

**Factors that Influence Drop Out of the Female Students of  
the Elementary and Junior High School  
in the Villages within East Java Province**

**By:**

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**Abstract**

In the developing countries, the level of education achieved by the young age people is still low. About 80 % of the school age children withdrew from the schools before graduating from the elementary school as noted by Unicef (1973). In Indonesia, about 65 % of the school age children withdrew from their schools before graduation as noted by Yasin (1974) based on the result of Census in 1971.

A female as well as a male has the same opportunity to enhance her degree and prestige in the community through education. In Indonesia, a female has an important role in preparing the new generation in the future through establishing family welfare. Such generation is needed to anticipate any change of situation due to globalization in the near future. As an career woman she has an opportunity to develop her capability so that she will be more confident in performing her personality where she works, where she lives, where she interacts with other members of the community. These can be obtained by enhancing her level of education.

The objective of the research was to explore the socio-economic, demographic, and geographical factors that could influence the drop out of the female students of the Elementary and Junior High School in the Villages within East Java Province.

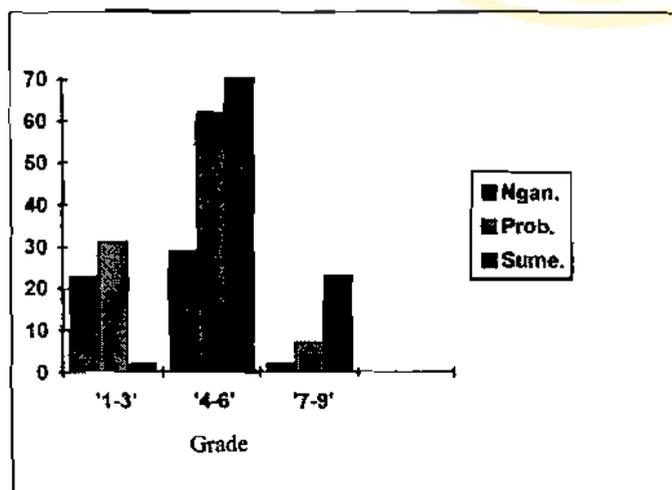
A descriptive survey was applied to explore the factors mentioned in the objective of the research. A cross-sectional approach was used to collect the information from the respondents by means of a

structured questionnaire. Secondary data from National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) 1994 was used to determine which districts in East Java Province showed the high drop out among students. Based on these data, three districts were selected, Nganjuk, Probolinggo, and Sumenep. Furthermore, the Regional Office of Department of Education and Culture, and Office of Education and Culture Service in these districts were involved in determining which subdistricts were selected in each district. Hence, the subdistricts were selected were Sawahan, Ngetos, and Loceret in the district of Nganjuk, Sukapura, Gading, and Maron in the district of Probolinggo, Pragaan, Saronggi, and Ganding in the district of Sumenep. Moreover, sample was selected purposively, Nganjuk (54 respondents), Probolinggo (100 respondents), and Sumenep (100 respondents), the total respondents were 253 persons.

The results showed that the status of the most respondents in the households was the child of the household (87.95 %) that could be married respondents and still joined with their parents and those who were unmarried, the parents still took care them. Most respondents came from the family with 4 siblings (26.1 %), they were the oldest child (26.1 %) and the second child (34.14 %). Those who were married and unmarried were respectively 30.1 % and 69.9 %.

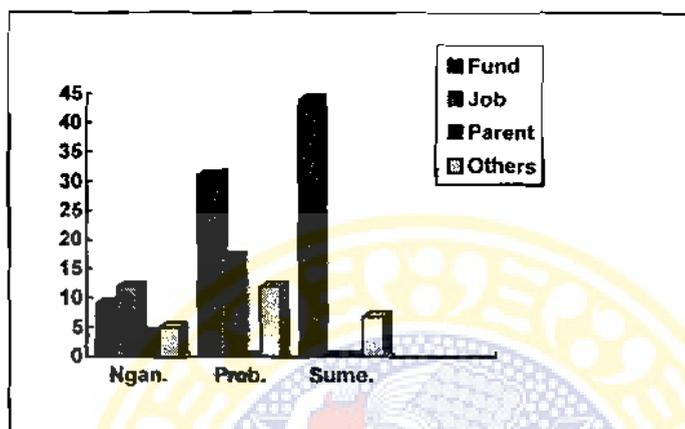
Most respondents withdrew from grade 4 to 6 before graduating Elementary School (64.66 %), most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Those who withdrew from grade 1-3 were 22.49 %.

Length of Study Before Withdrawal



Source : RCPDAU(1995)

The respondents who withdrew from grade 7 to 9 before graduating from the Junior High School were 12.85 %. Most of them lived in the District of Sumenep.



Source : RCPDAU(1995)

About 59.57 % of the respondents explained that they withdrew from the schools because their parents did not have enough fund to pay the educational expense, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. About 9.93 % of the respondents withdrew from the schools because of seeking the job and about 10.64 % of the respondents explained that they had already worked. Hence, about 20.57 % of the respondents withdrew from the schools due to job reason. About 2.84 % of the respondents withdrew from the schools because their parents suggested them not to continue to study since they were females.

About 80.2 % of the respondents in the District of Probolinggo lived in the houses whose wall made from bamboo. About 55.4 % of the respondents in the same District lived in the houses whose floor made from soil. About 50 % of the respondents in the Districts of Probolinggo and Nganjuk lived in the houses whose roof made from grass.

