

Analysis of Factors causes Schools Drop Out: Case study for Children in The Mabar Hilir

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Khairunnisa Cahyani¹, Yusnadi¹, Muhammad Takwin Machmud¹

¹ Community Education Department, Universitas Negeri Medan, North Sumatera

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Author Name: Khairunnisa Cahyani

E-mail:

khairunnisacahyani123@gmail.com

Post Address: Community

Education Department, Universitas

Negeri Medan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study is aiming to determine the factors causing children to drop out of school in Mabar Hilir environment, which is useful for providing educational teaching is very important to reduce school dropout rates. This study uses a qualitative methodology that includes interviews, observation, and a descriptive approach. Children who had dropped out of school in Village Mabar Hilir served as respondents for this study. This study collects respondent data using interview instruments. According to the research's findings, one children who should have been in school at that age was not attending, and twelve students had dropped out. There are several main reason that causing this phenomena including economics and environment factors.

Keywords

Dropout; schools dropout; case study; children

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1. INTRODUCTION

Every public citizen has the right to an education as it is vital to life. The sentence "Every citizen has the right to education" is explained in national constitution Article 31, Paragraph 1. Education is defined as "conscious and planned efforts to create an atmosphere of learning and an orderly learning process" in Law No. 20 of 2003 about the National Education System. Pupils actively cultivate the spiritual strength, religiosity, self-discipline, intelligence, noble character, and talents that are required by the state, nation, and society. The length of obligatory education in Indonesia has increased from nine to twelve years, in line with the advancement of the country. Naturally, as technology advances, it is important to have excellent human resources (Lanawaang & Mesra. 2023).

Since 2009, the government has maintained that by allocating at least 20 percent of the APBN to education, it has complied with the 1945 Constitution's provision. However, despite the government's increased investment in education and focus on middle and basic education, some Indonesian children continue to drop out of school (Syarofah, 2021). The issue of schoolchildren dropping out of school is not relevant to the conversation that was just had; people from all walks of life have long debated this issue in relation to kids. These school dropouts persist in producing a bright generation that is anticipated to have a significant influence on the advancement of our nation and Indonesia because of their intricate and profound interactions (Fatima et al., 2023).

Children who fail to complete their primary school education within the allotted six years are considered dropouts and do not hold an elementary school diploma. According to the Indonesian Dictionary, students who have not returned to school after graduation are considered dropouts. According to expert perspective, pupils who are determined to have left the school before the designated period or before being declared passed and awarded a diploma are considered dropouts. Based on the aforementioned perspectives on the definition of school dropout, it can be deduced that kids who do not finish primary school or are unable to continue their education fall into this category.

There is absolutely no denying that children who drop out of school exhibit different characteristics from those who continue their study there. The experts stated that the following characteristics of students who drop out of school as follows: (1) Students who discontinue their education while in the classroom exhibit disorderly behaviour when engaging in class activities. Dropouts appear to be only fulfilling their duty to attend class, but in actuality, they are not making an attempt to fully understand the learning material; (2) The most common causes of school dropouts are peer pressure, as the majority of these students are also former dropouts who are always falling behind in class. Other external factors that may also play a role include low academic achievement over the course of a semester, unsatisfactory family dynamics, and lack of affection in the family; (3) Inadequate safety at the student's house environment. This can be observed in less structured, undisciplined learning activities conducted at home, aside from discipline that is not demonstrated by parents; (4) Lack of attention to lessons experienced by students when they are at school, for example the discovery of students' learning difficulties to which the parents did not respond; (5) Activities outside the home increase compared to studying at home. For instance, dominating pupils will prefer play with their surroundings outside of the house than spend time with their family; (6) The majority of students who drop out of school come from irregular and low-income homes (Cahyani et al. 2019; Wassahua. 2016).

