



Journal of Human And Education
Volume 5, No. 2, Tahun 2025, pp 392-397
E-ISSN 2776-5857, P-ISSN 2776-7876
Website: <https://jahe.or.id/index.php/jahe/index>

Collaboration To Strengthen Village Apparatus Finances And Regional Education Offices In Facing Education Fund Efficiency Policies

Wirawati Abdjan¹, Siti Aisyah², Aloysius Gonzaga Eka Wenats Wuryanta³, Eko Budi Lestari⁴, Randi⁵

Universitas Muhammadiyah Maluku Utara, Indonesia¹, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia², Universitas Multimedia Nusantara Jakarta Serpong, Indonesia³, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri⁴, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia⁵
Email: wirawatiabdjjan@gmail.com

Abstract

The author conducted discussions to obtain a scholarship with several village officials, namely Bobo Jiko Village, the North Maluku Education Office. The result if this article show that the collaboration between the Bobo Jiko village apparatus and the Higher Education Office is a perfect collaboration where the Village Apparatus acts as a policy initiator, the main source of finance, and a provider of data for people who are or want to continue higher education. While the Ministry of Higher Education functions as a network expansion, administrative licensing affairs, and program development

Keyword : *Village Aparatus Finance, Efficiency, Regional Education*

INTRODUCTION

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI 2023), efficiency is the accuracy of the method (effort, work) in carrying out something (without wasting time, energy, cost), usefulness, appropriateness, accuracy, and the ability to carry out tasks well and correctly (without wasting time, energy, cost). Mulyamah (2002: 3) defines that "Efficiency is a measure in comparing the planned use of input with the realized use or in other words the actual use".

(Hasibuan 2009) said that "Efficiency is the best comparison between an input and output (the result between profit and the resources used), as well as the optimal results that have been achieved with the use of limited resources. According to (Lubis 2000), the definition of efficiency is an internal process or resource needed by an organization to produce one unit of output. Therefore, efficiency can be measured as the ratio of output to input. Rahardjo Adisasmita (2010) stated that efficiency is the components of input used such as time, energy and costs can be calculated for use and do not have an impact on waste or meaningless expenses.

In simple terms, efficiency can be interpreted as the absence of waste. According to, efficiency is (Suandi 2001)the comparison between output and objectives, the relationship between output and objectives to be achieved, and the ability to do things correctly. Yotopoulos and Nugent in the book Managerial Economics by Aulia Tasman and M. Hafizd Aima state that efficiency is related to achieving maximum output from a set of resources, which consists of two types of efficiency, namely price and technical efficiency. Price efficiency is related to managerial decision making about the allocation of various variations of production factors,

namely production inputs that can be controlled by the company. Technical efficiency is related to fixed resources in the company, at least in the short term, its existence is exogenous and part of the available environment. If price efficiency and technical efficiency occur together, then there are sufficient conditions for economic efficiency.

Meanwhile, Gaspersz, and Vincent in (Ummah 2019), stated that efficiency is a measure that shows how the cost of resources is used in the production process to produce output. Efficiency is the result of a comparison between physical output and physical input. The higher the ratio of output to input, the higher the level of efficiency achieved. Efficiency can also be explained as the achievement of maximum output from the use of certain resources. If the output produced is greater than the resources used, the higher the efficiency achieved.

The efficiency referred to in this study is the policy of efficiency of education funds. Reported from Tribunnnews, the Ministry of Education and Technology, which originally had a total budget ceiling of IDR 56.6 trillion in 2025, was hit by a budget cut of IDR 14.3 trillion. The budget cuts targeted the expenditure post for lecturer allowances, both civil servants and non-PBS, operational assistance for state and private campuses, and the Garuda School project, Prabowo Subianto's program. Meanwhile, employee salaries and allowances are free from budget cuts. "The initial ceiling for employee salaries and allowances of IDR 13.512 trillion was indeed not subject to efficiency by the Directorate General of Budget" (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

