



Social Policy against School Dropouts

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Abstract

This article discusses social policies for school dropouts in Makassar. The number of children who have not yet taken formal education in Makassar is a problem that wants to be minimized with the awareness of education from all parties. This case of school dropouts is a very complicated case and is still difficult to solve until now. There are many factors behind school dropouts, including family, geography, social, economic and environmental factors. The purpose of this article is to find the factors that cause many children in Makassar to not receive equal education and to know the social policies for dropping out of school.

Introduction

Children are the younger generation who will carve out how this nation will be. Children are also a very valuable human resource because they determine the direction of the nation's further progress (Shepherd & Williams, 2020). Therefore, children need to get attention to the rights they have to get, one of which is the right to get an education. But in reality, not all of the children's needs for education are fulfilled (Markowska-Manista & Zakrzewska-Olędzka, 2020). This can be seen from the number of school dropouts that occur in Indonesia. Dropout children are children who do not continue their education (Hyland, 2008). This case of school dropouts is a very complicated case and is still difficult to solve until now. There are many factors behind school dropouts, including family, geography, social, economic and environmental factors (Kumar et al., 2022).

These causal factors can be minimized with the awareness of education from all parties, both from the children and the environment (Chaparro & Suchdev, 2019). Awareness of education can be a strong impetus for children to continue carrying out their education (Hasanah, 2021). In addition, the government is the party that plays a role in overcoming school dropouts (Toshkov et al., 2022). Government policies in the world of education are expected to be able to help children to continue their education.

Factors contributing to teens dropping out of school include the family economics, adolescents' inability and interest in attending school education, the environment in which adolescents live, and people's attitudes about education, traditions, and particular teachings (Kaneez & Medha, 2018). With these circumstances in place, many youths now drop out of school and are obliged to work with rudimentary skills in order to contribute to the family income. However, the phenomena of working children, over time, has a great deal to do with family economic circumstances and educational prospects, as well as social and environmental influences (Conger & Donnellan, 2007). The presence of out-of-school youth requires the attention of a variety of stakeholders. Teenagers who have dropped out of school need advice to help them prepare for the workforce or to continue their education (Suryadi et al., 2020). community institutions may consider redirecting vocational education so that students acquire

the fundamental skills required for a wide variety of jobs and are guaranteed the ability to continue education, employment, or training, particularly those related to program guidance(Delcker & Ifenthaler, 2021).

Discussion

Makassar City is the city that has the highest number of school dropouts, this can be seen from the notification (ILO) of the International Labor Organization(Bebang & Agustang, 2021). As many as 15,315 children have not yet experienced formal education in Makassar City, even though the intellectual life of the nation is one of the goals of the country according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution(Pabbajah et al., 2020). From the data from the Makassar City Regional Planning and Development Agency, there are still 15,315 children who do not go to school. Their ages are in the range of 7 to 18 years(Surya et al., 2021).

Head of the Makassar City Development Planning Agency, that this figure is homework for the Makassar City Education Office to find and encourage these children to go to school. Meanwhile, Acting Head of Makassar City Education Office, 9 years of basic education in Makassar City has been completed with the 18 educational revolution programs. However, Makassar's position as the center in Eastern Indonesia invites immigrants, who often increase the number of children who are not touched by formal schools in Makassar. In addition, education in the city of Makassar has actually been completed, the problem is that many migrants come every day from neighboring areas, this can increase the number of out of school children in Makassar. He also said that one of the factors in the difficulty of distributing the Smart Indonesia Card was the position of immigrants who often moved around.

Social services are an excellent way to help dropout teens enhance their social functioning. Social services are defined broadly as any service that aims to increase human social welfare, while they are defined narrowly as services offered to those persons who are less fortunate(Stone et al., 2021). Social services for out-of-school adolescents are activities or interventions that address the issue of dropping out of school adolescents directly and in a systematic way with the goal of assisting dropout teens in meeting their basic requirements(Dorsey et al., 2022). The purpose of social services for school dropouts is to assist neglected dropout youths in achieving their objectives and resolving their difficulties autonomously(Mughal et al., 2019).

Implementing social services for teens who drop out of school is a service procedure that aims to restore the beneficiaries' social roles so that they can carry out their life responsibilities in accordance with their duties(Gjersøe, 2021).

Some parties say that the phenomenon of dropping out of school that occurs in South Sulawesi has the main cause, namely due to early marriage(Reiljan, 2020). Head of the South Sulawesi Education Office, said dropout cases regularly occur in every running curriculum, especially in Junior High School and Senior High School. From data held by the South Sulawesi Education Office, the 2017-2018 high school dropout rate was 4,133 students, out of a total of 351,000 students. This senior secondary education includes SMA, SMK, SLB, and Madrasah Aliyah. Meanwhile, the 2016-2017 data for SMA were 3,135 students out of school from a total of 264,000 students.

