

POLICY ANALYSIS ON PREVENTION OF CHILD DROPOUT OF SCHOOL CASE STUDY: MOVEMENT BACK TO SCHOOL IN MAMUJU

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of school dropouts are rife in Indonesia should be minimized. The dropouts mean break the younger generation who will be the successor to the nation. therefore, children drop out of school should be minimized. This can be done with the cooperation of all elements of society. The cooperation in question is the role of families, neighborhoods, schools, and government is needed in tackling school dropouts. Departing from the fact that with high dropout rates it will be directly proportional to rising crime. Therefore, Mamuju Regency Government initiated the Movement Back to School Program launched by the Police Mamuju, it is a humanitarian breakthrough that are rare, and even perhaps the only one in West Sulawesi province, or perhaps the only one at Indonesia. Movement Back in School previously been carried out by local government of Mamuju and local government of Polman, West Sulawesi, which is an implementation of SIPBM (Community-Based Information System development). Based on data obtained from SIPBM, can know the number of children of school age are not in school is increasing. Those identified are then invited back to school with the agreed mechanism.

Keyword: *School Dropouts Children, Movement Back to Schools*

INTRODUCTION

In this globalization era education is a primary need, where people compete to be able to get an education as possible and to develop the Science, Technology and the Arts. This is done so that everyone can take an active role and be able to compete at this competitive era of all-round.

Education as one of the future investment plays an important role and is an absolute requirement in improving the quality of human resources. Education will give birth to the next generation of intelligent and has a skill, so as to compete at this globalization era. In other words, people who are not educated will become slaves of globalization, which oscillate in the inability of both morally and materially.

According to Johannes Muller in Alful (2013) "poverty and inequality institutional structure are the main variables that lead to an opportunity society, especially Children drop out of school due to education to be blocked."

As a result of the pressures of poverty and social background of parents who mostly less educated, resulting in many children are forced to drop out of school. Cases like this are found especially in rural areas.

In the province of West Sulawesi, Mamuju, based on data from the Department of Education, Youth and Sports, found there are 9.934 childs dropouts. While there are 314 primary schools throughout Mamuju regency which have an average school dropout. This condition would not be left alone, must immediately find a way out, so as a result of the number of children dropping out of school, will lead to excesses in the community.

The fears of Mamuju Local Governments on the number of children dropping out of school, is the rampant crime as a result of the problem. Therefore, at the initiative of the Chief of Police Mamuju, then formed a movement called the Movement Back School. The movement that began in 2012 turned out to

be especially effective to reduce the number of dropouts on some districts in Mamuju. This movement is a social action community Mamuju, cooperating with regional police, local government and also assisted by UNICEF with the aim to deal with cases of school dropouts in Mamuju.

Success story of this social movement is a few districts at Indonesia has adopted to resolve the problems of school dropouts who adapted to the conditions and culture of each region. West Sumatra province and Aceh province as one example that comes to Mamuju Kabupaten specifically study how the success of this movement in tackling the problem of school dropouts.

Policy Analysis Process of School Dropouts of Children

According to W.K. Kellogg Foundation (2004: 1-2) who argued that, "Basically, a logic models is a systematic and visual way to present and share your understanding of the relationships among the resources you have to operate and guide the program, the activities you plan, and the changes or results you hope to achieve ". Basically the logic model of a systematic and visual way to present and share an understanding of the relationship between the source data that belongs to operate the program, planning activities, and changes or results to be achieved.

Policy analysis conducted on school dropouts do refer to the logic models offered by W.K. Kellogg Foundation, but is limited to parts of the "inputs, activities, and outputs" that can be used as an approach that is taken into consideration in making education policy relating to school dropouts. Such an approach can not be separated with the elements contained in the policy-making.

In order to plan, produce, and analyze the education policies that have been taken by the government and education departments associated over the years, as well as carry out the mandate of

decentralization in education to overcome the problem of minimizing the number of school dropouts in Mamuju to do with attention and consider some troubleshooting solutions, which basically is an input to policy-making, or in other words to offer policies that come from the bottom (bottom-up policy).

Generally the analysis of policy issues of education to school dropouts who are in a position to offer planning refers to the logic models offered by W.K. Kellogg Foundation (2004) and is restricted to the element of planning (Planned Work; input, aktivitas) using culture and community empowerment approach, hoping to spawn results (output) the optimal policy.

Based on the general problems of the less optimal implementation of education policy by the government and related ordination characterized by high school dropouts, then used a community empowerment approach.