About 45.1 % of the respondents in the District of Nganjuk owned chickens. About 45.5 % of the respondents in the District of Sumenep owned ducks. Respectively 61.1 %, 65.2 %, and 78.6 % of the respondents in the District of Nganjuk owned sheep, cow, and buffalo. These respondents seemed to be more prosperous than those who lived in the two other Districts. The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep had more radios (56.0 %), tape recorders (87.6 %), and television sets (85.3 %) than those who lived in the two other Districts.

They seemed to be more prosperous than those who lived in the two other Districts.

About 23.7 % of the respondents worked, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Those who did not work were 76.3 % of the respondents, but they did not try to find the job, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. The reason why they did not work was, they did not have any capability to work (24.2 %), they were disappointed (3.2 %), they took courses (1.6 %), they took care the houses (40.0 %) and they could not work since they were too young (19.5 %).

About 27.1 % of the respondents worked as free lances that meant they worked in their own business without assistance of any person, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. About 32.2 % of the respondents worked in family business, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. About 27.1 % of the respondents worked as labors, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Most respondents who worked, received income per month less than Rp 100 thousands. Most respondents who worked exceeded 50 hours per week, the number of hour that was not recommended by the Department of WorkForce.

About 66.27 % of the respondents explained that the education that obtained was not appropriate to their expectation. About 49.09 % of the respondents expected to graduate from Junior High School, and about 24.85 % of the respondents expected to graduate from Senior High School. Most respondents who expected to graduate from the higher level of education lived in the District of sumenep. About 44.85 % of the respondents who did not want to enhance their education explained that they did not have any fund to realize their expectation.

It was concluded that the respondents who withdrew from the schools were due to financial problem (59.57 %). They came from the family who had more than two children (77.11 %). The first and second child more likely withdrew from the schools (60.24 %). They worked or tried to find the job in order to support the parent. The parent suggested the children to withdraw from school since they were females who were not necessary to pursue higher degree and prestige. However, they had expectation to enhance their education when they had enough money.

It was recommended that the respondents who withdrew from the school should be taken care primarily in the level of family by enhancing family income, reminding the parent about the importance of education for the children as capital in the future, family planning program, and nutritional improvement. School should be provided by teachers who

The following table described the number of brother and/or sister from the same parent (sibling) owned by the respondent.

Table 2. The Number of Sibling

District	The Number of Sibling						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Nganjuk	5	9	12	13	7	8	54
Probolinggo	3	11	19	30	17	20	100
Sumenep	4	25	28	22	12	4	95
Total	12	45	59	65	36	32	249

Most respondents came from the family with 4 siblings (65 of 249 or 26.10%), Most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Only 12 respondents came from the family with 1 sibling (4.82%), most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Thirty two respondents came from the family with 6 siblings and more (12.85%), most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. The respondents with many siblings particularly who lived among poor family more likely withdrew from the schools before graduation. Probably the parents suggested them to withdraw in order to let another sibling continue to study.

The following table described the order of the respondent in the family. She could be the first or oldest child, the second child, or the last or youngest child in the family.

Table 3. Order of the Respondents in the Family

District	Order					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-10	
Nganjuk	18	13	10	4	9	54
Probolinggo	24	26	21	13	16	100
Sumenep	23	46	15	9	2	95
Total	65	85	46	26	27	249

Sixty five respondents were the oldest child in the family (26.10%), and eighty five respondents were the second child in the family (34.14%). The oldest and second child more likely withdrew from the school than the youngest child. The parent seemed to decide which child should withdraw from the school when the fund allocated for educational expense was limited.

are motivators who can stimulate family and community to participate in educational program. Since the respondents were relatively young it was necessary to provide educational facility for female students who were withdrew. No matter they worked, married, or unemployed, they should admit formal education such as 'Kejar Paket A dan B' and informal education.

### **Acknowledgment**

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# FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE DROP OUT OF THE FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGES WITHIN EAST JAVA PROVINCE

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## I. Introduction :

### A. Background of the Problem:

An education is usually related to the school age people since they are identical to young age people. In the countries whose young age people are prevalent, the problem in the field of education is characterized by the limitation of educational hardware such as building and its supporting facility, laboratory, sport hall, books, etc., and/or the limitation of educational software such as teaching methods, curriculum, and the quality of teaching staff. Moreover, the interest of parents to let their children admit the schools is still low. Poverty that is prevalent among parents and the more children owned by the parents seem to contribute this condition.

In the developing countries, the level of education achieved by the young age people is still low. About 80 % of the school age children withdrew from the schools before graduating from the elementary school as noted by UNICEF (1973).

According to result of the study conducted by Tammeey in 1972 as cited by Tirtosudarmo (1994), in Thailand, about 90 % of the children who graduated from the elementary school did not continue to the higher school. In Indonesia, about 65% of the school age people withdrew from their schools before graduation as noted by Yasin (1974) based on the result of Census in 1971.

A female as well as a male has the same opportunity to enhance her degree and prestige in the community through education. In Indonesia, a female has an important role in preparing the new generation in the future through establishing family welfare. As a mother in a household she raises the child to be the new generation who is more healthy physically, more mature psychologically, more devoted spiritually. This kind of generation is needed to anticipate any change of situation due to globalization in the near future. As a career woman she has an opportunity to develop her capability so that she will be more confident in performing her personality where she works, where she lives, where she interacts with other members of the community. These can be obtained by enhancing her level of education. The higher education she has achieved, the higher position she obtains, the more advantages she will receive. If she is a housewife, she will be a good manager at home. She can manage the daily life effectively and efficiently so that the family obtains prosperity. If she is a successful career woman she can support the family life.

