

Case Study Analysis of Out-of-School Children in Central Sulawesi Province

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ABSTRAK

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This study investigates the phenomenon of out-of-school children with the aim of understanding the challenges faced by children forced out of the formal education system. The study also analyzed the long-term impact of school dropouts on children's social, economic, and psychological development. In addition, the study describes various recovery and reintegration efforts that can be undertaken to help out-of-school children overcome obstacles and develop their potential.

1. Introduction

Education is one of the main pillars in the development of society and individuals. In an ever-changing global context, the role of education is becoming increasingly important in equipping future generations with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to meet the challenges of tomorrow. This article will discuss the important role of education, the challenges faced in the education system, and prospects for improvement and innovation.

Education is not just about transferring knowledge, but also about shaping an individual's character, skills, and critical thinking. Education plays an important role in preparing individuals to participate productively in social, economic, and political life. In addition, education also has a role in promoting values such as tolerance, cooperation, and respect for cultural diversity.

The challenges faced by today's education system are very diverse. Some of the challenges include:

1. Access Inequality: In many parts of the world, access to education remains unequal, especially among marginalized groups and marginalized communities.
2. Lack of Relevance: Curricula and learning methods that are less relevant to real-world demands can result in a gap between knowledge acquired in school and workplace needs.
3. Quality of Education: The quality of education is a serious concern, with problems such as lack of qualified teachers, lack of facilities and infrastructure, and inadequate evaluation standards.
4. Technology and Education: While technology has opened up new opportunities in education, there are also challenges in integrating technology well in the learning process.

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Of all the challenges faced in the world of education above, there is one very monumental part that must be solved together, namely equal access to education. In the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in article 31 paragraphs 1 and 2 it is clear that every citizen has the right to education and continued with article two that every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it. However, this sentence is just a figment, there are still many people who are unable to get an education even though it is just finishing elementary school and even many children who have gone to school but dropped out halfway because of the constraints of the economic conditions of the family.

On the Palu Tribunnews.com page (/2023/05/03), it is known that Central Sulawesi is in the top 10 provinces with the highest number of out-of-school children in Indonesia. This is based on data released by BPS in 2022, that Central Sulawesi is an area in Indonesia that has many children out of school.

There are three age groups of out-of-school children released by BPS. Of the three groups, Central Sulawesi is always in the top 10 highest in Indonesia. For the age group of 7-12 years, the number of out-of-school children recorded in Central Sulawesi is 1.07. Nationally, this figure is in the 10th largest, precisely in 5th place. For the age group of 13-15 years, the number of out-of-school children recorded in Central Sulawesi is 8.35. Nationally, this number is in the 10th largest, precisely in 9th place. For the category of 16-18 years old, the number of out-of-school children in Central Sulawesi is 25.79. Nationally, this number is also in the top 10, precisely in 7th place. Meanwhile, Papua Province is the area with the highest number of out-of-school children in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as many as 16,000 people in Parigi Moutong Regency (Parimo), Central Sulawesi Province (Central Sulawesi), did not finish their education at the elementary school (SD) level. This was confirmed by the Acting Head of the Parimo Education and Culture Office (Disdikbud), Sunarti Masanang. He said, for this, his party would verify the data after the HDI Sarasehan activity in Palu City some time ago, and had received approval from the Parimo Disdikbud.

In the presentation of the Head of Beppeda of Central Sulawesi Province, who was a resource person at the HDI Sarasehan activity in Palu City on (Tuesday 10/01/2023), there were 16,000 people who did not finish elementary school (SD) in Parimo Regency, based on BPS data," he said in an interview, Tuesday (10/01/2023). He admitted, in this activity he gave a refutation of the data, because according to him the data had errors or had not been updated.

According to the head of Bappeda of Central Sulawesi Province, 16,000 children did not finish school, which is the largest number. For this reason, Disdikbud Parimo needs to take steps to renew the data, so that it is accurate. Thus, the data needs to be updated which will have an impact on accelerating the increase in HDI in Parimo Regency, especially in the field of Education. (Alkhairaat Media, 10/01/2023)

Based on the above in an effort to find a way, the best solution to the advancement of education and identify out-of-school children in the Central Sulawesi Province, this study focuses on a deep understanding of the phenomenon of out-of-school children, identifying causal factors, impacts, and recovery efforts needed.

2. Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews and data collection through participatory observation. The study sample consisted of out-of-school children, their families, and educators in selected communities. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify common patterns in out-of-school children's experiences and societal responses to these issues.

