasing, challenges such as poverty, limited access to health services, and inadequate infrastructure are still major obstacles. Efforts to improve the welfare of fishing families need to be carried out holistically, involving improvements in the economy, education, health and infrastructure, as well as preserving local culture and traditions.

The influence of local culture and traditions on the education of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Culture is the basis or context that explains important aspects of human life, including the values, norms, beliefs, traditions, language and art of a group or society. Culture includes the ways of life learned and shared by individuals in a social group, which can influence their thinking patterns, behavior and interactions (Jannah & Umam, 2021). Culture includes the values that are held in high esteem and the norms that regulate individual behavior in society. Values such as honesty, solidarity, or respect for tradition are often an integral part of a group's culture. Meanwhile, traditions are cultural practices passed down from generation to generation, including certain ceremonies, celebrations or rituals that have social and spiritual meaning for society. These rituals often reinforce group identity and strengthen

social bonds (Rohmah, 2022). Culture is the collective identity of a society and provides a sense of belonging and social cohesion to its members. Culture influences the way individuals interact, work, communicate, and make decisions in everyday life. Cultural values often form the basis for decision making in society, including in the political, economic and social fields. Understanding culture helps appreciate and respect human diversity and increases the ability to adapt in a multicultural environment (Lilis, 2022).

The influence of local culture and traditions on the education of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, is very significant and plays an important role in shaping their mindset and educational practices. Local culture often promotes the importance of education as a foundation for a better life (Hasanah & Sukmawan, 2021).

Values such as hard work, resilience, and honesty can be integrated into children's education as part of character formation. Local traditions often include rich knowledge about the sea, fisheries and the sustainability of natural resources. This knowledge can be conveyed through stories or direct experience, which helps children develop a deep understanding of the fishing family environment of Ujungalang Village. Local culture and traditions promote community involvement in children's education. For example, communal activities such as mutual cooperation to improve school facilities or the teaching of traditional skills by older community members can strengthen social ties and values of solidarity. Local languages play an important role in education, not only as a means of communication but also as carriers of cultural values and traditions. The use of mother tongue in educational contexts can strengthen cultural identity and help children feel more connected to their cultural heritage. Local religion and rituals can influence education by providing a framework of moral and spiritual values. These values can be instilled in education as part of character formation and life orientation. The influence of local culture and traditions in the education of fishing families in Ujungalang Village not only influences the way they teach and learn, but also shapes the identity, values and skills needed to adapt and develop in their environment. By

understanding and appreciating their cultural heritage, education can be a tool to strengthen and preserve local culture while providing opportunities for a better future for future generations.

The importance of basic education for improving the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Basic education is the main foundation in the education system which provides opportunities for every individual to acquire the knowledge, skills and values that are important to develop their potential to the maximum. (Meilia & Erlangga, 2022). Basic education provides a strong foundation in learning basic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic. It is an essential foundation for an individual's ability to study further at a higher level of education and to participate actively in community life (Andayani & Madani, 2023). Basic education plays an important role in increasing universal access to education. By providing equal opportunities for all children to access education, basic education helps reduce social, economic and gender disparities in society. Apart from helping develop academic abilities, basic education also plays a role in forming an individual's character and moral values. Through a curriculum that includes character education, children are taught values such as integrity, responsibility, cooperation and respect for others (Dewi et al., 2020). Basic education prepares individuals to live independently and productively in modern society. This includes teaching about daily living skills, such as social skills, time management, as well as understanding the rights and obligations of being a citizen. Individuals who have access to and complete basic education have a better opportunity to contribute to the social and economic development of their communities. They are more likely to find decent work, improve their families' lives, and contribute to the betterment of their communities. Basic education is not only about formal education at school, but also includes informal and non-formal education in the family and community (Alirahman, 2021). Holistic and sustainable basic education helps ensure that every child has the opportunity to grow and develop holistically (Muryanti & Herman, 2021).

Basic education has a very important role in improving the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. Primary education provides better access to basic knowledge such as reading, writing and arithmetic. This is a very important skill in everyday life, including in managing fishing businesses or other economic activities. Through basic education, fishing families can learn the importance of health and hygiene. They can understand good practices to maintain their and their families' health, as well as the importance of sanitation in their environment. By having a good basic education, fishing family members can have better job opportunities outside the fisheries sector, for example in the service sector, trade or other informal sectors. This paves the way to additional income and improves their quality of life. Basic education helps strengthen the knowledge and skills necessary to make better decisions in everyday life, whether related to finances, children's education, or other social issues. Basic education can also increase their awareness of basic rights, such as the right to education, health and a healthy environment. This can help them fight for their rights and participate in the development of their communities more actively. Basic education is an important first step in overcoming long-term poverty. By strengthening individual and family capacity in terms of knowledge and skills, education can pave the way to breaking the cycle of poverty. Through basic education, local cultural values can be passed on and maintained. Children can learn about the history, traditions and values held in high regard in their culture, thereby strengthening their cultural identity and sense of belonging to their cultural heritage.

CONCLUSION

Basic education plays an important role in efforts to improve the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency. Basic education provides the foundation of essential knowledge and basic skills for fishermen's children. The literacy and numeracy skills acquired through basic education enable them to participate more effectively in various economic and social activities. Through basic education, fishermen's

children have the opportunity to continue their education to a higher level, opening up access to more diverse jobs and potentially generating higher incomes. This helps in diversifying the income sources of fishing families who have been very dependent on fish catches. Although many fishing families still face economic challenges such as unstable incomes and high costs of living, basic education provides them with the tools to overcome and reduce the impact of these challenges. Better access to information and resources through education allows fishing families to make better and more informed decisions. The government has a crucial role in improving access and quality of basic education in coastal areas such as Ujungalang Village. Programs that support education, provide adequate infrastructure, and provide financial assistance to fishing families are very important to ensure that education can truly improve the quality of life of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap.

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