INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' BACKGROUND TOWARDS THEIR CHILDREN EDUCATION

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Abstract: The aims of this research are to find out the number drop out students and to find out the cause factors of drop out students in SMPN 2 Lembo. Located of the research is 5 village area in SMPN 2 Lembo. Method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method, that is to collect data in the form of direct interview. Researcher in collecting data, first the research take data from school to find out data drop out students and direct interview of parents to find out it cause factors. Result of the interview, then so recorded. After that, the researcher write result interview to can identifying. As result from research, found there are 35 students SMPN 2 Lembo which drop out. The cause factors are: 1). Parents economic background, 2). Own decision, 3). Marriage demand and, 4). Learning incapability.
Keywords: *Parent's background, children education*

Nowadays the education world in our country progressively get challenge, so that various recondition effort in educational have been done to improve the minimum of education, so that our country will be parallel with other developed countries, for example curriculum always experience of completion which adapted by growth of science and technological. So that method and natural study media of dynamic change as effort aim to for the individual form of subject learn which with quality, creative and innovative which can face growth of progress an era, as decanted in constitution of Republic of Indonesia No. 20, two thousand three about National Education System on chapter II that is Basic, Function and Target National Education.

Education in wide meaning, are containing educative congeniality, teaching and training. The concept can proposed by that, educating to represent an effort or done activity in intend, full of awareness and feel responsibility guide child in order to own character and intact personality. If the concept formulated those are three words, namely educate, teaching and training, intrinsically represent an intact union which is not dissociated since each owning certain function and instruct to certain shares forming from personality of child. Educative sharpness more gone to development of moral aspect, religion, and facets of personality of the other behavior and teach more centre target or transfer admission filling of science and also the make-up of intelligence. Therefore the education become government responsibility, socialize and parent, where that education process can to take place through education band which have structure and have ladder which is consisted of a elementary education, middle education and the higher education, education of informal that is education band of outside formal which can be executed by have structure and have ladder and also the informal education that is band of education of family and socialize. Even though school having duty and function carry out education process. The activity was planned, orderly, and regular needing skillful energy and professional teacher.

Related to the things mentioned above, the writer would like to research the number of school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo and what are the cause factor of school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo.

Parents' Productions Level

Earnings of a family is all income accepted by the family not only directly but also indirectly. In this case, earnings are such as production from sale or service. Earnings are a concept of money current which in practice in measure by printing transaction that happened in a period. Earnings which obtaining by in line with founding of company is earning operate while earnings have obtained improperly with an eye to founding of company referred is other earnings.

Earnings definition as production causes different from the revenue. Earnings can obtain one specified period (for example one year), but not yet of course that earnings in accepted by pertinent, either due but also endured for the purpose of other.

From the definition of earnings we can to conclude that: Earnings that is acceptance or production from sales revenue of goods or service from fundamental activity an effort.

The Relationship between the Social Economic Level and Education

Earnings and education have the relation between one with other. Because if resident earnings more and more to mount that matter tend to boost up their investment and

saving. And one of them is that is investment in *Human Investation*. With our education, we can improve the human resource which with quality so that target of national education can be reached that is from the intact human being and have soul to Five Principles.

Harrold P. Clark in her book "An Investment in people (Chamber of Commerce of united State, 1944)" says that: Experiment in law – income communities show clearly that education can be use to help people obtain a higher standard of living through their own efforts.

Familys' Social Economic Circumstances

Ahmadi in Rosyanti (1999:256) says that: "*Keadaan social ekonomi keluarga dapat juga berperan terhadap perkembangan anak-anak, misalnya anak-anak yang orang tuanya berpenghasilan cukup (sosial ekonominya cukup), maka anak-anak tersebut lebih banyak mendapatkan kesempatan untuk memperkembangkan bermacam-macam kecakapan. Begitu juga sebaliknya bagi orang tua yang berpenghasilan rendah, maka anak-anaknya akan berkurang mendapatkan kesempatan untuk memperkembangkan kecakapannya.*"

Poor parents are one of factors which often hinder their children education fluency. Parents always thinking and consider their profit or loss than children school. Parents always thinking and consider their profit or loss than that school. His economic parents unable to, again with the education expense which less; do not push their children assist them to rice field, to sea, or assist they look after the livestock at home. They have never forecasted the child education those is better than of them, because themselves have to the opportunity in the case of that. Their time is used confiscated by walk of life, to look for the living cost which has never in abundance. With that condition like that poor parents of science and also wealthy will influence their children education. More over if environment where they life do not also good.

