

## Fathers' Awareness of the Religious Development of Children Aged 5–6 Among Fishermen in Jinato Island, Selayar

Nurmiati<sup>1</sup>, Ulfiani Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Hamansah<sup>3</sup>, Wahyuni Ismail<sup>4</sup>, Ahmad Afif<sup>5</sup>

Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar

Author Correspondence Email: [ulfiani.rahman@uin-alauddin.ac.id](mailto:ulfiani.rahman@uin-alauddin.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

This study discusses the role of parents in shaping the confident behavior of 4-5-year-old children in PAUD SPAS Buakkang, Gowa Regency which aims to find out the form of confident behavior of 4-5 year old children, the obstacles experienced by parents in forming the confident behavior of 4-5 year old children and the role of parents in shaping the confident behavior of 4-5 year old children. This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive qualitative approach. The primary data sources are parents of students and teachers. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are institutional profiles and photos during research activities. The data collection methods used are observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the form of confident behavior of children aged 4-5 years at PAUD SPAS Buakkang, Gowa Regency has not yet developed and still needs encouragement and support. The obstacles experienced by parents in forming children's confident behavior are lack of communication, difficulty controlling children's emotions, and lack of understanding of children. The role of parents in forming confident behavior is to always be a good listener, show respect, and let the child do what the child can do and let the child help. The implication of this study is that to form children's confident behavior, teachers should provide more motivation and always listen to children's stories every child is at school so that children are used to opening up to each other. For the next researcher, it is expected to develop a similar research on how the role in shaping children's confident behavior by parents and teachers by using many different methods and approaches

**Keywords:** Parental roles, confident behavior

### 1) INTRODUCTION

Education is a major need that must be possessed by every human being. Education as one of the necessities of life, one of the social functions, as guidance, and as a means of growth that prepares oneself to form a life discipline in improving the standard of human living.

Children are the next generation of the nation. Therefore, children need to get good attention and education from as early as possible so that children grow and develop as expected by their parents. Early age is the time when children can develop all the potential or abilities they have, because at this

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Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar  
South Sulawesi-Indonesia

time the child's development is more rapid. Early age is also often called the golden age because at this age the development is very extraordinary and best from an early age.

Islamic religious education is the education needed by every child, in order to form and direct their good and correct personality. Because Islamic religious education covers all fields, both those in this world and the hereafter. In this world, humans must be able to take advantage of the time/opportunity to plant the seeds of amaliah for the hereafter, so the formation of the attitude and values of the Islamic amaliyah in the human person can only be effective if it is carried out through the educational process based on the provisions of the Islamic religion. This is the role of parents is very important in providing an Islamic religious education to their children because parents are the first madrasah for their families.

The family consists of the head of the family and family members, namely fathers, mothers, and children who live together and need each other and have their respective roles. Fathers have an important role in supporting the development of children's religious education, both by supervising and coaching learning at home. It is done without any element that forces children to continue learning, because it will make them feel bored if they are always in learning activities. Therefore, great attention is needed, in a gentle and affectionate way from parents in supporting children's religious education. The awareness of a father in the family of his responsibility and role as the first and foremost educator greatly affects the child's self-development.

Talking about religion is certainly inseparable from morality. One of the attitudes that a child must have is religious and moral values. In behavior, it is able to reflect the attitude of a devout servant of God, both towards religion, family life, national society, and state. However, there are still many children who lack good religious and moral attitudes due to the busyness of their parents.

According to researchers, there are several factors that can affect moral decline in this era, one of which is a father. Fathers do not care about their children's behavior, many parents are only busy with their work without paying attention to their children's learning development. Meanwhile, fathers only focus on children's education in formal educational institutions as a whole, without paying attention to children's education at home.

As happened in Jinato Village, which has a population of 1253 residents, is one of the islands located in Takabonerate sub-district in Selayar Regency. The majority of residents (men) in Jinato Village work as fishermen. Some of the Jinato people do not care about education, both general

education and religious education. There are 21 heads of families or a father who works as a fisherman who has children aged 5-6 years. It is common for a father to go to sea for days, so that the child is separated from the supervision and guidance of a father. Plus mothers who are supposed to take care of the household/children but also have to work to meet the needs of the family. Such habits are what make children lack attention and guidance from both parents. Finally, what happened was that children were allowed to continue playing as they liked and with anyone. This is what causes problems for them, especially the knowledge of Islamic Religious Education. Like children do not know about worship, especially prayer, ablution, reading daily prayers and also about habits with Islamic nuances.