## B. Literature Review:

According to Maria (1986), there are two factors that may influence the success and failure of the child who is studying, endogenous and exogenous factors. Endogenous factor include all factors that are located inside the child such as physical factor that includes health status, nutrition, psychical factor that includes mental condition, intelligence, awareness, talent, interest, emotion, and personality. Exogenous factor include family factor that can be categorized into four parts, methods to teach child, relationship between parent and child, parent's attitude, and economical condition of the family.

According to Coger (1978) the parent who are successful but the child has lower capability than the parent have characteristics such as dominate the child, give punishment to the child, usually from the low socio-economic status. Moreover, parent whose level of education is low can not help the child to solve the problem as noted by Fahnidal (1990).

In the field of education, family is the main source of child education since knowledge and intellectual capability owned by human being are obtained from the family as noted by Budiwati (1985). Although a school provides facility and activity, the satisfactory performance can be achieved without support of family as noted by Hadari (1985).

The parent who come from the low socio-economic status tend to choose repressive socialization, while those who come from the high socio-economic status tend to choose partisipative socialization as noted an investigator from University of Chicago in 1940.

According to Waskito (1976), an educational institution is selective in treating the individual capability. However, the capability is influenced by facility and environment. Someone who does not have sufficient facility such as learning equipment, environment of houses, quality of food consumed is difficult to achieve the expected capability.

According to Pujiwati Sayogyo (1985), the study of woman and her roles particularly among Javanese should consider the pattern of attitude and behavior in the nuclear or extended family in which a woman is the member of the family unit. Moreover, according to Arief Budiman (1981), the distribution of the job among males and females based on the physical capability. Another distribution of job is based the responsibility pattern between female and male.

According to Utami Munandar (1985), the factors that motivate a woman to find a job are, to add family income, to make independent upon husband, to avoid boring at home, to apply special capability that she has, to obtain status and self actualization.

## C. Research Question and the Objectives of the Study:

Based on the background of the problem and literature review the research question that is to be answered is, which factors that may influence the drop out of the female students of the Elementary and Junior High Schools in the villages within East Java Province ? and the objectives of the study that are to be obtained are , first, to explore the socio-demographic factors, second, to explore socio-economic factors, third, to explore workforce factors, and fourth, to explore perception and aspiration factors that may influence the drop out among female students of elementary and junior high school.

## II. Methodology :

A descriptive survey was applied in this study. The study tried to explore the factors that could result in the female students of the elementary and junior high schools withdrew from their school before graduation. A cross-sectional approach was used to collect the information from the respondents by means of a structured questionnaire.

Secondary data from SUSENAS 1994 was used to determine which districts in East Java Province showed the high drop out among students. Hence, three Districts were selected, Nganjuk, Probolinggo, and Sumenep. Furthermore, The Regional Office of Department of Education and Culture, and Office of Education and Culture Service in three districts were involved in determining which Subdistricts were selected in each District. Hence, the Subdistricts that were selected were Sawahan, Ngetos, and Loceret in the District of Nganjuk; Sukapura, Gading, and Maron, in the District of Probolinggo, and Pragaan, Saronggi, and Ganding, in the District of Sumenep.

Sample was selected purposively, Nganjuk (54 respondents), Probolinggo (100 respondents), and Sumenep (100 respondents), the total respondents were 253 persons.

## III. The Findings :

### A. The Socio- Demographic Characteristics:

Four respondents did not give complete information so that they were skipped from the analysis. Hence, the valid number of respondents were 249 persons. The characteristics of the respondents who were withdrawal from the elementary and junior high school were described as follows.

Table 1. Status of the Respondents in the Household

District	Status of the Respondent					Total
	House Hold	Wife	Child	Daughter In law	Other	
Nganjuk	-	-	54	-	-	54
Probolinggo	1	1	97	1	-	100
Sumenep	1	23	68	1	2	95
Total	2	24	219	2	2	249

Most respondents were the child of the Head of the household ( 219 of 249 or 87.95 %). These respondents included those who were married and still joined with their parents and those who were unmarried. The parents still took care them. Moreover, 24 respondents were the wife of the Head of the household (24 of 249 or 9.64 %). Two respondents (2 of 249 or .80 %) were the Head of household. Probably they lived alone although they were not married or probably they divorced and lived alone, each lived in Probolinggo and Sumenep that were dominated by Madurese and their divorce rates among couples were relatively high.

The following table described marital status of the respondent. She could be married or unmarried. The latter was the respondent who had not yet been married.

Table 4. Marital Status

District	Marital Status		Total
	Unmarried	Married	
Nganjuk	53	1	54
Probolinggo	66	34	100
Sumenep	55	40	95
Total	174	75	249

Most respondents were unmarried ( 174 of 249 or 69.9 %), most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Seventy five respondents (30.1 %) were married, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Most people who lived in this District were Madurese in which marriage among female under twenty years old was common. Since the age of respondent was around 12 to 13 years old, hence, they were too young to be married. Probably marriage was the one of many factors that could result in the respondents withdrew from school.

