

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN BUNGKUTOKO VILLAGE, NAMBO DISTRICT, KENDARI CITY

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Abstract: This study examined the relationship between educational attainment and the socioeconomic conditions of coastal communities in Bungkutoko Village, Nambo District, Kendari City, Indonesia. The research was conducted from May to June 2016 using a census approach involving all 34 fishermen residing in the village. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis. The findings reveal that the village population is predominantly composed of indigenous residents who are generally of productive working age and have relatively small household sizes. The educational attainment of the fishing community remains low, with none of the respondents having completed a bachelor's degree. This limited level of formal education appears to constrain occupational skills and income-generating opportunities. Consequently, the majority of fishermen in Bungkutoko Village earn incomes below the Regional Minimum Wage (RMW) of Kendari City. These findings highlight the importance of improving access to education and capacity-building programs to enhance the socioeconomic well-being of coastal fishing communities.

Keywords: Coastal Communities, Productive Age, Family Dependents, Educational Attainment, Income

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a multicultural nation consisting of numerous ethnic groups dispersed across its many islands, each with distinct traditions, languages, customary systems, and beliefs. As an independent nation founded on *Pancasila*, Indonesia upholds this national ideology as the fundamental framework for shaping the values and norms that guide the life of the nation and the state. Among the country's diverse communities are coastal communities, which comprise groups of people living together in coastal areas and developing unique cultural characteristics closely associated with their dependence on coastal resources (Zein Satria, 2004). Coastal communities are not limited to fishermen; they also include fish farmers, fish processors, and fish traders who collectively contribute to the sustainability of the coastal economy.

In recent years, Indonesia has faced challenges in preserving its national identity due to both internal and external influences. The increasing influx of foreign cultural values into society, which are not always critically filtered or adapted by local communities, has gradually displaced many indigenous cultural traditions. Consequently, education plays a crucial role in

strengthening national identity, particularly through the implementation of character education. Character education is expected to reinforce the moral values and cultural awareness of future generations while preserving the nation's cultural heritage.

Indonesia's archipelagic geography has created unique regional characteristics that are often described as divided or separated territories (Sugianto Wibowo, 2020).. This term refers to the physical separation of landmasses by extensive marine waters, creating significant challenges to regional connectivity. While such geographical conditions provide substantial opportunities for maritime economic development, they also contribute to regional development disparities. Physical infrastructure development and human resource investment are frequently concentrated on the major islands, whereas many remote islands and coastal regions continue to lag behind (Lovina, 2023 ; Sitanggang, 2021). These disparities have become one of the fundamental challenges facing Indonesia's national education system. Educational facilities, qualified teachers, and access to information are unevenly distributed across the archipelago, making it difficult to ensure equitable educational opportunities. As a result, substantial disparities in educational quality persist between urban administrative centers and coastal regions, ultimately affecting the country's overall Human Development Index (Fitriyah, K dan Widodo, D 2016).

Education is a process of enculturation through which societies transmit cultural values, knowledge, and achievements from one generation to the next. These values and achievements constitute an important source of national identity and pride. Beyond preserving cultural heritage, education also serves to transform the cultural values and accomplishments of the past into forms that are relevant to contemporary society while fostering innovation and the development of new values that contribute to the nation's future character. Education has long been recognized as one of the most effective instruments for improving human resources and advancing national development. The progress of a nation is closely associated with the quality of its education system, which has continued to evolve throughout more than half a century of Indonesia's independence. Therefore, strengthening educational development remains a strategic priority for achieving sustainable social and economic progress. In the context of community education, Bungkutoko Village in Kendari City provides an important setting for examining the educational attainment of coastal communities. Although the village is located relatively close to the administrative center of Kendari City, the educational level of its residents still requires greater attention from policymakers. Education is a fundamental right that enables communities to develop their capacities and optimize the utilization of local resources. The coastal community of Bungkutoko possesses considerable economic potential through a variety of fisheries-related activities, including traditional and modern capture fisheries, fish processing, floating net-cage aquaculture, and other coastal enterprises. Strengthening educational attainment is expected to enhance the community's capacity to utilize these local resources more effectively, thereby improving livelihoods, increasing household income, and promoting the overall well-being of coastal communities.

