



Examining the Financial Performance and Future Prospects of SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang: Strategic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to highlight the importance of building the future by producing high-caliber human resources through efficient educational programs. Funding criteria are one of the requirements for increasing the efficiency of education in Indonesia. One of the most important elements in the effectiveness of education implementation strategies in schools is financial capability. In this case, finance is a source of funding that is really needed by educational institutions in order to complete the construction of various learning facilities and infrastructure, improve teacher welfare and services, and implement supervision programs. This research uses library research methodology or techniques, and data is collected through examination and/or evaluation of several books, journals and documents (both printed and electronic), in addition to other sources. additional data and/or details deemed necessary for the investigation. According to research findings, educational financial management is the process of controlling school finances through various management tasks, including budgeting, bookkeeping, use of funds for other purposes, documentation, supervision and accountability. To achieve educational goals, it is hoped that efficient and successful school financial management can be developed. Therefore, in its implementation, school managers, treasurers and employees must always follow four principles of financial management: (1) transparency; (2) accountable; and (3) effective.

INTRODUCTION

Organizations classified as non-profit organizations can be found almost anywhere in Indonesia. According to the Indonesian Accountants Association (2012), non-profit organizations are defined as organizations that receive funding from contributions from contributors without expecting compensation or return of economic profits commensurate with the quantity of resources contributed. Non-profit organizations can take various forms. Some examples are government-owned schools, volunteer organizations, or places of worship such as churches, mosques, or monasteries. Muslims use mosques as their homes or places of worship in very large numbers. This makes sense considering the large number of Muslims in Indonesia. Mosques are mushrooming not only in residential areas but also. However, in office spaces, both public and private, as well as Islamic boarding schools, Islamic boarding schools, mosques and Islamic boarding schools are also often found on campuses.

Financial problems are part of every work unit, including schools. All levels of education, from preschool to post-secondary, are higher education institutions whose operations depend on funding to allocate all available resources. Concerns about school finances usually center on Educational Development Contributions (SPP), salaries and employee welfare funds, as well as funds directly related to school management, such as capital for building and infrastructure repairs (Arwildayanto et al., 2017). This is why having enough money is essential to receiving a high-quality education. If education is not managed well, quantity of financial resources does not guarantee high quality teaching. Therefore, financial management in education must be managed effectively to enable the school community to achieve teaching goals with existing funding assistance (Hamidah, 2022).

SDN Pandanwangi 5 is a state elementary school institution located in Perum Pondok Indah Estate Blok D No 1b, Malang City. Financial accounting at SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang is an important aspect of the education system in Indonesia. This writing aims to provide a comprehensive background review of financial accounting at this school, including its importance, curriculum, teaching methods, and the role of authoritative references in supporting the learning process.

The process of implementing financial management operations by asking for help from other parties can be understood as financial management and financing of educational institutions (Harniyah , 2015; Ismail et al., 2021). So that educational institutional organizations can function effectively and efficiently in carrying out the function of providing quality educational services, these activities begin with budget planning and continue through financial supervision and accountability. This is acknowledged by Najihah and Muhammad (2021) in their theoretical work which states that financial management is very important to create orders in school operations. Then, Mulyono (2010) admitted that the education process would not go according to plan if there was no financial support. Diana also provided an explanation regarding the same thing in 2019.

Schools are required to provide financial reports because they are non-profit organizations. According to the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 of 2011 concerning non-profit organizations, non-profit educational organizations are required and given the authority to produce financial reports and communicate

with parties who use them. Therefore, it is required to produce accurate financial reports and provide relevant information to consumers of these financial reports.

Accurate financial reports require the use of accounting, which requires funding. In this case, accounting's task is to support financial management in its capacity as a planning, supervision and supervision tool in determining policies for the use of school funds.

Literature Review

Study about management finance education confirm that performance finance is fundamental elements in ensure sustainability And quality service institution education . Arwildayanto et al. (2017) emphasized that management funds education covering function planning , use , supervision , and reporting For ensure that objective education can achieved in a way effective And efficient . In line with that , Hamidah (2022) emphasized that adequacy financial No as well as immediately ensure quality education without proper management ; quality institution precisely determined by ability organize , allocate , and accountable every source Power finance.

In perspective regulations nationally , Law No. 20 of 2003 confirms that financing education must based on principle efficiency , effectiveness , transparency , and accountability . Rahmah (2016) also identify dimensions This as principle main management finance institution education , adding that openness information finance become factor important For build trust public.

