

COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION FINANCING MANAGEMENT TRAINING AT AL-MUSHLIH FOUNDATION KARAWANG

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Abstract

Education financing is often a problem for schools. Such as the difficult source of funds obtained by the school, the foundation, and how to manage finances for the school. In this research, we will discuss socialization activities carried out at SMP Al-Mushlih as a partner. The method of implementation carried out is the method of lectures and questions and answers conducted at the Al-Mushlih Foundation while still observing health protocols. The chairman of the Al-Mushlih Foundation who has responsibilities related to obtaining funds, one of his efforts is to hold entrepreneurs around the school to increase the institution's finances apart from relying on assistance from the government. The conclusion obtained from this socialization activity is the success in attracting partners and the wider community to participate in a series of online events and discussions that can make partners and the wider community one step ahead to gain new knowledge about Community-Based Education Financing Management in Karawang Regency.

Keywords: Education financing, Foundation, Socialization.

INTRODUCTION

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003, education is an effort that is prepared consciously and planned intending to create a conducive and effective learning environment. This is so that students can actively develop their potential, including aspects of spiritual and religious strength, self-control, personality formation, intelligence improvement, cultivation of noble morals, and the development of skills that benefit themselves, society, nation, and state. In the context of education, the education financing system becomes very important.

Education financing is a key element that cannot be ignored because it has a direct impact on the quality and quality of the educational process. Therefore, efforts are needed to ensure adequate financial resources to support various aspects of education, ranging from facilities and infrastructure, curriculum development, and training educators, to increasing access to education for all levels of society. Thus, education financing becomes the main foundation for realizing the goals of education as stipulated in the Law. According to Mulyono in the research of Nafisah et al. (2017), without an education financing system, education is only wishful thinking. Based on Pidarta's opinion, in Gamar (2019) an education financing system is needed

that does not deviate, according to the concept, objects in schools and must be flexible.

In Fironika K's research (2005), it is stated that the standard unit cost of education has been determined through a Ministerial Regulation based on the National Education Standards Agency (BSNP), namely in Elementary Schools (SD), Junior High Schools (SMP), and High Schools (SMA). According to BSNP, education financing consists of investment costs, operating costs, and personal costs. In this service activity, researchers chose SMP Al-mushlih as a partner. Al-Mushlih Junior High School is one of the private schools in Karawang Regency. According to Nurhadi (2018), private schools also have the same policy as public schools.

The issue that the research focuses on is the difficulty in obtaining private funding, which refers to the costs that must be borne by learners, as explained by the National Education Standards Agency (BSNP). Therefore, researchers will conduct an in-depth analysis related to this problem. To overcome this obstacle, researchers will organize a webinar event entitled "Socialization of Community-Based Education Financing Management Model in Karawang Regency." Through this webinar, researchers will present a variety of materials relevant to personal fund issues, to provide constructive solutions that can help partners in facing these challenges. In addition, through this webinar platform, it is hoped that productive and sustainable discussions will be formed to find better solutions for all parties involved in education in Karawang Regency.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The implementation method in the activity uses lecture and question and answer methods which are held on a limited basis in the form of limited seminars by implementing health protocols due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation and online seminars (webinars). Socialization in the form of material presentation and questions and answers to partners and the general public related to community-based education financing management. The material presented is expected to provide increased knowledge and understanding to partners and the general public. Thus, through a combination of lecture methods, question and answer sessions, and online seminars, it is hoped that this activity will be an effective means of increasing public understanding and awareness regarding community-based education financing and helping them take wiser steps in managing education funding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The seminar was held by applying a combination of online and offline models which were limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the seminar stage, the speakers simultaneously delivered material on the Socialization of Community-based Education Financing Management approach.



Figure 1. Presentation of Resource Materials

The results and outputs in the presentation of the first material on socialization of community-based education financing management delivered by Hinggil Permana, S.Pd., M.Pd as follows:

a. Initial stage

At the initial stage, the speaker gave apperception to participants through Zoom media.

b. Stage two

Furthermore, the speaker presented material on existing activities in education financing management including: 3 principles in the budget, matters that affect financing, characteristics or characteristics of education financing, advantages of school-based budgeting, profits, participatory management, School Budget Plan (RAPBS), RAPBS Objectives, and sources of education financing.

1. Azas-Azas In Estimate

Ceiling principle, where the budget that may be requested does not exceed the highest amount that has been determined. The principle of *expenditure is based on budgetary currency*, where budget expenditure must be based on a predetermined budget. Indirect principle, where the provision of the recipient of money may not be used directly for expenditure purposes. Things that affect education financing, several factors affect education funding, including:

- a. External factors, such as the development of educational democracy, government approval, demands for education, and inflation.
- b. Internal factors, such as educational objectives, approaches used, materials presented, and level and type of education.

