

EFFORTS OF CHILDREN DISCONTINUED SCHOOL IN DESA BUATA, KECAMATAN BOTUPINGGE, KABUPATEN BONE BOLANGO

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the causes and efforts to overcome school dropouts in Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency.

The method used is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. Data collection tools are to use observation guidelines, and interviews and documentation.

The results of the study are: 1) the causes of children dropping out of school, characterized by poor economic conditions, low parental education levels, children's desire to help their parents work, and due to peer influence; 2) efforts to overcome school dropouts are still lacking, marked by a lack of motivation and assistance from parents in the child's learning process, lack of parental supervision and encouragement, parents also let children work to help ease the workload of parents, but parents do not indulge children by giving excessive pocket money.

Keywords: children, dropping out of school

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period that a person takes from childhood to adulthood, or is an extension of childhood before reaching adulthood. In such a transitional period, a teenager is like an adult, it's just that his mental development is not yet mature, the emotional and social aspects still need time to develop into adulthood.

Teenagers have several distinctive characters, one of which is the drive to achieve. This drive for achievement will spur a teenager to work, because the achievements he gets will actualize his role in the midst of society, according to his soul, a teenager tries to find his true self. Often seen adolescents bobbing in unmanageable emotional turmoil which sometimes affects health or at least on physical condition.

Even in adolescents, they often experience mental turmoil and uncertainty

as well as changing attitudes. In adolescence, adolescents begin to doubt their beliefs most of his education, hesitation occurs due to growth.

While growing up, adolescents feel that their childish way of thinking does not match the maturity they have reached. Many artists feel that they have failed in providing education to their children during their first childhood, because of the doubts that adolescents feel about their educational beliefs. Adolescent's indecision is proof that he is willing to think about his life's complex and important issues. Education itself is a basic human need, especially in the adolescent age group. However, some adolescents experience obstacles and obstacles in passing through that education [3]. They have dropped out of school, dropping out reflects school-age children who are no longer in school or

who did not inculcate a certain level of education before obtaining a diploma.

The causes of dropping out of school include the poor economic conditions of parents, the lack of awareness of parents about the importance of children's education as an investment in their future and circumstances geografis the less profitable. Poverty and dropping out of school can be considered two sides of one coin. Poverty that afflicts most underprivileged families causes them to be unable to send their children to school optimally, as a result dropping out of school is an option. Another reason is also because the student failed in doing school assignments until finally he was officially expelled from school [4].

Teenagers who drop out of school experience problems when entering the labor market, social problems and opinions that worsen their conditions for moving to a career path. Adolescents who drop out of high school face a number of labor market problems in their late teens and early 20s. They are more likely to be active participants in the workforce than their better educated peers.

From the background above, the problems that can be formulated are, as follows: "What are the efforts to alleviate school dropouts in Buata Village, Botupingge District, Exactly at SDN 1 Botupingge?".

The research limitations are as follows:

1. The object to be researched is How to reduce school dropouts in Buata Village, Botupingge District.
2. The subjects of this study to be research respondents were children who dropped out of school in Buata Village, Botupingge District [4].

The objectives are as follows:

1. To reduce the number of children dropping out of school in Indonesia, especially in Gorontalo, to be precise in

Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency.

2. To provide awareness to parents and children that education is very important.
3. So that parents know their role is very important to build the desire of children in terms of education.
4. To find out the role of other people is also very important in this case, especially the school and local government [3].

The definition of a school dropout is a situation where the child is neglected, because of the attitude and treatment of parents who do not pay proper attention to the child's growth and development process without paying attention to the child's rights to get a proper education. This means children who do not continue school before graduation school 9 (nine) years (Primary school, continued).

Children are the second descendant after the person who is born. From this understanding, it can be understood that a child is a human being who lives after the person who gave birth to him, the child is a gift from God to humans who will continue the ideals of their parents and as a relay for the future. As for children, children are the second offspring of a husband and wife who are bound by a legal marriage which cannot be separated from the parents' education, both religious education and general education, so that children can compete and achieve their goals.

Dropout of school children is the process of forced withdrawal of students from an institution.

