

# Case Study of Children's Learning Motivation in the Salt Farming Environment of Arungkeke Village

Ida Maiyanti A. Rajamuddin<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Faculty of Tarbiyah, Al-Amanah Islamic Institute, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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**Abstract: Background:** In the coastal region of Arungkeke, Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi, The Republic of Indonesia a profound paradox exists where the abundance of natural salt resources often functions as a poverty trap rather than a catalyst for human development. Despite the global commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the local reality is defined by extreme climatic conditions and a "survival literacy" mindset that prioritizes immediate economic gain over long-term education.

**Methodology:** The research employs a qualitative approach, using in-depth interviews and direct observations of salt pond owners, laborers, teachers, and students. To strengthen the analysis, secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for the 2019–2024 period was integrated to track trends in School Dropout Rates (APS) and Mean Years of Schooling (RLS).

**Results:** The findings reveal a strong positive correlation between salt harvest seasons and increased school absenteeism, as children are often viewed as "labor units" to compensate for their aging parents' declining physical health. Statistical data shows that the Mean Years of Schooling in Jeneponto (7.2–7.8 years) remains significantly below the provincial average (8.6 years). Furthermore, the extreme working environment (temperatures reaching to ) and high price volatility ranging from IDR 35,000 to IDR 250,000 per bag create a fragile financial cycle that often forces families to sacrifice their children's education for basic survival.

**Conclusion:** The vulnerability of salt farmers in Arungkeke needs targeted interventions, such as "Seasonal Scholarships" or transportation subsidies, to mitigate the impact of price drops on education. Additionally, increasing the number of educators who understand local socio-economic wisdom is vital to transforming schools from perceived economic "enemies" into partners for breaking the cycle of poverty in Butta Turatea Jeneponto.

**Keywords:** Salt Farmers, Economic Determinism, School Dropout Rates, Jeneponto, Coastal Education, Socio-Economic Vulnerability.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Global commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) often sound like ivory towers when faced with the harsh realities on the coasts of the archipelago (Maulida, 2025). In Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi, the lofty goal of breaking the cycle of poverty through education is hampered by a geographical anomaly. Jeneponto is the region with the least rainfall in South Sulawesi, yet this torturous drought has become a money-making machine for its residents. In Arungkeke District, the white expanse of salt ponds is more than just a scenic backdrop; it is both the pulse and the historical burden of thousands of families.

Ironically, the success of salt production in Butta Turatea has given rise to a devastating paradox. The abundance of natural resources, instead of improving human quality, seems to be a "prison" for the future of the younger generation. There's a harsh sociological reality here: while school is seen as an investment in an abstract and uncertain future, working in the fish ponds offers instant results, simply to survive tomorrow. This inequality has left the Human Development Index (HDI) in the region stagnant, trapped in short-term economic logic (Jaya & Hikmah, 2024; Ryan Rafi Aziz & Muhammad Zaky, 2025).

This problem becomes even more acute when considering the demographic profile of the workers. The majority of salt farmers in Arungkeke are now in their fifties. In their twilight years, their bodies begin to succumb to various degenerative diseases due to the brutal physical labor under the scorching sun. Without adequate nutrition, their energy is drained carrying sacks of salt (Setyowati et al., 2024; Warcipto & Basyarudin, 2025).

The tragedy began when the head of the family, the main economic supporter, began to collapse. The heavy workload didn't disappear, but instead automatically shifted onto the shoulders of his children. This was the beginning of a vicious cycle, with the children forced to abandon their school uniforms (Fitriani, 2023; Nurwandri et al., 2024). Not because they are reluctant to learn, but because there is a more pressing moral responsibility to replace their parents who are no longer physically capable of fighting in the salt fields (Ibrahim, 2022).

This situation is further exacerbated by market price manipulation that never favors farmers. Wildly fluctuating salt prices and their weak bargaining position with collectors make family incomes extremely fragile. While public schools are free, unexpected costs like transportation, books, and uniforms remain a significant barrier for those who struggle to even afford rice (Stomer et al., 2023).

As a result, the learning motivation of coastal children in Jeneponto has been eroded from two directions:

1. Biologically: They are hit by chronic fatigue because they have to divide their energy between the school desk and the harsh mud of the pond.
2. Psychologically: Parents' economic uncertainty sends a strong signal that education is merely a secondary activity that can be sacrificed at any time for the sake of food.

This situation places educators on the front lines in a very difficult position. Teachers there are no longer simply faced with a cognitive curriculum, but must also battle powerful sociological forces that daily try to drag their students out of the classroom and into a world of crystal white that is financially tempting but future-trapping.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach focusing on the socio-economic dynamics of coastal communities in Arungkeke District. Its primary focus is understanding the phenomenon of economic determinism, where financial conditions and salt harvest cycles are key determinants of children's educational accessibility and sustainability. This research seeks to map the causal relationship between commodity price fluctuations and school dropout rates.