Impecunious of family want the circumstance of their life and house will turn into better. They wish in a moment they enjoy the better life inclusive of luxuriant house and life which is not lack of again. Circumstance a mirror family comes from house circumstance. Rich family circumstance wills very differing from of impecunious family.

Families, especially the parents give more attention to growth of their children. And they can overcome difficulties their economic condition by:

1. To lesson the amount of birth rate in family. A family has to set mind of decrease of their child for the purpose of defraying each child of as many as possible include of attention of children education expense.
2. Improvement of personal production. Parent has to realize that with many children in family ought to can be more motivate the parent to more improve production so that requirement of children include of requirement for the importance of education can be reached.

Method

The type of the research is descriptive qualitative. In this case the writer would like to describe number of school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo. The writer also to describe attitude of parents toward their children education at SMPN 2 Lembo, especially in five villages at Lembo Sub District, namely: Ronta village, Petumbea village, Pontangoa village, Jamor Jaya village, and Bintango Mukti village. Attitude in this case means is a psychologically reaction that happened to people behaviorally to particular way. Source of the data for this research are 35 school leavers and their parents in Ronta village, Petumbea village, Pontangoa village, Jamor Jaya village, and Bintangor Mukti village in Lembo Sub District. The data collected through interview will be analyzed descriptively. Descriptively analysis refers to the description of the data. The researcher will describe the data collected through the process of data collection. The data will be analyzed by using the theory of Ngalimun in Rosyanti (2009).

Results

The results are shown in Table 1 to Table 4 that follow:

Table 1. Number of school leavers students

No	Student's initial	Gender	Year of Drop out
1	Su	AS	2006
2	RR	YR	2006
3	A	EA	2006
4	YL	YL	2006
5	AF	ABK	2006
6	M	HS	2006
7	St	AR	2006
8	Mrs	M	2006
9	Mar	DW	2006
10	A	H	2006
11	R	NM	2006
12	AN	RDN	2006
13	HS	SS	2006
14	PY	SSD	2007
15	M	F	2007
16	B	DH	2007
17	Se	SHM	2007
18	PT	YT	2007
19	Me	NT	2007
20	YL	FL	2007
21	E	HR	2007
22	YB	FL	2007
23	YS	MAN	2008
24	YT	RT	2008
25	MB	EWB	2008
26	J	SSH	2008
27	EL	AGS	2008
28	AM	AR	2008
29	Sr	BE	2008
30	Sn	OMW	2008
31	Srt	RN	2008
32	Mu	AR	2008
33	Ru	OP	2008
34	B	AL	2008
35	MS	MA	2008

Table 1 showed the data of school leavers from 2006-2008 in SMPN 2 Lembo. There are 13 children who dropped out in 2006. So the percentage of school leavers in 2006 is 37,142857 %. There are 9 students who dropped out in 2007, so the percentage of school leavers in 2007 is 25,714286 %. In 2008, there are 13 students who dropped out. So the percentage of school leavers in 2008 is 37,142857 %.

Table 2. Cause factors of drop out students

No	Students' Initial	Gender	Cause Factor of Drop Out
1	AS	M	Parents economic background
2	YR	F	Parents economic background
3	EA	F	Parents economic background
4	YL	F	Own decision
5	ABK	M	Own decision
6	HS	M	Own decision
7	AR	F	Own decision
8	M	M	Own decision
9	DW	F	Marriage demand
10	H	M	Parents economic background
11	NM	F	Own decision
12	RDN	F	Marriage demand
13	SS	M	Own decision
14	SSD	M	Own decision
15	F	M	Own decision
16	DH	M	Own decision
17	SHM	F	Own decision
18	YT	F	Own decision
19	NT	F	Learning incapability
20	FL	M	Own decision
21	HR	M	Learning incapability
22	FL	F	Own decision
23	MAN	F	Own decision
24	RT	M	Own decision
25	EWB	M	Own decision
26	SSH	M	Own decision
27	AGS	M	Own decision
28	AR	M	Own decision
29	BE	M	Own decision
30	OMW	F	Own decision
31	RN	F	Parents economic background
32	AR	F	Own decision
33	OP	M	Own decision
34	AL	M	Own decision
35	MA	M	Parents economic background