This study aimed to examine the relationship between educational attainment and the socioeconomic status of coastal communities in Bungkutoko Village, Nambo District, Kendari City, Indonesia. Education is a deliberate and systematic effort to create learning environments and educational processes that enable learners to actively develop their potential. This includes fostering spiritual and religious values, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the knowledge and skills necessary for personal development as well as for contributing to

society, the nation, and the state (Republic of Indonesia, 2003, Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, Article 1).

According to Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, Article 3, the primary function of national education is to develop individuals' capabilities and to shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation as part of the effort to educate the nation. National education aims to enable learners to develop into individuals who believe in and are devoted to Almighty God, possess noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, competent, creative, independent, democratic, and responsible citizens (Republic of Indonesia, 2003; Imron & Wahyono, 2018).

According to Edy Wirawan (2016), educational attainment can be assessed through two main indicators: formal education and informal education. Formal education is measured by the highest level of education completed, including primary school, junior secondary school, senior secondary school, and higher education. Informal education, on the other hand, is reflected in the attitudes, values, and personality traits developed through family and community environments.

At the global level, UNESCO emphasizes that education is a fundamental human right and one of the most effective means of reducing poverty and improving social welfare (Zulyanto, 2019). Evidence from developed countries demonstrates that high-quality education contributes significantly to economic growth, enhances workforce competitiveness, and promotes greater social well-being (Rahman et al., 2024). Therefore, education occupies a central position in both national and international development agendas.

Social change refers to transformations that occur within society as a result of factors that create dissatisfaction with existing conditions, thereby encouraging change. Cultural change, on the other hand, refers to changes arising from incompatibilities among different cultural elements, which subsequently alter patterns of social life. Such transformations may affect social values, social norms, behavioral patterns, organizational structures, social institutions, systems of social stratification, power relations, authority, and patterns of social interaction.

The scope and pace of social change vary considerably. Some changes have only limited effects, whereas others bring about profound transformations within society. Likewise, some changes occur gradually over long periods, while others take place rapidly. These changes can only be fully understood through comparative observation of a society across different periods. Without examining historical developments, a society may appear static and unchanging. For example, individuals unfamiliar with the historical development of rural communities in Indonesia might mistakenly perceive them as stagnant. In reality, however, no society remains unchanged over time; all societies continuously experience processes of transformation (Hutabarat, 2022).

Contemporary social change has become a global phenomenon, with its effects spreading rapidly across countries due to advances in modern communication technologies. Technological innovations introduced in one part of the world can quickly be disseminated and adopted elsewhere. Although social change has always been an inherent characteristic of human societies, the pace of change has accelerated considerably in recent decades, creating significant challenges for individuals and communities in adapting to new circumstances. Social transformation occurs continuously, although it is often accompanied by periods of reorganization during which societies adjust their institutions and social structures to accommodate these changes (Zulyanto, 2019).

Coastal communities are groups of people who reside in coastal areas, where the majority of residents depend on fisheries as their primary livelihood. These communities possess distinctive characteristics that differentiate them from inland populations, particularly in terms of their economic activities, cultural backgrounds, and the availability of supporting infrastructure. In general, coastal communities have developed cultures that are closely aligned with the natural environment, leading to the adoption of adaptive technologies for the sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources. According to Faizal (2002), coastal communities are generally characterized by low educational attainment, seasonal dependence on fisheries, limited business capital, inadequate supporting infrastructure, inefficient market mechanisms, and restricted access to technology and communication. These conditions contribute to unstable household incomes and persistent socioeconomic vulnerability.

