



DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL: FACTORS AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL IN INDONESIA

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Abstract; *The development of a nation's development is measured by the quality of human resources who have creativity, innovation, and measurable skills. One of the serious problems experienced by Indonesian Education at this time is the drop out problem. Various reasons for stopping school are still being considered, therefore this study seeks to describe in detail the factors and impacts of elementary school-aged children dropping out of school in Indonesia. The method used in this research is Systemic Literature Review. Data analysis was carried out on the content contained in the research objectives and research results. The analysis used is the analysis of the contents of the journal. The results of his research regarding the factors that cause school dropouts are Economic Factors, Cultural Factors, Family Factors, Family Education Factors, Environmental Social Factors, Interest and Intelligence Factors, School Factors. Meanwhile, the impact of dropping out of school for children of primary school age is the large number of unemployed, the large number of untrained workers, being the target of criminal groups, disturbing public security. The results of this study are expected to provide a reference for education practitioners in designing the right education system and pattern for elementary school-aged children*

Keywords; *Drop Out of School, Impact's Factor's, primary school, systematic literature review*

Abstrak; *Perkembangan pembangunan suatu bangsa diukur dari kualitas sumber daya manusia yang memiliki kreativitas, inovasi, dan keterampilan yang terukur. Salah satu masalah serius yang dialami oleh Pendidikan Indonesia saat ini adalah masalah putus sekolah. Berbagai alasan untuk berhenti sekolah masih menjadi pertimbangan, oleh karena itu penelitian ini berusaha untuk mendeskripsikan secara rinci faktor dan dampak anak usia sekolah dasar putus sekolah di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Systemic Literature Review. Analisis data dilakukan terhadap isi yang terkandung dalam tujuan penelitian dan hasil penelitian. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis isi jurnal. Hasil penelitiannya mengenai faktor-faktor penyebab putus sekolah adalah Faktor Ekonomi, Faktor Budaya, Faktor Keluarga, Faktor Pendidikan Keluarga, Faktor Sosial Lingkungan, Faktor Minat dan Kecerdasan, Faktor Sekolah. Sedangkan dampak putus sekolah bagi anak usia sekolah dasar adalah banyaknya pengangguran, banyaknya tenaga kerja tidak terlatih, menjadi sasaran kelompok kriminal, mengganggu keamanan masyarakat. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan bagi praktisi pendidikan dalam merancang sistem dan pola pendidikan yang tepat bagi anak usia sekolah dasar.*

Kata Kunci; *putus sekolah, faktor dampak, sekolah dasar, systematic literature review*



Introduction

Education is at the forefront of the development of a nation and state. Humans who are capable, productive and have high creativity all go through the educational process but education does not only form humans who are intelligent in their brains and skilled in carrying out their duties, but are expected to produce humans who have morals, so as to produce excellent citizens (Kusrahmadi, 2007). Formal education in Indonesia is carried out based on levels and levels starting from Basic Education, Junior Secondary Education. (UU No 23 Tahun 2003) Upper secondary education and higher education.

In the process of implementation, basic education becomes the foundation of continuing education, meaning that basic education plays an important role for the next educational process. Concrete steps must be taken by various related parties to overcome the problem of dropping out of school, for example, the government must immediately formulate the design of the anti-dropout movement program because it needs to involve local governments, education offices, schools, and the community. So that the learning process becomes fun and right on target in accordance with the conditions of each region.

Various problems of basic education occur every year starting from the shortage of teachers, lack of facilities and infrastructure and the high number of children dropping out of school in Indonesia. The issue of dropping out of school is indeed a problem that has never been resolved, even though data from the Ministry of Education and Culture for the 2019/2020 school year shows that the

elementary school dropout rate is very high, namely 32.127 students (www.kemdikbud.go.id).

Various factors that cause children to drop out of school since elementary school age, for example the level of education of parents, children's access to education, perceptions of the importance of education; environmental conditions where children live which cause children who are still in school are affected to quit school as a result many other children drop out of school; and people's views on education that do not fully consider education to be a top priority in life (Mujiati et al., 2018), this is reinforced by the results of research (Dewi et al., 2015) by analyzing the factors causing dropping out of school in elementary schools in Gerokgak sub-district in Indonesia found that the factors causing children to drop out of primary school age in Gerokgak District in 2012/2013. They are economic factors, parental attention factors, learning facilities, children's interest in school, culture and school location factors. The factor of parental attention is the most dominant factor because it has the highest explained variance value, which is 39.952%, meaning that parental attention is able to explain the cause of children dropping out of primary school age in Gerokgak District.