The data collected showed in table 2 that there is 35 school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo. We can see in table 1 that there are four factors of school leavers; parents economic background, own decision, marriage demand, and learning incapability. There are 6 children who were drop out from their school because of Parents' economic background. So they did not continue their study because they do not have educational fee. The percentage of this factor is 17,142857 % Second factor is children's own decision. There are 25 children who decided to drop out from school by their own decision. The percentage of this factor is 71,428571 %. Third factor is marriage demand. There are 2 children who decided not to continue their study because of marriage demand. The percentage of this factor is 5,714286 %. Fourth factor is learning incapability.

There are 2 children who were drop out from their school because of the learning incapability, means that their intelligence are not supported their learning activity. The percentage of this factor is 5,714286 %. So factor number 2 is the most common cause factor of students' drop out in SMPN 2 Lembo. The percentage of this cause factor is 71,428571 %.

Table 3. Parents monthly income

No	Parents' Initial	Student's Initial	Job	Monthly Income (Rp)
1	Su	AS	Rubber farmer	600.000
2	RR	YR	Mechanic	400.000
3	A	EA	Rubber farmer	700.000
4	YL	YL	Teacher (retired)	1.000.000
5	AF	ABK	Rubber farmer	500.000
6	M	HS	Rubber farmer	400.000
7	St	AR	Rubber farmer	700.00
8	Mrs	M	Head of village	400.000
9	Mar	DW	Rubber farmer	800.000
10	A	H	Rubber farmer	600.000
11	R	NM	Rubber farmer	400.000
12	AN	RDN	Rubber farmer	500.000
13	HS	SS	Rubber farmer	600.000
14	PY	SSD	Rubber farmer	750.000
15	M	F	Rubber farmer	500.000
16	B	DH	Blue collar	300.000
17	Se	SHM	Rubber farmer	500.000
18	PT	YT	Farmer	400.000
19	Me	NT	Farmer	500.000
20	YL	FL	Teacher (retired)	1.000.000
21	E	HR	Teacher	1.000.000
22	YB	FL	Carpenter	500.000
23	YS	MAN	Rubber farmer	400.000
24	YT	RT	Farmer	800.000
25	MB	EWB	Rubber farmer	700.000
26	J	SSH	Rubber farmer	700.000
27	EL	AGS	Rubber farmer	300.000
28	AM	AR	Farmer	500.000
29	Sr	BE	Rubber farmer	700.000
30	Sn	OMW	Rubber farmer	500.000
31	Srt	RN	Rubber farmer	500.000
32	Mu	AR	Rubber farmer	500.000
33	Ru	OP	Farmer	600.000
34	B	AL	Rattan farmer	400.000
35	MS	MA	Rubber farmer	600.000

Data in table 3 showed parents' monthly income and parents' job. Most of them work as rubber farmers. The percentage of this job is 57,142857 %. According to Badan Pusat Statistik as explained in Rosyanti (2009: 20), there are three levels of poverty in Indonesia:

a. Weak economic background. Parents monthly income is less than half of Rp. 902.204 ,-/kap/ month.
b. Middle economic background. Parents monthly income is less or equal with Rp. 902.204,-/ kap/month.
c. High economic background. Parents monthly income is more than Rp. 902.204,-/ kap/month.