The selection of informants in this study was done intentionally (purposively) to cover a broad economic spectrum (Baxter & Jack, 2008; Kropfreiter et al., 2024). The research subjects included land-owning salt farmers, salt transporters, and educators who deeply understand their students' economic backgrounds. Furthermore, direct testimonies from students involved in fish farming activities were collected to provide a qualitative overview of the double burden they experience (Crowe et al., 2011).

Data was collected through two main methods: direct observation and in-depth interviews to the salt's farmers in Arungkeke as a research location.



Figure 1. Research site at Arungkeke Village Jeneponto regency South Sulawesi

Observations were conducted in the Arungkeke fishpond area to provide a realistic view of children's working hours and the extreme working conditions (Busetto et al., 2020). Meanwhile, interviews were used to gather data on the allocation of family income for education compared to the operational costs of the pond, as well as the psychological barriers experienced by students (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006).

To strengthen the analysis, this study also integrates secondary data in the form of statistics from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Jeneponto Regency for the 2019–2024 period. This data is used to analyze trends in the School Dropout Rate (APS) and Average Length of Schooling (RLS) to examine the educational gap between coastal and urban areas in South Sulawesi.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### School Dropout Rate Statistics (5-Year Trend)

Statistically, the state of education in Jeneponto Regency shows worrying fluctuations. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Jeneponto Regency over the past five years (2019–2024), the dropout rate (APS) at the junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) levels remains a chronic challenge (Rahman et al., 2022; Tobara et al., 2024). In 2021, when salt prices experienced fluctuations due to weather anomalies, the net school enrollment rate (APM) in coastal areas like Arungkeke decreased by around 2.45%.

Data shows that the average length of schooling (RLS) in Jeneponto is still stuck at 7.2 to 7.8 years, which means that the majority of the population only received education up to grade 1 or 2 of junior high school (Ihdiana et al., 2022; Nasir, 2025). When compared with the average for South Sulawesi province which has reached 8.6 years, there is a significant gap triggered by economic dependence on the unstable primary sector (Banrimanurung et al., 2021). This spike in dropout rates always correlates positively with the peak salt harvest season, when demand for manual labor increases sharply.

#### Geographic Description: Arungkeke Climate Extremes

The geographical conditions of Arungkeke District are among the most extreme on the southern peninsula of Sulawesi. As a rain shadow area, daytime temperatures often reach 34°C to 37°C. This scorching heat is not just a number; it's the thermal burden that salt farmers must endure every day (Schmit et al., 2017; Yeoman et al., 2022). Solar radiation reflected from the white crystals of salt creates a glare effect that can damage vision and trigger acute dehydration (Ouyang & Luo, 2025; Tan et al., 2024), like the figure below.

In temperatures that nearly exceed human physical tolerance, the salt farmers, mostly elderly, continue to engage in mechanical activities: digging, transporting, and carrying 50-kg sacks of salt. This physical burden creates a sociological fatigue that is contagious to their children (Assari & Zare, 2025; Garg et al., 2020). When the children entered classrooms without adequate air conditioning after a morning of exposure to the extreme temperatures of the ponds, their cognitive capacity declined dramatically. School no longer became a comfortable place to explore, but rather a stuffy space that added to their physical fatigue (Girard et al., 2021; Ireland et al., 2023).