- a. The education in which he studied. Out of school children referred to in the writing of this scientific work are the abandonment of children from a formal educational institution, which is caused by various factors.
- b. Law number 4 of 1979 concerning the welfare of children, considering that

children are the potential and successor to the ideals of the nation whose foundations have been laid by the previous generation, abandoned children are defined as children whose parents for some reason are unable to meet the needs of the child so that the child becomes neglected. According to Law number 23 of 2002, neglected children believe that children whose needs are not properly met, whether physical, mental, spiritual or social.

- c. In my opinion, it defines school dropouts as students who cannot complete their learning program before the time is finished or students who do not complete their learning program. Thus, it can be taken a basic understanding that children dropping out of school are children who cannot continue their formal schooling starting at the elementary level, continuing onwards due to inhibiting factors [3].

The following is a series of explanations about the factors that greatly influence children dropping out of school. The factors that influence are as follows:

Internal factors

From within children dropping out of school is caused by being lazy to go to school because they feel inferior, unable to socialize with their school environment, often ridiculed because they are unable to pay school fees is influenced by various factors. children cannot socialize well in association with their schoolmates besides that is the role of the environment.

Due to the influence of friends so that they are invited to play like a play station until they often skip class and do not go up to class, school achievement decreases and they are embarrassed to go back to school. The meaning is that regardless of personal desire, the environment in this case peers is one of the factors that very influential on children's behavior.

Children who are subject to sanctions because they are absent from school so

that they are subject to Droup Out. Schools are educational institutions that are based on laws and regulations in which the implementation is always oriented towards achieving the ideals of the law.

The application of sanctions in schools is an absolute thing in every educational institution in the world, this is done in order to create order and discipline learning for students in educational institutions [3]. In its application, the sanctions usually consist of three stages, namely the strong sanctions in the form of verbal warnings, moderate sanctions, namely oral and written warnings to children and parents, and finally severe sanctions in the form of suspension or drop out.

The application of sanctions is certainly expected to have a positive impact on students, but not many of them consider it torture and cause students not to come to school or even have an impact on students not wanting to attend school because they feel ashamed, and angry with sanctions.

External Factors

Parental attention Lack of parental attention tends to cause various problems. The greater the child's parental attention is needed, in ways and variations and according to ability.

One of the causes of children's delinquency is the lack of parental attention. Unfortunately parents who think and behave like examples for their children and become a place where children complain and provide assistance, because basically children are the future generation so it is necessary for them to get proper behavior in order to maintain the child's personality so as not to deviate from social, cultural norms, and religion.

Parental relationships are less harmonious Not much different from before, family conditions that are not calm and full of negative activities will affect

the child's condition both in himself and his behavior to others and nature, disharmonious family relationships can be in the form of divorce from parents, relationships between families are not caring for each other, this condition is the basis for children to experience serious problems and obstacles in their education, resulting in children experiencing school dropouts [3].

Apart from the above problems, there are also important factors in the family that can cause children to drop out of school, namely: 1) the economic condition of the family; 2) the educational background of the father and mother; 3) father's status in society and in employment; 4) social psychological relationships between parents and between children and parents; 5) the aspirations of parents regarding children's education, and their attention to children's learning activities [3].

In another view, the causal factors that are meant are things that cause children to drop out of school. The following describes several factors that cause children not to and drop out of school.

Based on observations, children who drop out of school are caused by several factors, namely economy, lack of interest in children, low parental attention, lack of learning facilities. After further investigation, it turned out that children who dropped out of school were mostly due to economic factors, then followed by successively the factors of low children's interest, low parental attention, minimal learning facilities, culture, absence of school, and mental disabilities/disabilities. clearly pay attention to the following:

- a. The low income of the parents of the child means that the attention of the parents is more devoted to efforts to meet the needs of the family. Percentage of children due to low parental inattention. In poor families,

various problems tend to arise related to the living expenses of children, thus disrupting learning activities and difficulties in following lessons. Lots of children who drop out of school are due to circumstances at home, usually during junior high and high school, because at that time the child is looking for his own identity, so it is very difficult for the parents to advise him. This results in the relationship between the parent and the child becoming less harmonious.

- b. Lack of school infrastructure. The infrastructure factor referred to is related to the absence of educational infrastructure in the form of a school building or means of transportation from the student's residence to the school. in remote areas such as in the forest. Inadequate means of transportation and the distance between the house and the school is quite far.