Importance planning finance term long And diversification source funds as strategy sustainability institutions education. Najihah & Muhammad (2021) emphasize that order manage good finances must integrate monitoring, reporting , and optimization source Power in a way sustainable . Meanwhile that, Mulyono (2010) stated that absence support adequate financial impact direct on the educational process is hampered , starting from from facilities , manpower educators, up to activity improvement quality students . In context operational institution school , resources funding originate from government, society, and stakeholders other interests. Sulistiyorini (2019) emphasized the role of BOS and budget routine government in support operational education . However literature contemporary direct the need innovation funding based collaboration external , partnership institutions , and activity productive school For strengthen sustainability of education programs . In general conceptual , existing literature confirm that management good finances No only covers administration , however reflect commitment institution on order management , transparency , and development capacity institution in respond need education term long . With Thus , the study library show existence urgency for school such as SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang for ensure order manage adaptive , accountable , and financial innovative use prepare brighter future prospects Good.

Study library in study This show that management finance school is factor strategic in ensure sustainability quality service education . Literature previously in a way consistent emphasize that success institution education No only determined by availability funds , but especially by ability manage funds effectively transparent , accountable , effective , and efficient (Arwildayanto et al., 2017; Hamidah , 2022). Some studies explain that function management finance school covers planning , use budgeting, recording, monitoring , and accountability , with objective ensure available

funds can support the learning process And development facility optimally (Permana & Sudrajat , 2022; Fadhila , 2021)

Based on regulations national , such as transparency , accountability , effectiveness , and efficiency as mandated in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning System National Education . In addition that , study theory confirm importance reporting finance school based on standard accountancy organization non-profit (PSAK 45) as mechanism For produce credible reports And can accountable to public And stakeholders interest school . However thus , some big studies previously Still focus on draft normative management finance And Not yet Lots examine condition finance school country level base in a way empirical . By Because that , research This give contribution with study in a way special performance finances of SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang, digging its future prospects , and give recommendation strategic based analysis finance institutional . With Thus , research This No only strengthen theories management finance education, but Also expand understanding practice management finance school base as institutions public oriented on improvement service education And development source Power man .

METHOD

This research methodology uses library research techniques. The term "library" or "library research" refers to a series of procedures for collecting information from a library, reading and taking notes, and processing research materials (Zed, 2013). There are four main aspects that writers must pay attention to (Khatibah, K. (2011). Relevance is paramount. Writers must ensure that the library research sources they use are relevant to the subject of their writing. The content of these sources should be relevant to the research questions or objectives being considered. Credibility comes second. The reliability of the sources used for library research is very important. Authors are required to select credible sources, such as peer-reviewed scientific publications, books from authors with recognition in the field or research published in research reports from reliable sources. Prioritizing reputable sources will increase the credibility of the research. And finally, variety. A wide variety of diversified sources should be used in good library research. It covers a wide range of materials, including books, journal articles, study summaries, and thick sources. The author will be able to understand the subject more deeply thanks to the variety of sources. Fourth, punctuality. In addition, the sources consulted for the literature review should be appropriate to the historical background of the investigation. This means that the year of publication of these sources must be taken into consideration by scholars. New sources should be prioritized for research that needs to understand current trends, but older sources that may still be useful may be relevant. This means, in order to collect data for research, various journals, books and documents, both printed and electronic, as well as other sources of data and/or information that are considered related to the study or research being reviewed and/or explored.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Ideas Behind Financial Management

In education To produce an effective and efficient learning process, financing management is the act of utilizing existing funding sources, allocating existing funds, and channeling them as tools or means to assist the learning process. Therefore,

managing currently available financial resources professionally to ensure their suitability for the demands of education provision is the main objective of managing education financing (Fadhila, 2021). The amount of money created and used to finance educational needs, such as paying teachers, purchasing infrastructure and facilities, increasing teacher professionalism, funding extracurricular activities, funding educational monitoring activities, and so on, is called education financing. On the other hand, Arwildayanto et al. (2017) stated that leaders engage in pedagogical financial management by encouraging their subordinates to work financial planning (budgeting), financial management related to expenditure (disbursement), use, documentation, verification, supervision, storage, accountability and reporting of funds owned by an institution (organization), including those providing educational services. In order to produce effective and efficient results, the essence of educational financial management is managing the available money and designing and implementing administrative instruments (Permana & Sudrajat, 2022). What is meant by "education financing management" is a set of procedures that regulate the financial operations of educational institutions, including budgeting, accounting, expenditure, supervision and accountability. The above view leads us to the conclusion that managing education financing is the process of monitoring school funds through the use of management functions, such as planning, bookkeeping, use of funds or expenditure, recording, supervision and accountability, with the aim of producing efficiency and success.