According to a study conducted by LPPM Airlangga University, the following issues might first occur for students who experience dropping out of school, including: (1) The student never

went to class. (2) The student is unable to meet the minimal standard score at that institution due to the high minimal Graduation Standards, which are determined by the school; (3) The pupil consistently misses class. There is a connection between pupils who like skipping class and their lack of interest. According to data provide by Bappenas the school age children (7-18 years old) who do not attend school reached 4,087,288 children in 2022. This number is increased compared to 2021 which is 3,939,869 (Rehadi, 2023). The Ministry of Education and Culture releases an Education Data Overview 2022/2023 which shows that 10,091 high school dropouts in Indonesia were reported. Additionally, North Sumatra Province has the highest diagram number of high school dropouts—1,263 students—among all provinces.

Parents perform a crucial role in their child's successful growth, particularly when it comes to their education. However, parents, society, the government, and the children themselves all have roles and responsibilities in this regard. Naturally, kids grow up in families where they are impacted by their parents from the moment they are born. The family is the closest environment, and because of financial constraints on family members to pay for school and parental neglect, there are educational issues that arise, including the issue of children dropping out of school. The 1945 Constitution states that everyone has the right to self-development via meeting their fundamental requirements, receiving an education, and gaining access to science, technology, the arts, and culture in order to enhance their quality of life.

One of the things that leads to the denial of children's rights in the realm of formal education, causing school dropout, is poverty brought on by low parental education. Parental neglect of their children's education There are numerous reasons why children leave school early. Some of these stems from the child themselves, who may be too lazy to attend because they feel unworthy, find it difficult to interact with their peers, or are teased mercilessly for not having the money for tuition.

Children's psychological issues stemming from their family's inability to pay for their education have an effect on their ability to socialize. In addition, friends' influence encourages them to join in and play like a playstation, which leads to frequent absences from school, a decline in their academic performance, and embarrassment when they return. Children who get consequences for missing school, such as Droup Out. It is believed that one of the reasons why kids in the Mabar Hilir area drop out of school is a result of their parents' lack of attention.

According to Researchers' earlier observations and data on school dropout rates in Mabar Hilir Subdistrict Medan Deli District, the interviews result with several parents in the Mabar Hilir village, there will be 12 teenagers who have dropped out of school and 1 child who is not yet old enough to attend school in 2023. These parents said that their parents are busy and rarely supervise or accompany their children when they study at home. Children's learning activities receive insufficient parental attention because some parents believe that education is a school-related issue. When they send their kids off to school, they assume accountability. The onus is solely on the involved school. "If you've paid your child's tuition and sent them to school, parents believe their work is done. They claimed that most of their parents had no concern for their children's education because they were too busy making a living by selling things in the market and doing other lucrative jobs to watch over and attend to their children for school. As a result, they paid little attention to the needs of the school, such as how clean the uniforms are, how well the shoes fit, and how tightly the books are gripped by the students. This is the context in which the study project "Factor analysis causes of children dropping out of school in the Mabar Hilir village" is being conducted. According to study's problem formulation, the research question were generated that is: What are the factors that cause children to drop out of school in the Mabar Hilir village?

2. METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out in the Mabar Hilir Village neighborhood of Medan Deli. The research timetable was established in accordance with the neighborhood's current issues, which include school dropouts. This study employs a qualitative methodology using field interviews and a descriptive observation technique. This research involved children who experienced dropping out of school in the Mabar Hilir Village area as respondents. This research using data analysis techniques with interview instruments as data collection respondents (Moleong, 2011). There are several children who have dropped out of school in the Mabar Hilir village, who have graduated only up to elementary school. The development of instruments in this research is by means of instruments for find out the factors that cause them to drop out of school. In this research, data collection techniques What is used is observation and giving interview questions to respondents. Data analysis techniques by testing the validity of interview guidelines and collecting data on out-of-school children in village Mabar Hilir Medan Deli.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the research, 12 kids had dropped out of school at different points, and 1 kid wasn't enrolled in school when he should have been. Eight children have completed their elementary education, four have completed their junior high education, and one child is still not enrolled in school at the appropriate age. Because of a few unique reasons, some youngsters have stopped attending school and have dropped out. The economics factor is becoming the main factor on educational issues in Mabar Hilir village. Due to economic constraints, students are less likely to drop out of school due to the high expense of an education. Included in this educational expense are the tuition, books, shoes, school supplies, and transportation.