In the initial observation of researchers on the island of Jinato Selayar on June 23, 2023, fathers, who work as fishermen, will of course leave their children for some time, so that the education obtained at home is only education from the mother. This situation is very concerning, considering that many people still ignore their role in religious education for children. The next problem is that the father's low understanding of education also hampers the child's learning process. Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is 5-6 years old children on the island of Jinato Selayar whose religious development is still lacking. The purpose of this study is to find out the form of awareness of a father who works as a fisherman towards his child, to find out the factors that inhibit and support the awareness of a father who works as a fisherman, and to find out the impact of the awareness of a father who works as a fisherman on the development of children's religion on Jinato Selayar Island.

## **2) METHODS**

The research entitled Awareness of Fishermen's Fathers on the Religious Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years will be carried out in Selayar precisely on Jinato Island, using a type of qualitative research because the research takes data sources from the natural environment and the main study is the events that occur in society, while the researcher is the main key instrument in the research process.

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method, which is because qualitative descriptive is a form of research that is based on data collected during systematic research about the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena being investigated, then produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and

behaviors that can be observed and directed to the background and individuals as a whole. This method aims to provide a deeper picture of the Awareness of Fathers Who Work as Fishermen on the Religious Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years in Selayar precisely on Jinato Island.

The location of the research is a place where the researcher conducts research to obtain the desired data, this research is carried out on the island of Jianto, precisely on the island. The researcher conducted a study in Jinato Village, Takabonerate District, Selayar Regency because the majority of Jinato villagers work as fishermen.

The approach used in this study is a descriptive approach, which is the most basic form of research. It is intended to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural and man-made phenomena. This study examines its form, activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences with other phenomena.

The data source is the data subject obtained in the study. The results of research obtained or collected when conducting research are referred to as data. The data sources in this study are parents (fathers) and children aged 5-6 years. The types of data are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data refers to primary data obtained directly from the research subject or original source. The research subjects (informants) in this study are parents (fathers) and children. There were 285 people who worked as fishermen and 15 people who had children aged 5-6 years, but only 3 people were interviewed because the time the fishermen had was very limited. Meanwhile, secondary data are data that are not obtained directly from the research subject or data source used in the research. This secondary data is in the form of supporting documents such as documentation and interview results. Secondary data sources are supporting data sources in the form of books, documents that are the results of research and reports. Secondary data sources used by researchers come from libraries, images, documents, and other sources that can help collect data.

The data collection techniques used in this study are: (1) observation. Observation techniques are one of the techniques that greatly help researchers in collecting the data needed in research. The researcher also uses an observation strategy as the first step in the research, namely by visiting the research location directly and observing the socio-culture and interaction between fishing communities in Selayar precisely on Jinato Island, until the researcher observes the process of socialization of fishing families and how the development of children's religion in fishing families by interacting directly with the informants studied; (2) interview. In this interview technique, the

researcher goes directly to the data source, namely the research subject to obtain verbal information related to the religious development of children in fishing families and the researcher brings a note containing a list of questions to be asked during the interview; (3) documentation. Documentation is to look for physical data to recognize things or variables of the focus of the research, it can be in the form of notes, books, newspapers, transcripts, inscriptions, magazines, loggers, meeting minutes, agendas and so on. The documentation technique is very used by the researcher in this study, namely to find out information related to Jinato Island, the researcher studied the files that had been provided by the village government.

The research instruments used are interview guidelines and observation sheets. The purpose of the interview guidelines was made for researchers to use when conducting interviews with fathers of children on Jinato Island, Selayar to find out the awareness of fathers who work as fishermen on the development of children's religion. Meanwhile, Observation has become an option in collecting all information in the field. Observation is indeed a way to observe and record various activities around it, but it is also very easy to interpret what is in the environment.

