

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION AND SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT (ICONSIDE)

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ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION PARAMETERS IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Education is one of the factors in improving the quality of the population. The Human Development Index (HDI) in 2024 of West Nusa Tenggara Province was ranked 30th out of 38 provinces in Indonesia. This makes the education sector require special attention in the policy-making process. The purpose of this study was to examine the parameters of APK, APM, Number of Schools, and Student to Teacher Ratio in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The method used in this writing is a quantitative descriptive method and data collection was carried out through literature studies and documentation. The Gross Participation Rate (APK) and Pure Participation Rate (APM) show a varied distribution in each region with values indicating the suitability of the number of students attending school with the age group at that level of education. The number of educational facilities increases every year, but there is also inequality at each level of education and city district. The student-teacher ratio shows an increasingly ideal figure, but there is inequality in each district/city in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Keywords: Education; APK; APM; Teacher Ratio

INTRODUCTION

One important component that can advance the condition of an area is the quality of the population. The quality of the population can be measured by the condition of education in the region. The better the education in a region, the better the quality of the population. West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces with a relatively low quality of education, with HDI ranking 30th out of 38 provinces in Indonesia. This can be seen from the 2024 Human Development Index (HDI) data.

Table 1

HDI by Province 2024

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NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia menurut Provinsi			NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia menurut Provinsi		
		2022	2023	2024			2022	2023	2024
1	DKI JAKARTA	81.65	82.46	83.08	20	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	71.84	72.5	73.03
2	DI YOGYAKARTA	80.64	81.07	81.55	21	KALIMANTAN UTARA	71.83	72.49	73.02
3	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	77.44	78.2	78.83	22	PAPUA	61.39	62.25	73
4	KEP. RIAU	76.46	77.11	77.97	23	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	71.63	72.2	72.73
5	BALI	76.44	77.1	77.76	24	SUMATERA SELATAN	70.9	71.62	72.3
6	SULAWESI UTARA	73.81	74.36	75.03	25	LAMPUNG	70.45	71.15	71.81
7	RIAU	73.52	74.04	74.79	26	MALUKU	70.22	70.94	71.57
8	SUMATERA BARAT	73.26	73.75	74.49	27	SULAWESI TENGAH	70.28	70.95	71.56
9	BANTEN	73.32	73.87	74.48	28	GORONTALO	69.81	70.45	71.23
10	JAWA BARAT	73.12	73.74	74.43	29	MALUKU UTARA	69.47	70.21	71.03
11	JAWA TIMUR	72.75	73.38	74.09	30	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	69.46	70.2	70.93
12	SULAWESI SELATAN	72.82	73.46	74.05	31	KALIMANTAN BARAT	68.63	69.41	70.13
13	ACEH	72.8	73.4	74.03	32	PAPUA BARAT DAYA	-	-	68.63
14	SUMATERA UTARA	72.71	73.37	74.02	33	SULAWESI BARAT	66.92	67.55	68.2
15	JAWA TENGAH	72.79	73.39	73.88	34	PAPUA SELATAN	-	-	67.9
16	SULAWESI TENGGARA	72.23	72.79	73.48	35	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	65.9	66.68	67.39
17	JAMBI	72.14	72.77	73.43	36	PAPUA BARAT	65.89	66.66	67.02
18	BENGKULU	72.16	72.78	73.39	37	PAPUA TENGAH	-	-	59.75
19	KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	72.24	72.85	73.33	38	PAPUA PEGUNUNGAN	-	-	53.42

Analysis of Human Development Index (HDI) data for 2024 shows that West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), with a HDI score of 70.93 and ranked 30th nationally, in the education dimension, the relatively low HDI value indicates that the quality and access to education in NTB still needs a lot of improvement. There are also many illiterate people in NTB. This can be seen from data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2024.

