



Limited Availability Of Educational Funds

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the impact of limited education funds and the efforts made by schools to overcome limited education funds. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this qualitative descriptive research is to describe, describe, or illustrate facts in the field in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner. The research method was conducted using participatory observation methods and in-depth interviews. Data were analyzed by content analysis techniques. This research was conducted at SD Negeri Mangiran Srandakan Bantul, Yogyakarta. The results of the study show that the effects of limited education funds are: (1) social and economic inequality; (2) low skills and productivity; (3) decline in quality of life. As for the efforts to overcome the limited education funds, namely: (1) Scholarship and Financial Assistance Programs through submission of PIP (Smart Indonesia Program); (2) Collaboration with educational institutions and companies (submission of grants); (3) Effective internal financial management; (4) choosing inexpensive learning materials; (5) Fundraising; (6) Empowerment of the school community; (7) Using local resources.

Keywords: funds 1, education 2, limited 3.

1. INTRODUCTION

One way to free the Indonesian people from ignorance and backwardness is through education [1]. This awareness is stated in the formulation of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4, which emphasizes that one of the goals of national development is "to make the life of the nation intelligent." Furthermore, in the main, article 31 of the 1945 Constitution paragraph (1) every citizen has the right to receive education, and paragraph (2) every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it.

In the National Education System Law number 20 of 2003, it is stated that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals and skills. needed by himself and society [2]. Thus, the role of education is very important in the life of the state [3]. Education has a broad and deep impact on the development of a nation [4]. Some reasons why education is very important in Indonesia:

1. Human Resource Development: Education plays an important role in forming quality human resources. Through education, individuals can acquire the knowledge, skills and competencies necessary to contribute to the country's development [5]. With quality human resources, Indonesia can increase its competitiveness at regional and global levels.
2. Reduction of Social Inequality: Education has the potential to reduce social and economic inequality. By providing fair and quality access to education to all Indonesian citizens, both from urban and rural areas, equal opportunities will be created for every individual to develop their potential. This can help reduce economic and social disparities in the country [6].
3. Raising Awareness and Knowledge: Through education, individuals can increase their awareness of various important issues, such as human rights, environment, health, and social justice. Education also helps individuals acquire extensive knowledge of various disciplines, cultures and history, so as to develop a better understanding of the world around them [7].

4. Encourages Innovation and Creativity: Education provides an environment that facilitates innovation and creativity [8]. By providing an inclusive and discovery-oriented education, Indonesia can create a conducive environment for the development of innovation and creativity in young people. This is important for advancing the economic, scientific and technological sectors in the country.
5. Promoting Democratic Participation: Education also plays an important role in building active democratic participation. By providing quality education, individuals will be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to participate in the political process, understand their rights, and contribute to shaping public policy [9].
6. Improve Community Welfare: Education has the potential to improve the welfare of society as a whole [10]. Through education, individuals can gain skills and knowledge that will enable them to get better jobs and earn higher incomes. By increasing individual welfare, there will also be an increase in the welfare of society as a whole.

Schools as one of the official government institutions that carry out their functions directly in realizing the achievement of national education goals feel the impact of limited education funds [11]. There are many needs that cannot be covered from the funds provided by the current government. In this paper, we will discuss the impact of limited education costs and the efforts made by schools to overcome this.

2. METHOD

This research method uses qualitative descriptive research. The purpose of this qualitative descriptive research is to describe, or illustrate facts in the field in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner. The research method used was participatory observation and in-depth interviews [12]. The data was analyzed using content analysis techniques. This research was conducted at SD Negeri Mangiran Srandakan Bantul, Yogyakarta. This study aims to determine the impact of limited education funds and the efforts made by schools to overcome limited education funds.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Impact Of Limited Education Funds

According to Levin (1987), school financing is the process by which available income and resources are used to design and operate schools in different geographical areas and at different levels of education [13]. School funding refers to education policies and funding programs of countries and school organizations [13]. Some terms that are often used in school finance are school income, school expenses, capital and current

expenses [14]. When it comes to school funding, there is no single best way to fund all schools, because conditions are different for every school. Each school's financial policy affects the acquisition and allocation of resources.

Looking at various education regulations and policies, one can see the impact on education funding, namely:

- a. decisions about who to train and how much training services to provide;
- b. decisions about how to train them;
- c. decision about who to want. pay school fees
- d. Decisions about which government system is best suited to support school funding.

Answering the questions above requires answering two main questions, namely: (1) the acquisition of resources and (2) how resources are allocated to different types and levels of education/schools,types/school arrangements/different local conditions. There are two criteria for analyzing a problem, namely: (1) efficiency related to the availability of resources that maximize human welfare, and (2) fairness related to equal benefits and costs.

According to J. Wiseman (1987), there are three aspects that must be studied to determine whether or not the role of the state is necessary in financing education:

- a. The need and availability of education related to the education sector can be considered as a single entity, a trading tool and the need for investment in human resources/human capital.
- b. Education funding refers to the rights of parents and students to direct their children to education, which has an impact on general social benefits.
- c. The impact of political issues and economic factors and on the education sector.

There are several effects of limited education funds, namely [15]:

1. Social and economic inequality: limited education spending can strengthen social and economic inequality. People who cannot afford education can be trapped in a cycle of poverty and have limited access to better economic opportunities.
2. Low skills and productivity: The inability to obtain a quality education can hinder the development of skills and knowledge needed in the world of work. This can affect individual productivity and overall economic growth.