Challenges and Impact of School Dropouts

The research identifies some of the key challenges faced by out-of-school children, including access difficulties, economic factors, and family conflicts. The impact of dropping out of school includes low job qualifications, vulnerability to exploitation, and negative influences on self-esteem and psychological well-being.

Recovery and Reintegration Efforts

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The study also highlights recovery and reintegration efforts that can be undertaken to help out-of-school children. These include alternative education programs, skills training, psychosocial support, and advocacy for more inclusive access to education.

3. Results and discussion

TABLE / : 1

DROPOUT RATE BY GENDER AND SCHOOL STATUS PER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL YEAR: 2022/2023

No	Districts - Cities	Man			Woman			L+P		Sum
		Country	Private	SubJml	Country	Private	SubJml	Country	Private	
1	Banggai Islands District	10	1	11	11	0	11	21	1	22
2	Donggala District	86	0	86	62	0	62	148	0	148
3	Poso District	28	5	33	22	4	26	50	9	59
4	Banggai District	30	2	32	23	3	26	53	5	58
5	Buol District	84	0	84	40	1	41	124	1	125
6	Tolitoli District	32	1	33	27	0	27	59	1	60
7	Morowali District	21	15	36	12	11	23	33	26	59
8	Parigi Mautong District	114	3	117	88	4	92	202	7	209
9	Tojo Una-una District	52	1	53	18	0	18	70	1	71
10	Sigi District	63	6	69	52	4	56	115	10	125
11	Banggai Laut District	7	0	7	5	0	5	12	0	12
12	North Morowali District	8	5	13	9	6	15	17	11	28
13	Palu City	19	9	28	3	6	9	22	15	37
Central Sulawesi Province		554	48	602	372	39	411	926	87	1013

Table: 2

Number of out-of-school students by gender and level by province status of public and private schools in junior high schools (SMP)

No	Districts - Cities	Man			Subjml	Woman			Subjml	L+P			Sum
		Level				Level				Level			
		VII	VIII	IX	VII	VIII	IX	VII	VIII	IX			
1	Banggai Islands District	1	4	2	7	0	2	0	2	1	6	2	9
2	Donggala District	10	10	2	22	14	7	3	24	24	17	5	46
3	Poso District	0	4	3	7	0	2	1	3	0	6	4	10
4	Banggai District	4	6	10	20	1	1	7	9	5	7	17	29
5	Buol District	14	14	16	44	9	8	8	25	23	22	24	69
6	Tolitoli District	0	6	12	18	1	3	6	10	1	9	18	28
7	Morowali District	1	3	1	5	1	2	2	5	2	5	3	10
8	Parigi Mautong District	40	14	39	93	21	13	22	56	61	27	61	149

9	Tojo Una-una District	4	8	8	20	5	6	7	18	9	14	15	38
10	Sigi District	17	12	9	38	14	9	9	32	31	21	18	70
11	Banggai Laut District	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
12	North Morowali District	0	2	3	5	0	1	3	4	0	3	6	9
13	Palu City	7	11	4	22	0	6	3	9	7	17	7	31
Central Sulawesi Province		98	94	109	301	67	60	72	199	165	154	181	500

Table: 2

Number of out-of-school students by gender and level by province
status of public and private schools in high schools (SMA)

No	Districts - Cities	Man			Subjml	Woman			Subjml	L+P			Sum
		Level				Level				Level			
		X	XI	XII		X	XI	XII		X	XI	XII	
1	Banggai Islands District	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	4	1	1	5	7
2	Donggala District	1	2	2	5	1	4	7	12	2	6	9	17
3	Poso District	0	2	4	6	1	3	3	7	1	5	7	13
4	Banggai District	10	6	7	23	13	2	6	21	23	8	13	44
5	Buol District	16	11	20	47	8	12	14	34	24	23	34	81
6	Tolitoli District	3	2	1	6	4	1	6	11	7	3	7	17
7	Morowali District	0	2	3	5	2	0	5	7	2	2	8	12
8	Parigi Mautong District	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2
9	Tojo Una-una District	1	2	4	7	2	4	3	9	3	6	7	16
10	Sigi District	5	2	10	17	9	3	7	19	14	5	17	36
11	Banggai Laut District	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
12	North Morowali District	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
13	Palu City	1	5	3	9	2	4	6	12	3	9	9	21
Central Sulawesi Province		38	36	58	132	43	34	61	138	81	70	119	270

4. Conclusion

Out-of-school children face significant challenges in reaching their full potential. The long-term impact of school dropouts requires serious attention from governments, educational institutions, and society as a whole. Holistic and sustainable recovery and reintegration efforts need to be implemented to help out-of-school children overcome obstacles and achieve a brighter future.

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