Table 2

Illiteracy Rate by Province and Age Group (Percent)

NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Provinsi dan Kelompok Umur (Persen)			NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Provinsi dan Kelompok Umur (Persen)		
		15+	15-44	45+			15+	15-44	45+
1	PAPUA PEGUNUNGAN	29.63	22.74	47.45	20	KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	1.8	0.24	4.3
2	PAPUA TENGAH	15.31	13.01	20.93	21	ACEH	1.66	0.15	4.51
3	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	10.17	1.08	25.09	22	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	1.66	0.08	3.99
4	SULAWESI SELATAN	5.89	1.08	12.89	23	SULAWESI TENGAH	1.65	0.38	3.78
5	JAWA TIMUR	5.87	0.35	12.31	24	PAPUA	1.63	0.49	3.29
6	PAPUA SELATAN	5.79	3.54	9.67	25	BANTEN	1.59	0.06	4.17
7	JAWA TENGAH	5.5	0.29	11.97	26	GORONTALO	1.45	0.53	2.91
8	SULAWESI BARAT	5	1.19	11.7	27	JAWA BARAT	1.43	0.07	3.61
9	KALIMANTAN BARAT	4.97	0.5	12.56	28	SUMATERA SELATAN	1.32	0.13	3.35
10	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	4.85	1.23	11.23	29	MALUKU UTARA	1.2	0.08	3.26
11	DI YOGYAKARTA	4.35	0.24	9.52	30	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	1.17	0.1	2.94
12	BALI	4.21	0.18	9.57	31	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	1.04	0.06	2.65
13	SULAWESI TENGGARA	3.71	0.44	9.78	32	SUMATERA UTARA	0.91	0.12	2.27
14	LAMPUNG	2.64	0.32	6.14	33	KEP. RIAU	0.8	0.04	2.3
15	KALIMANTAN UTARA	2.63	0.32	6.61	34	KEP. RIAU	0.8	0.09	2.39
16	PAPUA BARAT DAYA	2.16	0.48	5.7	35	SUMATERA BARAT	0.63	0.07	1.57
17	PAPUA BARAT	2.11	1.01	4.85	36	MALUKU	0.47	0.15	1.05
18	BENGKULU	2.09	0.12	5.22	37	DKI JAKARTA	0.35	0.09	0.77
19	JAMBI	1.98	0.11	4.89	38	SULAWESI UTARA	0.25	0.05	0.51

Based on the latest data on illiteracy rates by province and age group (percent), the province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) ranks third highest of all provinces in

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Indonesia. This shows that West Nusa Tenggara still has problems in terms of educational development.

One of the indicators in measuring the quality of education is by calculating the APK, APM, number of schools and student teacher ratio. The Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) is the proportion of school children at a certain level in the age group corresponding to the education level, while the Pure Enrollment Rate (APM) is the proportion of school children at a certain level in the age group corresponding to the education level. APK and APM are used as the main standards for the success of government compulsory education programs (Mukhaiyar et al. 2022). It is intended to find out how many people are of school age but do not continue schooling or how many people should have passed a certain level of education.

The number of educational facilities to support education in West Nusa Tenggara is very important as a means to carry out the education process. The number of educational facilities will automatically increase the number of people going to school, but if the number of educational facilities is less, the number of people going to school will decrease. The student teacher ratio shows the ratio between the number of students and the number of teachers in an area. In general, the student-teacher ratio is useful to determine the ideal number of teachers and students in an area.

Education parameter analysis is conducted to determine education policy to achieve the right goals. With the right educational goals, researchers hope that the quality of education in NTB can improve. This study focuses on examining the parameters of APK, APM, number of schools, and student-teacher ratio in West Nusa Tenggara.

METHOD

This study uses secondary data. The data used for analysis are the Gross Participation Rate (APK) and Pure Participation Rate (APM), the number of schools, and the teacher-student ratio in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The data source comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023 and journals related to the research.

The data analysis method used is descriptive-quantitative, which presents the Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) and Pure Enrollment Rate (APM), the number of schools, and the student teacher ratio which are then processed and presented in the form of tables and graphs.