Thus, thoroughly based on the explanation of the factors that influence the children dropping out of school, they are substantially caused by two factors, namely internal factors such as the child's personality and family and external factors such as the environment, society and school.

The consequences caused by children dropping out of school are juvenile delinquency, brawls, speeding on the road, drinking and fighting, other consequences are feelings of inferiority and inferiority. Because there are no certain activities, so sometimes it can lead to groups. wild youth. Bad children with negative activities, such as stealing, using drugs, drinking, cheating, mugging, and so on.

They cannot fully develop the productivity of school dropouts in development, even though all have the potential to progress. The consequences of dropping out of school are many, including juvenile delinquency, fights,

racing on the road, drinking and fighting, and other consequences. It is also a feeling of inferiority and inferiority, many people are unemployed. That is because there are so many children who do not have a diploma, or there is no ski training for those who drop out of school, only with the next generation who are educated and intelligent and moral, then the future of the nation can be imagined. bright point.

However, education in Indonesia is getting more and more expensive. The free education program implemented by the government is still considered ineffective in improving education in Indonesia.

Education is a very fundamental right for children who are not yet in school, children who are currently in school, and even children who have dropped out of school. Obligatory rights are fulfilled with the cooperation of at least the parents, educational institutions and the government. Education will be able to be realized if all components, namely parents, community institutions, education and the government are willing to support the course of education. Without distinguishing between children who are not yet in school, children who are currently attending school, and also children who have dropped out of school.

Unfortunately education is the responsibility of all people, not just the responsibility of the school. Consequently all citizens have a moral obligation to save education. So when there are community members who cannot go to school just because they do not have money, then people who are rich or classified as prosperous have a moral obligation to become foster parents for the continuity of school for children who drop out of school this year, reaching tens of millions of children throughout Indonesia.

This paradigm is important for all parents to have to shape the human character of the future of this nation.

Family is the first and foremost environment felt by a child, even since he is still in the womb. Therefore, education in a family that is enlightening and able to shape the character of a pious and creative child is an important asset for children's success in the future.

Education in Indonesia continues to improve throughout the 21st century. This is none other than due to the continuous evaluation of the education system which provides information on the lack of educational gaps and their renewal. The right of citizens to get education has been guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution Article 31 paragraph 1. This right is utilized by the Indonesian people with the long-term goal of developing this nation. Because the purpose of education is to educate the people cognitively and affectively, if the people are intelligent, this nation will advance. These educational objectives have been regulated in Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, which reads:

"National Education has the function of developing capabilities and shaping the character and civilization of a nation with dignity in order to educate the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic and responsible citizen".

However, the practice is not in accordance with the educational ideals of this nation. In fact, there are still many children of the nation who do not receive the 9 year compulsory education. Let alone 9 years, there are still some people who drop out of school in basic education. One of the most common perceptions in rural areas is that it is better for a child to work than a school. Even if you can complete the 9 year compulsory education, the results show that there is something that is

not in accordance with the objectives of this nation's national education as written in Law no. 20 of 2003.

Organizing education as a systemic unit. When we talk about the system, we are no longer talking about compulsory 9 years of education, but it is effectively carried out for 12 years in order to increase the spirit of education which results in a low probability of dropping out of school. Or reduce the barriers that occur between levels of education. It's no longer talking about which elementary school graduate to go to or which junior high school to graduate from, but finishing in the sixth year immediately continues to the seventh year at the same school. This can reduce dropouts in education.

1. Opening access to education in rural areas. School places that are difficult to access often make it better for children to work than schools. It is not uncommon for the nation's children who travel tens of kilometers to study, cross rivers just to sit in school, climb hills only to see the red and white flag flying in the ceremonial field. By facilitating access, it is hoped that it can reduce the dropout rate. The public sector (government) must play a role here and cooperate with the private sector or the private sector.
2. Involve every element of society to contribute to national education. The government may not be able to handle the problems of this great nation alone without the participation of third parties, be it NGOs or individual communities. Increasing voluntary education programs in disadvantaged areas can provide inspiration for those who are pessimistic, break the school dropout chain, and educate the lives of the nation's children. The third solution is the one closest to us as students to take a direct role in national education. The enthusiasm to serve can be ignited by participating in expedition activities

or teaching national shoots in various corners of Indonesia [5].