Budget details of the Ministry of Education and Technology expenditure items affected by efficiency: 1. Non-PNS lecturer allowances: initial ceiling of IDR 2.7 trillion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 676 billion. 2. KIP college program scholarships: initial ceiling of IDR 14.6 trillion, affected by 9 percent efficiency or IDR 1.3 trillion. 3. Indonesian Education Scholarships (BPI): initial ceiling of IDR 164.7 billion, affected by 10 percent efficiency or IDR 19.47 billion. 4. Higher Education Affirmative Scholarships (ADIk): initial ceiling of IDR 213.73 billion, affected by 10 percent efficiency or IDR 21.3 billion. 5. KNB Scholarships (Cooperation with Developing Countries): initial ceiling of IDR 85.348 billion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 21 billion. 6. Scholarships for lecturers and education personnel from within and outside the country: initial ceiling of IDR 236.8 billion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 59 billion. 7. Garuda Excellent School Program: initial ceiling of IDR 2 trillion, 60 percent efficiency or IDR 1.2 trillion. 8. Operational assistance for state universities (BOPTN): initial ceiling of IDR 6.018 trillion, 50 percent efficiency or IDR 3 trillion. 9. Legal Entity State University Funding Assistance (BPPTNBH): initial ceiling of IDR 2.37 trillion, 50 percent efficiency to IDR 1.18 trillion, proposed 30 percent restructuring by the Ministry of Education and Culture to IDR 711 billion. 10. Center of excellence between universities (PUAPT): initial ceiling of IDR 250 billion, 50 percent efficiency or IDR 125 billion. 11. Institutional assistance for PTS: initial ceiling of IDR 365.3 billion, 50 percent efficiency, or IDR 182 billion. 12. Other programs: initial ceiling of IDR 1.9 trillion, 43 percent efficiency or IDR 832 billion (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

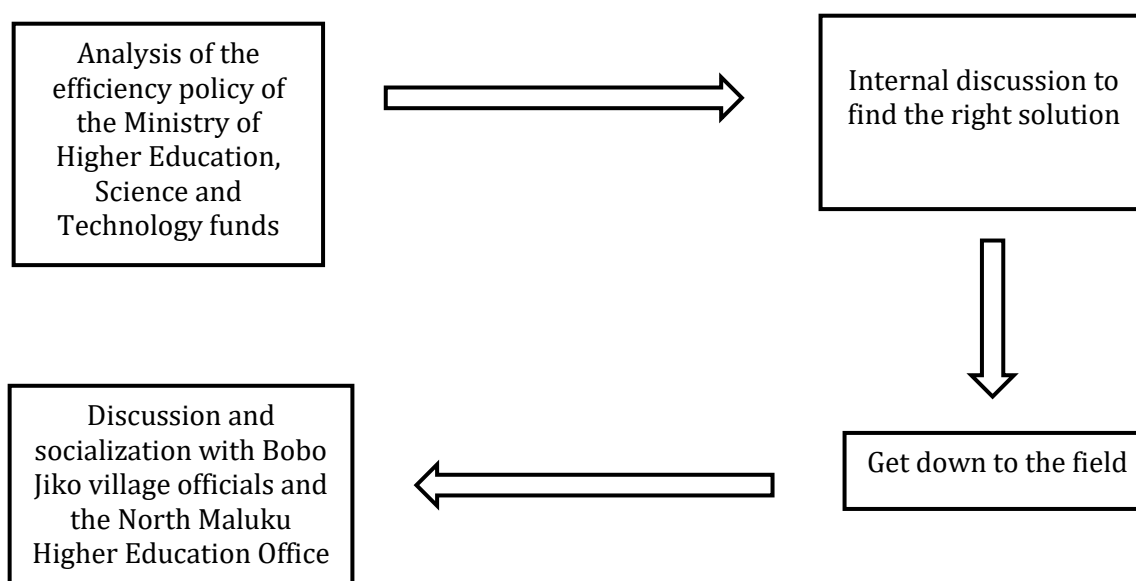
Meanwhile, the details of other program budget cuts include official travel, goods expenditure, capital expenditure as follows: 1. SBSN: initial ceiling of IDR 1.53 trillion, 47 percent efficient or IDR 927 billion. 2. PLN: initial ceiling of IDR 688 billion, 30 percent efficient or IDR 20 billion. 3. PNBK: initial ceiling of IDR 839 billion, 62 percent efficient or IDR 520 billion. 4. BLU: initial ceiling of IDR 8 trillion, 44 percent efficient or IDR 3.5 trillion. 5. Others (RMP and HLN): initial ceiling of IDR 49 billion, 17 percent efficient or IDR 8 billion. So the total efficiency that will be carried out by the Ministry of Education and Science and Technology is IDR 6,785 trillion from the IDR 14.3 trillion proposed by the Director General of Budget. This does not include performance allowances for lecturers, civil servants, amounting to IDR 2.5 trillion which has received the green light from the Ministry of Finance to be paid (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

