

Expenditure Display of Education Cost on Households in Kota Kupang and the Policy of Masterplan

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Abstract:- The research about posture of spending education cost borne of household in Kota Kupang has been carried out for six months, starting from June to December 2018. Determination of respondents using purposive sampling technique. Sampling respondents in this study amounted to 100 people spread out \pm 2-3 people from each kelurahan on the percentage of respondents representing 98% of the kelurahan. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data, then analyzed using SWOT analysis method to produce a policy concept as a recommendation education development master plan in Kota Kupang. The results of this research indicate that the education budget posture invested by each household is 40,20% and is the largest compared to other investment costs of living needs (including health and consumption). Education investment by households is quite high due to transportation costs (34%), complete uniforms (33%), stationery (18%), SPP money (11%), and others (4%). Therefore, needed policies, strategies and masterplans are: government must consider a complete uniform aid program policy, help with stationery, free public transportation for school children/college students equipped with terminals, and local governments also need to consider the tuition fee tuition assistance for college student and think of advanced scholarships for college student to a higher level.

Keywords:- Education Cost, Household, Education Policy, Kota Kupang Government.

I. INTRODUCTION

Current multidimensional crisis in Indonesian economy is causing wider economic disparities, especially those who are less fortunate, the heavier the burden of their lives because the fulfillment of increasingly unreachable necessities of life, especially in Nusa Tenggara Timur province (NTT). Riwukore and Habaora (2019) reported that the poverty rate in NTT reached 21,38% or as many as 1,13 million people with a poverty line of Rp343,396/capita/month. The current economic gap has the potential to increase school dropout rates for school-age children because they have to help their parents meet their daily needs. Ferdi (2013) states that even though the government has provided education operational assistance funds but is considered by most of the lower middle class people to be insufficient to meet the cost of education,

especially the basic operational costs that must be borne by parents/guardians of students.

Education funding is a shared responsibility between the government, local government, and society. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Article 46 paragraph (1) states education financing is a interconnected relationship in which there are micro and macro components in the education unit. Each component has different functions to achieve the same goal, i.e.: Quality human resources, provision of educational funding components, establishment of systems and mechanisms for allocating funds, effectiveness and efficiency in the use of funds, indicators of success that can be measured in educational units, and minimizing problems in the use of education funding.

One of the keys to success in education development is the ability of human resources to manage available funds by referring to the basic needs and priority scale of education development programs from year to year in stages and continuously in accordance with program planning (Ferdinand 2013). The government has an essential role for the creation of a situation of the implementation and management of democratic and equitable education as mandated in Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System that education is held in a democratic and just manner and is not discriminatory by upholding human rights, religious values, cultural values and nation plurality. The non-discriminatory keyword here applies to the financing of education, meaning that the financing of education must not discriminate against every citizen who follow education.

The Kota Kupang is one of the autonomous regions in Nusa Tenggara Timur province Indonesia that has the potential to have the complexity of education problems in terms of the percentage of poor people. The percentage of poor people in Kota Kupang continues to increase significantly, where in 2005 (22,10%) increased in 2010 (35,60%) and continued to increase in 2015 to 39,59%. Data on the percentage of poverty in Kota Kupang is increasingly acute and chronic in the period 2012-2017 where the percentage of poor people in Kota Kupang moved up from 34,47% to 40,22%. Based on the description of the literature described, it is very important to do research with the title "Expenditure display of education cost on households in Kota Kupang and the

policy of masterplan”. The purpose of this research was to determine the posture of spending education costs on households in Kota Kupang, then analyzed and drafted the concept of the handling strategies. The results of this research are expected to be policy recommendations by the government, especially Kota Kupang Government.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This Research is carried out for 6 (six) months, starting from June-December 2018. Determination of sampling (respondents) using purposive sampling technique, which is a method of sampling based on considerations and/or specific objectives, and based on certain characteristics or traits that have been previously known. Based on this technique, the respondents in this study were randomly drawn based on the family distribution urban village in Kota Kupang. Kota Kupang has 51 (fifty-one) urban villages that are distributed in 6 (six) sub-districts. Sampling respondents in this research amounted to 100 people spread out ± 2-3 people from each village on the percentage of respondents 98% of village. Data sources used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained using technical of interviews using a questionnaire. While secondary data was carried out by documentation techniques obtained from source internet, Kota Kupang statistical reports, articles and journals, and other documents relevant to this research. Data and information obtained were then analyzed using the SWOT analysis method (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threats) to produce a policy concept as a recommendation for the education development masterplan in Kota Kupang which could reduce the posture expenditure of education costs from household.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondent variables in this research were gender, age, education, and occupation. For details, can be seen in Table 1. Profile of the research respondents shows the percentage of men is 91% and women are 9%. Riwukore and Habaora (2018) state that gender differences do not affect the people to work, but more on rather outpoure of working hours between men and women where men tend to be economic sources for households. That is, differences in sex in this study indicate that education expenses in the family tend to be male responsibility, and women play a role in household financial arrangements. However, the average age of the respondent is no longer productive at work, ie > 50 years. Riwukore and Habaora (2018) state that the age approaching or more than 56 years is considered to be the level of productivity beyond the optimal point. A person's productivity is influenced by physical strength and ability to think so that productive age determines taking action and efforts to increase knowledge of skills to new information and technology in diversifying its business.