APK calculation is done using the formula:

$$APK\ SD = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SD/ sederajat}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 7 - 12 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

$$APK\ SMP = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SMP/ sederajat}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 13 - 15 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

$$APK\ SMA = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SMA/ sederajat}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 16 - 18 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

Perhitungan APM dilakukan dengan menggunakan rumus:

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$$\text{APM SD} = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SD/ sederajat usia 7 – 12 tahun}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 7 – 12 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{APM SMP} = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SMP/ sederajat usia 13 – 15 tahun}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 13 – 15 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{APM SMA} = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid SMA/ sederajat usia 16 – 18 tahun}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk usia 16 – 18 tahun}} \times 100\%$$

Perhitungan Rasio Murid terhadap Guru menggunakan rumus:

$$\text{Rasio Guru Murid} = \frac{\text{Jumlah murid}}{\text{Jumlah Guru}}$$

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Gross Enrollment Rate (APK)

APK is the ratio between students at a certain level of education and the school-age population and is expressed as a percentage, where if the APK approaches or exceeds 100 percent, then there is a population that has not studied according to its age group or exceeds its age group. In general, APK is an indicator of education, meaning that APK is used as a measure of the success of education programs launched by the government in an effort to provide wider opportunities for the population to receive education. The visualization of APK by primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary education levels in West Nusa Tenggara province in 2023 is depicted in the following graph and table.

Grafik 1

APK of Primary School Equivalent in West Nusa Tenggara 2023

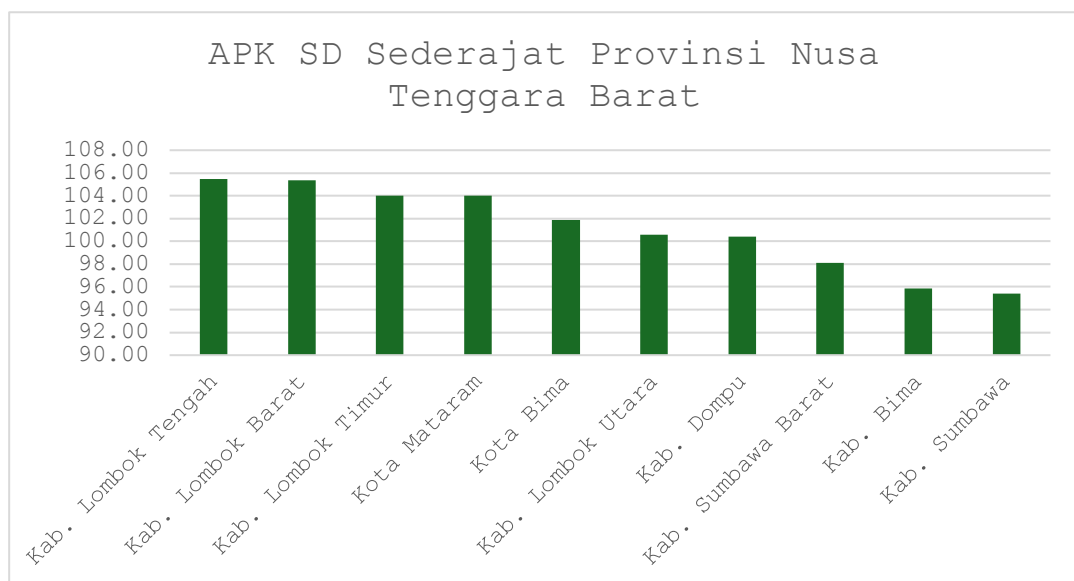


Table 3

APK of Primary School Equivalent in West Nusa Tenggara 2023

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NO	Kabupaten Kota	Jumlah Penduduk Usia 7-12 Tahun (orang)	Jumlah Siswa SD/MI Sederajat (orang)	APK SD/MI Sederajat (Persen)
1	Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	124,358	131,152	105.46
2	Kabupaten Lombok Barat	80,040	84,319	105.35
3	Kabupaten Lombok Timur	157,076	163,406	104.03
4	Kota Mataram	50,327	52,347	104.01
5	Kota Bima	17,514	17,844	101.88
6	Kabupaten Lombok Utara	29,235	29,403	100.57
7	Kabupaten Dompu	36,771	36,923	100.41
8	Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	18,528	18,177	98.11
9	Kabupaten Bima	60,710	58,181	95.83
10	Kabupaten Sumbawa	56,841	54,225	95.40