Based on this, the author considers the role of village apparatus is very much needed to provide scholarships that have been reduced due to being included in the efficiency program. In order for the resulting program to be more mature, village apparatus should cooperate with the local education office. Therefore, this article presents the author's socialization to a number of village apparatus and education offices to collaborate in creating a scholarship program for village children.

METHODS

The author conducted discussions to obtain a scholarship with several village officials, namely Bobo Jiko Village, the North Maluku Education Office, with the formulation of problem findings and solutions below.:

Table 1. Problem discovery and problem solutions



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Efficiency

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI 2023), efficiency is the accuracy of the method (effort, work) in carrying out something (without wasting time, energy, cost), usefulness, appropriateness, accuracy, and the ability to carry out tasks well and correctly (without wasting time, energy, cost). Mulyamah (2002: 3) defines that "Efficiency is a measure in comparing the planned use of input with the realized use or in other words the actual use".

(Hasibuan 2009) said that "Efficiency is the best comparison between an input and output (the result between profit and the resources used), as well as the optimal results that have been achieved with the use of limited resources. According to (Lubis 2000), the definition of efficiency is an internal process or resource needed by an organization to produce one unit of output. Therefore, efficiency can be measured as the ratio of output to input. Rahardjo Adisasmita (2010) stated that efficiency is the components of input used such as time, energy and costs can be calculated for use and do not have an impact on waste or meaningless expenses.

In simple terms, efficiency can be interpreted as the absence of waste. According to, efficiency is (Suandi 2001) the comparison between output and objectives, the relationship between output and objectives to be achieved, and the ability to do things correctly. Yotopoulos and Nugent in the book *Managerial Economics* by Aulia Tasman and M. Hafizd Aima state that

efficiency is related to achieving maximum output from a set of resources, which consists of two types of efficiency, namely price and technical efficiency. Price efficiency is related to managerial decision making about the allocation of various variations of production factors, namely production inputs that can be controlled by the company. Technical efficiency is related to fixed resources in the company, at least in the short term, its existence is exogenous and part of the available environment. If price efficiency and technical efficiency occur together, then there are sufficient conditions for economic efficiency.

Meanwhile, Gaspersz, and Vincent in (Ummah 2019), stated that efficiency is a measure that shows how the cost of resources is used in the production process to produce output. Efficiency is the result of a comparison between physical output and physical input. The higher the ratio of output to input, the higher the level of efficiency achieved. Efficiency can also be explained as the achievement of maximum output from the use of certain resources. If the output produced is greater than the resources used, the higher the efficiency achieved.

The efficiency referred to in this study is the policy of efficiency of education funds. Reported from Tribunnews, the Ministry of Education and Technology, which originally had a total budget ceiling of IDR 56.6 trillion in 2025, was hit by a budget cut of IDR 14.3 trillion. The budget cuts targeted the expenditure post for lecturer allowances, both civil servants and non-PBS, operational assistance for state and private campuses, and the Garuda School project, Prabowo Subianto's program. Meanwhile, employee salaries and allowances are free from budget cuts. "The initial ceiling for employee salaries and allowances of IDR 13.512 trillion was indeed not subject to efficiency by the Directorate General of Budget" (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