They cannot afford to go to school in the country because it is quite far from home and not It's a hassle to register using various routes, such as the zoning route, the achievement route and the pathway affirmation. There is no cellphone access and facilities and no internet quota guidance from other people who understand free school registration like in other countries they don't want to enroll in state schools. There are 11 children due to economic factors because they don't capable. They prefer real work to earn money even though the work is hard and it's not easy but that's the reality, they work like lifting rice, water gallon workers, helping builders, etc. School for them will add to the burden, starting from the burden of thinking because of the many assignments, many rules, and the burden of educational costs expensive.

One student left school early as a result of an early marriage. The Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 1974 Constitution, Article 7, sets the minimum age requirement for marriage. Only men who have attained the age of 19 and women who have reached the age of 16 are eligible to get married. According to health research, the optimal age for women to be biologically and mentally mature is between 20 and 25 years old, while for males it is between 25 and 30 years old. This age range is thought to be ideal for marriage. because, on average, he is mature and capable of mature thought. According to the Ministry of Health (2011), adolescence is divided into early adolescence, namely 10-13 years, middle adolescence 14-16 years and late adolescence, namely 17-19 years. Meanwhile, according to WHO, adolescence is a period of growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood, from 10-19 years old. And the purpose of marriage is to form a happy family, prosperous and eternal based on

the belief in the Almighty God (Adam, 2019). Early marriage is possible causing children to drop out of school due to pregnancy out of wedlock which will have an impact dropped out of school and married at an immature age.

There is 1 child who is not at school at school age. In 2023 the child will be aged 10 years but he hasn't received any education, whether it's kindergarten or even elementary school get it. The child did not receive an education at school at his age have to go to school because they have several obstacles, namely: (1) has limited IQ, child These students have limited IQ and find it difficult to understand learning and capture lessons; (2) Physical limitations, the child does not speak fluently and does not walk like other people generally; (3) Afraid of public schools outside, parents are afraid of their children being ridiculed at school because his child has limitations; (4) Prestige to study at an Outer School Ordinary (SLB), in Medan City there are several free SLBs but parents don't want to send their children to those places because for them their children have no limitations. However, there are several factors in this, namely that there is no one to pick up and pick up children from school; (5) Lack of information regarding Special Schools (SLB) and non-formal education schools such as equality program packages A, B, and C; (6) Economic factors, economic limitations, family Having economic limitations, it is difficult to enroll children in suitable schools child. Parents think that schools are expensive, especially special schools that are expensive and necessary transportation.

From the results of research conducted on the factors of children dropping out of school in Mabar Hilir Village economic factors or inability to do so, and lack of access to information. Economic Factors This really affects a person's level of education, especially if that person doesn't have one have access to information, both internet media and close people who understand and can help solve the problem. Then without realizing it from the results of factor research families can cause children to drop out of school. Families who do not support facilities and children's motivation to learn and achieve education, because it is more supportive for work earn money to supplement family income and meet basic needs.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study revealed that 13 children had various educational needs not attending school due to various factors. Economic factors are the main cause of this, because lack of access to quality education. Factors such as school fees, transportation, and living conditions also influence their presence. Research too found 11 children not attending school due to economic factors. They have limited access towards education, such as smartphones and the internet, and are not motivated to go to school. Apart from that, 1 child did not go to school because of physical limitations. There are 1 child because experience early marriage.

This research shows that the ideal age for a child to reach maturity is between 10-13 years, 14-16 years, and 17-19 years. This period is marked by growth and developments that can affect an individual's ability to learn and develop. In 2023, there will be 13 children who are not in school, but still need it education. They have certain characteristics, such as having an IQ level below average, lack of physical activity, not attending school outside of school, lack of access to school, and limited information about schools and non-formal education programs. This study too found that economic factors significantly influence educational attainment a person, especially if they do not have access to information, such as the internet or low income individuals.

In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of considering economic factors when determining a person's educational needs in the context of the Mabar Hilir village. By addressing these factors, we can help improve the quality of education for these children and ensure their future success.

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