In analyzing the data in this study, the researcher used the Miles and Huberman model data analysis technique. Where the data analysis technique is divided into three, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawn. Meanwhile, to test the validity of a data, the researcher will use the triangulation technique as a test of the validity of the data to be obtained.

### **3) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A Form of *Awareness* of a Father Who Works as a Fisherman on the Religious Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years in Jinato Selayar**

In providing religious education to children, each parent or family must use a different and varied pattern, especially in the form of attention from a father who works as a fisherman. In Jinato, children aged 5-6 who have fathers who work as fishermen get less attention because their time is very limited, fathers who work as fishermen will certainly leave their children for some time.

Parents' awareness of their responsibilities and roles as the first and foremost educators greatly affects the child's self-development. Academic attention as mentioned above is greatly influenced by the opportunity (time) and the level of education of the parents themselves, because the higher the

parent's education and the more time is devoted, the better the attention and response that can be devoted to the education of their children (Bederna, 2020).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers from March 7, 2024 to March 14, 2024 to 3 parents (fathers) on Jinato Selayar Island, the researcher found that there are parents who pay attention to their children even though it is still lacking because there are parents who have a good understanding of the religious aspects that will be imitated by children by always involving children in every religious activity, Even though there is limited time to educate children due to the demands of work, in addition there are also parents who have a lack of understanding of religion so that they provide additional teachings to children about religion to others such as participating in joint recitation activities led by ngaji teachers, there is also a father who leaves religious affairs to his wife who is always at home because of the fishing profession that is rarely used to in the home environment. This was conveyed by parents (fathers) through interviews, along with statements submitted from several respondents:

Interview with D1's parents, namely Mr. Bb

“Kalau bentuk perhatian untuk anakku itu apalagi tentang agama biasanya ku ajarkan ki bagaimana cara sholat kutanyaki jumlah rakaatnya sama mengaji juga kutanyaki sampai manami bacaannya di tpa nya sama ku ajar mi juga puasa walaupun puasa setengah yang penting kan natau mi kalau puasa itu tahan makan ki sampai ber jam-jam dan bisami walaupun sampai setengah hari ji”

Mr. Bb said that religious or religious activities taught to children are congregational prayers, reciting and teaching to fast in the month of Ramadan.

“Itu kalau mau ki anak pintar berarti saya sebagai orangtuanya haruska juga kasi ki contoh yang baik”

In teaching children religious activities, parents need to set a good example for children and always involve children in worship activities.

“Jadi selama ka bekerja sebagai nelayan itu tidak na batasi ja untuk perhatikan anakku mengajari anakku dalam hal keagamaan, karena saya tau saya sebagai bapaknya yang na jadikan contoh anakku yang na jadikan teladan, sehingga dalam kegiatan apapun yang berkaitan dengan agama pasti kulibatkan ki anakku”

Mr. Bb said that the profession he is in is not a barrier for him to teach children about religion, because parents should be role models for children, so Mr. Bb always involves children in religious activities.

“Pastinya saya sebagai orangtuanya mau yang terbaik untuk anaknya, jadi tugasnya itu selalu ingatkan anakku akan kewajibannya kepada sang pencipta dari sekarang supaya nantinya anak saya akan lebih bermanfaat untuk dirinya sendiri maupun orang lain tentang agama”

According to Mr. Bb, providing stimulus and monotheistic knowledge need to be given by parents to children to always provide awareness to children so that they always remember what they were born for in the world.

Interview with IA's parents, namely Mr. AY as the second party resource person interviewed by the researcher as follows:

“Sebagai seorang nelayan terkadang juga seluruh Pelajaran anak saya itu termasuk Pendidikan agamanya saya serahkan semua ke gurunya karena saya sama istriku sibuk sekali kalau naikka dari melaut dan ada ikan saya dapat istriku lagi yang kerjai itu dari dibelah dan istri saya terkadang sibuk untuk mengerjakan pekerjaan kami, sehingga terkadang kami tidak begitu memperhatikan perkembangan anak dalam bidang agama, untuk keterlibatan ke agamaan saya rasa kurang terlibat karena menyerahkan segala hal ke gurunya saja”

Mr. AY admitted that he was less involved in the religious aspect of children, and completely surrendered to the children's teacher, because he and his wife had their own busyness in their work.