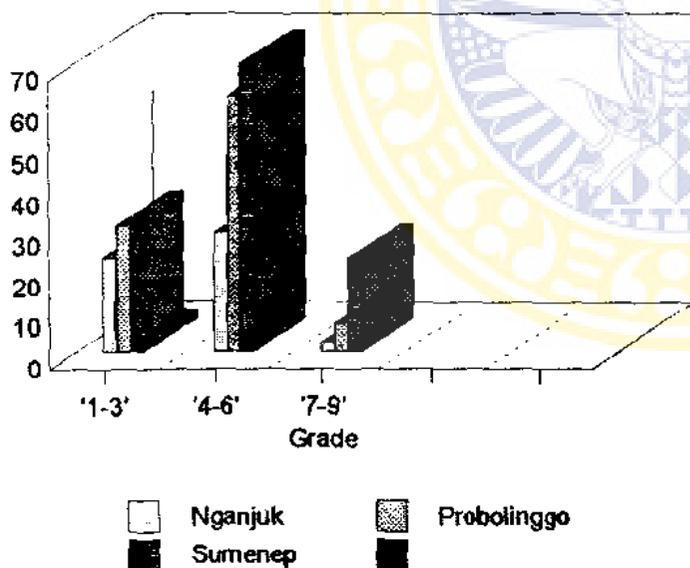


Figure 1. Length of the Study Before Withdrawal

Most respondents withdrew from grade 4 to 6 before graduating Elementary School (161 of 249 or 64.66 %), most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. These respondents were assumed to understand how to read and write a letter in Latin and how to count and calculate a number.

Fifty six respondents (22.49 %) withdrew from grade 1 to 3 before graduating Elementary School, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo,

their capability in writing, reading, and counting seemed to be limited.

Thirty two respondents (12.85 %) withdrew from grade 7 to 9, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Although they have never graduated Junior High School, but they had Elementary School Diplomas. The Government has launched the 9 Year Learning Mandatory that is executed by Department of Education and Culture in which each school age people are mandatory to admit school until graduated from at least Junior High School.

The following table described how long the respondents had withdrawn from school at the time of interview.

**Table 5. The Length of Time to Withdraw (Year)**

District	Length of Time to Withdraw			Total
	0-1	2-3	4-5	
Nganjuk	14	20	20	54
Probolinggo	19	59	22	100
Sumenep	14	58	23	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>249</b>

One hundred and thirty seven respondents (55.02 %) withdrew from the school within the last two - three years, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Moreover, 65 respondents (26.1 %) withdrew from the school within the last four - five years, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Finally, 47 respondents (18.87 %) withdrew from the school less than a year ago, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo.

The following table described the reason why the respondents withdrew from the school.

**Table 6. The Reason of Withdrawal**

Reason of Withdrawal	District			Total
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep	
Funding	9	31	44	84
Seeking job	2	12	-	14
Feel satisfied	-	12	3	15
Distant	-	-	4	4
Working	10	5	-	15
Parent suggestion	4	-	-	4
Feel stupid	1	-	-	1
Shy	4	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	

Only 141 of 249 respondents (56.63 %) gave the complete information about the reason to withdraw from school. Eighty four respondents (59.57 %) explained that they withdrew from school because their parents did not have enough fund to pay the educational expense, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep, probably among them married after withdrawing from school (connected to Table 4. about marital status).

Fourteen respondents (9.93 %) withdrew from school because they tried to find the job, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Probably they wanted to help their parents to earn some money for daily life or probably their parents wanted them to earn some money.

Fifteen respondents (10.64 %) withdrew from school because they felt satisfied to receive the low level of education. Probably their parents often gave the opinion something like " a woman, no matter her level of education, she will be a house wife who works in the kitchen, raises the child, obeys the husband ". Over generation most women in the traditional settings still keep this way of life in their mind. Probably, since they were females, their parents urged them not to continue their study.

Four respondents (2.84 %) withdrew from school because the distance between school and their homes was far, all of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Probably they could not access the transportation due to geographical constraint, no transportation expense, or too young to go to the distant school.

Fifteen respondents (10.64 %) withdrew from school because they had already worked, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Probably their parents were happy because they could earn some money from their jobs. They could help their parents for supporting daily life. Probably they were faced to two options, continue to study or earn some money. Finally their parents suggested them to withdraw from school and to continue to earn some money.

Four respondents (2.84 %) withdrew from school because their parents suggested them not to continue to study since they were females.

Only one respondent withdrew from school because they felt so stupid that could not catch up the lessons that were taught by the teachers in the class. This respondent lived in the District of Nganjuk.

Four respondents (2.84 %) withdrew from school because they often failed in each grade that made them shy to join with other students who were younger beside they would be the oldest students in their classes. All of them lived in the District of Nganjuk.

## B. The Socio-Economic Characteristics:

The following table described the condition of the houses where the respondents lived. The condition of the houses that was assessed included the wall, the floor, and the roof. The condition of the houses expressed the socio-economic status as well as the environmental health.

Table 7. The Condition of the House (%)

Component	District		
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep
Wall			
- Bamboo	19.8	80.2	-
- Mixed			
- Brick	15.7	7.2	77.1
	28.0	28.0	44.0
Floor			
- Soil	41.0	55.4	3.6
- Cement	15.1	22.6	62.3
- Ceramic	-	31.0	69.0
Roof			
- Grass	50.0	50.0	-
- Ceramic	21.0	39.9	39.1

About 80.2 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Probolinggo whose wall was made from bamboo. About 77.1 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Sumenep whose wall was made from bamboo and brick. About 44.0 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Sumenep whose wall was made from brick.