Increasing one's knowledge, skills, productivity and income is also influenced by education. The level of education influences changes in mindset and the rate of absorption of innovation. Profile of research respondents based on education level shows that the highest percentage of education level of family heads is junior high school/equivalent, and the lowest is higher education (Table 1). This level of education has an impact on access to the economic profession, among them being traders (21%), laborers (19%), and driver (14%). But Riwukore and Habaora (2018) state that the level of education does not always positively correlate with the ability of the community in economic field. The level of education is positively correlated with the development of insights from someone. Training and skills development efforts are needed in eliminating the influence of these levels of education. Based on the description of the respondent's profile, it can be concluded that the education cost in household is determined by the ability of the responsibility of a family head that is influenced by gender, age, education level, and type of work.

No.	Variables	Subvariables	%
1	Gender	Man	91,00
		Woman	9,00
		Total	100,00
2	Age	20-39	4,00
		40-49	15,00
		50-56	38,00
		57-60	33,00
		>60	10,00
	Total	100,00	
2	Education levels	≤ Elementary school/ equivalent	25,00
		Junior high school/ equivalent	39,00
		High school/vocational/equivalent	30,00
		College	6,00
		Total	100,00
4	Work	Labores	19,00
		Driver	14,00
		Traders	21,00
		Government Employees	15,00
		Honorary	14,00
		Farms	10,00
		Scavenger	7,00
		Total	100,00

Primary data is processed

Table 1:- Profile of Respondents

Family members in the household also have an impact on the consideration in making decisions to accept or reject, sacrifice or not sacrifice, prioritize or not prioritize, forward or backward, etc. toward something or object. Family members are the number of household members that are a household burden. Increasing number of family members will affect the amount of household expenditure, including expenses for education and consumption. Household expenditure is influenced by the income that the household gets. Income is revenue minus expenses or costs, and 71,2% is influenced by the type of work, other business scale, experience, outpouring of work time, and age. While 28.8% is influenced by climate, supporting facilities, and institutions (Riwukore dan Habaora 2018).

Number of family members in households in Kota Kupang is an average of 4.32 people/household, with the number of family members who is going through currently educating at an early age education up to junior high school at 46,53%, and 35,42% of family members are studying in

high school/vocational/equivalent, and 18,06% family members were studying in college. The large number of family members who are taking education has an impact on the expenditure of education which is considered a heavy burden by household in Kota Kupang, including: for transportation (34%), complete uniforms (33%), stationery(18%), contributions of money for development and learning (11%) and other educational needs of 4%. The severity of this education expenditure causes the percentage of education expenses to be higher compared to consumption costs and other costs (including health costs). Households feel burdened because the monthly income earned is still relatively small, where the percentage of household monthly income ≤ IDR1.500.000,-, have the percentage is greater than those who earn >IDR1.500.000,-. The data description of this study shows that households are still burdened with the amount of the education costs of family members, causing a sacrifice for household costs of consumption and health in Kota Kupang.

No.	Variables	Subvariables	%
1	Household members	Father, Mother, and Children	4,32
2	Household members who attend school	< Junior high school/ equivalent	46,53
		High school/vocational/equivalent	35,42
		College	18,05
		Total	100,00
3	Monthly income	< 1.500.000,-.	54,00
		> 1.500.000,-.	46,00
		Total	100,00
4	Expenditures	Consumption	27,18
		Education	40,20
		Other	32,62
		Total	100,00
5	Most expensive education costs	Transportation	34,00
		Complete uniforms	33,00
		Stationery	18,00
		Development-learning contribution	11,00
		Other	4,00
		Total	100,00

Primary data is processed

Table 2:- Profile Expenditure of Education Cost in Household

Suwandi (2012) states that so far the number of students who are at risk of dropping out of school will continue to rise, especially for students who are under 9 years of elementary education. The World Bank in one report indicated that the impact of the endless economic weakness of households in the world of education was the drop in School Participation Rates, especially for children from poor families. Going forward, if all parties agree that education development must be prioritized, then this means that the opportunity to obtain a more adequate budget allocation will be realized. Therefore, the problem faced now is the sharpening of priorities so that the available funds can be utilized as optimally as possible to lay the foundation for the reform education and completeness of the 9-year compulsory education program in basic education.