Table of Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) of Primary School Level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

Source: One Data NTB. Education and Culture Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

According to the statistics, the classification as visualized in Figure 1. shows that high APK is owned by primary school students in Central Lombok district (105.46%), West Lombok district (105.35%), East Lombok district (104.03%), Mataram city (104.01%), Bima city (101.88%), Dompu district (100.41%) with the highest APK being Central Lombok district. North Lombok (100.57%), Dompu district (100.41%) with the highest APK being Central Lombok district, while low APK is owned by students in West Sumbawa district (98.11%), Bima district (95.83%) and Sumbawa district (95.40%) with the lowest APK owned by Sumbawa district. The gross enrollment rate (APK) shows a number that exceeds 100%. This means that the population taking primary school education is in the age group of 7-12 years, not in accordance with the age group of the education level taken.

Table 4

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APK of junior high school equivalent in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2023

NO	Kabupaten Kota	Jumlah Penduduk Usia 13-15 Tahun (orang)	Jumlah Siswa SMP Sederajat (orang)	APK SMP Sederajat (Persen)
1	Kabupaten Lombok Timur	76,871	84,316	109.69
2	Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	59,795	65,309	109.22
3	Kabupaten Lombok Barat	46,964	51,241	109.11
4	Kota Mataram	23,629	25,779	109.10
5	Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	7,517	8,185	108.89
6	Kabupaten Lombok Utara	12,867	13,825	107.45
7	Kota Bima	10,055	10,731	106.72
8	Kabupaten Dompu	18,291	19,259	105.29
9	Kabupaten Sumbawa	23,407	24,535	104.82
10	Kabupaten Bima	26,424	27,039	102.33

Table of Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) of Primary School Level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

Chart 2

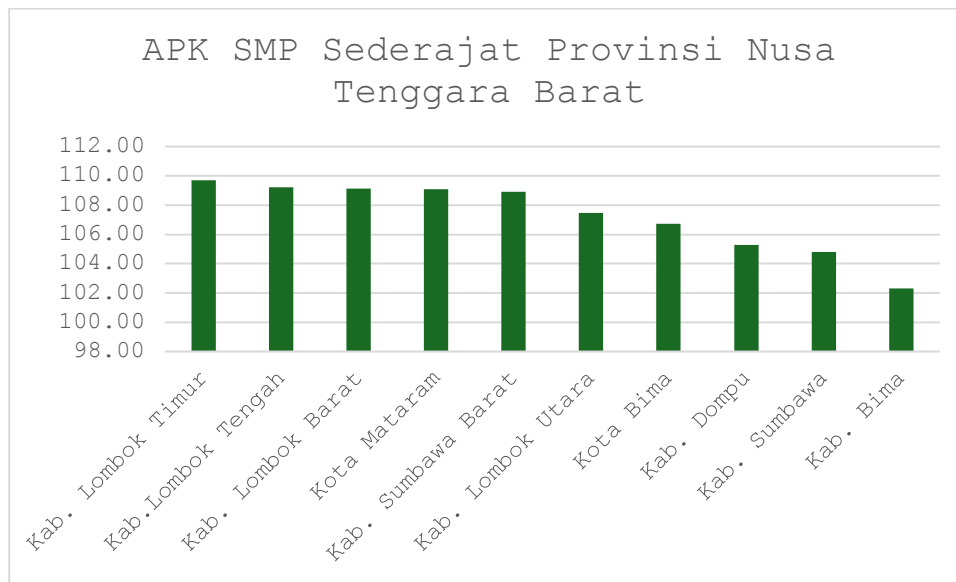
APK of Junior High School Equivalent in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2023