About 55.4 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Probolinggo whose floor was made from soil, while 62.3 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Probolinggo whose floor was made from cement. Moreover, 69.0 % of the houses owned by the respondents whose floor was made from ceramic. About 50 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Nganjuk and Probolinggo whose roof was made from grass, while 39.9 % of the houses owned by the respondents in Probolinggo whose roof was made from ceramic.

The respondents in the District of Probolinggo seemed to live in the houses whose condition was bad. The respondents in the District of Sumenep seemed to live in the houses whose condition was much better than those who lived in the two other districts.

The following table described the domestic animals owned by the respondents. Like housing, the ownership of the domestic animals could expressed the socio-economic status particularly for those that had economical benefit.

**Table 8. The Distribution of Domestic Animals Owned by the Respondents(%)**

Type of Domestic Animal	District		
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep
Chicken	45.1	12.2	42.7
Duck	27.3	27.2	45.5
Sheep	61.1	3.7	35.2
Cow	65.2	17.4	17.4
Buffalo	78.6	-	-

The respondents who lived in the District of Nganjuk owned more chickens than those who lived in the Districts of Probolinggo and Sumenep (45.1 % vs. 42.7 % and 12.2 %). The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep owned more ducks than those who lived in the Districts of Nganjuk and Probolinggo(45.5 % vs. 27.3 % and 27.2 %). The respondents who lived in the District of Nganjuk owned more sheep than those who lived in the Districts of Probolinggo and Sumenep (61.1 % vs. 35.2 % and 3.7 %). The respondents who lived in Nganjuk owned more cows than those who lived in the Districts of Probolinggo and Sumenep(65.2 % vs. 17.4 %). Finally 78.6 % of the respondents who lived in the District of Nganjuk owned Buffalo. The respondents who lived in the District of Nganjuk seemed to be more prosperous than two other districts.

The following table described the electronic appliance and watch owned by the respondents. Like housing and domestic animals, the ownership of the electronic appliances could express the socio-economical status of the respondent.

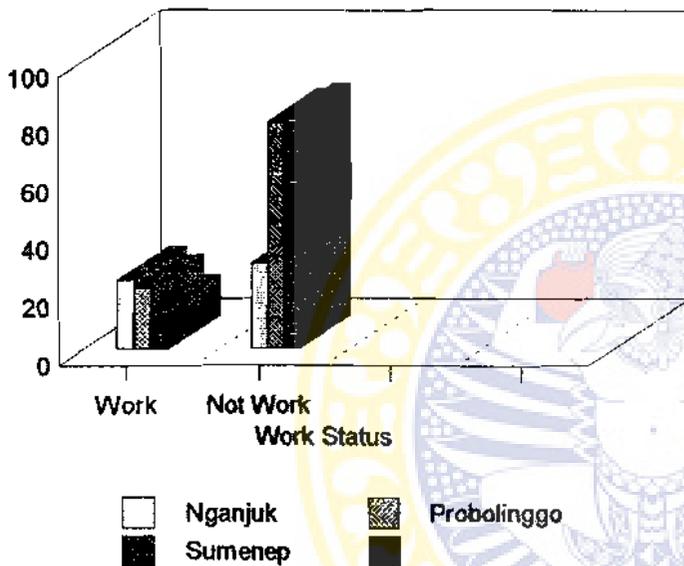
**Table 9. Distribution of Electronic Appliance and Watch Owned by the Respondents (%)**

Appliance	District		
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep
Watch	46.0	54.0	-
Radio	22.0	22.0	56.0
Tape Recorder	-	12.4	87.6
Television	4.9	9.8	85.3

The respondents who lived in the District of Probolinggo had more watches than those who lived in Nganjuk and Sumenep. The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep had more radios than those who lived in Nganjuk and Probolinggo. The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep had more tape recorders than those who lived in Nganjuk and Probolinggo. Finally the respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep had more televisions than those who lived in Nganjuk and Probolinggo. Hence the respondents from Sumenep were more prosperous.

**C. Work Force Among the Respondents:**

The following figure described the status of the respondents related to their jobs, those who worked and those who did not work. The latter was the respondents who did not try to find the jobs. The reason why they were not interested in finding the jobs was described in Table 10.



Fifty nine respondents worked (23.7 %), most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Those who did not work were 190 respondents (76.3 %), but they did not try to find the jobs. Most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. The reasons why they did not work were, first, they felt that they do not have any capability to work (24.2 %), second, they were disappointed (3.2 %), third, they took courses (1.6 %), fourth, they took care the homes (40.0 %), fifth, they could not work (19.5 %).

Figure 1. The Work Status of the Respondents

The following table described the reason why the respondents did not worked after withdrawing from the school.

Table 10. The Reason Why the Respondents Did not Work

Reason	District			Total
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep	
Physically impossible	1	26	19	46
Disappointed	-	4	2	6
Take courses	-	3	-	3
Take care the house	4	27	45	76
No skill	23	12	2	37
Others	2	7	13	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>190</b>

Forty six respondents (24.21 %) did not try to find the job because physically they were impossible to work. They were too young to work. Most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo.

Six respondents (3.16 %) did not try to find the job because they were disappointed, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Probably they had tried to find job, what happened no job was available. Because they were too young, they were still immature psychologically, once they failed to find the job, they would be disappointed.

Three respondents (1.58 %) did not try to find the job because they took the courses that were available for females such as sewing, cooking, knitting. They expected that what they obtained from the courses would be useful for a female as the house wife.

Most respondents (40 %) did not try to find the job because they took care the homes, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. They helped the parents to cook, to clean the house, to take care their younger brother/sisters etc.