The cultural life of fishing communities is closely associated with their fishing traditions. Culture encompasses the knowledge, values, attitudes, and behavioral practices shared and transmitted across generations within a community. Fishing knowledge and skills are commonly inherited through family traditions, as demonstrated by the study conducted in Puger Wetan Village, Jember (Fitriyah & Widodo, 2016). When positive cultural values and practices are successfully transmitted, they contribute to sustainable community development. Therefore, efforts to promote positive socio-cultural transformation are essential for improving the welfare and resilience of coastal communities. Recognizing the considerable potential of Indonesia's coastal populations, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has established Community-Based Surveillance Groups in many coastal villages. These groups aim to protect marine ecosystems, prevent illegal fishing and environmental degradation, and support maritime security by helping prevent human trafficking and illegal immigration through sea routes. They also function as community-based communication forums that strengthen cooperation between local communities and law enforcement agencies (Imron & Wahyono, 2018).

The majority of Indonesia's coastal population earns a living as fishermen, an occupation that has traditionally been passed down through generations. The socioeconomic characteristics of fishing communities are strongly influenced by the dynamic nature of marine resources. To maximize fish catches, fishermen often migrate between fishing grounds following seasonal resource availability. Furthermore, the high level of occupational risk associated with fishing requires communities to adapt to harsh environmental conditions and considerable uncertainty regarding income and productivity (Sebenan, as cited in Wasak, 2007). Like many other rural communities, fishing households face complex socioeconomic challenges (Kusnadi, 2009), including limited ownership of productive assets and inadequate access to financial capital (Siswanto, 2008).

According to Dahuri et al. (1996), sector-based planning and management of coastal areas may generate conflicts among stakeholders involved in coastal and marine development. Consequently, integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) has become an essential approach for achieving sustainable coastal development. This approach promotes the integrated management of multiple ecosystems, natural resources, and economic activities while considering three interrelated dimensions: sectoral integration, interdisciplinary collaboration, and ecological connectivity.

Coastal zoning policies also influence fishermen's access to marine resources. Increases in travel distance and fishing time indicate that zoning regulations may alter access to traditional

fishing grounds. Moreover, the growing number of commercial vessels operating near ports and anchoring before entering harbors has restricted access to certain marine areas traditionally used by local fishermen. As a result, fishermen must exercise greater caution when deploying fishing nets to avoid interference with anchored vessels. Although significant changes in fish catches have been observed, further research is required to determine whether these changes are attributable to climatic variability, marine pollution associated with increased maritime traffic, zoning policies, or a combination of these factors.

In Indonesia, the legal framework governing coastal zone management is established under Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, as amended by Law No. 1 of 2014. These regulations provide the primary legal foundation for coastal development and management throughout Indonesia, while other sector-specific regulations serve as complementary legal instruments supporting integrated coastal governance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in Bungkutoko Village, Nambo District, Kendari City, Indonesia, from 12 May to 12 June 2026. The study area was selected purposively because Bungkutoko Village represents a coastal community located within the administrative boundaries of Kendari City, making it an appropriate site for examining the relationship between educational attainment and the socioeconomic conditions of coastal communities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, data regarding the Relationship between Education Level and Socio-Culture of Coastal Communities in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Nambo District, Kendari City can be observed in Table 1 below, which outlines the background of the respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district.

Table 1. Respondents by Residential Status in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Residential Status	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Native	21	61.76
2	Immigrant	13	38.24
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Age refers to the length of time a person has been alive since birth, calculated in years according to the Gregorian calendar system by rounding down, or the age at the last birthday. Information regarding the age of respondents as heads of households in Bungkutoko Sub-district can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Age of Respondents as Heads of Households in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Age of Head of Household	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
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1	18-30	9	26.48
2	31-50	17	50.00
3	61-75	8	23.52
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Livelihood is defined as the main occupation or activity performed by an individual to meet their life necessities and finance their daily living. This encompasses various professions adapted to skills, interests, and environmental potential. Information related to the livelihoods of respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Livelihoods of Respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Livelihood	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Fisherman	28	82.36
2	Non-Fisherman	6	17.64
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Family dependents include family members within a single household who do not have their own income and whose entire living costs are financially dependent on the head of the family. Information on the number of family dependents of respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City can be observed in Table 4.

