

Problematics of Students Discontinued School In Basic Education In Banjit, Way Kanan District

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I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious effort intended by all human beings that is universal in nature that can be done anywhere, anytime, and there is no time limit. Completion of the 9 year compulsory education is an action to increase the net participation rate of students with compulsory education of 9 years with an age range ranging from 7 years - 15 years until the student completes or passes. Article 31 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that: 1. every citizen has the right to education, and 2. every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it.

With the explanation above regarding compulsory education, it does not mean that the government has succeeded in holding the 9 year compulsory education. Data from UNICEF (2016) which I took from Google explained that there are still as many as 2.5 million Indonesian children who cannot enjoy further education, namely 600 thousand elementary school (SD) children and 1.9 million junior high school (SMP) children.). Dropping out of school due to various factors such as economy, psychology and social environment triggers a child to be unable to continue his education.

Students dropping out of school at the basic education level in the Way Kanan district, especially in the Banjit district, are a serious concern because these school dropouts prefer to play with their peers and prefer to work rather than continue school.

In another part of the regulations governing compulsory education as stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2008 contained in article 1 paragraph 1, compulsory education is a minimum education program that must be followed by Indonesian citizens on the responsibility of the Government and Regional Government. Referring to the above regulations, the government and all its citizens should help each other to jointly realize the implementation of the 9 year compulsory education program. The explanation in the next article, namely article 12 paragraphs (1) and (2) states that (1) the community has the right: (a) to play a role in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; (b) obtain data and information on the implementation of the compulsory education program. The explanation in the next paragraph, namely paragraph (2), is that the community is obliged to support the implementation of compulsory education program. From the

explanation above, it can be seen that the existence of this compulsory education program is not only centered on the government, but also must involve the community in its implementation, it is hoped that the community will also feel that there is a school in the community. That way, it is hoped that the community will also have a sense of responsibility towards students who have not yet gone to school at school age to be able to receive a minimum basic education, namely Elementary School (SD) education. it is hoped that the community also feels that they have a school in the community. That way, it is hoped that the community will also have a sense of responsibility towards students who have not yet gone to school at school age to be able to receive a minimum basic education, namely Elementary School (SD) education. it is hoped that the community also feels that they have a school in the community. That way, it is hoped that the community will also have a sense of responsibility towards students who have not yet gone to school at school age to be able to receive a minimum basic education, namely Elementary School (SD) education.

Based on the background of the problem that has been stated, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the causes of dropping out of school children in Banjit District, Way Kanan Regency as a research location considering that there are still school dropouts.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive design with a qualitative approach, qualitative research is a method that explores and understands the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people consider social or humanitarian problems. (Cresswell, 2012: 4).

Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants who are interviewed, observed, asked to provide data, opinions, thoughts and perceptions.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that the causes of children dropping out of school in Banjit District, Way Kanan District consist of two factors:

a. Internal factors. Internal factors are factors that cause dropouts that come from within the child himself. These internal factors consist of: low motivation and interest in dropping out of school children and suffering from illnesses.

1. Low children's motivation and interest in going to school.

The factor that causes children to drop out of school at Burman Muzafar, Dova Wijaya, Medi Setiawan, and Muhammad Faisal is because of the low internal interest in going to school. Feeling lazy to study at school made Burman Muzafar, Dova Wijaya, Medi Setiawan, and Muhammad Faisal decide to quit school.

2. Have a disease. The factor that caused Arif Rahman to drop out of school was because he had an ear disease since he was a child. This becomes an obstacle in implementing educational activities for Arif Rahman ..

b. External factors. External factors are factors that cause school dropouts that come from outside the child. These external factors consist of: parental economic limitations, social factors and psychological factors for children.

1. Parents' economic limitations. The reason for dropping out of school at Burman Muzafar, both of his parents are brass craftsmen, often both parents get help from people around his house. Dova Wijaya, her father is an accessories craftsman, considering that every day they have to take care of 200 orders of items and the results they get are not worth the effort they have spent. Medi Setiawan's father was a house keeper at someone else's house while his mother worked as a pottery seller. Meanwhile, Muhammad Faisal, his parents are divorced and his mother works as a seller of snacks. The father of Arif Rahman can be said to work as a freelance worker, if there is no job call, often Arif Rahman's father scavenges or picks up used goods,

2. Social factors. Social factors in the school environment in Burman Muzafar, Dova Wijaya, Medi Setiawan, Muhammad Faisal, and Arif Rahman who have a social environment who prefer to play, play truant and earn money rather than safeguarding schools.

3. Psychological factors on children. Minder or lack of confidence as well as an irregular environment and an uneducated environment made Burman Muzafar, Dova Wijaya, Medi Setiawan, Muhammad Faisal, and Arif Rahman prefer to stop going to school.

IV. CONCLUSION

The factor that causes students to drop out of primary education in Banjit District is the lack of interest or willingness of the child and the school is considered unattractive. In addition, it is supported by economic factors from parents of students who have dropped out of school who are in a weak economic environment. From the existing academic side, students from the four schools have a poor academic background as indicated by the frequent dropouts in the four schools often staying in class, while students from SMPN 7 Sidomulyo and also SMPN 1 Rantau Temiang prefer to work. instead of having to continue school again because they are lazy to go back to school.

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