Thirty seven (19.7 %) respondents did not try to find the job because they felt unskilled, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk.

The following table described the type of their occupation. Sixteen respondents (27.1 %) explained that they worked as free lances, that meant they worked in their own business without assistance of any other person such as they sold the fruits, vegetables, snacks in the markets. Most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Eight respondents (13.6 %) worked by assistance of their relatives such as their parents, their brothers or sisters, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Sixteen respondents (27.1 %) worked as labors, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Nineteen respondents (32.2 %) worked in the family business, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk.

Table 11. Type of Occupation of the Respondents

Type of Occupation	District			Total
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep	
Free lance	3	2	11	16
Work with assistance	1	6	1	8
Labor	2	13	1	16
Work in family business	18	-	1	19
Total	24	21	14	5

The following table described income/month that was received by a respondent. The more income/month they received the more productive they were although they were too young to work.

Table 11. Income per month (in thousand rupiahs)

District	Income/Month				Total
	0-49	50-99	100-199	200+	
Nganjuk	11	12	1	-	24
Probolinggo	12	9	-	-	21
Sumenep	6	7	-	1	14
Total	29	28	1	1	59

Twenty nine respondents (49.15 %) received income/month less than Rp 50 thousands, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo, while 28 respondents (47.46 %) received income/month between Rp 50 thousands and Rp 99 thousands, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Most respondents who lived in the District of Nganjuk received income/month less than Rp 100 thousands. Probably they worked in the family business in which the parents only paid a little as contribution to family (see table 9).

Only one respondent who lived in the District of Sumenep received income/month more than Rp 200 thousands. This is the highest income/month received by the respondents in the study.

The following table described the load of work per week that was counted in hour. The more load of work/week they did, the more productive they were.

Table 12. The Load of Work per Week ( in hour)

District	The Load of Work/Week			Total
	0-25	26-50	> 50	
Nganjuk	7	5	12	24
Probolinggo	5	1	15	21
Sumenep	2	7	5	14
Total	14	13	32	59

Most respondents worked more than 50 hours/week (54.3 %) particularly those who lived in the District of Probolinggo. Fourteen respondents (23.73 %) worked less than 26 hours/week, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Thirteen respondents (22.03 %) worked between 26 to 50 hours/week, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Hence, most respondents exceeded the number of work hour recommended by Department of Workforce. Moreover, all respondents were around 12 to 13 years old and females, that meant they should be protected by law against the exploitation by family or company.

The following table described the additional occupation that were done by the respondents beside their main jobs. The more additional jobs they did, the more loads they received.

Table 13. The Additional Occupation

District	Additional Occupation		Total
	Present	Absent	
Nganjuk	-	24	24
Probolinggo	1	20	23
Sumenep	1	13	14
Total	2	57	59

Only one respondent who lived in the District of Probolinggo and one respondent who lived in the District of Sumenep had the additional occupation beside their main occupation. These respondents could be Madurese who were known as hard workers.

Moreover, how appropriate the jobs that they received to the level of education they obtained was described in the following table.

Table 14. The Appropriateness of Main Occupation to the Education Obtained by the Respondents

District	Appropriateness		Total
	Yes	No	
Nganjuk	23	1	24
Probolinggo	18	3	21
Sumenep	7	7	14
Total	48	11	59

Forty eight respondents (81.4 %) felt that the main job that they had, met the level of education that they obtained, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Eleven respondents (18.6 %) felt that their jobs did not meet the level of education that they obtained particularly those who lived in the District of Sumenep. Those who felt unsatisfied argued that there was no other choice for better job were nine respondents (81.8 %), most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Two respondents (18.2 %) told that their current jobs were temporary while they were waiting for another better job, each of them lived in the Districts of Nganjuk and Probolinggo. The more detailed information see table 15.

Table 15. The Reason that the Job was not Appropriate to the Level of Education Obtained

District	Reason		Total
	Temporary	No Choice	
Nganjuk	1	-	1
Probolinggo	1	2	3
Sumenep	-	7	7
Total	2	9	11

The following table described the respondents who worked and had ever taken courses and how far the knowledge obtained from the courses could be implemented to their jobs.

Table 16. Applicability of the Course to the Job

District	Applicability		
	Yes	No	Total
Nganjuk	15	9	24
Probolinggo	20	1	21
Sumenep	6	8	17
Total	41	18	59

Forty one respondents (69.49 %) felt that the knowledge and experience obtained from the courses that they attended were applicable to their jobs, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Eighteen respondents (30.51 %) felt that the knowledge and experience obtained from the courses that they attended were not applicable to their jobs, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk.

The following table described the field of occupation that were expected by the respondents.

Table 17. The field of Occupation that was Expected by the Respondents

District	Field of Occupation				Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Trading	Service	
Nganjuk	5	2	-	2	9
Probolinggo	-	1	-	-	1
Sumenep	-	-	2	6	8
Total	5	3	2	8	1

Only eighteen respondents who answered the question about the types of the job that was expected by the respondents before working. Eight respondents expected to obtain the job in the area of service, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Five respondents expected to obtain the job in the area of agriculture, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Probably their expectations were influenced by the environment where they lived. Those who lived in the District of Nganjuk were influenced by farming, their parents could be the farmers or pheasants. The respondents who expected to obtain the job in the area of industry were lived in the Districts of Nganjuk (2 persons) and Probolinggo (1 person). Probably they were influenced by their friends who had already worked in the area of industry. Only two respondents expected to obtain the job in the area of trading, they lived in the District of Sumenep. They seemed to be influenced by the environment, most people who lived in Sumenep were traders.