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Source: One Data NTB. Education and Culture Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

Figure 2. shows that junior high school students in East Lombok district (109.69%), Central Lombok district (109.22%), West Lombok district (109.11%), Mataram city (109.10%), West Sumbawa city (108.89%), North Lombok district (107.45%), Bima district (106.72%), Dompu district (105.29%), Sumbawa district (104.82%) and Bima district (102.33%) have the highest APK with the highest APK in East Lombok district and the lowest in Bima district (106.72%). Bima (106.72%), Dompu district (105.29%), Sumbawa district (104.82%) and Bima district (102.33%) with the highest APK being East Lombok district and the lowest being Bima district. The gross enrollment rate (APK) shows a number that exceeds 100%. This means that the population pursuing junior high school education is in the 13-15 age group, not in accordance with the age group of the education level pursued.

Table 5

APK SMA Sederajat of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2023

NO	Kabupaten Kota	Jumlah Penduduk Usia 16-18 Tahun (orang)	Jumlah Siswa SMA/Sederajat (orang)	APK SMA Sederajat (Persen)
1	Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	51,803	55,748	107.62
2	Kota Bima	12,224	13,084	107.04
3	Kota Mataram	25,765	27,552	106.94
4	Kabupaten Dompu	19,066	20,369	106.83

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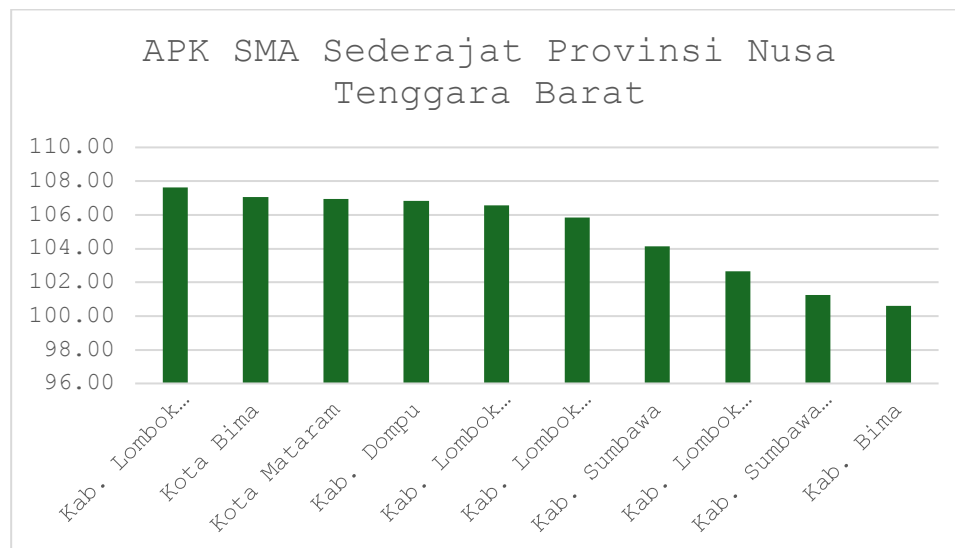
Available online at <https://proceeding.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/iconside>

5	Kabupaten Lombok Barat	37,591	40,057	106.56
6	Kabupaten Lombok Utara	10,971	11,612	105.84
7	Kabupaten Sumbawa	21,726	22,627	104.15
8	Kabupaten Lombok Timur	71,498	73,393	102.65
9	Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	6,566	6,649	101.26
10	Kabupaten Bima	29,820	30,001	100.61

Table of Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) of Primary School Level in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

Chart 2

APK of Senior High School Equivalent in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2023



Source: One Data NTB. Education and Culture Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023.