“Jadi rencana ku untuk anakku kedepannya itu agar pemahamannya tentang agama lebih baik, berniatka untuk sekolahkan ki di pesantren. Kalau saya tidak bisa kasi pemahaman yang baik tentang agama kepada anak saya setidaknya ada usaha atau bentuk perhatian yang saya berikan yaitu dengan menyekolahkan ke pesantren”

Mr. AY said that in order to provide children with a good understanding of religion, he wanted to send the child to a religious school such as a pesantren so that the child's understanding of religion was better than that of his parents.

Interview with AF's parents, namely Mr. AS, who was interviewed by the researcher as follows

“Yang berhubungan tentang Pelajaran itu saya serahkan ke istriku dan itu termasuk Pendidikan agama karena saya tidak mempunyai waktu perhatian itu yah karena tuntutan pekerjaan saya yang terkadang membuat saya jarang berada dirumah, sehingga seluruh kegiatan anak saya serahkan ke istri saya”

Mr. AS said that he left the affairs of the children completely to his wife because of his profession which made him rarely with the children.

“Untuk saya pastikan bagaimana perkembangan anak saya, ketika saya mempunyai kesempatan naik didarat saya sempatkan untuk berdiskusi dengan istri saya mengenai sampai mana perkembangan anak kami, apa saja kemajuan yang anak saya sudah capai dan apa yang belum

tercapai, saya juga mengikuti anak dalam kelas mengaji bersama teman-temannya untuk menambahkan pemahaman anak mengenai kegiatan mengaji”

Mr. AS admitted that in terms of paying attention to the development of his children, he always discusses with his wife what the children have and have not achieved in religious activities and always participates in the recitation activities to better teach the children about reciting well.

“Tentunya saya sebagai orang tua pasti ingin melihat yang terbaik dan anaknya menjadi lebih baik lagi. Saya ingin anak saya memiliki pemahaman yang baik mengenai agama, karena hanya pengetahuan agama sang anak yang akan membantu orang tuanya kelak ketika sudah beda alam, jadi saya berniat memberikan sekolah pesantren untuk anak saya agar pemahaman agamanya lebih baik lagi”

Mr. AS said that he will provide good religious teaching for children so that children always understand what children do when their parents are no longer there.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the form of attention given to children is not entirely from a father due to time, busy working at sea, and lack of understanding of religious science. Parents who have a higher level of education will be more sensitive to their children's education. Parents who work in government agencies will have more time to pay attention to their children's learning activities. This is because there are already provisions for the time used to work every day in addition to holidays as stipulated in the regulations. Thus, they can use their free time to pay attention and guide their children in learning. Ansary said that children from families whose parents have a livelihood based on their skills or office employees will succeed in their education (Ansary, 2010).

Based on what was stated by Ansary, adequate attention and direction from parents in children's efforts are very necessary. Therefore, the implementation of Islamic religious education in the family must be really implemented. As a parent, you must be a good example for your children. For the child is in the nature of accepting all that is done, which is described and inclined to all that is directed at him. If the child is habituated and taught to do good, then the child will live happily in this world and the hereafter. But if he is accustomed to doing evil and left alone, then the child will be woe and perish. So, what is a measure of the child's height lies in the responsibility (educator) and guardian.

The results of this study are consistent with the research (Anas et al. (2023) about "Fishermen's Parents' Awareness of Children's Religious Education: A Case Study in the Tambak Lorok Community of Semarang". Where the results of the research are (a) the awareness of parents (husbands) in educating children at home is hindered by the busyness of being a fisherman, generally the one who



educates children is a mother, (b) the role of religious leaders in educating children has an important role in the social community, (c) the form of religious behavior of fishermen's children is born because of the habits that exist in the fishing community.

### **Inhibiting Factors and Supporting *Awareness* of a Father Who Works as a Fisherman for the Religious Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years on Jianto Selayar Island**

From several forms of attention given by a father who works as a fisherman to his son, it can be seen that the indicator of Religious Development Achievement for Children Aged 5-6 Years is not implemented so well.

