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**Between Struggle And Hope
(Study Descriptive Reason Student
Separated Studying On Faculty
Teaching & Knowledge University
Education Tribuana Kalabahi)**

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Between Struggle and Hope (Study Descriptive Reason Student Separated Studying On Faculty Teaching & Knowledge University Education Tribuana Kalabahi)

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Abstract

Education will make Indonesian people become intelligent people and can utilize and respond to all opportunities in fulfilling and fighting for life. However, in reality, the economic conditions of the community are certainly different, not all families have adequate economic capacity and are able to fulfill all the needs of family members. One of the effects caused by economic conditions like this is that parents are unable to send their children to a higher level of school even though they are able to finance it at the elementary and middle school levels. It is clear that the economic condition of the family is the biggest supporting factor for the continuation of their children's education to college level, because education also requires large costs. Related to the above intent, researchers want to know more Far about what causes students to drop out of college. This research is aim of finding out the causes of students dropping out of college at Tribuana Kalabahi University, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. This type of research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach . The empirical results of the study show that the causes of students dropping out of college are due to financial constraints and preferring to work, the object of the study and overall the background of families with a lower middle economic level. Most of the respondents' families' livelihoods are farmers with a monthly income of between Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 500,000. Family members as guardians of students who are responsible for the costs of student education also contribute to the cause of students dropping out of college.

Keywords : Causes, Students, Dropping Out

1. Introduction

Education is a basic need factor for every human being in a certain area. nation, Because through education effort improvement welfare people can realized. Through education can create power Work Which No not only rich in theoretical knowledge but also practical, mastery of technology, and have special skills, (Safitri, 2021). Therefore, it can be said that education as one of the future investments is an effort that plays a very important role. Education will make Indonesian people become intelligent people and can take advantage of and respond to all opportunities in fulfilling and fighting for life. So in other words, people who do not receive an education will become slaves to globalization, which sways their lives in inability both morally and materially.

But in reality, the economic conditions of the community are certainly different, not all families have adequate economic capacity and are able to meet all the needs of family members. One of the effects caused by economic conditions like this is that parents are unable to send their

children to higher education even though they are able to finance it at elementary and middle school levels. It is clear that the economic condition of the family is the biggest supporting factor for the continuation of their children's education to college level, because education also requires large costs.

With the above conditions, dropping out of college for active students who are currently studying is certainly not a new problem in the campus world. This problem continues to occur from year to year and can even be said to be difficult to solve. Because when discussing solutions, there is no other choice but to improve the family's economic conditions. The problem of students dropping out of college is generally experienced in every college tall Good college tall Country and college Private High including Campus University Tribuana (UNTRIB) Kalabahi especially the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP). Based on the e-campus account application data, the number of students who dropped out of college or were no longer active from semester to semester increased. For example, FKIP students from the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 intakes from total student Which accepted as much as 294 student however In 2024, 98 students from the above batch were no longer active and this continues to happen every semester. In addition to the data above, there are reports from each program head FKIP scope study shows that every semester there is an increase in students who are not active or do not even participate in the current semester's lecture process.

2. Method

This type of research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2020:7) the descriptive qualitative research method is the collection of data in the form of words or pictures, so it does not emphasize numbers. This study is intended to provide an overview, describe And interpret condition Which There is related factor reason student dropped out of college at FKIP UNTRIB Kalabahi. The research location was conducted at Tribuana Kalabahi University, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Time The research was conducted from February to July 2024. The subjects in this study were FKIP students who dropped out of college, parents , and community leaders. Techniques collection interview data , questionnaires and observations.

3. Results and Discussion

The study was conducted to empirically determine the causes of students dropping out of college, which has an impact on their education. Some of the reasons students decide not to continue their studies are due to financial constraints and prefer to work. There were 11 respondents who were the objects of the study and overall they came from families with lower middle economic levels. The livelihoods of the respondents' families were mostly farmers with incomes between Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 500,000. Family members as guardians of students who are responsible for the costs of student education, also became respondents to deepen the causes of students dropping out of college. In addition, community leaders were involved in the data collection process as parties involved in student activities after dropping out of college because they knew the respondents closely, so that the data and information provided could deepen the reasons for students not continuing their studies.

Analysis of Causes of College Dropout Based on Student Perspective

Figure 1.

Researcher Documentation With Dropout Respondents



The first interview was conducted with college dropouts as research respondents. Interview indicators used four components used to describe the arguments of college dropout respondents, including: *first* , family environment indicators, *second* is the respondent's interest in learning and opinions about the urgency of education, *third* related to the influence of economic motives, and *fourth* the respondent's motivation to return to college.

The family environment is the first place used by the majority of individuals to learn academically and non-academically in a basic way. Academic learning is carried out as in school, while non-academic education emphasizes aspects of politeness and morality. In contrast to non-academic education, academic learning can be supported through individual participation in the educational environment from elementary school to higher education institutions, which of course not all individuals experience the level of lectures on various campuses. Based on the results of interviews with respondents when viewed from the family environment, the majority of respondents answered that they did not continue their studies due to economic factors because their parents' income was relatively small, so it was not enough to finance their studies and chose to drop out. Respondents assessed that their parents' low income caused the lecture process to stop or they chose to withdraw so as not to burden their parents. The cost of education has an important influence on the sustainability of individual behavior in determining the sustainability of their studies in the future (King & Gove, 2024; Novo-Corti et al., 2018) . The next reason is the number of siblings that causes respondents to prefer to cancel their intention to continue their studies. Respondents' siblings who are also currently studying cause them to choose not to continue their studies. In addition, it is also known that the number of respondents' relatives is in the interval of 2-7 people in one family, so it can be assessed that the burden on the respondents' parents is quite heavy to finance education with a relatively small income as one of the reasons for not completing college. The number of members is one of the reasons for students' tendency to choose not to continue their education because they are worried about their siblings who do not have the opportunity to get an education (Karimi Kivi et al., 2023) .