Figure 3. shows that high APK is owned by high school students in Central Lombok district (107.62%), Kota. Bima (107.04%), Kota. Mataram (106.94%), Dompu district (106.83%), West Lombok district (106.56%), North Lombok district (105.84%), Sumbawa district (104.15%), East Lombok district (102.65%), West Sumbawa district (101.26%) and Bima district (100.61%) with the highest APK in Central Lombok district and the lowest in Bima district. The Gross Participation Rate (APK) shows a number that exceeds 100%. This means that the population pursuing junior high school education is in the age group of 16-18 years, not in accordance with the age group of the education level pursued.

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Research (Inovasi 2019) reveals an interesting phenomenon in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), where several districts/cities, including Bima and West Lombok, recorded gross enrollment rates (APK) of female students that surpassed those of males. Mataram City, as the center of the provincial government, shows the highest APK at various levels of education. This phenomenon is strongly suspected to be related to the concentration of development in the provincial capital.

In general, the level of education participation in NTB is influenced by the availability of school infrastructure that is evenly distributed in urban and rural areas, the active role and support of parents for their children's education, and the effectiveness of education policy implementation by local governments (Rohmani 2020). Nevertheless, participation challenges are still entrenched in a number of NTB regions. Limited family economic factors, parents' views and priorities towards children's education, and difficult access to schools are some of the main causes of problems in the learning process (Rohmani 2020).

Data compiled by the Office of Education and Culture through NTB Satu Data (2022) shows that the dropout rate in the 2021/2022 school year is still a crucial issue at all levels of education. It was recorded that 344 elementary school students (0.07 percent), 43 junior high school students, 47 high school students, and 249 vocational school students (0.34 percent) had to drop out of school. The factors that cause dropouts are internal and external factors. Internal factors in this case include low motivation to learn and difficulties in social interaction in the school environment. In addition, external factors such as the influence of friends also cause dropout rates. According to Makrifudin, in 2016, around 51 percent of early marriages occurred in the NTB region, making NTB the second province after West Java with the highest early marriage rate in Indonesia (Lalu Makrifudin Lalu Makrifuddin, at the Regional Coordination Meeting (Rakorda) of BKKBN throughout NTB. This meeting took place at Wisma Sumbawa, Lombok Pos.net, May 23, 2016). Social conditions, where the neighborhood has a low level of education and early marriage practices are common, as well as economic factors, where families with economic limitations marry off their daughters to reduce the financial burden are the main drivers of this early marriage phenomenon (Khaerani 2019).

Net Enrollment Rate

APM is the ratio between students of a certain school age at an education level and the corresponding age population and is expressed as a percentage. The Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2023 shows different values for each district/city and level of education.

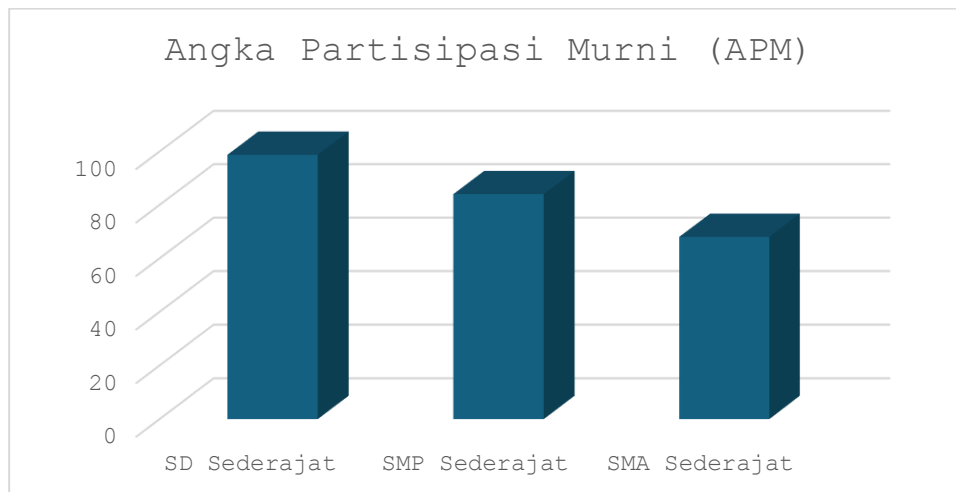
Chart 3
APM of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2023