Noeng Muhadjir (2004: 29-30) argues that "new concepts developed at this time is empowerment (empowering). Not merely helped to keep it alive (although his life "like flowers growing on rocks"), but needs to be developed empowering to be able to solve their own problems and is capable of directing their lives toward the ideal goals. Assist in the concept of empowerment appear within the framework of the design and implementation of sustainable and persuasive grown initiatives and efforts of the community itself. Assistance given more of a supportive conditions".

Community involvement (active participation) as part of a system on educational process and can also act as providers of education at their own community, which is still small in number and not evenly distributed in terms of direct involvement seriously deal with the problem of high dropout rates. This also could change the mental model / mindset and paradigm of the public to be aware of

and understand the mutual importance of education as a preparation to the nation's future for the next generation of Indonesia.

The direct involvement of elements of the community in organizing community-based educational process can be done by establishing and organizing educational unit that is managed and developed by the community and managed jointly with the government through work units education. So with the program of cooperation with supervisory / control that allows the public do have a responsibility in helping to make education and participate directly in addressing the issue of education, especially school dropouts.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative type of research used is descriptive. Descriptive study was to describe the phenomena that there are based on the breadth and depth are studied to gain an understanding of School dropouts Children. Who is the subject of this research is 61 people. which consists of 29 school dropouts children, 4 parents of children dropouts, and three community leaders and the secretary of district head. Data collected by distributing questionnaires to the public, then conducted interviews to school children, parents of school children, community leaders and secretaries of Head District. Then to strengthen the research, conducted observation or observation.

The data has been collected in several ways: questionnaires, interviews and observations are processed before going through three stages that occur simultaneously. Miles and Huberman (1992: 16) to analyze simultaneously the three phases: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion /verification data. Presentation of data in question is drafting a set of information obtained by the authors through the results of questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The data is processed or

dianaliss in tabular form to process the results of questionnaires and observation, while the interview is written briefly in the form of a narrative that gives a conclusion. Fter the conclusion to do data reduction, data presentation can be at process.

Verification is very important to gain validity. The third groove takes place repeatedly and continuously during the study and is a cyclical and interactive process. So the conclusion that there are is not a final conclusion until the study ended. This activity is performed at the time of the study. In conclusion, the data collected must be verifiable, namely data from questionnaires, interviews, and observations of school dropouts and some informants making it easier for researchers to collect data at the end of the study which the conclusions derived from a collection of information about the school dropouts and data arranged that the results of questionnaires, interviews, and observations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Efforts of Handling School dropouts Children: Movement Back Schools

Education is a right that is fundamental for children. Rights that must be met with the cooperation of parents, communities, and governments but it is not easy to realize in particular completing compulsory education nine years, because in reality there are many school dropout rate, the Central Bureau of Statistics show that 61 percent of them had never even graduated from elementary school.

School enrollment rates (SER), the ratio of the population enrolled by school age are still not as expected. Susenas 2005 show that SER for those aged 7-12 years old has reached 96.4 percent, but the SER population aged 13-15 reached 81.0 percent, the figure indicates that there are still about 19 percent of children aged 13-15 years do not go to school or because

dropouts or not to proceed to a higher. Susenas data revealed that economic factors are the main reason children dropouts do not continue their education (75.7 percent), due to the needs of students is much larger than the school fees.

New glimmer of hope began to be felt by the children dropouts in Mamuju. A growing number of those who care about the importance of education, especially primary education. Concern for the data collection and return dropouts to school children started to spread to many parties, including the Police Mamuju.

The new innovation raised by the Chief of Police Adjunct Senior Commissioner Mr. Eko Wagianto. SIK Mamuju, through the Movement Back in School Program is a very brilliant idea because in addition to the main task of the police in conducting security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and services to the community, participate Mamuju Police concerned about the next generation of development candidates whose fate was not as good as most children are able to attend school. Through Movement Back to School program, moving the Mamuju Police officers in the field to capture the children not in school in order to be returned to the school.

Based on data from Community-Based Information System development 2014, Condition Dropout Children aged 7-18 years can be seen in Table 1 below:

Tabel Jumlah dan Prosentase Anak Diluar Sekolah Per Kecamatan dan Jenjang Pendidikan Anak Usia 7-18 Tahun di Kabupaten Mamuju Tahun 2015