The second factor reviewed from the interest in learning or attending lectures has a positive response from respondents. The majority of respondents showed high enthusiasm to continue

studying optimally until the end of the study period. This can be interpreted if the respondents' interest and enthusiasm for learning are quite high because they consider education to be able to increase knowledge and skills that make it easier for them to get better jobs. Despite having a high interest in continuing their studies, limited funds affect the learning process not running optimally (Dassucik et al., 2022; Miftakhul Jannah, 2020) . The family's economic inability has a significant influence on the education of family members, so the tendency to choose not to continue education is the last option chosen, especially at the higher education level. School Participation Rate (APS) data in East Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023 for the age range of 19-23 years who should enter higher education is at 33.03, lower than high school (75.93), junior high school (97.04), and elementary school (98.62) (BPS, 2024) . These data strengthen the empirical findings that respondents did not complete higher education in line with the percentage of school participation rates at the higher education level which tends to be small. The third factor is reviewed from the family's economic motives using benchmarks, namely the amount of pocket money and the amount of expenses that have been funded by parents. The amount of respondents' pocket money is between IDR 300,000 - IDR 500,000 per month and the details of the expenses funded include boarding costs , food costs, and college supplies. Based on these data, it can be interpreted that the acquisition of pocket money for monthly student activities can be considered sufficient for monthly activities. For example, for food and beverage expenses in 2023 in East Nusa Tenggara Province, it reached IDR 103,482 per month (BPS NTT, 2023). Comparison of these data shows that the amount of pocket money is greater than the need for food and drink, so it should not be a problem for respondents to continue their studies. However, the comparison of these benchmarks cannot be used as the main argument for assessing economic capacity because the size of individual consumption cannot be equated depending on the personal needs of each Dalli, (2021) . However, in general it can be assessed that the factors of acquisition and expenditure for consumption needs still play an important role in the sustainability of individual education Pühringer & Bäuerle, 2019; Wang et al., (2019)

Analysis of Causes of College Dropout Based on Parental Perspective

Figure 2.

Researcher Documentation With Parent of Student



Parents as the party responsible for the education of their children have an important role to encourage and finance all their educational needs. Financial capability is very important

in ensuring the continuity of education until completion Areva, (2015) Barnett, (2019) . Empirical findings in this study found that parents' financial capabilities tend to be poor, causing their children's education at the higher education level to be hampered to the point of dropping out of college. Indicators for assessing capability are seen from the type of work and education level of parents. The type of work is dominated by farmers and the range of education includes elementary school, junior high school, and undergraduate.

Based on the data on employment and education, it can be seen that the parents' income is not enough to pay for college fees. Parental education not only influences the parenting patterns applied to children, but also influences the type of work to finance their children's education Emor et al., (2019); Rahayu, (2011) . In addition to reviewing the education and employment aspects, the psychological aspect of parents is important information to find out their opinions about their sons/daughters who choose to drop out of college. Based on the results of interviews with parents of students who dropped out of college, it is known that psychologically they feel disappointed and have failed to send their children to higher education which is expected to help the family's economic condition after they graduate. Disappointment is expressed by parents because their economic inability causes their sons/daughters to be unable to achieve their dreams.

Analysis of Causes of College Dropout Based on the Perspective of Community Figures

Figure 3.

Researcher Documentation With Community Figures



The failure of the majority of respondents to continue their studies was not only felt by internal parties such as the family environment, but also by external parties such as community leaders . Community leaders were chosen because they were considered to know the ins and outs of the personality of students who dropped out of college. Therefore, community leaders became part of the research to be able to explore opinions and assessments of the factors that cause students to drop out of college. Empirical findings obtained based on statements from community leaders include: *first* , from the perspective of the causes of students dropping out of college, it was considered due to economic factors and internal family conditions such as the number of family members who had to be supported and the urgent needs of parents/siblings due to illness. *Second* , based on the perspective of community leaders regarding the activities carried out by each individual after deciding to drop out of college, community leaders considered that they chose to work to help the family economy. This strengthens previous empirical findings that

the economic conditions of the families of students who dropped out of college encouraged them to decide to drop out of college and choose to work so that the family's finances would improve. The choice between economic conditions and the continuation of studies influences individuals to determine their future, whether they tend to work or continue their studies by earning their own income Cifuentes-Faura & Noguera-Méndez, (2023) .

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of the research observation results can be interpreted as follows: (a) Students who drop out of college are influenced by family environmental factors such as the number of dependents and economic factors such as the type of work of parents to finance education; (b) Parents' perceptions of their level of education have an effect on the type of work which also has an impact on the amount of income to finance education ; (c) The perception of community leaders regarding the conditions of students who drop out of college strengthens the findings if there is a relationship between the family's economic level and the condition of the family environment on the education of family members.

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Declaration

Contribution : The entire contents of this research were conducted independently without involving other researchers.

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