Deterioration in quality of life. Limited educational costs can limit a person's access to opportunities and better life choices. It can pay off in the long run.

The challenges of limited education funds are [15]:

- a. Inequality of Access: The high cost of education can lead to inequality between those who can afford it and those who can't. This can prevent children from poor families or remote areas from getting quality education.
- b. Low Enrollment: High costs of education can affect enrollment rates in education. Many families have been forced to take their children out of school because they cannot afford the school fees, so the number of children dropping out of school has increased.
- c. The danger to quality of education: Limited tuition fees can affect the quality of education provided. Schools with limited budgets may not be able to provide adequate facilities and resources or recruit qualified teachers, which impacts learning.
- d. Family Financial Burden: The high cost of education can be a heavy financial burden on families, especially poor families. This can lead to other sacrifices in everyday life, such as proper health care or other basic needs.

With regard to education issues, the government has actually paid a lot of attention to improving the quality of education, this can be seen from the education budget which is allocated at 20% of the state revenue and expenditure budget annually (in RI Law No. 20/2003 concerning SISDIKNAS) with a budget of 20 %, at least problems such as the high cost of education, many neglected students and educational autonomy, but actually the core of the problem now is that 20 percent of the education budget is not fully spent.

3.2. Efforts Made By Schools to Overcome Limited Education

The limited availability of education funds to schools can be seen in several indices, such as the following example:

1. Lack of infrastructure and facilities: Many schools in Indonesia face limited infrastructure and facilities. Some schools may not have enough classrooms, laboratories, libraries, or sports facilities. This condition shows that resources to build and improve school infrastructure are limited.
2. Limited learning facilities and infrastructure: Some schools may not have adequate access to teaching aids such as projectors, computers or the internet. These limitations can affect the quality of teaching and learning in schools.
3. Inadequate teaching staff: A lack of educational resources can also be reflected in a shortage of

teaching staff in some schools. Sometimes schools are limited in recruiting qualified teachers due to budget constraints. This can affect the quality of education provided to students.

4. Limited operational resources: schools also need operational resources to manage daily operations, such as paying teacher and staff salaries, maintaining the premises and purchasing teaching materials. If operational resources are limited, schools may face difficulties in managing their activities well.
5. Students are charged tuition fees: Some schools may charge students tuition fees to meet insufficient funding requirements. If students or parents cannot afford these costs, there may be inequities in access to education.
6. Low government education budget: However, the education budget allocated by the Indonesian government can be limited. Although the government has increased the allocation of the education budget in recent years, this figure is still far from the UNESCO recommendation.

Actions taken by SD Negeri Mangiran to follow up on limited education funds include:

1. Scholarship and Financial Aid Program through PIP (Smart Indonesia Program) applications: Schools can offer scholarships or financial assistance programs to students with financial constraints. This program can provide assistance in the form of relief or reduction of school fees, purchase of books and school supplies, as well as other financial assistance.
2. Cooperation with educational institutions and companies (submission of grants): Schools can cooperate with educational institutions or companies for financial support. For example, collaboration with foundations, non-profit organizations or private companies that have CSR programs supporting education. This can help schools obtain additional equipment or facilities they need.
3. Effective internal financial management: Schools can manage internal finances effectively to maximize the use of available resources. What this means is BOS money management. This includes monitoring and controlling costs, finding cost-effective alternatives and optimizing the use of existing facilities and resources.
4. Choose inexpensive learning materials: Schools can choose inexpensive learning materials, such as textbooks that can be used over and over again, or digital learning materials that are freely available. By using more affordable teaching

materials, schools can reduce the cost of purchasing teaching materials.

5. Fundraising: Schools can organize fundraising events such as bazaars, charity concerts or competitions with students, teachers, parents and the local community. Income from these activities can be used to cover limited educational costs.
6. Empowering the school community: Schools can involve the school community to overcome limited educational costs. For example, organizing volunteer programs for parents or school alumni who can help maintain facilities, complete projects, or provide financial assistance.
7. Using local resources: Schools can use local resources to meet limited educational costs. For example, collaborating with farmers or local businesses to meet school food needs, organizing knowledge exchanges with local communities or using local wisdom in curriculum development. This effort is an example of a strategy that schools can use to overcome limited education spending. Through creativity and collaboration between schools, students, parents and the community, it is hoped that a more inclusive educational approach can be created.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Based on the discussion and explanation that has been presented previously, the author reaches the following conclusions:

1. Limited funding for education is a big challenge in many countries, including Indonesia. This can affect the availability, quality and equity of education.
2. The lack of educational facilities and infrastructure, limited learning opportunities and facilities, insufficient number of teaching staff, limited operational resources, the cost of student education and the small state education budget can be seen as limited educational resources.
3. Education plays an important role in social, economic and individual development. Investments in education can bring long-term benefits in terms of improving quality of life, welfare and social progress.
4. The government is committed to overcoming limited educational resources through adequate budget allocation, assistance programs such as BSM and grants, as well as collaboration with the private sector and NGOs. Schools can also help overcome limited educational costs by

implementing scholarship programs, partnering with educational institutions and businesses, carrying out effective financial management, selecting financial learning resources, fundraising, strengthening the school community and using local resources. With limited educational resources, it is important to find sustainable solutions, involve all interest groups and prioritize equitable and quality education for everyone.

5. Limited funding for education is a difficult challenge, but with consistent and collaborative efforts by the government, schools, communities and other relevant stakeholders, it is hoped that access to more inclusive and quality education will become a reality for all.

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