

Analysis Of Factors Causing Low Level Of Community Education In Batu Tiga Village, Boleng District, West Manggarai Regency**Sarwan¹⁾, Muhammad Yusuf²⁾, Aulia³⁾**Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar
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sharwan10juni1999@gmail.com¹⁾ , muhammadyusuf@unismuh.ac.id²⁾ , aulia@unismuh.ac.id³⁾**Abstrak**

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research or what is usually called qualitative descriptive research. The informants used were main, key and supporting or additional informants who were determined based on purposive sampling techniques. The type of data used in this research is qualitative data obtained based on data collection techniques through observation, short interviews, documentation and giving questionnaires related to the problem being studied. The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman method, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the research show that the factors causing the low level of community education in Batu Tiga Village, Boleng District, West Manggarai Regency are internal factors (lack of individual motivation, lack of individual awareness, lack of interest in learning & school, no desire to continue education, and wanting to find work/help people parents) and external factors (economic conditions, lack of parental motivation, social conditions/community environment/peers, accessibility/distance from home to school or college, lack of parental attention, cultural factors, parental education level and educational infrastructure not feasible and there is a new factor that emerges, namely the parent's death factor).

Keywords: *level of education, village community***INTRODUCTION**

Human resources are potentials where every social being needs to understand something. Human resources are the only human resources that have reason, emotions, skills, knowledge and activities. Artificial resources are resources that are intentionally created by humans to meet their life need.

Based on the above understanding, it is clear that of the three resources, humans have the most important role or are the ones who control other resources. Human resources as humans who have the power to do a job certainly do not all have the same ability (power) in doing or producing something, because humans have different characteristics, knowledge and skills so that managing human power is also not an easy thing. Humans have power that needs to be managed so that the power they have can reach the highest possible value and finally can be used to fulfill all their goals. For that, there are various things that humans do to empower or manage the power they have from childhood to adulthood. The first thing that humans do as an effort to manage their power is through education.

According to Law No. 20 of 2003 Article 1 Paragraph 1: Education is a conscious and planned effort to create 3 learning atmospheres and learning processes so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual religious strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and the skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state.

Indonesia is a developing country that is still experiencing various development processes, one of which is the education sector. In the education sector, its implementation is still faced with various challenges, for example the uneven distribution of education in underdeveloped areas (Kurniawati 2022). This is what causes not everyone to be able to feel or get education, due to certain factors or reasons, especially in remote areas or in rural areas.

RESEARCH METHODS

Researchers use qualitative research types. Qualitative research is a type of research where the research is descriptive and an inductive approach is used for its analysis. The focus of this research is to find out the reasons why children do not continue their education or drop out of school, the object of which is the community in Batu Tiga Village, Boleng District, West Manggarai Regency. The research location is in Batu Tiga Village, Boleng District, West Manggarai Regency. The selection of the research site was based on the issue that is developing in the community that many school-age children stop their education/drop out of school and many also prefer to get married and work at a young age. The research period was carried out for 2 months, namely in February-March 2024.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Result

Education is one of the important elements in human life to improve and hone the abilities that have been given since birth. However, it is not uncommon for many children to not continue their education or even drop out of school, especially in rural or remote areas. As has been done in research on a number of children who did not continue their education or dropped out of school in Batu Tiga Village, Boleng District, West Manggarai Regency, precisely in Pulau Boleng Hamlet, researchers have given questionnaires to six children, namely three children who did not continue their education and three children who dropped out of school.

Three children choose factor one, four children choose factor two, two children choose factor three, three children choose factor four, five children choose factors five to six, two children choose factor seven, four children choose factor eight, two children choose factor nine, three children choose factor ten, one child chooses factors twelve and sixteen and two children choose factor fifteen.

In The most chosen factors by five children are factors five and six, namely wanting to find a job/helping parents and economic conditions. Then the next factor chosen by four children is factors two and eight, namely lack of individual awareness and social conditions/community environment/peers. Then the three children chose factors one, four and ten, namely lack of individual motivation, no desire to continue education and lack of parental attention. Then the two children chose factors three, seven, nine and fifteen, namely lack of interest in learning & school, lack of parental motivation, accessibility of distance from home to school or college and level of parental education, then the last one was only chosen by one child, factors twelve and sixteen, namely cultural factors and inadequate educational facilities and infrastructure.

Based on the information in the questionnaire (Table 4.7) there are other factors that caused two children to drop out of school, namely because their mother died and they chose to

stop going to school. Then one child no longer has a reason to continue their education because of the lack of attention from their parents, one person resigned themselves to their economic conditions, one person has to take care of their younger sibling, two people immediately work and one person has no reason. Then regarding their feelings after not continuing their education or dropping out of school, three children answered that they were normal, two children had a little regret and one child did not answer. Finally, regarding their activities after not continuing their education or dropping out of school, all of them had the same answer, namely sometimes working or not.

Based on the researcher's observation notes (under the questionnaire), the low economic factor caused them not to continue their education and chose to look for work/help their parents because if they worked they would earn money that could be given to their parents or used for their daily needs. The accessibility factor/distance from home to school is very far and can only be reached by walking so that it makes them lazy to go to school plus inadequate educational facilities so they decide to drop out of school. Then the factor of parental education level is known that some of them have parents with low levels of education, only graduated from elementary school and some did not graduate, so some assume that their children also do not need to have a higher education then the cultural factor where their parents consider education is not necessary for their children.

A new factor that has emerged is that parents (mothers) die while they are continuing their education. They lose their parents, which makes them stressed and no longer have the motivation to continue their education.

CONCLUSION

The factors that cause the low level of education of the Batu Tiga Village community, precisely in Pulau Boleng Hamlet, are thirteen factors listed in the questionnaire plus one new factor, including (internal factors, namely one to five, external factors, namely six to fourteen, where the fourteenth factor is a new factor):

1. Lack of Individual Motivation
2. Lack of Individual Awareness
3. Lack of Interest in Learning & School
4. No Desire to Continue Education
5. Want to Find Work / Help Parents
6. Economic Conditions
7. Lack of Parental Motivation
8. Social Conditions / Community Environment / Peers
9. Accessibility / Distance from Home to School or College
10. Lack of Parental Attention
11. Cultural Factors
12. Parental Education Level
13. Inadequate Educational Facilities and Infrastructure
14. Parent Died (Mother)

Of the fourteen factors, the factors most often chosen by key informants were wanting to find work / help parents and economic conditions. In addition to the factors causing the low

level of education above, there are also supporting factors or those that play an important role in the continuity of children's education, namely:

1. Individual Motivation
2. Individual Awareness
3. Interest in Learning & School
4. Desire to Continue Education
5. Economic Conditions
6. Parental Motivation
7. Parental Attention
8. Parental Education Level

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