Indonesia has a diversity of cultures, languages and other diversity that makes Indonesia rich in diversity. The problem of dropping out in Indonesia also varies from region to region, therefore the problem of dropping out at elementary school age is an urgent problem to be investigated because elementary school is the foundation for continuing school to the next level and elementary school is the



first place for children to get exposed to the social environment, learning environment and environment. interaction with friends of the same age. This research is rich in information regarding the Factors Causing Dropouts at elementary school age by collecting existing theories or research results from various sources and making it a scientific paper that specifically discusses dropouts at elementary school age.

The purpose of this study is to provide theoretical information to readers regarding the factors that cause dropouts at elementary school age as well as to provide information and knowledge for education practitioners and the government regarding the causes and impacts of dropping out in elementary schools so that the government and education practitioners are able to prepare a forum for school dropouts and designing contextual education patterns specifically for elementary school age children

Theoretical Framework

A dropout is someone who does not complete a complete study that applies in a certain education system (Suyanto, 2010). Dropout is a predicate given to students who are unable to complete their studies at a level of education with various factors so that they cannot continue their education to the next level of education (Maksum, 2016). Another opinion was expressed by Imron who said that dropouts were students who had been expelled from a certain school before a predetermined time and had not graduated and received a diploma from that school (Imron, 2014).

Meanwhile, in the education dictionary, according to dropping out of school is a child who for some reason leaves a certain school and does not complete a predetermined school level (Adim, 2016). Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that dropouts are students who stop and do not continue their education at a certain education in accordance with the rules or systems that have been set based on certain levels of education. There are many studies on dropouts have been carried out, but there are fundamental differences between previous research and current research, for example:

Research conducted by (Aisyah et al., 2018) with the title "Study of the Phenomenology of the Experiences of Adolescent Girls who Drop Out of School". The results showed that there were 8 (eight) themes, namely reasons for dropping out, decision makers to drop out of school, emotional responses, family responses, environmental responses, activities after dropping out, future expectations and the importance of school. This study recommends the importance of collaborating with various parties to develop programs for adolescents, especially teenage girls who drop out of school in order to avoid psychosocial problems and negative behavior. focuses on only Teenage Girls. While in this study using the Systemic Literature Review Method with Male and Female Subjects at the elementary school level.

Research conducted by (Dewi et al., 2015) with the research title Analysis of Factors Causing Children Dropping Out of Elementary Education Age in Gerokgak District in 2012/2013. The results show



that the factors that cause dropouts are economic factors, people's attention factors parents, learning facilities, children's interest in school, cultural factors and school location factors. The difference between previous research and current research is that this study takes research samples in the sub-district environment with the case study method, while the current research uses books and journals as references to find the factors causing and impact of dropping out of school.

Research Methodology

The method used in this study is the Systemic Literature review method. Literature review is a description of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It provides an overview of what has been discussed or has been discussed by the researcher or author, supporting theories or hypotheses, research problems proposed or asked, appropriate methods and methodologies (Yusuf & Khasanah, 2020).

In preparing this literature review, systematic identification, discovery, and analysis of documents that contain or relate to the problem in the research that the researcher is doing. There are 5 (five) stages in the process of compiling a Systemic Literature Review study, namely Data Collection, namely looking for information in the form of books or journals on Google Scholar, Google Books and other scientific works that are relevant to the research theme. Search with Google Scholar by entering keywords, namely Dropping Out and Impact of dropping out of school. The result is that there are 1,167

journals regarding dropouts and their impact.

The second step is Article Reduction, which is the process of selecting data or articles that have been collected. Of the 1,167 existing journals, only 6 journals relevant to the research topic were selected, namely the Causes and Impacts of Dropping Out at the Elementary School level.