No	Kecamatan	Jumlah Anak Usia 7-18 Tahun	Belum Pernah Sekolah	Lulus Tidak Lanjut Pada Jenjang			Punas Sekolah			Jumlah	%
				SD/ Sederajat	SLTP/ Sederajat	SLTA/ Sederajat	SD/ Sederajat	SLTP/ Sederajat	SLTA/ Sederajat		
1	BALABALAKANG	620	47	38	4	12	1	1	103	1.03	
2	BONEHAU	2.575	65	63	60	45	34	21	305	3.04	
3	KALUKU	15.125	666	548	269	199	497	169	71	2.347	23.44
4	KALUMPANG	3.483	420	166	97	29	90	41	30	422	4.24
5	MAMUJU**	11.009	449	339	164	199	300	107	43	1.605	16.13
6	PAPALANG	5.512	162	244	96	71	154	68	25	820	8.24
7	SAMPAGA*	3.345	75	155	91	97	90	61	36	605	6.08
8	SIMBORO	7.315	580	167	121	86	138	47	25	1.164	11.69
9	TAPALANG*	5.297	320	150	123	67	116	40	18	842	8.44
10	TAPALANG BARAT	2.996	207	114	66	41	60	30	14	532	5.31
11	TOMMO	5.820	209	210	131	84	87	55	32	808	8.12
T O T A L		63.097	3.200	2.201	1.186	824	1.507	634	301	9.953	100.00

Sumber: Bapenda Mamuju, 2015
 * Data SPBMA tahun 2014
 ** Data Kelurahan Binanga dan Rimuku BELUM LENGKAP

Source: Mamuju in Figures, 2015

Seen on table that the total number of children dropouts most in the District

Kalukku ie 2,347, or about 23.58%. This condition is certainly not be tolerated, one of the reasons, if not immediately seek a solution, it is concerned that the crime rate in the region of Mamuju regency will increase.

Innovative ideas that participatory community and apparatus in Mamuju is initially utilizing school operational funds (SOF), but the allocation of SOF funds were not able to cover the operations of the movement, considering they had to move to remote villages to record and pick up childrens who dropouts, for back to school. Obviously, this is not easy work, given the widely distant locations, and also to pay for school supplies children will continue school. To cover expenses, the private fund members of NCO development and security of public given voluntarily, by cutting the monthly salary of Rp 50 thousand. Funds were collected to help the children out of school to go to school.

Movement back Attends hatched by the Police Mamuju Karampuang Foundation in cooperation with NGOs and support from UNICEF who then train the NCO development and security of public order as facilitators of community programs that have not attended formal education, are encouraged to register immediately in several study groups that exist throughout the village. This activity is supported by the Regent issued a decree Returns to school children to be followed up by the Department of Education, Youth and Sports to enroll school dropouts to be addressed.

In the first year, 2014, the Movement Back School was able to collect 25 children to carry out this humanitarian program. The number was increased dozens of times in 2015. In the year 1000 targeted children can go back to school.

The program launched by the Police Mamuju is a humanitarian breakthrough

that are rare, and even perhaps the only one in West Sulawesi province, or perhaps the only one in Indonesia. Movement Back in School previously been carried out by local government and local government Polman Mamuju, West Sulawesi, which is an implementation of Community-Based Information System development. Based on data obtained from Community-Based Information System development, can know the number of children of school age are not in school. Those identified are then invited back to school with the agreed mechanism. Such a mechanism has been discussed many times in various levels of policy making together with community leaders, parents until the child

There are some steps being taken in the Movement Back School The first stage is to collect data on children are not in school that fall within the DO (drop out), do not pass up, and have never been to school at all. In this process, the child's age was limited to 7-15 years. Accompanied by staff of the Department of Education, the data collection is done by the members of NCO development and security of public in each district Mamuju and Central Mamuju. The process of data collection was done by using Focus Group Discussion to children and parents/guardians. In the FGD the NCO development and security of public will dig deeper into the causes of school children and which schools will be addressed. The second stage is a data collection and analysis. In this phase, data is collected and processed at the Police station Mamuju through community development unit. Once the data is tabulated, FGD carried back together with the Department of Education, Youth and Sports aimed to prep school that will accommodate children back to school.

The third stage is the return of children to school. Through Decree the Chief of Police Mamuju, the data submitted to the local government to then

be forwarded to the authorities and schools will accept before they can get back received his basic education at formal and informal school. Final stage of the activity is to involve Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In order for this program to be sustainable, the Chief of Police Mamuju helped persuade private companies operating in Mamuju through its CSR program to take on the role of learning in the form of support for completeness. Not a few companies who donate school bags, shoes and notebooks.

Mamuju Regency Government programs for the return of some 3,000 school dropouts returning to school in order to realize the nation's intellectual life. Mamuju regent Habsi Wahid stated that "Mamuju regency, has developed several educational programs that entitled them are movements back to school where students, students who dropouts, returned to school". According to him, the program is a program that has been running for the last four years, and this year the program is continued according the government's commitment to build an education. Based on data from a community-based information system development, then at Mamuju 7,300 children who have experience of education, while at the academic year 2015/2016 Mamuju regency has returned the child to the school of 800 children to school.

