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ANALYSIS OF THE SCOPE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION FINANCING MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Education plays a crucial role in shaping character, broadening knowledge, and advancing civilization. In Islam, education is highly valued as a means to develop individuals with strong faith, knowledge, and noble character. The sustainability of Islamic education relies heavily on effective financial management that aligns with sharia principles. This paper examines the scope of Islamic education financing management, which encompasses financial planning (budgeting), implementation (accounting), and evaluation (auditing). It also explores the unique characteristics of Islamic education financing, which includes leveraging sources such as zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf. The study identifies current challenges such as limited financial resources, lack of transparency, and minimal use of technology, and proposes strategic solutions to ensure the sustainability and efficiency of Islamic educational institutions.
Keywords: *Islamic Education, Financial Management, Budgeting*

INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental pillar in human development, particularly in building character, expanding insight, and fostering a progressive civilization. In Islamic tradition, education is considered a noble endeavor, essential in shaping a generation that is faithful, knowledgeable, and morally upright. Thus, ensuring the continuity of Islamic education requires a strong and efficient financial management system, one that adheres to Islamic law and ethical standards.

Financial support is necessary to fulfill various operational needs of educational institutions, including salaries, staff welfare, infrastructure, and the development of educational programs. Without sound financial management, Islamic educational institutions will face limitations in delivering quality services (Wandra & Hadiyanto, 2021). Unlike general education, Islamic education benefits from additional funding sources rooted in Islamic philanthropy, such as zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf. These sources, if effectively managed, can reduce dependence on tuition and create more inclusive access to education (Nasrullah & Hiban, 2020).

Despite this potential, Islamic education financing still encounters significant challenges. Many institutions suffer from unstable funding, poor financial accountability, and a lack of technological tools to streamline financial processes (Djuwairiyah, Muqit, & Listiana, 2021). Therefore, a detailed analysis of the concept,

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scope, challenges, and practical solutions in Islamic education financing management is imperative to ensure effective and sustainable educational operations

RESEARCH METHOD

This paper employs a qualitative descriptive method through literature analysis. Sources include academic journals, books, and current research that discuss Islamic education finance, management strategies, and financial planning principles in accordance with Islamic teachings (Ismail et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The scope of financial management in Islamic education can be divided into three key areas: budgeting, accounting, and auditing (Jahari & Syarbini, 2013).

1. Budgeting: This stage involves the systematic planning of income and expenses. Budgeting ensures that educational activities are aligned with financial capabilities. There are macro and micro approaches to budgeting. The macro approach calculates total expenditure per student, while the micro approach analyzes spending per educational component.
2. Accounting: This stage covers the implementation and recording of financial transactions. Accurate bookkeeping, led by a school treasurer, is crucial for maintaining transparency and ensuring every transaction is documented with valid proof such as receipts (Djuwairiyah, Muqit, & Listiana, 2021).
3. Auditing: This involves evaluating the financial records and activities to ensure compliance with the approved budget and prevent misuse of funds. Effective auditing includes monitoring, reviewing, and reporting to stakeholders (Jahari & Syarbini, 2013).

Challenges in managing Islamic education financing include:

1. Limited and unstable funding sources (Hidayah, Ridwan, & Azis, 2024)
2. Inadequate integration of financial technology
3. Lack of transparency and accountability
4. Insufficient professional training for financial managers

Solutions proposed:

1. Conduct regular training for education managers in financial literacy and technology
2. Reform financial systems to ensure transparency and efficiency
3. Utilize modern financial software tools
4. Enhance collaboration with government, community, and philanthropic institutions (Syukri, 2021)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, effective financial management in Islamic education is crucial for its sustainability and development. The unique financing models available through Islamic philanthropy provide a strategic advantage, but their potential remains underutilized due to managerial and technological constraints. A structured approach involving budgeting, accounting, and auditing, coupled with strong governance and

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technology integration, can improve the financial health of Islamic educational institutions. Future research is recommended to explore digital financial tools and policy frameworks that support transparent and sustainable funding models in Islamic education.

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