The third step is the display of articles, namely compiling and organizing the articles that have been selected into the article analysis sheet and the fourth step is the discussion, namely discussing the results of existing research with relevant theories and the last step is drawing conclusions. The analysis of journal data from this literature review uses the critical appraisal method. Critical appraisal is a journal analysis process that is used as a theoretical basis regarding the differences, similarities and shortcomings of the journals used. Journals are reviewed to select journals of measurement results that are appropriate to the topic.

Research Result

Of the 8 selected journals, which discusses together the impacts and factors that cause children to drop out of school at primary school age. The data or articles went through the display stage which is described as follows:

1. Yeni, Ayu, Budi Lestari, Fariz Kurniawan, and Rifal Bayu Ardi. 2020. "Penyebab Tingginya Angka Anak Putus Sekolah Jenjang Sekolah Dasar (SD)." 4(2):299–308.
2. Dewi, Ni Ayu Krisna, Anjuman Zukhri, and I. Ketut Dunia. 2015. "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Anak Putus Sekolah Usia Pendidikan Dasar Di Kecamatan Gerokgak Tahun 2012 /

- 2013." *Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Ekonomi* 4(1):1–12.
3. Wassahua, S. (2016). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Anak Putus Sekolah Usia Sekolah Dasar di Kampung Wara Negeri Hative Kecil Kota Ambon. *Jurnal Al - I t i z a m*, 1(2), 93–113. <https://jurnal.iainambon.ac.id/index.php/ALT/article/view/199/154>
 4. Sabaruddin, Iru, L., & Syahrir, A. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Putus Sekolah (Studi Kasus di SDN di Desa Wanseriwu Tiworu Tengah Kabupaten Muna Barat. *SELAMI:Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 3, 244–254.
 5. Rembulan, & Afdhal. (2019). Studi Analisis Anak Putus Sekolah tingkat Sekolah Dasar di Kecamatan Junjung Sirih Kabupaten Solok. *Jurnal Buana*, 3(5), 893–904.
 6. Fitirani. (2017). Anak Putus Sekolah dan dampaknya terhadap masyarakat di Desa Paccellekang Kecamatan Pattalassang Jabupaten Gowa. *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*, 2(3)
 7. Liansyah, Riva'ei, W., & Rustiyarso. (2017). Analisis faktor penyebab anak putus sekolah pada jenjang pendidikan sd di desa malikian kecamatan mempawah hilir kabupaten pontianak. *Pendidikan Sosiologi*, (20), 1–9.
 8. Darmawan, D. (2018). Konflik Dalam Dunia Pendidikan (Siswa Putus Sekolah) Dampak, Faktor, an Solusinya. *Administrasi Pendidikan*, 1(2).

Discussion

Of the 8 articles that have gone through the data display process above, as a whole discuss the factors and impacts of dropping out of school in Indonesia. Basically, all of the above journals do not specifically discuss 2 (two) main issues simultaneously, namely the problem of factors causing dropping out of school and the impact of dropping out of school,

but are discussed separately. This article will also discuss separately 2 sub studies, namely the Causes and Impacts of Dropouts at the Elementary School level in Indonesia.

Factors That Cause Drop Out

Causative factors are all circumstances or events that can affect a person's condition. In the context of dropping out of school, causal factors are defined as things that cause a person to stop going to school. Based on the journal above, the factors that cause dropouts vary in each writing and conditions in an area, for example the factors that cause dropouts are:

Economic factors. Family economic limitations are one of the causes of children dropping out of school, for example, limited funds (Dewi et al. 2015), the inability of parents to provide for their children's school needs (Yeni et al. 2020) and the imbalance of family income and expenses (Rembulan and Afdhal 2019). Therefore, economic factors are one of the causes of children dropping out of school.

Parental Attention Factor. Parents' attention to children's education is very important. Children are also cared for permissively, therefore, children have a selfish attitude, low independence, and lack of responsibility with the tasks they have (Liansyah, Riva'ei, and Rustiyarso 2017). Parents never pay attention to children so that children manage their lives on their own, including the concept of learning (Green and Kelso 2006). Attention is not only in terms of material needs of children but appreciation and affection are also important for children who are still in the learning stage as stated by research results (Dewi et al. 2015) which



found that the parental attention factor was the most dominant factor because it had a variance value. The highest explained was 39.952%, meaning that parents' attention was able to explain the cause of children dropping out of primary school age in Gerokgak District.