Realizing the completion of basic education from an early age to junior high school (PAUD-SMP) in Kota Kupang then the local government needs to consider an effective strategy to reduce the household burden on education expenses which reaches 40,20% of total household income, so that household expenditures for education costs can be diverted to the bad appearance of household consumption which only reaches 27,18%. Riwukore et al. (2019) stated that the influence of the proportion of household financial arrangements that tended to sacrifice other proportions of needs caused people in Kota Kupang to tend to experience nutritional deficiencies. It can be explained that households in Kota Kupang prioritize meeting the needs of education costs and sacrificing the need cost of household consumption. Therefore, the Kupang City Government needs to look for

complex strategies so that it affects households in the regulation of expenditure household. Strategies that can be

taken as shown in the SWOT analysis diagram in Table 3.

<p>SWOT: Expenditure display of education cost on households in Kota Kupang and the policy of masterplan</p>	<p>Strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new vision Mayor Kupang, namely: Kupang Honest, Kupang Smart, and Kupang Prosperous. - The budget function in DPRD Kota Kupang has an educational perspective. - Law of National Education System No.20 of 2003 set an education budget of 20% of local budget. - The new mayor is visionary and intelligent in building networks. 	<p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kota Kupang Number 1 Corruption in Indonesia - Office of Education's of human resources are not optimal. - Public spending at education field is not yet on target because of low budget analysis capabilities. - Communities in Kota Kupang are still prone to pseudo perspective from hatters group (political-based NGO groups, political opponent, enemy in the blanket) towards mayor's.
<p>Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence deconcentration funds and blockgrant funds from provincial government and central government. - Development CSR Funds 	<p>Strategy of Strength-Opportunity (SSO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimization of network ability of the Mayor to utilize CSR funds, deconcentration funds, funds from the Central Government blockgrant, and 20% of the Regional Budget for education. 	<p>Strategy of Weakness-Opportunity (SWO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing cooperation with legal institutions (KPK, Prosecutors, and Police) and establishing an anti-extortion task force in Kota Kupang. - Strengthen the role Departement of public relations (Humas) and role office of communication-information (Kominfo) for socializing the education policy of Kota Kupang government through social media, public meetings and other ceremonial meetings related with policy that will or has been done. - Optimizing the improvement of Apparatus Resources through mutation and demotion, skills training and so on.
<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governor's political vision is suspected of not being educationally friendly - Political instability in DPRD Kota Kupang 	<p>Strategy of Strength-Threats (SST)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing lobbying to central government and effectiveness of at least 20% of education budget from APBD 	<p>Strategy of Weakness-Threats (SWT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoU with the Governor regarding the education program in Kota Kupang. - Efficiency of office travel budgets, office expenditure, and other that non-beneficial public activities.

Table 3:- SWOT Matrix

Key to success is a very important determining factor in achieving organizational goals and objectives. Based on the SWOT matrix can be specified the key success factors, namely:

- The expenditure burden of ± 40.20% on education expenses in Kupang City households can be eliminated or minimized so that it can be transferred by households to expenditure needs of consumption and health.
- Revolutions and institutional resolutions in Kota Kupang Education Office occur so that there is an improvement and repair in quality of apparatus resources.

- Increased public participation, NGO participation, and legal institutions participation in controlling the financial resources of Kota Kupang governments in education sector.
- The increasing of Human Development Index, Pure Participation Rate and Gross Enrollment Rate and also decreasing of dropout rate in Kota Kupang.

To achieve the key to success, policies, strategies and master plans are needed, operationally, holistically, and sustainably in the following ways.

Policies	Strategies	Masterplans
Kupang Smart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficiency of officer travel budgets in all government sectors. - The effectiveness of public spending and employee expenditure that non-useful in Education Office to be an useful activity. - Optimization funds of deconcentration and block grants in the governments of Central and provincial so that focus at Kota Kupang. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All officials in Kota Kupang government signed the Integrity Pact. - Enforce appropriateness and propriety tests using an independent team. - MoU cooperation with various parties related to sponsorship in education sector.
Kupang Honest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitizing information and activities so as to create an anti-KKN culture, Transparency and accountability. - Joint MoU of all law enforcement parties in monitoring the use of the budget in the education sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency through easily accessible services such as the internet. - Forming Cyber-Pungli in Kota Kupang Government. - MoU with KPK, Police, Prosecutors, BPK, and OMBUDSMAN related to efforts to eradicate corruption in Kota Kupang. - Settings all officials and other apparatus mandatory report LHKPN to prevent KKN.
Kupang Prosperous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficiency of the government budget to eliminate or minimize the burden of households on education costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in the public budget to accommodate household education expenses become a responsibility a government expense.