Based on the results of observations on Jinato Island, researchers found that parents, especially fathers, play a very important role that can be an inhibiting and supporting factor in children's religious development. Researchers have found that the lack of interaction between a child and a father is due to work that has more time at sea than at home. The following is a statement from one of the respondents named AS

“Kalau untuk pelajarannya anak ku itu tidak ada saya tau saya serahkan ji semua ke istriku karena kurang saya waktu ku dirumah bahkan dalam satu minggu itu biasanya 1 harija naik itupun tidak 1 hari full, dan biasanya kalau naik ka itu pergija istirahat total habis itu turunka lagi kelaut jadi tidak ada waktuku untuk lihat bagaimana perkembangan anakku”

Mr. AS admitted that he left all religious activities to his wife because his profession required him to be at sea for a long time.

Still talking about spending more time at sea than at home, here are the opinions of Bb's parents

“Bekerja sebagai nelayan pasti ada beberapa penghambat yang menjadi tantangan dalam pekerjaan ini seperti, ketika masuk mi waktu sholat. Saya itu biasanya tidak pernah ka tepat waktu untuk sholat karena itu saya sedang berada ditengah-tengah laut manami biasa besar juga ombaknya tambah tidak sholat ma tapi biasanya kalau rencana ja mau naik yah saya jamak mi kalau sampai rumah atau saya qadha diwaktu lain kalau sempatji, na kalau bertanya mi anakku tentang itu saya berusaha jelaskan menagap hal tersebut saya lakukan dan ku jelaskanmi sampainya paham”

In addition to time for family, another obstacle felt by Mr. Bb is that when the time for prayer arrives, sometimes he prays, but gives an explanation to the child when the child asks about it. Mr. Bb admitted that there were obstacles faced when doing his profession, one of which was the delay in prayer time, which then when the child asked why it happened, he tried to provide explanation and understanding to the child.

In addition, researchers also see that there are parents who lack understanding to try their best to provide the best for their children by including their children in religious activities and have the goal of sending their children to religious schools or Islamic boarding schools. The following is a statement submitted from one of the respondents, namely Mr. AY

“Untuk kegiatan keagamaan biasa kalau sholatku kupanggil mi juga ikut-ikut disampingku biar main-main ji asalkan natau mi gerakan sholat sudah ka sholat kusuruhmi ambil iqra nya dan kutanyami sampai manami bacaanya dan kusuruh baca kembali. Mau saya tau sudah sampai mana mengajinya karena yang ajari itu mengaji yah gurunya di tpa dan gurunya juga disekolah jadi tugasku saya dirumah kusuruh ulang-ulang bacaannya karena saya juga sadar kalau mengajiku masih terbata-bata dari pada saya ajari anakku hal yang salah jadi mending saya masukkan ke tpa”

Mr. AY participates in prayer activities in the home environment, while Mr. AY's recitation activities include children in the recitation class because his understanding is still minimal in reading the Qur'an. Here is the opinion of Mr. AS:

“Tentunya saya sebagai orang tua pasti ingin melihat yang terbaik dan anaknya menjadi lebih baik lagi. Saya ingin anak saya memiliki pemahaman yang baik mengenai agama, karena hanya pengetahuan agama sang anak yang akan membantu orang tuanya kelak ketika sudah beda alam, jadi saya berniat memberikan sekolah pesantren untuk anak saya agar pemahaman agamanya lebih baik lagi”

Mr. AS said that he will provide good religious teaching for children so that children always understand what the child is doing when his parents are no longer around.

Parents are a factor that affects the developmental aspect, especially the religious aspect of early childhood depending on how parents educate their children. Parents who do not pay attention to how their child's religious development will have an impact on the child himself. So business in the family always concerns education because it is caused by environmental, family or family factors that cannot be separated. If the child gets a good education in these three environments, he will experience good changes as well. This means that parents must be more selective and careful to be able to find a good environment for their children. The detrimental and beneficial influence on the family's education is a driver for parents or educators to find a way to do positive things. Thus, the function of the family as an educational center is highly dependent on the family and the existing learning resources. With cooperation, children's education will run well.

Based on the results of observations and interviews that the researcher has conducted, the researcher sees that there are several factors that support and inhibit religious development in children

aged 5-5 years in Jinato Selayar. The inhibiting factors include parents, the profession they are in, and the environment. Meanwhile, the supporting factor is the role of teachers who are very helpful in the development of children's religion.