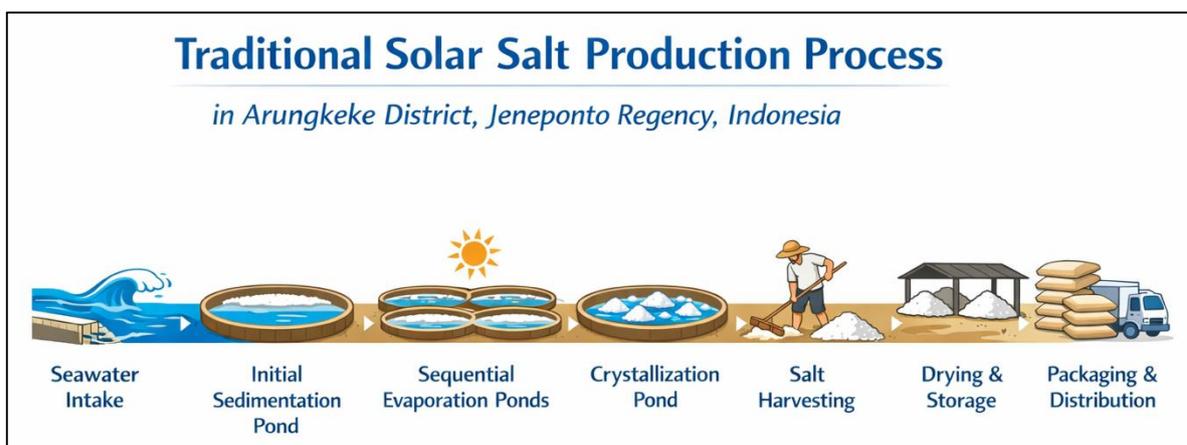


Figure 2. Salt making process

### Literacy Comparison: Coastal and Urban Gap

Literacy levels in the coastal communities of Arungkeke show a sharp disparity when compared to urban communities like Makassar or even the city center of Gowa Regency. According to the National Literacy Flow Index, South Sulawesi has a diverse profile, but the coastal areas of Jeneponto still struggle with Literacy Survival (Irhandayaningsih, 2020; Pertiwi et al., 2025). In big cities, literacy is measured by digital skills and access to information, while in Arungkeke, literacy is often still limited to basic functional skills (Ilham et al., 2025; Rachmawati et al., 2019).

Comparisons show that access to reading materials and libraries in the coastal areas of Jeneponto is 60% lower than in urban areas (Aini, 2025; Akbar & Wijaya, 2024; Aljassim & Ostini, 2020). This is exacerbated by low parental involvement in education. Parents in coastal areas tend to have low financial literacy, resulting in failure to manage risk when salt prices fall (Fajarwati et al., 2023; Hamsiah et al., 2024). This literacy gap makes it difficult for coastal communities to escape the poverty trap, as they lack alternative knowledge for processing seafood or diversifying their economy beyond manual salt labor.



**Figure 3. A Various of activities in the salting process in Arungkeke Jeneponto (adapted from @ @jentak999)**

### Salt Price Data & Financial Ability Analysis

In Jeneponto Regency, particularly in Arungkeke District, salt prices fluctuate wildly, like a roller coaster. This directly impacts families' cash flow for school fees, see Table 1.

When prices fall below Rp 50,000, farmers' profit margins are very slim after deducting land rental and porter fees. This is where children's motivation to learn declines, as they feel more useful working on the farms than going to school, which doesn't yield instant income (I Gede Sujana et al., 2025; Susanto et al., 2025)

The research results show that even though public schools are free in terms of tuition fees, unexpected costs for education remain a heavy burden. (Arsal & Hidayat, 2024; Setyadharna, 2018). For salt farmers in Arungkeke, their daily allowance and the cost of motorbike gas to get to school are equivalent to the proceeds from selling a few sacks of salt. When salt prices plummet (often reaching Rp 30,000-Rp 50,000 per sack), parents tend to pull their children out of school to help with the harvest to reduce labor costs. Here, children are no longer subjects of education, but rather units of the family's working capital.

**Table 1. Data of price analysis and financial ability to education impact**

Year	Price per sack (50kg)	Economic Conditions of Farmers	Impact on Education
2022	Rp. 35,000 – Rp. 50,000	Very difficult	Children often skip school to work as porters to earn extra pocket money.
2023	Rp. 150,000 - Rp. 250,000	Golden Age (Rare)	Parents are able to pay off a motorbike in installments for their children's transportation to school.
2024	Rp. 60,000 - Rp. 80,000	Intermediate/Stable	Focus on meeting basic needs, education costs are tight.

The limited number of teachers in Jeneponto exacerbates this situation. Existing teachers often have to double as financial consultants for students' parents (Lili Suharningsih & Achmad Fathoni, 2025; Welky Karauwan et al., 2025). In Arungkeke, a case was discovered where teachers had to compensate students who had to work during the harvest season for absences to prevent them from dropping out of school altogether. Teachers struggle amid limited facilities and limited colleagues to ensure that poverty does not cut off students' access to knowledge (Amtiran, 2025; Welky Karauwan et al., 2025).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The economic situation of salt farmers in Arungkeke District is vulnerable. Children's motivation to learn is squeezed between the desire to go to school and the moral obligation to support unstable families. A shortage of teachers weakens academic supervision, but also creates a unique emotional bond between teachers and students, helping them survive the economic hardship.

The Jeneponto Regency Government needs to implement a seasonal scholarship scheme or special transportation subsidies for the children of salt farmers in Arungkeke, especially during times of drought or falling salt prices. Furthermore, adding educators with a strong understanding of local wisdom is crucial to ensure that schools are not viewed as enemies of residents' economic productivity, but rather as partners in breaking the cycle of poverty in Butta Turatea.

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