

CHAPTER I

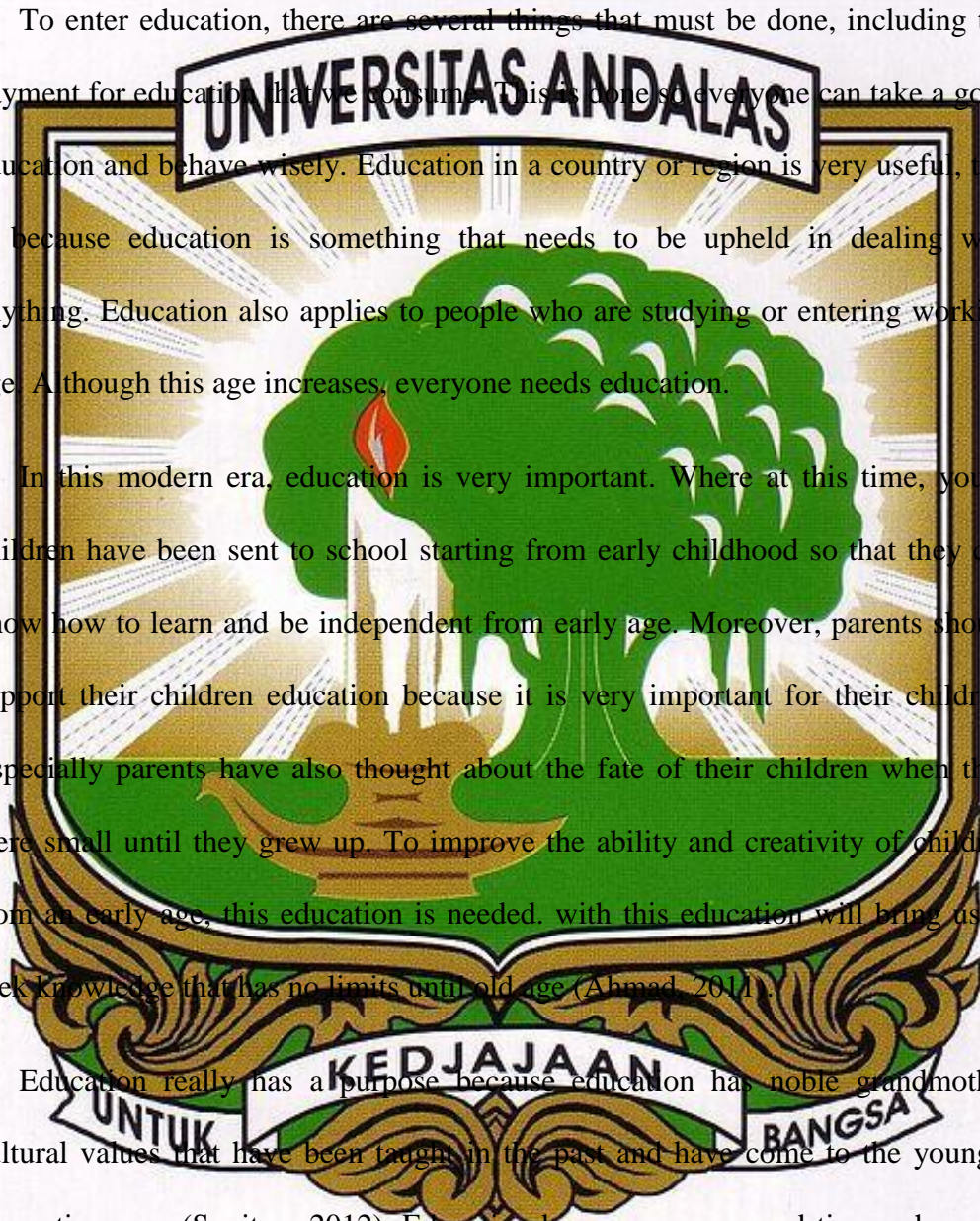
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Identification

To enter education, there are several things that must be done, including the payment for education that we consume. This is done so everyone can take a good education and behave wisely. Education in a country or region is very useful, this is because education is something that needs to be upheld in dealing with anything. Education also applies to people who are studying or entering working age. Although this age increases, everyone needs education.

