SOCIAL ETHICS AND LEARNING ATTITUDES OF FISHERMEN'S CHILDREN IN HAJORAN VILLAGE, SUB-DISTRICT OF PANDAN REGENCY OF CENTRAL TAPANULI

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to obtain data to determine the description of social ethics and attitudes of children in the State Elementary School 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli. This research method using quantitative descriptive method with survey technique with 25 research samples that come from class V SD Negeri 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli. Collection techniques data used through surveys by using questionnaires, and Test the validity of the questionnaire using Product Moment correlation coefficient formula while the reliability test using the formula Cronbach Alpha. In this study obtained good criteria data, namely the social ethics of students in the family, social ethics in school and social ethics in the community. And learning attitudes obtained cognitive and affective data have good criteria and psychomotor and learning activities in school and home study activities obtained data with sufficient criteria.

Keywords: *Social Ethics, Learning Attitude. Children*

INTRODUCTION

Currently it is needed a young generation who can continue the ideals of the nation of Indonesia. These ideals can only be achieved through education. This education should be done as well as possible, so that will get the expected results.

As the first and foremost environment for children should the family be able to be the foundation of the foundation in the formation of a good character that is used as the foundation of the development of the child's personality so as to shape the character of the nation in the future which in this case is done by the parents.

Thus, parents are the main thing that is the basis of the formation of personality and attitude of children for better development is useful for the nation and the nation. In reality, however, a family (parent) has misplaced the child. For example there are children who wear drug, killing children, selling children, and allow children to smoke. In everyday life, not a few children who imitate bad habits of adults. The habit is even harmful to children such as smoking. Children are used to seeing family members and people around them smoking.

From the interview on 16 June 2016, the teacher of SD Negeri

152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan conducted by the researcher, stated that social ethics in school and attitude of learning of fisherman still low. Example of the ethic of the fisherman's children in talking many children who are less concerned about their teacher's back when speaking, not polite in answering questions, when met outside school most children do not want to say hello but his students hide. And after school home the child does not go home directly, but join with the parents selling fish. Examples of learning attitudes of the fisherman are also low, such as the learning time of many children who are not focused on attention to the teacher explaining, interfering with friends, some are sleeping, talking to friends, doing homework at school, some are not doing duties, School late. That's all because they at home help more parents work, there are selling and helping parents work to fish to make salted fish. So also when met at the beach when they sellannya they are indifferent and caring less.

Based on the data of the interview, the researcher obtained the average of V grade data collection (five) SD 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan, Central Tapanuli District with the criteria of minimum completeness (KKM) 70, that is:

Tahun	Jumlah Siswa	≥ 70		≤ 70	
		Tuntas (Orang) (%)	Presentase (%)	Tidak tuntas (Orang)	Presentase (%)
Tahun 2015	25	17	68	8	32
Tahun 2014	28	19	67,85	9	32,14
Tahun 2013	26	18	69,23	8	30,77

Based on the background of the above problems can be identified some problems in this study: The low social ethics of fisherman child of SD Negeri 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli.

Based on the identification of the above problems, then the problem is limited to social ethics and attitude learning of fishermen children in SD Negeri 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli. The objectives of this research are: Obtained data to find out the social ethics of fisherman of Elementary School 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research will be conducted at SD Negeri 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan, Central Tapanuli District. The time of this research will be executed from January to March 2017. Research subject is person, place, or object observed in order to overwrite as target. Research object is subject to research. The objects in this study include: (1) Social ethics and (2) learning attitudes. The research method used in this research is quantitative descriptive method with survey techniques and data collection required by respondents to fill out the research questionnaires. This research was conducted through survey by using questionnaire as a means of collecting data, ie fill out a questionnaire that has been provided

by researchers to examine the social ethics and attitudes of learning in the school children of fishermen. In this research instrument is done by taking data and observation by using questionnaire.

To know the validity of a questionnaire used product moment correlation formula, Arikunto (2006), as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Information :

r_{xy}　　= The correlation coefficient between variables X and Y

$\sum X$　　= Number of scores x (score per item)

$\sum Y$　　= Total score y (total questionnaire score)

N　　= Number of Respondents

$\sum X^2$　= The sum of squares x

$\sum y^2$　= The sum of squares y

$\sum XY$　= Number of scores x and y

To test the reliability of the instrument can be calculated with the alpha formula Arikunto (2006), namely:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b{}^2}{\sigma^2{}_t}\right)$$

Information :

r_{11} = reliabilitas instrument

k = number of questions or questions

$\sum \sigma_b{}^2$ = number of grain variances

$\sigma^2{}_t$　= Total variance

To find the variance of the grains used the following formula:

$$\sigma_b{}^2 = \frac{\sum x^2 - \frac{\Sigma(x)^2}{n}}{n}$$

To calculate the total variance is calculated by the formula:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \frac{\sum y^2 - (\frac{\Sigma y}{N})^2}{N}$$

By the criteria if $r_{11} > r_{tabel}$ at a significant level of 95% or alpha 5% then the questionnaire is considered reliable, andvice versa $r_{11} < r_{tabel}$ then the questionnaire question is not reliable.

