

Education Financing Management: Productivity and Efficiency of the Education System

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui manajemen pembiayaan pendidikan berdasarkan produktivitas dan efisiensi sistem kependidikan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kajian pustaka atau literature untuk merumuskan manajemen pembiayaan pendidikan sebagai produktivitas dan efisiensi sistem kependidikan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengukuran produktivitas merupakan suatu alat manajemen yang penting disemua tingkatan ekonomi. Pengukuran produktivitas berhubungan dengan perubahan produktivitas sehingga usaha-usaha untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dapat dievaluasi. Pengukuran dapat juga bersifat propektif dan sebagai masukan untuk pembuatan keputusan strategik. Ukuran produktivitas tidak sama dengan efisiensi. Efisiensi merupakan ukuran dalam membandingkan penggunaan input yang direncanakan dengan realisasi penggunaan masukan. Jika masukan yang sebenarnya digunakan makin besar penghematannya maka tingkat efisiensi semakintinggi. Produktivitas merupakan perbandingan antara keluaran dan masukan serta mengutamakan cara pemanfaatan baik terhadap sumber sumber dalam memproduksi suatu barang atau jasa. Efisien adalah bagaimana menghasilkan efektifitas dari suatu tujuan dengan proses yang lebih 'murah'.

Kata Kunci: *manajemen, pembiayaan pendidikan, produktivitas, efisiensi*

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine education financing management based on the productivity and efficiency of the education system. This research is a literature review or literature review to formulate education financing management as the productivity and efficiency of the education system. The results of this study indicate that productivity measurement is an important management tool at all levels of the economy. Productivity measurement relates to changes in productivity so that efforts to increase productivity can be evaluated. Measurements can also be prospective and as input for strategic decision-making. The measure of productivity is different from efficiency. Efficiency is a measure of comparing the planned use of information with the actual use of inputs. If the real input is used, the greater the savings, the higher the efficiency level. Productivity is comparing output and input and prioritizing how to use both resources in producing goods or services. Efficiency is how to make the effect of a goal with a process that is 'cheaper'.

Keywords: *management, education financing, productivity, efficiency*

INTRODUCTION

Productivity measurement is an important management tool at all levels of the economy (Sarjono, 2001). Productivity measurement relates to changes in productivity so that efforts to increase productivity can be evaluated (Pristiana et al., 2015). Measurements can also be prospective and as input for strategic decision making (Sulisworo, 2009). Productivity is a concept that describes the relationship between capital, land, and energy used to produce these results (Riadi, 2019). Economic productivity is also the output ratio to input, but the numerator or denominator is in currency units (rupiah) (Zulfiandri, 2020).

The measure of productivity is different from efficiency. Efficiency is a measure of comparing the planned use of inputs with the actual use of information (Sarjono, 2001). If the actual input is used, the greater the savings, the higher the efficiency level (Nasron & Astuti, 2011). According to Hasibuan, productivity is a comparison between output and input and prioritizing good utilization of resources in producing goods or services (Hasibuan, 2011). Efficient is how to produce the effect of a goal with a "cheaper" process. In the educational process, it will be much better if we take into account obtaining good results without forgetting a good strategy as well (Gabriel, 2022).

Productivity measurement is an important management tool at all levels of the economy. Productivity measurement relates to changes in productivity so that efforts to increase productivity can be evaluated. Measurements can also be prospective and as input for strategic decision-making. Productivity measurement is a quantitative assessment of changes in productivity. This measurement aims to assess whether productive efficiency is increasing or decreasing. This is useful as information to formulate strategies to compete with other companies (Hasan, 2019).

METHOD

The research method used in this research is literature review research. Namely, a study or scientific paper is required to fulfil scientific aspects. That is, the analysis must be based on scientific principles and not just made. This literature review is also often referred to as a theoretical basis. So, every research must include a literature review so that the study's relevance can be known. A literature review is integral to the research process or scientific writing. Without a literature review, the research process or scientific paper can deviate from the topic of the problem, so the research results are less than optimal (Restu, 2019).