In this academic year regency of Mamuju in cooperation with the Police Mamuju, would return the children to school as many as 3,000 children and the next year the program will continue until the entire school dropouts to return to school, "he said. Further, the Regent said, the government at Mamuju also be programmed Award free school uniforms to children entering school this academic year.

Causes of School dropouts Children

Data about the high school dropout can be caused by several factors which are categorized into internal and external factors, namely:

1. Internal factors

- *There are no self-motivation.* "Motivation is the driving force that led to a willing and willing to exert the ability in the form of expertise or skill, effort, and time to organize various activities which they are responsible."

From these quotations humans needed thrust to keep the spirit of learning. In contrast to the school dropouts children, the motivation is low and there is no encouragement from the outside or from within themselves to generate motivation.

- *Lazy to go to school because they feel insecure.*

Lazy nature arises due to feelings of inferiority suffered by the child. Inferiority could not adjust with the ability of other students and a minder for ridicule.

- *Unable to socialize with the school environment.*

When children are in school will always interact with other students, establish communication, friends, joke together. In the manner of communication students have the skills that vary depending on speech intelligibility on the listener. Family environment greatly affects the socialization of children at the school world.

2. External factors

- *Family Economic Factors*

Habits families with lower economic conditions or involve telling the boys to work in order to increase family income. On the other side of the male students were starting to earn money by motorcycle taxi or helping with the harvest in the fields or fishing, so accustomed to earning an income to buy / own needs, such as to buy cigarettes. This led to the child's school activities and later neglected children feel lazy school and eventually dropouts.

- *Geographical Factors*

Geographical conditions of schools located in isolated places that are difficult adopted child. The distance between home stay with a school far enough, in addition to the economic conditions are unfavorable, causing the child is often late, truancy and lazy in school and eventually become dropouts It is primarily on large areas, of which the population was spread on various corners.

- *The school atmosphere uncomfortable and does not provide effective motivation to students who have the potential to dropouts, so students are encouraged to leave school*

Many cases of boys dropouts due to the treatment of the student teachers who are less good. as admonishing students naughty, like truancy, does not make the task and others, led to the end of dropouts.

- *Parents.*

Many parents do not realize the importance of education for future life of her son, and do not provide optimal motivation for their son so kelanjutan school dropouts.

- *The influence of the social environment*

There is also a male student who dropouts as it went along with a friend who had previously dropouts. Especially if you see a friend who dropouts is involved in a job that makes money then he would follow his friend

Particularly in Mamuju, the dominant factor affecting the number of children who dropouts or out of school is the inability of economic, geographical location and the number of children who have been helping parents to earn a living.

Movement Back to School initiated in Mamuju, it turns out a lot at adopted by several provinces at Indonesia which also has the cases of school dropouts are large in number. For example, the Province of West Sumatra, Bangka Belitung, and Aceh who came directly to Mamuju to learn how

the Movement Back school is able to solve problems of school dropouts at Mamuju. Surely this is a success story that has been achieved by Mamuju regency, and of course this can be an example for other provinces experiencing the same case.

CONCLUSION

Discussion of policy analysis for the high dropout rate at above it can be concluded that, in essence, was a creature of man can be educated and have the right to get an education and have. By maximizing planning and palahiran education policy on decentralization of education, need to pay attention and consider the cultural capital of the universal and the local culture and community in utilizing social capital and to implement prevention programs and catch-up (retrieval) will be able to help solve some of the problems of education particularly in addressing the issue of high school dropout rates.

Movement Back to School initiated at Mamuju, proving that through Community Empowerment approach or Community Empowerment, the social problems of school dropouts can be dealt with very well. Of course, it has been a success story of community participation and the entire apparatus elements Mamuju regency Local Government in tackling the problem of school dropouts at the region.

The issue of school dropouts actually should be a joint responsibility, government, education authorities concerned, by taking into account local culture local, community development, and launch of innovative programs in addressing the issue of high school dropout.

Cases in West Sulawesi, Mamuju already supposed to be an example that could be adopted by other provinces, which in turn will contribute positively to educational equity and achievement of the goals of national education, and participate

educating the nation, and to improve improve the lives of a nation.

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Furthermore, we hope this exposure scientific work can be beneficial, especially for us personally, and in general to be useful as reference material for the development of science at the field of Education Sector Policy Implementation, particularly in the case of countermeasures School dropouts Children.

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