Table 4. Number of Family Dependents of Respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Family Members	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
1	1-3	24	70.58
2	> 4	10	29.42
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Business experience is a learning process that includes ups and downs, financial management, market adaptation, and customer service. This equips business actors with problem-solving skills, mental resilience facing sales fluctuations, and sharper business instincts. Information related to the Experience of Respondents in Business in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Business Experience of Respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Experience (years)	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
1	1-5	18	52.95
2	6-10	8	23.52
3	11-15	2	5.88
4	16-20	6	17.70
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Education level is the stage of a formal and structured educational process that a person undergoes to develop skills, knowledge, and attitudes. In accordance with the formal education system in Indonesia, the levels are classified into three main categories. Information regarding the education level of respondent fishermen in coastal areas of Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Education Level of Respondent Fishermen in Coastal Areas of Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Education	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School (SD)	6	17.65
2	Junior High School (SMP)	7	20.59
3	Senior High School (SMA)	19	55.88
4	Bachelor's Degree (Sarjana)	2	5.88
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2026

Income is the total money or economic value received by a person, company, or organization resulting from activities such as the sale of goods/services, salaries, investments, or tax collection. This inflow is typically calculated before deducting operational costs. Information regarding the household income of fishermen in coastal areas of Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City can be observed in Table 7.

Table 7. Household Income of Fishermen in Coastal Areas of Bungkutoko Sub-district, Poasia District, Kendari City

No	Household Income	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
1	Consistent with Kendari City Regional Minimum Wage	13	38.24
2	Inconsistent with Kendari City	21	61.76

	Regional Minimum Wage		
Total		34	100.00

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The research findings indicate that information concerning the socio-economic conditions of coastal communities can be derived from interviews with 34 respondents regarding the residential status in Table 1, showing that 61.76% are native residents and 38.24% are immigrants. Native residents belong to certain local categories, whereas immigrant residents are individuals or groups who migrate from other regions to settle in an area, bringing significant social, cultural, and economic impacts to the community. There are three categories of native communities in a village: (1) those descended from the founders of the village, who own the best agricultural lands in the center of the village; (2) residents who own houses on others' yards but are descendants of native people; and (3) those who own houses or residences and agricultural land inherited from their ancestors who lived in the village.

Anugrah et al. (2025) state that immigrant communities begin learning the local language or dialect to facilitate communication. They also participate in social activities such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), community voluntary work, and traditional ceremonies held by local residents. Immigrants align their type of business or work with the needs of the local community, so they not only seek personal profit but also provide benefits to the surrounding environment. Thus, the social adaptation of immigrant communities is not merely a technical adjustment, but also a process of building harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships. The success of this adaptation becomes a vital foundation for the creation of solid social integration amidst diversity (Imron, M., and Wahyono, A. 2018).

Based on Table 2, the highest age group of fishermen respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district is 31–50 years old at 50%, while the 61–75 age group accounts for 23.52%, and the lowest is the 18–30 age group. Table 2 demonstrates that 50% of the fishermen are still productive in conducting capture fisheries activities. According to Safira and Nurdiawati (2020), productivity is heavily determined by an individual's age. A worker's age sufficiently determines success in executing a task. Generally, older workers possess weaker and limited physical strength, whereas younger workers possess strong physical capabilities. Age is an influential factor in fishermen's labor productivity because, in general, those within the productive age range exhibit higher productivity compared to older workers due to the physical capacity associated with age. Labor refers to any individual capable of performing work to produce goods or services that will be beneficial for themselves and the general public. Non-productive age labor experiences diminishing physical abilities and finds it difficult to adapt to existing technologies, which can lead to a decline in work productivity.

Information on socio-economic conditions in Table 3 regarding community livelihoods in Bungkutoko Sub-district, based on interviews with respondents, indicates that 28 people or 82.36% work as capture fishermen, while non-fishermen account for 6 people or 17.64%. Where the community's livelihood as the main source of income is capture fishing, apart from that, fish cultivation in floating net cages, outside of fishing, the community works by opening small shops, working as construction laborers, and some work at the Ocean Fishery Port. In Bungkutoko Sub-district, it is not only adults who work as fishermen, but some are even teenagers.