Analysis technique data that writer use is percentage data analysis (descriptive percentage) that is collected data which is result of next research questionnaire will be analyzed by put forward by Dewi (2015) with formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \text{x } 100\%$$

Information :

P = percentage of questionnaire assessment

f = number of scores obtained by students

n = total number of students

Analysis of the data after obtained scores and percentages, then to find the results of the survey used the following assessment criteria:

80% - 100%　= Very good

60% - 79%　　= Good

40% - 59%　　= Enough
20% - 39%　　= Less
Less than 20% = Very Less

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been done then obtained the survey data on social ethics of students in SD Negeri 152980 Hajoran, with the assessment of (1) social ethics in the family obtained data indicator of 711 and percentage of 79% with good criteria, (2) Schools obtained indicator data of 832 and a percentage of 76% with good criteria and (3) social ethics in the community obtained data of 350 and 70% percentage with good criteria. Can be seen in Table below:

| Etika Sosial | Indikator | Skor | | | |
		Jumlah skor keseluruhan jawaban	Data Keseluruhan	Presentase	Kriteria
Etika Dalam Keluarga	Bertutur kata dengan lembut dan sopan santun pada orang tua	73	100		
	Menuruti perintah orang tua untuk belajar	71	100		
	Langsung pulang ke rumah setelah pulang dari sekolah	81	100		
	Pulang tepat waktu ketika bermain dari rumah teman	77	100		
	Melakukan pekerjaan rumah setelah pulang sekolah	88	100	79%	Baik
	Langsung pulang ke rumah setelah pulang dari sekolah	83	100		
	Saling menghormati dan menghargai	88	100		
	Mendengarkan nasehat orang tua	71	100		
	Bersikap santun pada saat makan bersama, tidak berbicara	79	100		
Jumlah		711	900	79%	Baik
	Hormati dan bersikap sopan terhadap guru	70	100	76%	Baik

Based on the research conducted by the researcher, it is obtained the questionnaire survey data about the attitude of learning

where: (1) Cognitive / Knowledge obtained by 427 indicator data and percentage of 61% with good criteria, (2) Affective/attitudes obtained indicator data of 360 and percentage 60% With good criteria, (3) Psychomotor/skill equal to 285 and 57% percentage with sufficient criteria, and (4) Activity study at school and home study activity obtained data equal to 392 and percentage 56% with enough criteria. Can be seen in Table below:

| Sikap Belajar | Indikator | Skor | | | |
		Jumlah skor keseluruhan jawaban	Data keseluruhan	Presentase	Kriteria
Kognitif / pengetahuan (hafalan (C1), pemahaman (C2)	Menghafal pelajaran kembali pada saat ujian	59	100		
	Mengingat apa manfaat pelajaran yang diterangkan ibu guru minggu lalu	61	100		
	Memahami kembali soal ulangan yang diberikan guru	60	100		
	Memahami pelajaran yang dijelaskan oleh guru	59	100	61%	Baik
	Memecahkan masalah pada soal latihan yang diberikan guru	61	100		
	Mencari tahu ketika pelajaran tidak saya mengerti	67	100		
	Belajar ketika mau ujian tiba	60	100		
Jumlah		427	700	61%	Baik
Afektif / sikap (penerimaan, partisipasi atau merespon, penilaian atau penentuan sikap, organisasi, dan	Menaati peraturan yang ada di sekolah	65	100		
	Menghormati semua guru yang ada di sekolah	70	100	60%	Baik
	Mendapat nilai bagus pada saat ulangan harian	57	100		
	Memperhatikan guru ketika menerangkan	53	100		

Based on the results of survey research that has been done shows that social ethics of students in State Elementary School 152980 Hajoran with good criteria that is on social ethics in the family, social ethics in school and social ethics in society. Princess (2010) states, the

relationship between children with parents is very important, because the development of a child who first learned is a parent, from parents parents know and learn about the outside world. In the family there is a system of social interaction between the child and the father, the child with the mother or between the father and the mother. Interpersonal social interaction systems are also present within the fishing family.

In other words within the family a child can meet his needs, both physical, psychological and social needs, so that they can grow and develop well, both in the school environment and in a social environment so that a child's social ethics can thrive.

Based on the results of survey research that has been done then obtained data on student learning attitudes are cognitive with good criteria, affective with good criteria, psychomotor with sufficient criteria and student learning activities at school and at home with sufficient criteria.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research results discussed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

1. Social ethics of fisherman child of State Elementary School 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli is good based on the data obtained that is social ethics of students in family of percentage value equal to 79%, social ethics in school value percentage 76% and social ethics in social value percentage 70% .

2. Learning attitude of fisherman child of Elementary School 152980 Hajoran subdistrict of Pandan regency of Central Tapanuli is good based on data obtained that is cognitive value percentage 61% and affective value percentage 60% and enough data obtained psychomotor value percentage 57% and activity learn in school and activity Home study rate of 56% percentage.

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