Not only senior secondary education, for junior secondary education in the 2016-2018 curriculum for SMP and Madrasah Tsanawiyah, 4,766 dropped out of school from a total of 473,000 students. Meanwhile, the 2017-2018 curriculum data for elementary education in 10 thousand have dropped out of 1 million total students. He mentioned that apart from early marriage, social factors such as starting work early are also a consideration for dropping out of school students. In Makassar, every time a child drops out of school, the education office

decides to take a social approach to the parent or guardian concerned (*Domestic Violence and the American Muslim Community's Response*, 2022). This makes it easier for the education office to know the cause of dropping out of the school of the student concerned, in relation to the percentage of school girls, from 24 districts and cities, Palopo has a high dropout rate of 1500 out of 6 thousand students, while the lowest is Makassar from 71 thousand students (Aini et al., 2019). , 385 dropped out of school

Regarding children's rights to education, the government law addresses this issue. This was stated in the Child Protection Law passed on October 22, 2002 through Law (Hart & Brando, 2018). The Child Protection Law itself is the most recent statutory tool that provides regulations on child protection, after several laws for children were revised.

In recent decades, dropping out of school has been seen as a severe educational and societal issue (Zhang et al., 2020). By dropping out of school before to graduation, many people do not get a proper education, limiting their economic and social well-being throughout their adult lives (Reay, 2018). Education is necessary to cultivate and develop the younger generation's potential, interests, and capabilities (Ramadhan et al., 2019).

Teenagers, then, need particular attention in terms of education and engagement in society in order to continue the nation's battle and growth by cultivating their creativity via education. Every everyone, particularly teens, want knowledge in order to accomplish their objectives. Education requires businesses, buildings, and infrastructure. In practice, however, meeting these prerequisites is difficult due to the many restraints and limits that exist within certain people, families, and communities (Williamson, 2021). When these difficulties are not overcome, teens will drop out of school. Whereas school is one of the tools of acquiring education, information, and experience necessary for future life (Mduma et al., 2019). The issue of youth dropping out of school is a significant and severe one (Witt, 2018). This is not simply a matter of helplessness or dropping out of school; it is also an issue of diminished human resources that, over time, become incapable of doing anything because they are unprepared to meet problems (Dison et al., 2019). This condition will jeopardize the Indonesian nation's existence and future when millions of the countries next generation drop out of school (Iskandarsyah Siregar, 2022). Additionally, the issue of kids dropping out of school will have a variety of ramifications, since they will lack the resources necessary to sustain themselves as adults (Swick & Powers, 2018). This results in young powerlessness, feelings of inferiority, and estrangement from their social surroundings as a consequence of not reaching their aspirations (Capelos & Demertzis, 2022).

Teenagers who drop out of school face the following conditions: (1) Disappointment and disappointment at being compelled to quit school despite their want to study; (2) Can result in moral degeneration since teenagers' souls are vacant, making them prone to undesirable behavior; (3) They face illiteracy since they often assume societal duty as adults (live in a home, work for a livelihood), despite their efforts to better themselves via training; (4) They are less capable of maturation, are unprepared to raise a family, lack social connections, and are less self-sufficient; (5) The community loses greatly as a result of youngsters' tendency to drop out of school, which may result in unemployment, crime, and juvenile delinquency, as well as an inability to engage fully in community development.

Adolescent dropout is one of the social issues that affects not only the individual, but also the community. As previously said, juvenile dropout may result in unemployment, crime, poverty, and criminality. Efforts are required to address school dropouts in order to mitigate the detrimental effects they have. suggests the following approaches; (1) Supervise work experience, including cooperative education, internships, practical work, pre-employment training, and youth-run businesses; (2) Community and environmental services, including

youth volunteerism and counseling; (3) Reorienting vocational education so that the emphasis is not on preparing youngsters for specific vocations, but on obtaining the fundamental skills required for a wide variety of employment; (4) Assurances of further education, employment, or training, particularly those associated to mentoring programs.

Child Protection Law is an umbrella framework that provides protection for children. In the Child Protection Law itself, some children's rights are explained, especially in terms of education, among others, as stated in article 9 paragraphs 1 and 2, which states that every child has the right to education and teaching in the context of personal development and the level of intelligence according to their interests and talents. In addition to the rights of children as referred to in subsection (1), especially children with disabilities are also entitled to receive special education, while children who have excellence are also entitled to education.

Conclusion

Children are the younger generation who will carve out how this nation will be. Children are also a very valuable human resource because they determine the direction of the nation's further progress. Therefore, children need to get attention to the rights they have to get, one of which is the right to get an education. But in reality, not all of the children's needs for education are fulfilled. This can be seen from the number of school dropouts that occur in Indonesia.

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