In this modern era, education is very important. Where at this time, young children have been sent to school starting from early childhood so that they can know how to learn and be independent from early age. Moreover, parents should support their children education because it is very important for their children. Especially parents have also thought about the fate of their children when they were small until they grew up. To improve the ability and creativity of children from an early age, this education is needed, with this education will bring us to seek knowledge that has no limits until old age (Ahmad, 2011).

Education really has a purpose because education has noble grandmother cultural values that have been taught in the past and have come to the younger generation now (Suyitno, 2012). Education knows no space and time, where we can learn anywhere and anytime. With today's technology such as mobile phones, laptops, and other media such as television, newspapers, etc, people can read, write, and listen to what other people are talking about. With this tool, people can



learn wherever they are. Like when traveling long distances with mobile phones, people can read news, read novels via the web, and can listen to streaming news that time. Therefore, with education, everyone has the right to have their own intelligence and learn how education is necessary and will be upheld until the end of life.

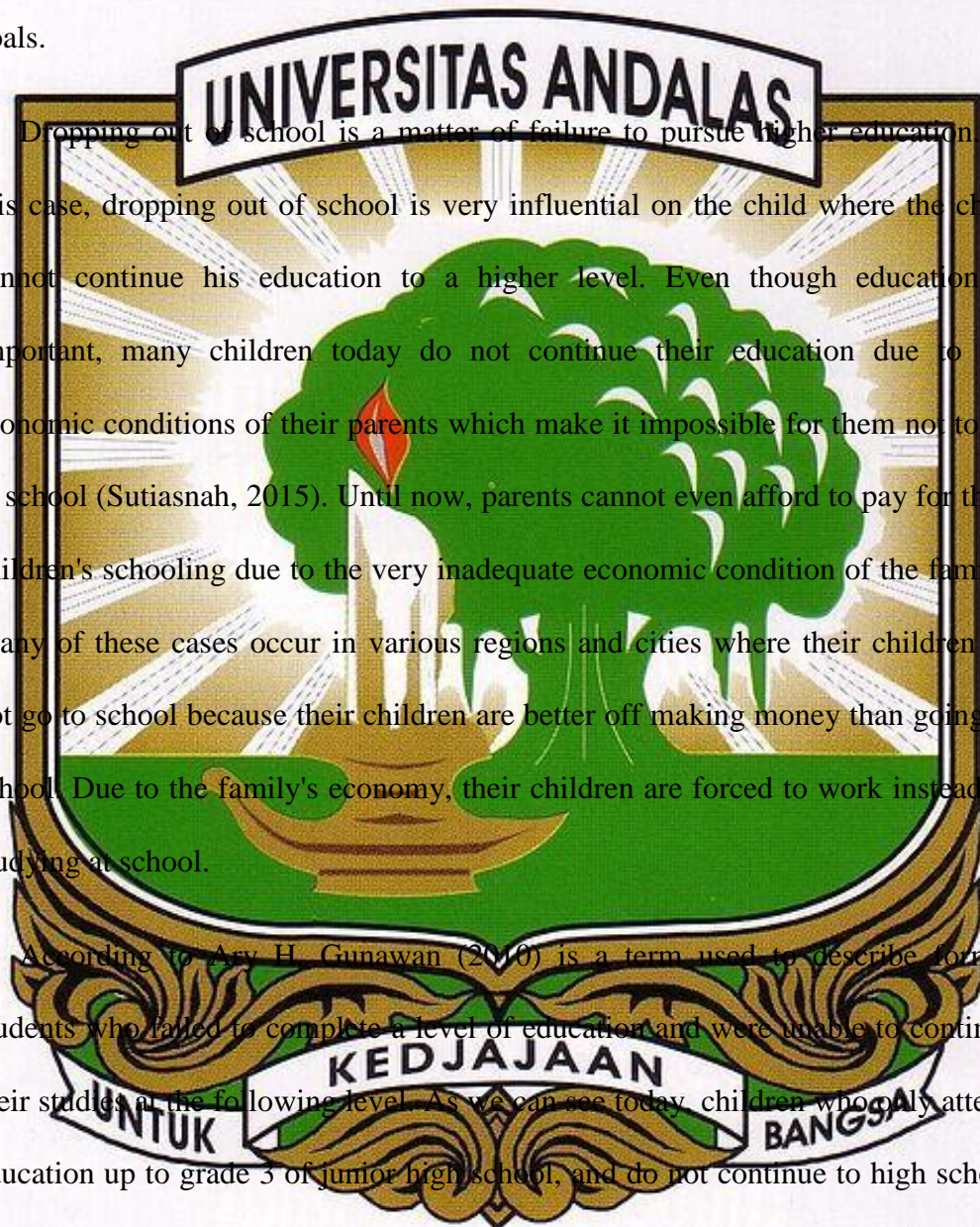


Education itself is also needed to advance the nation and state where it is necessary to develop science and technology where nowadays humans are competing to improve knowledge. Even in developed countries, the government has instilled in every society to prioritize education. On the other hand, education is very important as a place to create unlimited abilities and skills. Therefore, every country has a national education goal which is highly recommended for the people in Indonesia (Ngafifi, 2014). To achieve these educational goals, it is stated in Law No. 20 of 2003 which explains: In the context of educating the nation's life, national education serves to develop abilities, shape dignified character, and civilization. It aims to improve students' potential to become human beings who believe in and have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and law abiding citizens. In this goal, it is explained that humans must have a goal to develop their potential, and abilities, and shape the character and values that must be adhered to so that they can become human beings with noble character, and have the knowledge, creative and independent in all things and have a great responsibility. It is also explained in the goal that every human being must be educated and have a high level of knowledge in order to improve human abilities and creativity and be able to master their respective fields. Therefore, education carried out by