Here are some factors that the researcher tries to describe based on the facts of the research process. The inhibiting factors include: (1) Parents. Lack of parental understanding of religion that needs to be taught to children; (2) Profession as a fisherman. Because working as a fisherman results in a lack of time to teach religion to children in the home environment. Meanwhile, the supporting factors include: (1) The role of teachers. The role of teachers who help in the development of children; (2) Parents' efforts. Parents who lack understanding try their best to provide the best for their children by including their children in religious activities and also have the goal of sending their children to religious schools or Islamic boarding schools.

Based on what has been described above, it turns out to be in line with previous research conducted by Ambarwati (2019) about "Islamic Religious Education Pattern for Miyang Fishermen's Children in Bajomulyo Pati". From the research carried out, the results of the research were obtained, namely the problems faced by the Miyang fishing family in providing religious education to children are caused by several factors. First, external factors, namely the factor of lack of parental attention due to the father's work who has to sail at sea as well as a mother who works to help the family economy so that time for the family is reduced, an exemplary factor from parents. Second, internal factors, namely the factor of children's interest in learning Islamic religious knowledge, is lacking. In addition, there are technological factors that also affect the learning process.

### **The Impact of Awareness of a Father Who Worked as a Fisherman on the Religious Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years on Jinato Island, Selayar**

Parents' awareness of their responsibilities and roles as the first and foremost educators greatly affects the child's self-development. Academic attention as mentioned above is greatly influenced by the opportunity (time) and the level of education of the parents themselves, because the higher the parent's education and the more time is devoted, the better the attention and response that can be devoted to the education of their children.

Based on the results of observations and interviews that have an impact on the awareness of a father who works as a fisherman on the religious development of children aged 5-6 years, namely the

lack of stimulus given by parents to their children regarding the development of children's religion due to their profession, the positive impact is that parents always involve their children in religious schools and also the role of teachers who play a very important role in improving the religious aspects of children.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, there are several impacts of awareness of a father who works as a fisherman on the religious development of children aged 5-6 years on the island of Jinato Selayar: (1) Lack of stimulus given by parents to children regarding their understanding of the development of children's religion due to the profession they are doing; (2) Some parents who lack understanding of children's development, choose to include their children in religious schools so that religious schools can be revived; (3) The role of teachers in improving children's religion plays a very important role in improving the religious aspects of children.

As previous research conducted by Sutiyo (2023) entitled "Fishermen's Parents' Awareness of Children's Religious Education: A Case Study in the Tambak Lorok Community of Semarang". This article aims to reveal the awareness of parents in introducing, facilitating and financing children's religious education. This qualitative research uses a phenomenological approach that relies on observation, interviews and documentation. The results of the study show that (a) the awareness of parents (husbands) in educating children at home is hindered by their busyness as fishermen, generally the one who educates children is a mother, (b) the role of religious leaders in educating children has an important role in the social community, (c) the form of religious behavior of fishermen's children is born because of the habits that exist in the fishing community.

#### **4) CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research and data analysis regarding the awareness of fathers who work as fishermen towards the religious development of children in dijinato selayar can be concluded: (1) The form of attention of a father who works as a fisherman to the religious development of children aged 5-6 years In Jinato Selayar, A father who has a profession as a fisherman does not have much time at home, but he does not forget his duties as a father. Always pay attention to how their children develop, especially in the field of religion, and some fathers also leave the education for their children to their wives or teachers at their schools. Regarding the form of attention from the father of a fisherman, there is one answer from the father of the child that is of concern to the researcher, namely from now on he plans to send his child to a pesantren so that his understanding of religion is even

better; (2) As for the inhibiting and supporting factors for the awareness of fathers who work as fishermen, the inhibiting factors are due to the lack of parental understanding of religion and also because of their profession that does not require enough time. Meanwhile, the supporting factor is the role of teachers in the aspect of child development and also the good intentions possessed by parents who always try to provide the best for their children, even planning to send their children to Islamic boarding schools; (3) The impact of the awareness of fathers who work as fishermen on the development of children's religion is the lack of stimulus given to children regarding the understanding of religion due to low understanding and also because of the profession they do.

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