Literature review research is the result of analyzing various conceptual information and qualitative and quantitative data from multiple previously published scientific articles. The method used in this research is a literature study that guides studying a research problem (review of research) (Mulyadi, 2012). In this literature review, the researchers used national journals, books, and websites related to the studies in this article, which have been summarized and analyzed. This literature review research was conducted from October to November 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Productivity Measurement

Productivity measurement can be seen in two ways: operational productivity and financial productivity. Operational productivity is the ratio of output units to input units. Both the quantifier and denominator are physical measurements (in units) (Zulfiandri, 2020). Productivity is one of the measuring tools for companies in assessing the work performance achieved by their employees. Productivity is a concept that describes the relationship between capital, land, and energy used to produce these results. Economic productivity is also the output ratio to input, but the numerator or denominator is in currency units (rupiah). (Zulfiandri, 2020).

The measure of productivity is different from efficiency. Efficiency is a measure of comparing the planned use of inputs with the actual use of information. If the real input is used, the greater the savings, the higher the efficiency level. Productivity is a comparison between output and input and prioritizing how to use both resources in producing goods or services (Hasan, 2019).

Benefits of Productivity Measurement

1. Education can assess the efficiency of its resource conversion.
2. Planning for resources will become more effective and efficient by measuring short- and long-

term planning productivity.

3. Economic and non-economic goals can be reorganized by giving specific priorities from a productivity point of view.
4. The target productivity level planning in the future can be modified again based on the current productivity level measurement information.
5. Strategies to increase educational productivity can be determined based on the level of productivity gap at the planned and measured productivity levels.
6. Measurement of educational productivity will be helpful information in comparing productivity levels among organizations in similar industries and valuable information on industrial productivity on a national and global scale.
7. Measuring productivity will create competitive actions through continuous productivity improvement efforts. (Gaspersz, 2000).

School Social System Model

A school is an organization that contains a unity of components with various tasks and functions influencing each other and working together to achieve predetermined goals. School here can also be said as a system. This can be seen from the many components that make up the school. These components are diverse and complement each other, so they cannot be separated. Schools consist of many people who have different roles and goals. Humans here are included as social or society because they are interrelated (Putu & Nyoman, 2022).

Thus, the school as a social system is a unit of a society composed of a characteristic pattern of relationships that coordinates on an ongoing basis to achieve predetermined goals. Schools that have been said to be this system require management to regulate how to plan, implement and supervise. What is called education management is needed to understand how to manage a system. Education management is an activity or a series of activities in the form of a business process of working with a group of people who are members of an educational organization to achieve predetermined goals to be more effective and efficient (Dora, 2020).

The scope of education management includes human resources (HR), learning resources, funds, and facilities, which are systematically carried out through three administrative functions: planning, implementation, and supervision (Burhanuddin, 2013). Planning is a collection of policies that are systematically compiled and formulated based on data that can be accounted for, and can be used as work guidelines for everyone (Rasidi, 2011). In planning, there is an understanding of what has been done, what problems are faced and which alternative is the best to overcome the problem or to carry out the priority activities that have been determined (Mulawati, 2019). Steps to prepare a plan:

- a. Goal setting.
- b. Well-defined mix of situations
- c. Formulate activities to be carried out clearly and decisively.

Implementation is an activity to realize the plan into concrete actions to achieve the goals that have been determined effectively and efficiently. While supervision is an activity to assess performance based on standards that have been made to make regulations or improvements, then if necessary (Rasidi, 2011). Supervision also implies coaching and straightening out various inaccuracies and errors. This supervision is the key to the success of the management process. Therefore supervision needs to be viewed comprehensively (Choliq, 2020). The scope of the study material for education management or administration originates from the notion that school is a social system. School as a social system has four essential elements or subsystems: structure, individual, culture, and politics. Organizational behaviour is a function of the interaction of these elements in the context of teaching and learning. The environment is also an essential aspect of corporate life (Amka, 2021).

The Social System Model School as a social organization views the organization in a social system with a specific purpose. A social organization is an organization that is characterized by

interdependence between parts, clarity of members, differences with their environment, complex social relationships, and distinctive organizational culture. Achieving organizational goals will require several individuals or collective activities that must be coordinated so that they are directed at reaching goals (Khoiri & Sholikhah, 2022). This is where social interaction occurs, which is influenced by its structure and members and culture, politics, production techniques, and the environment. Based on the picture above, it can be concluded that in the school social system, the scope of educational administration study material includes (Sudadio, 2012):

- a. Teaching and learning pose
- b. school structure
- c. Individual,
- d. school culture and climate,
- e. Power and politics in schools
- f. School external environment
- g. School effectiveness and quality
- h. Decision making
- i. Communication and leadership