parents to children starting from Early Childhood Education to Higher Education is very much needed to acquire unlimited abilities. But in this goal, many people do not fulfill the obligations that have been set in the goal so many children today have dropped out of school or have not continued their education to achieve other goals.

Dropping out of school is a matter of failure to pursue higher education. In this case, dropping out of school is very influential on the child where the child cannot continue his education to a higher level. Even though education is important, many children today do not continue their education due to the economic conditions of their parents which make it impossible for them not to go to school (Sutiasnah, 2015). Until now, parents cannot even afford to pay for their children's schooling due to the very inadequate economic condition of the family. Many of these cases occur in various regions and cities where their children do not go to school because their children are better off making money than going to school. Due to the family's economy, their children are forced to work instead of studying at school.

According to Ary H. Gunawan (2010) is a term used to describe former students who failed to complete a level of education and were unable to continue their studies at the following level. As we can see today children who only attend education up to grade 5 of junior high school, and do not continue to high school education, are referred to as dropping out of school, and the next level of education. Because there are many cases of school children that occur in various regions, this causes education in an area to not develop, even though the area is still a remote village.



Because an economy that occurs in the family hampers all activities carried out by children, including the education they develop. In Indonesia, education is still not evenly distributed because the government still has not surveyed how education is in each region so many children are neglected because of their education (A'ing, 2015). Therefore, many of them have not received an education because they have no money and there is no school entrance to the area. Thus the factor of the family economy is the main thing for children to take education.

There are 2 factors that cause children to drop out of school, these factors are internal and external factors. The internal factor of the large number of children who drop out of school is there is no desire or motivation to continue school in the child, causing him to decide to quit school. Reality is proven by the high number of poor people in Indonesia whose children are not attending school or dropping out from school. This factor has an impact on children's health where children think about family conditions that cannot pay for their children's education (Muhammad, 2009). Another factor is that children get sanctioned at school and are at risk of dropping out. Because children follow their peers at school in various behaviors that cannot be imitated, children can be criticized for dropping out.