The issue of dropping out of school is a challenge for social workers. Data from Susenas states that hundreds of thousands of students are at risk of dropping out of school, they come from poor families. School age children from poor families have the potential to drop out of school before obtaining a diploma. Solutions to help drop-out children who cannot afford the following are: The package system as intended is that students dropping out of school are included in the Study Group program in which Package A is for those who have not completed primary school and B is for those who have not finished junior high school. The Ministry of National Education (Depdiknas) also provides alternative education for those less fortunate. The name, equality education.

Equality education is aimed at supporting the proper completion of the nine-year basic education and expanding access to secondary education which emphasizes functional skills and professional personality. Equality education is one of the programs in the non-formal education pathway that provides general education equivalent to SD/MI, SMP/MTs, and SMA/MA through Package A, Package B, and Package C.

In the field, these programs often combine literacy education and skills provision. For Package A, participants are provided with basic skills to meet daily needs. Meanwhile Package B aims to provide skills to meet the demands of the world of work. The skills for entrepreneurship are given to participants in the Package C program. Equality education can be provided by all non-formal education units. For example, training institutions, courses, community learning activity centers (PKBM), majelis taklim, and others.

In the last two years, equality education has been on the rise. That is in line with the Ministry of National Education's policy which provides opportunities for elementary to high school students who do not pass the national exam (UNAS) to take part in the UNPK which is held twice a year. By participating in UNPK Packages A, B, and C, they can have certificates equivalent to formal schools of SD / MI, SMP / MTs, and SMA / MA which can be used to register in formal schools and colleges and find work.

Equality education is no longer considered second class. The status of an equivalent education graduate has indeed been guaranteed the same as that of a formal education graduate. It is stated that every person who passes the equivalency test for Package A, Package B, or Package C has the same eligibility rights and is equivalent to holders of SD / MI, SMP / MTs and SMA / MA certificates to be able to register for a higher education unit. Guarantee from the Ministry of National Education it proved to be effective.

There are quite a number of Package C equivalency education graduates who smoothly continue their studies at public and private universities. In fact, there was a Package C graduate who was accepted to work and held an important position like an operational manager at a minimarket. You can imagine the fate of those who are unable to access formal education if there is no equality education. They will fall forever in ignorance and backwardness. Equality education has become a beacon in the dark for them. So, dropping out of school is not the end of the world for those who drop out of school.

Furthermore, the Open Junior High School, where the Open Junior High School is a formal school that is based on the closest public and private SMP that meets the requirements with the form of

open education and distance education. Open Middle School focuses on independent learning and there are still limited face-to-face activities.¹⁸ The concept is that the learning process is not bound by time and place. Open Middle School is one of the school line education subsystems that use the principle of independent learning, namely learning with the minimum possible assistance from other people. In Open Junior High School, the time and place for learning is more open and flexible according to the conditions of the students.

The territory of Indonesia is very large with various difficult geographic conditions, the economic condition of some of the people who are still weak, and various other factors that result in limited education services for children aged 13-18 years. Through this Open Junior High School, they can get the necessary educational services. Open SMP aims to provide wider learning opportunities for elementary school graduates or equivalent who intend to continue, but are unable to attend regular junior high schools due to socio-economic and / or geographic conditions. Open SMP consists of one or more Learning Activity Places (TKB) and in operation it is based on State Junior High Schools [6].

TKB which is managed directly by the SMP Induk is called regular TKB, while TKB which is managed by people who care about education is called TKB Mandiri (TKBM). With the concept of independent learning, students do not have to study at their parent junior high school every day, for 3 or 4 or 5 days they study in their respective TKB. Meanwhile, for 3 or 2 or 1 days they study at their parent junior high school. Their study time is more flexible and adapted to the students' conditions, usually in the afternoon until the afternoon because students generally work to help their parents in the morning.

Since the implementation of the Open Junior High School in 1979, all students studying at the Open Junior High School are free of charge. Meanwhile, to ensure that all students can attend education until graduation, each month they are given scholarships. The government, through the Ministry of National Education, channels operational funds for open SMP through the "BOS" mechanism as well as the "BOS" for Regular SMP.