Budget details of the Ministry of Education and Technology expenditure items affected by efficiency: 1. Non-PNS lecturer allowances: initial ceiling of IDR 2.7 trillion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 676 billion. 2. KIP college program scholarships: initial ceiling of IDR 14.6 trillion, affected by 9 percent efficiency or IDR 1.3 trillion. 3. Indonesian Education Scholarships (BPI): initial ceiling of IDR 164.7 billion, affected by 10 percent efficiency or IDR 19.47 billion. 4. Higher Education Affirmative Scholarships (ADIk): initial ceiling of IDR 213.73 billion, affected by 10 percent efficiency or IDR 21.3 billion. 5. KNB Scholarships (Cooperation with Developing Countries): initial ceiling of IDR 85.348 billion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 21 billion. 6. Scholarships for lecturers and education personnel from within and outside the country: initial ceiling of IDR 236.8 billion, affected by 25 percent efficiency or IDR 59 billion. 7. Garuda Excellent School Program: initial ceiling of IDR 2 trillion, 60 percent efficiency or IDR 1.2 trillion. 8. Operational assistance for state universities (BOPTN): initial ceiling of IDR 6.018 trillion, 50 percent efficiency or IDR 3 trillion. 9. Legal Entity State University Funding Assistance (BPPTNBH): initial ceiling of IDR 2.37 trillion, 50 percent efficiency to IDR 1.18 trillion, proposed 30 percent restructuring by the Ministry of Education and Culture to IDR 711 billion. 10. Center of excellence between universities (PUAPT): initial ceiling of IDR 250 billion, 50 percent efficiency or IDR 125 billion. 11. Institutional assistance for PTS: initial ceiling of IDR 365.3 billion, 50 percent efficiency, or IDR 182 billion. 12. Other programs: initial ceiling of IDR 1.9 trillion, 43 percent efficiency or IDR 832 billion (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

Meanwhile, the details of other program budget cuts include official travel, goods expenditure, capital expenditure as follows: 1. SBSN: initial ceiling of IDR 1.53 trillion, 47 percent efficient or IDR 927 billion. 2. PLN: initial ceiling of IDR 688 billion, 30 percent efficient or IDR 20 billion. 3. PNBK: initial ceiling of IDR 839 billion, 62 percent efficient or IDR 520 billion. 4. BLU: initial ceiling of IDR 8 trillion, 44 percent efficient or IDR 3.5 trillion. 5. Others (RMP and HLN): initial ceiling of IDR 49 billion, 17 percent efficient or IDR 8 billion. So the total efficiency that will be carried out by the Ministry of Education and Science and Technology is IDR 6,785 trillion from the IDR 14.3 trillion proposed by the Director General of Budget. This

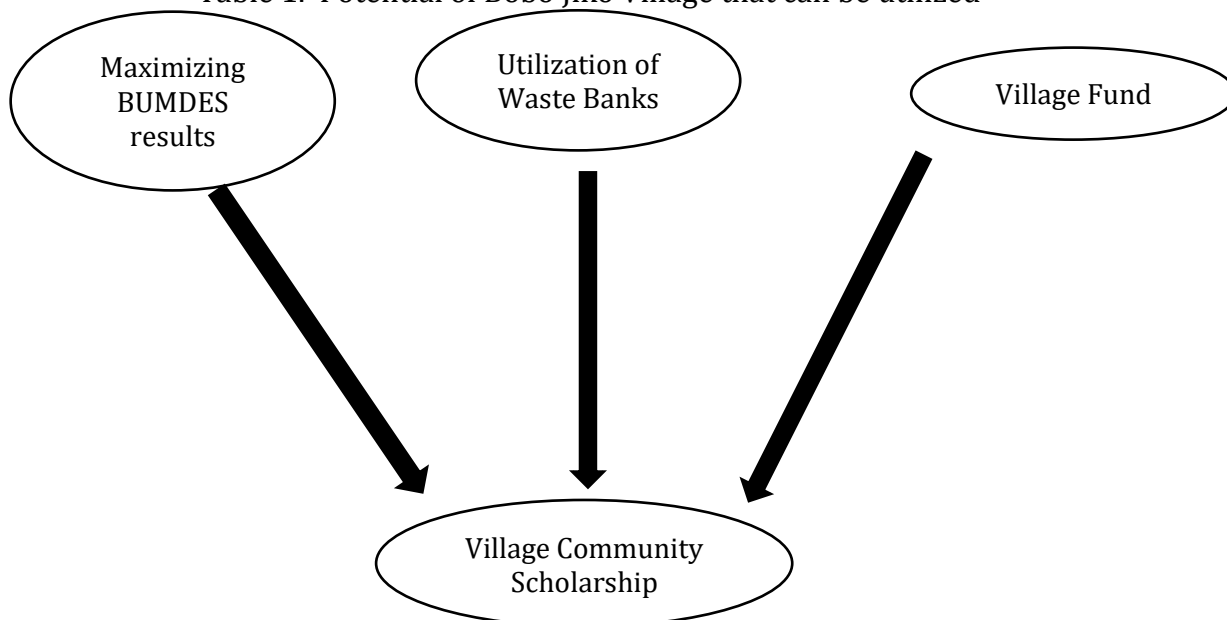
does not include performance allowances for lecturers, civil servants, amounting to IDR 2.5 trillion which has received the green light from the Ministry of Finance to be paid (Muhammad Iqbal Amar 2025).