Based on Table 4 regarding the number of family dependents among the 34 respondents in Bungkutoko Sub-district, 24 people or 70.58% have small family dependencies, and 10 people or 29.42% have medium family dependencies. According to the Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (BPS, 2025), BPS classifies dependency burdens within a family into 3 main categories: Small Family: 1–3 dependents, Medium Family: 4–6 dependents, and Large Family: more than 6 dependents. Meanwhile, according to Purwanto and Taftazani (2018), the number of family dependents is the total number of family members who remain dependent on the family, whether biological or non-biological siblings, who reside in the same house but are not yet employed.

In Table 5, regarding fishing experience among the 34 respondents, the majority have a minimum of 5 years of experience, and the smallest proportion has 15 years of experience. Working experience as a fisherman is a profession that combines hard physical labor with a deep connection to nature. This routine demands high mental and physical endurance, where fishermen must directly confront unpredictable weather, risks on the open sea, and working hours that frequently begin in the early hours of the morning. According to Salim (1999) and Handoko (2009), experience is one of the primary factors determining fishermen's income levels and catch yields. The longer a person works at sea, the greater their skills in reading natural signs, understanding fish seasons, and determining locations.

Formal education is one of the structured and tiered educational pathways officially administered by the government or private sector. In Indonesia, this system is regulated by law and divided into three main levels (Widiansyah 2017). It can be observed in Table 6 that the majority of the fisherman community in Bungkutoko Sub-district have a Senior High School (SMA) education, totaling 19 people or 55.88%, while the lowest educational attainment among the fisherman community is a bachelor's degree (sarjana), totaling only 2 people or 5.88%. The low level of higher education in coastal areas is caused by family economic constraints, the pressure to immediately work at sea, and a lack of awareness regarding the importance of higher education compared to the instant income obtained from seafaring since an early age. This low level of education is driven by structural poverty, where unpredictable income forces children to drop out of school to help their parents fish, resulting in very few succeeding to pursue higher education up to the university level (Rosmawati, 2025).

Based on information from Table 7, the income of the fisherman community in Bungkutoko Sub-district across 34 respondents shows that 21 people or 61.76% earn below the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) of Kendari City, and 13 people or 38.24% earn an income equal to the UMR per month. Based on the Decree of Determination: Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Number 100.3.3.1/488 of 2024, the Kendari City Minimum Wage (UMK) for 2025 is set at Rp3,314,389. The low income of communities in coastal areas is due to high dependence on small-scale fisheries sectors with low added value, the use of traditional technology, unpredictable extreme weather, and the entrapment of trading chains often controlled by middlemen.

In general, the socio-economic conditions of coastal communities can be viewed as production, consumption, reproduction units, and socio-economic-political interaction units. 2) Meeting the needs of family members is an absolute prerequisite for determining economic decisions, especially in production efforts. 3) Due to a lack of production means such as fishing gear, all healthy family members must participate in economic endeavors. 4) Because the income obtained is below the UMR, they are waiting and witnessing the introduction of new

technologies and their impacts on the family economy. These conditions are influenced by the types of activities in fishing. Since the fishing industry is highly dependent on seasons, prices, and markets, the social institutions that emerge are expressions of the first principle of security, such as mutual cooperation (gotong royong), redistribution of catches, and patron-client systems (Paulus, 2011).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study on the Relationship between Education Level and the Socioeconomic Conditions of Coastal Communities in Bungkutoko Village, Nambo District, Kendari City indicates that the community is still predominantly composed of indigenous residents, most of whom are of productive working age. The majority of households have relatively small family dependency burdens, while the formal educational attainment of the fishing community remains relatively low. In addition, a considerable proportion of the community's income is still below the Regional Minimum Wage (RMW) of Kendari City.

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