In addition to providing school operational funds, the government also distributes subsidies for the provision of skills education programs with the aim of providing skills for every Open Junior High School student so that after graduating and not continuing their education they can use it in community life. Open Middle School graduates are the same as Regular Junior High School graduates, by receiving a Junior High School Completion Certificate (STTB). This means that graduates of Open Junior High Schools have the same rights and opportunities as Regular Junior High School graduates.

Based on the explanation above, the countermeasures for the number of children who drop out of school are implementing or implementing a package system where children are grouped at each stage of education, and opening educational institutions at the junior high school level (SMP) specifically for those who cannot continue at the regular junior high school level due to the aforementioned factors.

Thus, the existence of an open package and junior high school system helps the government and the community in resolving education problems for children who have dropped out of school and of course efforts to eradicate illiteracy can be achieved slowly.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is a qualitative deductive approach. With

deductive problem solving, namely by reviewing general topics related to the discussion drawn from library materials and then drawing specific conclusions [1].

The research approach that is carried out is a qualitative approach as an investigative and descriptive approach because the researcher collects data in a face-to-face manner and integrates with people at the research site [1].

To obtain the data needed in this study, data collection was carried out. The data collection techniques used by researchers are: 1) observation; 2) interview; 3) documentation [2].

The location of the internship is located in Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province (explain a little about the Buata Village).

The apprenticeship was carried out on March 2, 2020 to April 27, 2020. Data analysis techniques are research carried out when data collection takes place, and after data collection in a certain period. At the time of conducting interviews with research subjects, in this case the researcher must have conducted an analysis of the answers to the interviewee. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data can be valid.

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data is an activity of summarizing, selecting main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, thus reducing data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier to collect further data, and look for them if This data reduction can be assisted and made easier by using a computer in presenting data [1]. This reduction process by sorting from the transcript of the interview results, then the data is selected according to the research formulation and deepened from the

research questions. The next thing is by coding the transcript through problem formulation [1].

2. Data display (Data Presentation)

The presentation of this data is an explanation of the data in a clearer and more detailed form. In presenting the data carried out in this study is narrative. By displaying this data it is intended to make it easier for readers to understand what is happening in the field which contains a collection of the results of interviews, observations and assignments in documents. In presenting the data of this study, research was carried out in the form of text, tables and images from the results of data reduction and presentation and always updated every time new data was entered [2].

In this study, there are obstacles in data collection, as follows:

1. Time limited internship.
2. Parents of children are usually not found due to busy work [1].

RESULTS

Botupingge Subdistrict Bone Bolango Regency, Buata Village is a village in the north bordering the Tumbihe sub-district, Kabila sub-district, in the south bordering Leato, Gorontalo city, east and west flanked by Sukma Village and Tanah Putih Village which are still villages in the Botupingge sub-district itself, with a residential area 18 ha and 23 ha of plantation area. Buata Village has a protected forest with an area of 218ha with rainfall of 15 mm every 6 months.

The condition of agriculture in Buata Village, with the number of families owning agricultural land, is 56 families with superior corn commodities.

Apart from agriculture in this village, there are also other superior products in the field of fruit crop cultivation, plantation, forestry, animal husbandry,

and minerals in the form of mountain stones.

The potential human resources in Buata Village are 436 men and 415 women with the quality of work of 16 people aged 18-56 years who graduated from college, and 179 people aged 18-56 who did not complete elementary school. So it can be concluded that the average potential of human resources, especially in the field of education, is still below the average in general.

Buata Village was founded in 1990 with the first village head official being the late BIA ALI. The name Buata Village is derived from the word "PILOTIMUATA" which means that since 1890 our ancestors had entered the Kabila sub-district which is in the southern hemisphere, to be precise, across the Bone River and the highlands of the Mantulangi Mountains. The ancestors started or started their journey in Buata Village and ended or stopped at Panggulo village.

Then after the establishment of the Buata Village Government, the word "PILOTIMUATA" was refined to "BUATA" or the village of Buata, Kabila district, Gorontalo Regency with the first village head named BIA ALI who ruled until 1915 Then from 1915 to 1945 the head of Buata Village was the late SALEH DAMA.