The external factor of children dropping out of school is the family's economic condition. As previously discussed, the family economy is very influential on children's education, because parents will pay for their children's schooling, and because of that, if parents are unable to pay for their children's schooling, If children are made to leave school, it will have an effect on their education. (Purwanti, 2016). Another factor is the inattention of parents to their children,



causing children to be lazy to go to school or children may drop out of school. Children's attention is very important for children because children need love and attention from parents. Therefore, to get love from their parents, children are willing to act naughty in front of their parents to get their attention of the parents.

According to collaborative research from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public (2017) and International Affairs at Princeton University, as well as the Brookings Institute, the rate of high school dropouts among students who have experienced a parental divorce was at 31 percent..

Dropout is a problem in the history of education. Because if you bring up dropping out, there won't be a simple fix for this issue. However, on the other hand, this problem cannot only be solved with solutions that are easily overcome but this problem must be overcome with internal conditions within the family. If we talk about the family economy, it will not solve the problem, it will only prolong the problem. Because one solution to overcome these problems is to improve the economy. Dropping out of school is also a never-ending educational problem. Where this problem will become a problem that cannot provide an easy solution. Without government intervention, the dropout problem will not end because this problem is also related to education problems in the region and the city. Therefore, this problem is also difficult to solve if there is no intervention from the government (Syaiful, 2004).

Papua is one of the areas in the eastern part which is located in the eastern part. Because Papua is located in the eastern part of Indonesia, Papua still has many shortcomings, one of which is the affordability of education. Therefore, one of the BPS data shows that education in Papua is still relatively low because there

is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure in terms of education. But on the other hand, culture in Papua from the past until now is still attached to each generation. Even today, there are still traditions carried out by the local community. Because there is still culture and tradition carried out by the people of Papua, the education of school children there is not taken into account. Thus, education in Papua is still relatively low until now.

Table 1.1 School Participation Rate Papua and Indonesia

School Participation Rate				
	Papua		Indonesia	
Years	07- 12	13-15	07- 12	13-15
2017	81,8	79,09	99,14	95,08
2018	82,43	80	99,22	95,36
2019	82,67	80,13	99,24	95,5
2020	82,99	80,48	99,26	95,74
2021	83,43	80,02	99,19	95,99

Source : Statistics Indonesia 2017-2021

Based on table 1.1 we can see that the level of education in Papua Province has not changed much in recent years. This can be seen from BPS data in 2017 the School Participation Rate (APS) from the age of 7-12 years was 81.80%, and in 2018 it was 82.43%, in 2019 it was 82.67%, in 2020 it was 82.99%, and in 2021 the APS in Papua is 83.43%. The school enrollment rate for 13-15 years old in Papua in 2017 was 79.09%, in 2018 it was 80.00%, in 2019 there was a slight increase of 80.13%, in 2020 it was 80.48%, and in 2021 it will decrease by 80.02%. When compared to Indonesia, Papua is still not too developed, because the School Participation Rate (APS) in Papua has not yet reached 85%, judging from the percentage that has been achieved by Indonesia.

Table 1.2 Drop Out Rate in Papua

Drop Out		
Years	07-12	13-15
2017	18,2	20
2018	17,37	20,91
2019	17,33	19,87
2020	17,01	19,52
2022	16,57	19,98

Source : Statistics Indonesia from 2017-2021

If seen from this table 1.2, it can be seen that there are still children in Papua who quit school. It can be seen that in 2017 – 2021 the dropout rate for those aged 7-12 years is the lowest at 16.57% and the highest is at 18.2%, and the dropout rate at the age of 13-15 years the lowest was in 2020 with 19.07% and the highest figure in Papua was in 2018 with 20.91%. It can be seen that from 2017 to 2021 the number of children dropping out of school has decreased, although the changes are not too far off. This indicates that education in Papua has not reached 50% compared to other provinces.

1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background of the problem, the formulation of the problem can be proposed, namely:

1. How the number of family member, parents income, education of the head of the household, gender, area of residence and parents marital status simultaneously affect the dropping out of school in Papua?

2. How the number of family member, parents income, education of the head of the household, gender, area of residence and parents marital status partially affect the dropouts in Papua?

1.3 General Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are to find out the affect of the number of family member, parents income, education of the head of the household, gender, area of residence and parents marital status on dropping out in Papua.