Several things characterize or characterize education financing as follows:

- a. The cost of education always rises, while the calculation of education funding is

expressed in units which include:

- 1) Unit Cost *Half complete*, meaning that it only takes into account the cost of equipment and material needs that run out quickly even in different periods.
 - 2) *Narrow unit cost*, which is a unit cost obtained only for costs that are directly related to other costs in teaching and learning activities.
 - 3) *Complete unit cost*, meaning the calculation of unit cost for all facilities issued for the provision of education.
- b. The biggest cost of the implementation of education is the cost of the human factor
 - c. The cost of education will go up to match the school level.
 - d. The unit cost of education is influenced by the type of educational institution
 - e. The components financed in the education system are almost the same from year to year

School-based budgeting provides several significant advantages. First, the radically decentralized approach allows all school staff, from teachers to administrative staff, to be fully involved in the management of the education budget. With direct involvement in the budget process, teachers feel more connected to school policy and this can increase their commitment and motivation to work harder. In addition, school-based budgeting also involves the community in budget decision making. This creates wider engagement in schools, with parents, guardians, and other stakeholders participating in the budgeting process. Decisions made based on school needs and priorities will be easier to account for because they involve various interested parties.

School budgets prepared with this approach are also more careful and efficient. Decisions can be made quickly, reducing the bureaucracy that slows down response to change. It also provides security in budget management, as tighter supervision and better monitoring are carried out by school committees and other interested parties. In addition to these benefits, school-based school budget management also requires an official tool to detail and manage budgets, namely the School Budget Plan (RAPBS). This document is a guideline for the collection and expenditure of school funds and serves as a limitation and accountability for the use of the budget received. With the RAPBS, schools have clear guidelines to manage their financial resources effectively, which in turn will support the improvement of the quality of education.

2. Sources of Education Financing

Tuition fees can be obtained from anywhere. Among them are the regular budget and APBN (Development Budget), Education Support Fund (DPP), Bantuan, or donations from BP3, donations from local governments, and other assistance. Stage three After the material was delivered, the webinar continued to the presentation of the second material. The question and answer session was conducted in the final session after the presentation of the second material was completed. The results and outputs of the second material presentation on the types of education budget delivered by Dr. H. UU Ruslan Wahyudin were explained as follows:

a. Initial Stage

The speaker reviews a little material from the first speaker and connects the material with the discussion of the second material.

b. Stage two

Furthermore, the speaker explained matters related to the types of education cost budgets. According to Government Regulation No. 48 of 2008 states that education fees consist of 3 costs, including:

- a) Investment Costs. The investment cost of education units includes the cost of providing facilities and infrastructure, developing Human Resources (HR), and fixed working capital
- b) Personal Costs, including educational costs that must be incurred by students to be able to follow the learning process regularly and continuously
- c) Operating Costs. The operational cost of education units includes salaries of education and education personnel as well as all allowances attached to salaries, consumable educational materials or equipment, and indirect educational operational costs such as power (electricity), water, telecommunication services, maintenance of advice and infrastructure, overtime pay, transportation, consumption, taxes, insurance and so on.

It is important to understand these three types of costs well, as they will affect the planning and management of education budgets more effectively. With a solid understanding of these types of fees, institutions education can allocate their resources wisely to support better quality and continuity of education.

c. Final Stage

After explaining the material, the speaker then asked several questions to the participants to measure their understanding of the types of financing that had been delivered. One of the interesting questions asked is about the benefits of schools in running a business and the view that schools involved in entrepreneurship are considered materialistic. Participants responded to this question with enthusiasm, including the principal of Al-Mushlih Junior High School. He replied confidently that as a principal, one of his duties is to manage the school well, and one way is through entrepreneurial ventures. The headmaster illustrates this by giving the example of the kiosks managed by the institution around the Al-Mushlih Islamic boarding school as a concrete example of the entrepreneurial efforts that have been carried out.

In addition, he emphasized that the benefits of this entrepreneurial activity are very significant because the additional income from the business can help improve the finances of the educational institution, which does not only rely on assistance from the government as the only source of funding. This suggests that entrepreneurship in the context of education can provide substantial financial benefits, which in turn can be used to improve the quality of education and support the sustainability of the educational institution.

CONCLUSION

The webinar "Socialization of Community-Based Education Financing Management Model in Karawang District" succeeded in attracting partners and the wider community to take part in a series of online events and discussions on Education Financing Management and Types of Education Budget at the Foundation. By participating in the webinar which took place on October 31, 2021, through the Zoom Meeting platform, partners and the community have simultaneously deepened their understanding of Education Financing Management. This

activity takes them a step further in gaining up-to-date knowledge on this important topic. Education Financing Management has a vital role in supporting the sustainable development of the education system. In this webinar, participants gained valuable insights into various strategies and best practices that can be used in designing and managing education financing effectively. Thus, they can better contribute to improving access and quality of education in the community.

There were two speakers, namely the speaker who explained what "Education Financing Management" is and the speaker who explained about "Types of Education Cost Budgets in Foundations". Speakers who fill out this webinar carefully ensure that the material presented is by the needs and can provide concrete answers to the questions asked. With quality presentation, it is hoped that webinar participants can gain a deep understanding and have knowledge that can be applied in daily practice. Through this learning process, participants are expected to be able to optimize the benefits of the information provided by the speaker.

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