From 1945 to 1947 the head of the village of Buata was the late MANAPA ADIPU. From 1947 to 1974 During the Old Order era, the late AHMAD S. DAMA served as head of the village. During the New Order era, namely from 1975 to 1990 the village head was the late Mr. AHMAD M. KARIEM..

From 1990 to 1990, the village head of Buata, Kabila District, Gorontalo District, North Sulawesi Province, the head of the village was Mr. RAJAK NUSI. Then entering the Reformation period, namely from 1999 to 2013, the

village government of Buata, Kabila sub-district, Gorontalo District, North Sulawesi Province experienced several changes with the village head, Mr. RISMAN ADAM, Then in 2013 and 2019, Village head elections were held (PILKADES) And Mr. FRENGKI A. PAKAYA, SH as the elected village head, from 2013 until now.

Based on the results of interviews and field observations about the condition of the community and the perspective of the people of Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency. AE's initials during the interview, according to him, should drop out of school, don't let it go, AE said that the loss of children who drop out of school because children who do not go to school will miss opportunities to learn, even though learning does not have to be school but school is a supportive learning place.

It is quite a lot for the size of the village environment for children who have dropped out of school. There are two things that cause children to drop out of first school because the child does not have the ability to attend second school because their parents do not support, AE also added, if the economic factor cannot be used as an excuse because God willing, the people here are quite capable and there are also many offers of school funding for scholarships and assistance of capable people. According to AE, it is important to pay attention to children dropping out of school for parents and the government, and we are also obliged to provide advice and encouragement that school is important. However, to alleviate school dropouts, AE said there had been no initiative. AE said that so far there has not been anything done by the community regarding school dropouts, the community is more concerned with maintaining the relationship between the families of children who have dropped out of school so as not to disagree.

AH's initials said dropping out of school only lost the opportunity to study world knowledge. According to AH, the school is a world matter which is important is a matter of the hereafter but that does not mean that world matters are not important because for AH the interests of the afterlife are more important, AH emphasizes. dropping out of school is not a problem. The important thing is that children can read and count, the rest of the best children will immediately attend Islamic boarding schools to study religion.

For children dropping out of school In this village, AH said there were but did not know exactly, according to AH there were several factors, usually the child dropped out of school first because the child did not have the will to go to school and because the parents did not support it, it could also be because the economy was unable to pay for it, it is important also to advise and motivate children who drop out of school to their parents, the surrounding community, and the government. Our duty as neighbors is to give understanding to both parents and children who have dropped out of school in a good way. According to AH, we clearly exist to care about school dropouts, but only as advice that does not disturb the internal family. For alleviating school dropouts, AH said that there was no program initiative for the community.

Maybe there are, and there are also pesantren, package A schools, and free learning but from school dropouts and families of school dropouts who are less responsive. YI's initials, according to him dropping out of school cannot study and go to a formal institution, YI said children who drop out of school are sorry because someone who does not go to school for the first time will easily feel inferior if he joins his school friends, Government children will also lose the opportunity studying should be a good period of study.

The results of interviews with school dropouts were based on the results of interviews and field observations about community participation and the perspective of the people of Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency. According to him, RM's initials did not go to school because he didn't like school, RM quit school because RM rarely attended school so he thought that instead of harming his parents he actually stopped his parents did not agree to agree if RM stopped going to school, but RM insisted. According to him, school is just an activity in the morning leaving and in the early evening learning something that I do not know the benefits of, such as studying science, geography, and others. RM said that I was now working and had income from working as a day laborer. everyday quite passable. RM added that I wanted to have an income to help my parents and I saved for my needs and the rest. According to him, working is a better choice for school, he said, because in the end schools are also looking for work, it is better if I don't have to waste money on school and I immediately look for work. Based on the interview above, it gives the understanding that RM, has no desire to go to school but has the enthusiasm to work based on important knowledge of whether or not school is important.