By using this explanation about level of poverty, it can be seen that there are 9 people who have less than half of Rp, 902.204,-kap/month (Rp. 300.000-400.000). So they are included in weak economic background. The percentage of this level is 25,714286 %. In middle economic background, there are 23 people who have less than Rp, 902.204,-kap/month (Rp. 500.000-Rp. 800.000). The percentage of this level is 65,714286 %. In high economic background, there are 3 people who have more than Rp, 902.204,-kap/month (Rp. 1.000.000). The percentage of this level is 8,571429 %. So, it is found that the average level of parents' economic background level of 35 school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo is middle economic background.

Table 4. Parents' education background

No	Parents' Initial	Student's Initial	Village	Education Background
1	Su	AS	Pontangoa	SD
2	RR	YR	Pontangoa	SMP
3	A	EA	Jamor jaya	SD
4	YL	YL	Petumbea	SMP
5	AF	ABK	Bintangor	SMP
6	M	HS	Pontangoa	SD
7	St	AR	Pontangoa	SD
8	Mrs	M	Petumbea	SMA
9	Mar	DW	Jamor jaya	SD
10	A	H	Bintangor	SD
11	R	NM	Petumbea	SD
12	AN	RDN	Ronta	SD
13	HS	SS	Jamor jaya	SD
14	PY	SSD	Jamor jaya	SD
15	M	F	Ronta	SD
16	B	DH	Pontangoa	SD
17	Se	SHM	Jamor jaya	SD
18	PT	YT	Petumbea	SD
19	Me	NT	Petumbea	SD
20	YL	FL	Petumbea	SMA
21	E	HR	Petumbea	SMA
22	YB	FL	Petumbea	SD
23	YS	MAN	Jamor jaya	SD
24	YT	RT	Ronta	SD
25	MB	EWB	Jamor jaya	SD
26	J	SSH	Pontalonga	SD
27	EL	AGS	Jamor jaya	SD
28	AM	AR	Petumbea	SMP
29	Sr	BE	Jamor jaya	SD
30	Sn	OMW	Jamor jaya	SD
31	Srt	RN	Jamor jaya	SD
32	Mu	AR	Jamor jaya	SD
33	Ru	OP	Petumbea	SD
34	B	AL	Petumbea	SD
35	MS	MA	Pontalonga	SD

From table 4, it can be seen that the education level of the parents of 35 drop out children in SMPN 2 Lembo is various, from SD (elementary level) until SMA (high school level). There are 28 people whose latest education is in SD level. The percentage of this level is 80 %. There are 4 people whose latest education is in SMP level. The percentage of this level is 11,428571 %. There are 3 people whose latest education is in SMA level. The percentage of this level is 8,571429. So, most parents of 35 drop out children in SMPN 2 Lembo are in SD level only. The percentage of this level is 80 %.

Conclusions

Based on the data finding and discussing of the data analysis, the researcher concluded as follows:

1. There are 35 school leavers of SMPN 2 Lembo during the academic year of 2006 until 2008, details as follows:
   a. There are 13 children who dropped out in 2006. So the percentage of school leavers in 2006 is 37,142857 %.
   b. There are 9 students who dropped out in 2007, so the percentage of school leavers in 2007 is 25,714286 %.
   c. There are 13 students who dropped out in 2008. So the percentage of school leavers in 2008 is 37,142857 %.
2. Cause factors of school leavers are as follows:
   a. Parents economic background
   b. Own decision
   c. Marriage demand
   d. Learning incapability

3. The most common factor of school leavers is own decision factor, 71,428571 % from 100 %.
4. Most of parents work as rubber farmers. The percentage of this job taker is 57,142857 %.
5. Mostly parents' economic background of 35 school leavers is in middle level. Their monthly income is less than Rp. 902.204,- kap/month (Rp. 500.000-Rp. 800.000). The percentage of this level is 65,714286 %.
6. Mostly parents' educational background of 35 school leavers is only SD level (elementary level). The percentage of this level is 80 %.

From the conclusions above, there is 35 school leavers in SMPN 2 Lembo during academic year of 2006-2008. School leavers' most common factor is own decision factor. Although their parents are commonly rubber farmer, only finished SD level (elementary level) and are in middle economic background level, it does not triggered the drop out case in SMPN 2 Lembo.

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