#### D. Perception and Aspiration Characteristics:

The following table described the association between the level of education obtained by the respondents and the level of education expected by the respondents.

Table 18. The Appropriateness Between the Level of Education Obtained and the Level of Education Expected

District	Appropriateness		
	Yes	No	Total
Nganjuk	35	19	54
Probolinggo	32	68	100
Sumenep	17	78	95
Total	84	165	249

Eighty four respondents (33.73 %) explained that the level of education that they had was appropriate to the level of education that they expected, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Most respondents (66.27 %) explained that the level of education that they had was not appropriate to the level of education that they expected, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep.

The following table describe the respondents who felt unsatisfied about their expectation, the number was one hundred and sixty five persons. The typical question was, what level of education they expected if they felt unsatisfied about the level of education that they had.

Table 19. The Level of Education Expected by the Respondents

Expectation	District			Total
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep	
No idea	-	38	3	41
Junior High School	19	22	40	81
Senior High School	-	8	33	41
Undergraduate	-	-	1	1
Graduate	-	-	1	1
Total	19	68	78	165

Forty one respondents (24.85 %) did not any idea what level of education that they expected, most of them lived in the District of Probolinggo. Probably they did not understand what expectation meant. No respondent in Nganjuk who expressed this statement.

Eighty one respondents (49.09 %) expected to graduate from Junior High School, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Moreover, 41 respondents (24.85 %) expected to graduate from Senior High School, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Only two respondents from the District of Sumenep expected to graduate from University.

The following table described the reason why the respondents did not realize to enhance their education that was expected.

Table 20. The Reason Not to Enhance the Education

Reason	District			Total
	Nganjuk	Probolinggo	Sumenep	
Do not know	2	36	-	38
No fund	5	15	54	74
Not intelligent	-	4	15	19
Married	-	5	2	7
Distant	-	-	3	3
Parent suggestion	-	5	2	7
Others	11	4	4	19
Total	19	68	78	165

Thirty eight respondents (23.03 %) told that they did not know why they did not enhance their education, most of the lived in the District of Probolinggo. Seventy four respondents (44.85 %) told that they did not enhance their education to the higher level as they expected because they did not any fund, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Moreover, 19 respondents felt that they were so stupid that could not admit the school anymore, most of them lived in the District of Sumenep. Furthermore, 7 respondents were married, 3 respondents felt that the schools were so far from their homes, and 7 respondents explained that the parents suggested them not to continue their study.

#### IV. Discussion :

##### A. Socio-Economic-Demographic Factors:

The socio-economic factors that may influence the drop out among the respondents are the parent do not have enough money to support educational expense. It happens in the family whose child is more than the ideal number of child. In this case the parent let the first two children withdraw from school to give opportunity their little sister or brother to continue the study. Other possibility the parent let the daughter be married or let the daughter find the job. This findings are relevant to the findings obtained by investigators in University of Chicago in 1940. The parents of the respondents came from the low socio-economic status.

Moreover, in implementing socialization they chose repressive approach. They did not give opportunity to their daughters to develop their interest, talent, emotion, personality.

The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep had less socio-economic status compared to the two other districts based on the interpretation of property owned by them particularly for sheep, cow, and buffalo that were common among farmers. This district also showed the highest percentage of respondents who felt that they withdrew from school due to financial reason. This findings supported each other.

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The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep showed the highest percentage of young married respondents compared to the two other districts. In this district marriage among young female is common. Other factor that may influence the drop out among the female students could be marriage among young females that could be due to tradition among Madurese. Hence, the parent let the daughter withdraw from school not necessarily due to financial problem rather than tradition. The District of Probolinggo also showed the high percentage like Sumenep. Both districts have higher people who are Madurese compared to Nganjuk. This finding supports that the factor of marriage with basis of tradition that may influence the drop out among female students.

#### B. The Work Force Among Respondents:

A term " work " according to BPS (1980) may be defined as an activity that is done by someone at least an hour/week continuously.

In this study, the number of respondents who did not work was more than those who worked. Since all the respondents withdrew from school, their level of education that was low could not meet the requirements of job recruitment. Thirty of 249 respondents (12.05 %) had diploma of elementary school. Such diploma was not sufficient to meet the requirements of job recruitment.

Someone who has low level of education particularly due to withdrawal from school, usually does not have strong motivation to enhance knowledge and skill he/she has. In this study, most respondents also did not have such motivation. Today, the competition for seeking the job is so strong that someone who does not have strong motivation will fail to obtain the job.

Physically, a woman is considered to be weaker than a man. When she competes with a man to find the job, she would be lost. The respondents who were women and had low level of education would be difficult to win in finding the job compared to a man. The Government of Indonesia during the second long-term development executes the program for enhancing the woman role based on GBHN (State Direction Guidelines) 1993 that includes, to establish the woman role as a partner of a man equally, to enhance the position of woman in the family, to enhance the capability of woman in the field of science and technology, to promote the active role of woman in decision making process, to make a woman is capable to anticipate any change in the community and in the world, to develop the socio-cultural environment that is more favorable to support any performance that enhance the degree and prestige of woman. When each authority in each level of region is doing what has been stated by the Government, the respondents under study will be motivated to enhance their knowledge and skill so that they will be more competitive in seeking the job.