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This bar graph shows a comparison of the net enrollment rate (APM) at different levels of education. The highest APM is seen in primary school, close to 100%, indicating that almost all primary school-age children are enrolled. The APM declines slightly in junior secondary school (above 90%), indicating that most students continue. The most significant decline was in senior high school (below 80%), indicating a larger proportion of students are out of school compared to the previous level. Overall, the trend is one of decreasing net enrollment as the level of education increases, with the highest enrollment in primary school and the lowest in senior high school.

Number of School

Differences in educational development in an area will have an impact on the quality of existing human resources. One of the factors causing this difference is the number of educational facilities (Trianziani 2020). A high number of educational facilities indicates a high APK and APM at that level.

Table 5

Number of School in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Jenjang Pendidikan	Jumlah Sekolah		Persentase Pertumbuhan Sekolah
	2021/2022	2022/2023	
SD	3.269	3.309	1,22
SMP	989	1.026	3,74
SMA	333	343	3,00
SMK	322	337	4,66
MI	876	886	1,14
MTs	914	921	0,77
MA	581	593	2,07

Source: West Nusa Tenggara Province in Figures 2023

Based on data on the number of schools and percentage growth from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province shows an increase in the availability of educational institutions at all levels. Elementary school (SD) is the level with the largest number of schools, namely 3,309 schools, with a growth of 1.22%. Meanwhile, the Junior High School (SMP) level grew by 3.74%, from 989 to 1,026 schools, indicating attention to strengthening junior secondary education.

Senior secondary education levels such as SMA and SMK also experienced positive growth, increasing by 3.00% and 4.66% respectively. The higher growth of SMK reflects the push to expand vocational education to prepare young people for the workforce. Meanwhile, faith-based educational institutions such as Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs), and Madrasah Aliyah (MA) also experienced an increase, although the growth was relatively smaller, with MI growing by 1.14%, MTs by 0.77%, and MA by 2.07%.

Overall, this data shows that NTB continues to expand access to education at various levels, both general and religious. The increase in the number of schools is a positive indication of the local government's commitment to improving education services and equalizing access to education, although the challenges of quality and equitable distribution of education facilities still need further attention.

Student Teacher Ratio

The teacher ratio describes the ratio of students to teachers in an area, including NTB, and ideally reflects the effectiveness and efficiency of the teaching and learning process. A ratio that is too high can hinder effectiveness, while a ratio that is too low can make learning inefficient because one teacher only handles a few students. The attached figure presents details of student-teacher ratios at each education level.

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Table 6

Pupil Teacher Ratio of West Nusa Tenggara Province

Jenjang Pendidikan	Jumlah Guru (dalam ribuan)	Jumlah Murid (dalam ribuan)	Rasio Guru-Murid
SD/MI	53,63	622,56	1 : 12
SMP/MTs	37,35	286,45	1 : 8
SMA/MA	20,14	183,17	1 : 9
SMK	7,91	79,03	1 : 10

The table shows that at all levels of education, the student teacher ratio is above the ideal standard. According to Government Regulation No. 74/2008 on Teachers, the minimum ratio of students to teachers at the primary, junior and senior high school levels is ideally 1:20. For SMK, the ideal is one teacher responsible for 1:15 students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of various education parameters in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, it can be concluded that despite improvements in several indicators such as school enrollment rates and the availability of education facilities, there are still significant challenges that need to be overcome. Education participation rates have not been evenly distributed across the region, especially in remote areas. Socio-economic factors, such as poverty levels and parents' education levels, also have a major influence on access to and success in education in NTB. Therefore, sustained efforts from various parties, including the government and the community, are needed to improve the quality and equity of education in the province. Data-based policy interventions and approaches that focus on local needs will go a long way in creating an inclusive and sustainable education system.

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