

BETAWI ETHNIC PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF GIRLS' HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRAK

1 This paper concludes that parents of Betawi ethnicity in Tangerang city area have different perceptions about higher education for their daughters. Some of the differences in perception include: 1) Considering higher education very important, because women when they are married and have children, the mother becomes the "first madrasa" for her children and the intelligent mother will give birth to an intelligent generation as well; 2) Consider it unimportant, because they assume that girls when married are more focused at home to be housewives; 3) Although many of the Betawi ethnic parents expect higher education in their children, many of them are at a weak economic level. In principle, this paper aims to photograph the phenomenon of reasoning 1 Betawi ethnic parents related to higher education for girls 1 Tangerang City. In its analysis, this paper uses a descriptive qualitative method that assumes that researchers are not only actors in the field but can also be the subject of research. This research is indeed considered less than perfect; therefore, it is necessary to conduct further research at least through this research to provide an overview of how Betawi ethnic perspectives concern higher education for their girls. A study that describes social phenomena in the perspective of ethnomethodology in Betawi society.

Keywords: Women, Betawi, Higher Education, Tangerang

INTRODUCTION

Higher education is very important for all genders, because by studying up to higher education the person can increase understanding and develop science (Nabila and Umro 2020:136–48). This knowledge is not only important for men but also for women who have the task of being educators for their children. Women's obligations in studying are not only shackled to certain knowledge, but have now expanded so that their learning field is very wide covering various disciplines (Shihab 2018: 12). By increasing the opportunity for women to get higher education, it is hoped that a woman will be able to produce the next generations, because a qualified mother will give birth to quality children. However, regarding perceptions in the issue of whether or not higher education is important for women, there is still an overlap, especially for certain ethnicities. Society is more concerned with men in terms of education, and views women as unnecessarily highly educated.

Islam does not discriminate between the fair sex and the Adams in studying as high as possible. Islam does not restrict its people in terms of seeking knowledge, even though Islam encourages its people to seek knowledge throughout their lives (Nurbayan 2017:342–53). So that there is no age limit in seeking knowledge and Islam advocates seeking knowledge and practicing it. It is the culture that is ingrained in society that is one of the factors that education for men is more important than women or male oriented, namely society's assumption that "women do not need to go to high school because they end up in the kitchen." (Rahmayani 2021:1031–38). One of these factors

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