The system's structure can be appropriately formed with a good teaching and learning process because many constituent factors support it. Starting from the input force, which consists of an urgent/supportive atmosphere, people and many sources, mission and policy venues, as well as supporting materials and methods, so that there is a relationship between culture, politics in schools, power, and the standard orientation or goals that form the system school. In addition, with system work and input personnel, results will be included in achievement, task completion, absence, output value and overall quality (Ananda, 2019). Here the discrepancy between reality and expectations can be identified by looking at the system's structure above. In addition, by looking at the output results, one can see the efficiency of the method chosen so that if it is not suitable, it can be corrected again. Please note that in the system, the results obtained will not be optimal if there are components that are lacking or absent. Therefore all the features that make up the school's social system must be considered (Aprianto, 2015). Because even if only supporting components can sometimes cause fatal problems. The important thing in managing educational institutions is not theoretical differences but how school activities can run well and existing resources can be used optimally to achieve national education goals in a productive, effective and efficient manner (Rahmiga, 2019).

Educational Efficiency

Efficiency is how to produce the effect of a goal with a process that is 'cheaper'. It will be much better to consider obtaining good results while remembering a good strategy in the educational process. Those things are also lacking if we look at education in Indonesia. We don't think about the process, only how to achieve the expected results that have been agreed upon. Education is a costly activity. Even if the government organizes educational activities, it doesn't have to pay for the general public. The community even thinks that the cost of education has gone crazy because the cost of education that they see is far beyond their ability to pay and the actual income they receive each month (Harsono, 2007).

Implementing an efficient educational process is when the utilization of resources such as time, energy and costs is right on target, with optimal graduates and academic productivity. At present, the implementation of education in Indonesia could be more efficient, where the use of all available resources does not produce the expected graduates. A large number of unemployed in Indonesia is due to the quality of education they have received. The education they receive does not guarantee them a job according to the level of education they have (Ningsih, n.d.). Effective education is implementing education in which the results are predetermined plans/programs. If the learning plans made by lecturers and teachers are not implemented perfectly, then the implementation of education is not practical.

Factors Affecting the Productivity and Efficiency of the Education System

1. Factors that affect productivity, namely (Nasron & Astuti, 2011):

- a. **Wage Rate**
There are most employees want big wages. When their wage rate is high, they will work as much as possible.
- b. **Experience and Skills of Workers**
The experience and skills of workers also significantly affect employee performance. Employees with experience will differ greatly from how they work with new employees.
- c. **Education**
Education is one of the influencing factors because thinking will differ depending on graduation, and expertise will also be different.
- d. **Worker Age**
The worker's age or age will be affected by his productive level. The older he gets, the lower the quality of his work. There is a slight possibility for the age factor of the worker.
- e. **Procurement of goods**
Procurement of goods can also affect because the procurement of goods is a reference that can be used in the work process. If procurement is hampered, then all related work will be impeded.
- f. **Weather**
Why is the weather also a productive factor? Because the weather is an outside influence that can hinder work. Suppose it rains, work in the field will be hampered. The electricity can go out if it rains, which will also undermine it.
- g. **Material Distance**
The material distance can also be a factor because if it is far away, it will take a long time for the goods to be transported. Requires more time and energy. If close range can be reached easily, it will be easier.
- h. **Cooperation Relations Between Workers**
Communication and cooperative relations between workers is the key to success. Everything will be communicated and discussed properly, for example, in meetings or by chatting casually and discussing company matters.
- i. **Managerial Factors**
Managerial factors regarding managers how to lead their employees well. A good manager will listen to employee complaints and motivate employees to work hard.
- j. **Hours Effectiveness**
Efektivitas jam kerja agar tidak kerja lembur. Jika lembur perusahaan akan mengeluarkan upah untuk lemburnya. Sebisa mungkin dapat mengefektifkan jam kerja (Subarjo, 2015).

2. Factors affecting efficiency

The problem of educational efficiency can occur due to various factors, namely education staff, students, curriculum, learning and learning programs, educational facilities/infrastructure, and socio-cultural atmosphere (Subarjo, 2015).

SIMPULAN

Productivity measurement is an important management tool at all levels of the economy. Productivity measurement relates to changes in productivity so that efforts to increase productivity can be evaluated. Measurements can also be prospective and as input for strategic decision-making. Productivity is a concept that describes the relationship between capital, land, and energy used to produce these results. Economic productivity is also the output ratio to input, but the numerator or denominator is in currency units (rupiah).

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the effect of a goal with a process that is 'cheaper'. It will be much better to consider obtaining good results by remembering a good strategy in the educational process.

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