Learning Facilities, the lack of children's learning facilities at home is one of the factors causing children to drop out of school (Dewi et al. 2015). Inadequate learning conditions such as no books, no tables and lamps as lights during the learning process (Yeni et al. 2020). This is reinforced by the results of research (Sofya, Siwi, and Oknaryana 2018) that the condition of children who do not have all learning facilities makes children passive in learning so that it affects their academic achievement.

Children's interest in school. Children who no longer want to go to school for reasons of lack of interest both in terms of lessons and in terms of teacher quality and various other reasons (Mujiati et al. 2018). The results of the study (Liansyah et al. 2017) His children lacked their own will to go to school or continue school because their children were not concerned with existing education, but their children tended to work to help their parents ease the burden on the family rather than go to school, so the child lacked their own will not to go to school and continue their education. If it is associated with a child's interest in going to school, a child who has less interest in going to school is a child in him who has no interest in pursuing and continuing his schooling.

Parents' Understanding of Education. Parents who have a good understanding of the importance of

education will have better knowledge, experience, and goals for their children's education when compared to parents who do not have an understanding of the importance of education. (Sabaruddin, Iru, and Syahrir 2018) The parents as a natural educator for their children, they must be able to choose a good social environment for the continuity of their children's education.

School environmental factors. The school environment is a place for students to study with their friends in a directed manner in order to receive knowledge transfer from teachers which includes the circumstances surrounding the school atmosphere, student relations with their friends, student relations with teachers and with school staff, teacher quality and teaching methods. (Thalib 2013) the condition of the building, school community, rules, school facilities and school infrastructure as well as school distances that are too far for children to reach are one of the reasons why children stop going to school (Rembulan and Afdhal 2019).

Social Environment. The social environment in this case is a place where children live and socialize. Children who live in communities where there are many children who drop out of school or are unemployed can cause other children to be affected and follow the habits that are often done by their friends. (Sabaruddin et al. 2018) The identity and dynamics of a society will directly affect the attitudes and character of children, this is understandable, because the community environment is also an educational environment for children to learn.

Impact of dropping out of school

In addition to the factors that cause children to drop out of school, there is also the impact of children dropping out of school at elementary school age. Based on the 8 journals that have been selected above, there are several impacts of dropping out of school at elementary school age, namely:

Being the Object or Subject of Crime. (Rembulan and Afdhal 2019) this is in line with the results of research (Rahmi and Adry 2018) by finding that the dropout rate for elementary school has a positive and significant effect on crime in Indonesia. This means that if the dropout rate for elementary school decreases, crime will also decrease in Indonesia. The significance of dropping out of primary school on crime in Indonesia is because individuals with low education have a higher risk of committing crimes than individuals with high education. The lower a person's level of education, the lower the risk of committing crimes so as to reduce crime in Indonesia. Therefore, dropping out of school will have a significant positive impact on crime, which means that every decrease in the dropout rate will reduce crime.

Increase unemployment. The lack of employment opportunities for children who do not have quality education makes them unemployed. As a result of this unemployment, it has a negative impact on the surrounding community (Fitirani 2017) saying that children who drop out of school themselves have excess energy and are not distributed. He needs living expenses and always asks his parents, over time he becomes embarrassed in such a situation, so he often asks his friends and

then extorts small amounts of money and the next development is robbing.

Become an untrained worker.

Untrained workers because they do not have a strong educational base that is a provision for work. This opinion is clarified by (Freshka Hasiani. S 2015) explaining that the presence of untrained human resources will slow down economic growth and the general public lacks trust in the person.

Out of school children often interfere with community safety.

The absence of certain activities makes children able to create wild groups where the group's activities are negative, such as stealing, taking drugs, getting drunk so that people feel restless with the presence of dropouts in the area This opinion is clarified by (Itariyani 2018) who explains that the lack of knowledge about social ethics and high economic demands makes a person able to do negative things as a way to cover all his needs even though it is negative for himself and society in general.

Conclusion

Based on the literature review that has been carried out, it is found in detail that the factors that cause children to drop out of school are economic factors, parental attention factors, learning facilities factors, interest factors, parents' understanding of education factors, school environmental factors and social factors. The negative impact of dropping out of school is becoming the object or subject of a criminal, increasing unemployment, becoming an untrained worker, and disturbing public security.



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