Principles of Financial Management of Educational Institutions

There are several concepts that need to be considered in managing financial management in educational institutions. In accordance with Article 48 of Law Number 20 of 2003 which regulates that the principles of justice, efficiency, transparency and public accountability are the basis for managing education funding. In addition, it is also important to emphasize the principle of efficacy. Transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency are the four guiding concepts discussed here (Rahmah, 2016). Openness is the same as transparency. In the context of management, transparency refers to the openness of management of an activity. Transparency in financial management in educational institutions refers to the existence of transparency in the financial management of educational institutions. This declaration includes funding sources and amounts, usage specifications, and obligations. To make it easier for interested parties to find out, everything must be made clear. In addition, financial openness is very important to increase parental support and institutional trust (Alkurnia & Anggraini, 2017).

Responsibility Accountability is a situation where an individual is assessed by others based on how well he carries out his duties to achieve the goals for which he is responsible. Accountability for school financial management can be seen as the application of funds for educational purposes which can be traced to previously established plans (Alkurnia & Anggraini, 2017).

Efficiency The general interpretation of the word "effective" is the achievement of established goals. When activities are able to manage finances to finance activities to achieve predetermined institutional goals and the quality of the results produced is in accordance with predetermined plans, then financial management can be said to fulfill the principle of effectiveness (Culture, 2017).

Efficiency when comparing input and output, or power and output, efficiency provides the most accurate comparison. The three forces at play are money, time, and thoughts. When considering the results of educational efforts, this could happen if using a certain amount of time, energy and money to provide the best results both in terms of quality and quantity, then it is said to be efficient (Iskandar, 2019).

Sources of Education Funding

According to Law no. 20 of 2003, Article 46 paragraph 1, cities, regional governments and the federal government share responsibility for subsidizing education. Sulistiyorini (2019) states that, in general, educational funding sources can be divided into three categories: (a) government, which can be local, state, or federal; (b) students' parents; and (c) community, which can be binding and non-binding. The government provides funding to all schools for each school year through the Activity List (DIK) which is a Routine Budget approach. Regular funds is the term used to describe this money. The items in the budget and the total amount allocated to each expenditure category have been determined by the DIK administration. The budget must be closely monitored in terms of expenditure and accountability for the use of routine money (DIK) (Deca, 2023). Apart from DIK, every school receives funding from the government in the form of School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds which are periodically distributed as an effort to help finance school operations.

Effective Financing for the Future of Schools

To ensure that the funds available to educational institutions are used wisely and effectively to support their strategic goals and educational mission, effective financial management is essential. In the educational context, several strategies and principles for good financial management are as follows:

a. Long Term Financial Planning

Prepare a long-range financial plan that outlines the school's goals, projects revenues and expenses, and distributes funds to various projects and programs. The planning process needs to be aligned with the vision and mission of the educational institution.

b. Financial Transparency

Ensure transparent financial management. Inform stakeholders and other related parties regarding financial status, funding sources and intended use. Financial reports that are easy to understand and straightforward are very important.

c. Allocating Priority Funds

Determining and assigning funds to areas that most directly affect the achievement of educational goals. Give top priority to projects and activities that advance the agency's goals and objectives.

d. Expenditure Control

Handle and monitor expenses. Consider implementing cost control procedures, such as careful purchasing, making agreements with service providers, and being wary of wasteful spending.

e. Wise Debt Management

Manage debt wisely if an organization has it. Set interest rates and payment terms. Debt must be managed wisely and used for investments that advance education.

f. Diversification of Fund Sources

Invest to provide multiple income streams. Don't just depend on one source of income, for example tuition fees. Come up with other income streams such as grants, cash for research, prizes, and education.

This requires a strong understanding of the rules and regulations governing the education industry. in how to handle finances. It is important to adapt to changing educational demands and economic situations. For educational institutions to be successful in the long term, effective financial management is essential. Institutions can guarantee their desire and capacity to offer high-quality education to their students by implementing good financial management.

CONCLUSION

Have stable financial performance and have the potential to improve financial performance and improve the school's future prospects. This research produces strategy recommendations that can be implemented with agreement and cooperation from the government and the school itself. To improve financial performance and improve a school's future prospects, research suggests increasing school income from other sources such as donations and school ventures. Research also suggests reducing school operational costs and optimizing salary and honorarium expenditure.

Research suggests also developing broad educational programs and extracurricular programs that could generate additional revenue for schools. Research also suggests developing collaboration with parties outside the school to increase school resources and improve the school's future prospects. The development of broad educational programs and extracurricular programs can also improve the quality of education in schools and improve the future prospects of school students. Research also shows that SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang has the potential to improve financial performance and improve the school's future prospects by developing the required strategies.

This research shows that SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang has stable financial performance, but there are still several obstacles that need to be addressed. The research produces strategic recommendations to improve financial performance and improve the school's future prospects, which can be implemented with agreement and cooperation from the government, parties outside the school, and the school itself. This research shows that by implementing the required strategy recommendations, SDN Pandanwangi 5 Malang can improve financial performance and improve the school's future prospects.

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