Table 4:- Policies, Strategies, and Masterplas Matrix

Implications the policies, strategies, and masterplans above can be done through models as a process of completing and strengthening government system. The components of this model do not stand alone but are interconnected with each other on the basis of local budgets

at City and Provincial, as well as APBN. In addition, this model is very dependent on the policies of each element of government, namely government, province government and city government. The model can be seen from the programs, sub-programs, targets and institutions involved.

Programme	Subprogramme	Targets	Institution involved
Educational assistance	Complete uniform assistance	Reducing or eliminating 33% of household expenditures for complete uniform on education cost expenditures of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Office within the scope of Kota Kupang government through budget efficiency. - Ministry of Education - NTT Government - CSR
	Stationery Assistance	Reducing or eliminating 18% of household expenditure on stationery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Office within the scope of Kota Kupang government through budget efficiency. - Ministry of Education - NTT Government - CSR

Table 5a:- Programme, Subprogramme, Targets, and Institution Involved Matrix

Programme	Subprogramme	Targets	Institution involved
Educational Transportation Assistance	Free public transportation for school children / college children	Reducing or eliminating 34% of household expenditure for transportation of school / college children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Office within the scope of Kota Kupang government through budget efficiency. - Ministry of Transportation - NTT Government - CSR
	Construction of shelters (terminals) for the transportation corridors for school children / college children	convenience settings for transporting school children / college children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation Office, Public Works Office, Tatakota Office, Sub-District Head and Village chief - Ministry of Public Works of Republic Indonesia - NTT Government - CSR

Table 5b:- Programme, Subprogramme, Targets, and Institution Involved Matrix

Programme	Subprogramme	Targets	Institution involved
Education assistance for college children	Student Scholarship	Reducing or eliminating the SPP burden by 11% of household expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bagian Keuangan, Bagian Umum, Dinas Sosial lingkup Pemkot Kupang. - Kementerian Pendidikan, Kementerian Keuangan, Kemenristekdikti, dan anggaran fungsi pendidikan yang menyebar diseluruh Kementerian di Republik Indonesia - Pemerintah Provinsi NTT - Lembaga donatur yang menyediakan beasiswa
	Advanced Masters and S3 scholarships	Improving the quality of the resources of Kota Kupang generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance Section, General Section, Social Office in scope of Kota Kupang Government. - Ministry Education, Ministry Finance, Kemenristekdikti, and education function budget that spread throughout Ministries in Republic Indonesia. - NTT Government - Donor institutions that provide scholarships

Table 5c:- Programme, Subprogramme, Targets, and Institution Involved Matrix

Performance evaluation needs to be done to evaluate the implementation of development as outlined in Kota Kupang masterplan in an effort to reduce the burden of education cost on the household of Kota Kupang communities, meaning to be carried out at least once a year (formative), to obtain feedback on the implementation of plans that have been made. Furthermore evaluation feedback from the implementation results is useful in the formulation of corrective steps. Development evaluation

can be carried out by establishing performance indicators, namely: quantities that can be measured relatively easily and cheaply. Measuring the level of performance in evaluations includes measuring activity performance, measuring program performance, and measuring policy performance. In general, if the concept of policies and programs in an effort to reduce or eliminate the burden of spending on education costs in households in Kota Kupang,

it will have implications for the development of the welfare of the people of Kota Kupang itself.

IV. CONCLUSION

Education funding is a shared responsibility between the government, local government, and society. The amount of education expenses in family is determined by the ability of the responsibility of a family head that is influenced by gender, age, education level, and type of work. Family dependents also have an impact on consideration in making decisions to accept or reject, sacrifice or not sacrifice, prioritize or not prioritize, forward or backward, etc. on something or object. The data of this research indicate that households are still burdened with the amount of the education costs of family members, causing a sacrifice to the cost of consumption and household health of the community in Kota Kupang. The key to success is a very important determinant in achieving organizational goals and objectives, namely: reducing or eliminating $\pm 40.20\%$ of expenditure on education in Kota Kupang household people. To achieve the key success factors, a policy, strategy and master plan are needed operationally, holistically, and sustainably, namely: the government must consider a complete uniform assistance program, stationery assistance program, free public transportation for school children / college students equipped with shelter, and the local government also needs to consider the tuition fee tuition assistance for college student and think of advanced scholarships for college student to a higher level.

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