The respondents who were disappointed to find the job or who were physically impossible to find the job because they were so young, should be treated specifically. A program that applies communication, information, and education approach will be helpful to overcome such problem. The respondents who did not have any skill should also be treated specifically. They were so young to find the job. A special training that issues a diploma like ' Kelompok Belajar (Pokjar)' or Learning Group managed by Department of Education should be enhanced.

The respondents who lived in the District of Sumenep seemed to be more motivated to find the job. Most of them were free-lance worker, that meant they were easy to create the job that did not depend on other company. This attitude should be developed in the community. As the Government of Indonesia applies zero employee growth, while other private sectors can not accommodate all work-force, a program that makes the member of community more self-reliant and easy to create the job is needed today and in the future.

The respondents who worked at least could support their parents to realize family welfare. However, since their parents were poor, had more children, their income was so small that could be used to overcome daily life. A training program that can make the respondents earn more money is useful. Such program should involve young work-forces whose education are incomplete. The program should link and match the labor market. A cooperation between the program management and the company should be developed under supervision of the Government.

Most respondents who worked exceeded the work hour recommended by Department of Work-Force particularly for too young work force. A law enforcement should work effectively to protect them against unlawful action. The Government should remind the parents and the company not to exploit the so young children to work both inside and outside the houses. In this case Department of Education and Culture, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Work-Force should work coordinatively.

### C. The Perception and Aspiration of Education and Work-Force:

Most respondents who worked told that what they did were appropriate to their level of education. In point of view of the respondents, appropriate meant that they felt convenient to do the assignment given by their boss. Although they had incomplete education, they did not feel difficult to do the assignment. Probably in the place where they worked the level of education was not important. Probably the boss understood about their level of education and the boss did not want to force them to do a lot beyond their capability. About 27.1 % of the respondents worked as labors in other company. The rests worked involving family or at least as free-lance. Those who worked in the family business more likely felt convenient in the work-place than those who worked outside the family business. In this case the boss who were their parents or their relatives did not care about their level of education.

The respondents who said that their job were not appropriate to their expectation probably those who spent the lag time after withdrawing from school while they were waiting for better job. Those who said that there was no choice of job did not aware when the jobs in the villages where they lived were limited. Most of them lived in the District of Sumenep whose land dominated by dry field.

The respondents who said that what they received from the courses was relevant to their jobs. After withdrawing from the school they admitted the courses. In fact, what they received was helpful in their jobs. When the investment in the field of formal education that spends more time and money is not efficient to be conducted in the environment where poverty is prevailed, whether a course that is conducted in the village is a new trend to replace formal education? This question has been launched by Danison, Shults, Kreuger, and Becker (1960). When a course that is practical is designed to support in part the daily life probably is true. This is supported by the finding where the income across level of education is relatively similar. Those who told that the courses they received were not appropriate to their jobs wanted the jobs that they expected.

The respondents who expected to find the jobs in the field of service assumed that these jobs were more honorable, attractive, although the wage was little. Probably they heard from their friends who worked in this sector or from radio or television program. Probably their aspiration to job were influenced by the unrealistic imagination. This could be true since they were still young who were acceptable to innovation among youth.

Not all respondents who were withdrew from school did not have any expectation to pursue higher education than they received. Several respondents wished to continue to junior high school, college, or graduate study. This is interested to be discussed although they lived in the villages but they knew what was college, graduate study. Hence, the willingness of the Government to enhance the quality of human resources through education reached the villages where this study took place.

## V. Conclusion and Recommendation:

### A. Conclusion:

Eighty four respondents (59.57 %) withdrew from the school were due to financial problem. They came from the family who had more than two children that were not recommended by the Government (77.11 %). The first and second child more likely withdrew from the school(60.24 %) to let the younger sister/brother continue to study, 30.1 % of the respondents were married, most of them still joined their parents.

The respondents from the District of Sumenep lived in relatively better housing than the two other districts. They also had more electronic appliances than the two other districts. However, those who lived in the District of Nganjuk had more domestic animals that had economical meanings than the two other districts.

About 23.7 % of the respondents worked, most of them lived in the District of Nganjuk. Most of them worked in the family environment that made them more convenient. The respondents from Sumenep more likely worked as free-lance. This was supported the characteristics of Madurese who were hard worker, self reliant. Most respondents who worked exceeded the work-hour recommended by Department of Work-Force. Most of them had income less than Rp 100 thousands.

Most respondents felt that their jobs were appropriate to their level of education (81.4 %). However, most of them worked in the family business or at least as free-lance that did not require any level of education. Most respondents expected to find job in the field of Service that was more prestigious in their image.

About 66.27 % of the respondents felt that the education that they obtained were not appropriate to their expectation. Although they withdrew from the school they still expected to pursue the higher education. One respondent from Sumenep expected to continue to Graduate study. This was the reality the respondent wanted to change her life by enhancing quality of human resources through education. Again the respondents who did not want to enhance their education due to financial problem were still prevailed.

## B. Recommendation:

The respondents who withdrew from the school should be taken care primarily in the level of family by enhancing family income, reminding the parent about the importance of education for children as capital in the future, family planning program, and nutritional improvement. School should be provided by teachers who are motivator who can stimulate family and community to participate in educational program. A coordination between related institution in the region is required.

Since the respondents were relatively young it was necessary to provide educational facility for female students who were withdrew. No matter they worked, were married, or unemployed, they should admit formal education such as 'Kejar Paket A dan B' (Learning Group Package A and B), and informal education.