The initials NR said that he did not go to school because he spent the fourth grade at SD NR because NR violated many school regulations and often skipped school, according to him studying and studying. NR added that thank God I now have a job, NR said she worked because she wanted to have an income to help her parents and for her own needs. Work is not a better choice, actually school is important to me. NR said she was sorry that she did not graduate from school. NR said that because in the past it was fun learning to make friends and

seeking experiences, school lessons were useful for everyday life and school was fun and helped gain knowledge, NR said sometimes I wanted to go to school. There is a desire to continue schooling again, it's just that I already have. what are your efforts to continue schooling yet again.

Based on the results of the interview, it gives an understanding that NR understands the importance of school but it hurts when you have the opportunity to go to school so that you have regrets later on. The factor that causes NR dropping out of school is removing it because it violates many regulations.

IS's initials during the IS interview said no school did not pass the National exam and the school could not help me, IS said that he did not want to take care of the exam because he did not pass it was embarrassed to have to repeat the word IS. According to him, schools study and study, now IS prefers to work as construction workers. IS wants to have an income for his own needs and I save the rest. for now working is the best choice of *lontang latung* he explained. Previously, in addition to learning to sit down with friends, IS said that school lessons were useful for everyday life and also fun, increasing knowledge. In the past, IS always wanted to go to school, IS he missed hanging out and sitting with my elementary school friends. But now IS has no desire to go to school because it is no longer in school. Based on the interview, IS knows the importance of school for himself and misses the school period, but IS sees that he is too late if he has to continue school. it means that the factor that causes IS to drop out of school is a lack of enthusiasm and willingness to finish school.

The initials WI said that I did not go to school because my parents could not afford to pay for the school, besides the need for a house was very much, while the income of the parents was very poor, there

was an offer to study and follow package B, the place is quite far, pity if parents have to pick up, so now WI only helps just home, WI said that the school added to my knowledge and useful knowledge even though WI did not have the chance to graduate from elementary school but WI still had the desire to go to school. WI said it was a fun place and increased knowledge. WI said there had been no attempt to return to school. Based on the interview above, it gives an understanding that WI really likes going to school, it's just that the parents cannot afford to pay for WI to go to school. it means that the factors that cause WI dropping out are economic.

The community perspective about children dropping out of school based on the results of interviews and observations made by researchers in Buata Village, Botupingge District, Bone Bolango Regency stated that the perspective of the community regarding children who dropped out of school at the elementary level was fairly good, the community considered school as a place of learning that supported children who do not go to school because they will lose learning opportunities in order to improve themselves and realize the noble ideals of educational goals, the community also has effective solutions about education and studying other than formal schools, for example informal education such as Islamic boarding schools, then the community also has high empathy, This is proven by the community's concern for underprivileged families, the community is trying to provide jobs and also the community tries to provide advice and encouragement for children who drop out of school.

This means that the community's perspective is proven that 80% or 8 out of 10 informants from the community do not want children to drop out of school and consider school to be important, for the

community school is a priority, but in fact there are still many children who drop out of school, this is due to several factors such as parents. who cannot afford to pay for school which they consider so expensive, then the next factor is the desire or willingness of school of children who do not exist, children tend to choose to work instead of having to pay for school, they realize that parents try hard in sending them to school but the child does not have the desire to go to school, the willingness to get married at school age which makes the child have to drop out of school, and the next factor is being expelled from school, there are also children who focus more on religious education that is pesantren which causes the child to leave school. In addition, the condition of society, both in the socio-economic and economic aspects, from education to the quality of worship, is still in the middle category, meaning that the utilization of all the above aspects is not optimal.

We can see that this condition is quite contrasting, meaning that the people of Buata Village have a great desire for their children to get a good education at school, but in fact knowledge can only be obtained by learning methods, this indicates that desire is not enough, there must be effort. the maximum in getting it.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the researchers' observations, it can be concluded that

1. There are still school dropouts in Buata Village, Kec. Botupingge caused by economic factors.
2. Efforts that have been made in Illiteracy Eradication so far in Buata Village, Kec. Botupingge has launched Package A, B and C Programs.

The consequences caused by children dropping out of school are juvenile delinquency, brawls, speeding on the road,

drinking and fighting, other consequences are also feelings of inferiority and inferiority.

Although the compilers wanted perfection in the preparation of this Final Project, in reality there were still many shortcomings that the compilers needed to fix. This is due to the lack of knowledge of the compilers. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions from readers are highly expected as an evaluation material for the future.

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