Based on this, the author considers the role of village apparatus is very much needed to provide scholarships that have been reduced due to being included in the efficiency program. In order for the resulting program to be more mature, village apparatus should cooperate with the local education office. Therefore, this article presents the author's socialization to a number of village apparatus and education offices to collaborate in creating a scholarship program for village children.

Collaboration To Strengthen Village Apparatus Finances And Regional Education Offices In Facing Education Fund Efficiency Policies

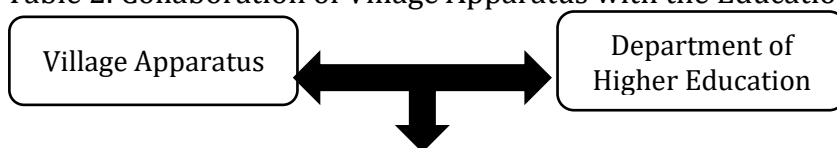
When conducting internal discussions, the author saw that village officials have the potential to play a strong role in overcoming the problem of efficiency of education funds which will have a direct impact on the people of Bobo Jiko village who will continue their education at a higher level. Some of the village potentials that can be utilized include the following.

Table 1. Potential of Bobo Jiko Village that can be utilized



These three things have great potential to create the Bobo Jiko Village Community Scholarship through maximum utilization of BUMDES results, the creation of a Waste Bank which is then set aside for the creation of Village Scholarships, and the allocation of village funds which are not only for physical infrastructure development but also non-physically by increasing the Scholarship for the Bobo Jiko Village Community who will continue their education higher. To maximize this program, the author considers that the Village Apparatus needs partners who have material and administrative power to support this program. The partner the author means is the North Maluku Education Office.

Table 2. Collaboration of Village Apparatus with the Education Office



Village
Community

Based on the second table above, it can be concluded that the collaboration between the Bobo Jiko village apparatus and the Higher Education Office is a perfect collaboration where the Village Apparatus acts as a policy initiator, the main source of finance, and a provider of data for people who are or want to continue higher education. While the Ministry of Higher Education functions as a network expansion, administrative licensing affairs, and program development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the second table above, it can be concluded that the collaboration between the Bobo Jiko village apparatus and the Higher Education Office is a perfect collaboration where the Village Apparatus acts as a policy initiator, the main source of finance, and a provider of data for people who are or want to continue higher education. While the Ministry of Higher Education functions as a network expansion, administrative licensing affairs, and program development.

EXPRESSING OF THANKING

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all parties involved in the making of this article. The author fully understands that there are many errors in the preparation of this article, both material and non-material. Therefore, the author expects constructive criticism from all stakeholders.

REFERENCES

- Hasibuan, Malayu S. P. 2009. *Manajemen Dasar, Pengertian Dan Masalah*. Jakarta: Penerbit Gunung Agung.
- Kbbi. 2023. "Penegrtian Pertandingan". Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. 2023 <<https://kbbi.web.id/tanding>>.
- Lubis, S. N. 2000. *Adopsi Teknologi Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya*. Medan: Usu Reaa.
- Muhammad Iqbal Amar, Resa Eka Ayu Sartika. 2025. "Muhammad Iqbal Amar, Resa Eka Ayu Sartika". Kompas.Com. 2025 <<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2025/02/13/170000765/anggaran-pendidikan-kena-imbis-efisiensi-apa-saja-rinciannya->>.
- Suandi, Arif. 2001. *Sistem Pengendalian Manajemen*. Yogyakarta: Bpfe.
- Ummah, Masfi Sya'fiatul. 2019. "Analisis Efisiensi Biaya Operasional Terhadap Tingkat Pendapatan Usaha Jual Beli Pisang Di Pasar Minasa Upa Kabupaten Gowa". *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar Makassar. <http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/red2017-eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isallowed=y%0ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_sistem_pembetulan_terpusat_strategi_melestari>.