

Madrasah Education Financing in Indonesia



Education Sector Analytical and Capacity Development Partnership
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The views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Australia, the European Union or the Asian Development Bank.

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Chapter 2	Legal Framework Analysis Regarding <i>Madrasah</i> Education Funding	5
2.1	Legal Foundation for Government Support for <i>Madrasah</i> Education and Religious Education	5
2.2	MoEC Collaboration with MoRA	8
Chapter 3	Analysis on Prevailing Practices Related to <i>Madrasah</i> Funding	11
3.1	Education Funding According to the Regulations	11
3.2	Government Policy for Education Funding at National Level	14
3.3	Education Funding for State and Private <i>Madrasah</i> in Five Sample Regions	15
3.4	Comments and Responses on Private <i>Madrasah</i> Funding from the Government	25
3.5	Generating Education Funds from the Community	27
Chapter 4:	Conclusions	29
Chapter 5:	Recommendations: Alternative Policy Instruments	33
Photo Credit		80
Appendices		
Appendix 1	Sample Locations	36
Appendix 2	List of Respondents	37
Appendix 3	Types of Education Cost and Funding According to the Regulations	38
Appendix 4	Analysis of Sources of Funding for Sample <i>Madrasah</i> in the Five Sample Districts (School Year 2010 - 2011)	41
Appendix 5	Comparison of Government and Non-Government Sources of <i>Madrasah</i> Funding (2011)	58
Appendix 6	Raising Funds for <i>madrasah</i> from the community: Best Practices	77
List of Boxes		
Box 1:	Stakeholders Opinion Concerning the Management of <i>Madrasah</i> Education and Religious Education	7
List of Tables		
Table 1:	Education Budget from ABPN 2011	14
Table 2:	The Amount of Education Funds Received by <i>Madrasah</i> per Student per Year in the Five Sample Regions	16
Table 3:	Percentage of Private <i>Madrasah</i> Funding from Various Government in the Sample Districts	16
Table 4:	Funding Composition for Private <i>Madrasah</i> at Each Level based on the Type of Government and Community Funding Source in the Five Sample Regions	17
Table 5:	Private and Community <i>Madrasah</i> Organizers	26
Table 6:	MoRA Officials	26

Table 7:	Local Government Officials	26
Table 8:	Central Government Officials: Directorate General of Local Autonomy, Directorate General of Local Development, and Directorate General of Local Finance, the Ministry of Domestic Affairs and <i>BAPPENAS</i>	27
Table Ap.4.1.	Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	42
Table Ap.4.2.	Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	43
Table Ap.4.3.	Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	44
Table Ap.4.4.	Malang: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	45
Table Ap.4.5.	Malang: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	46
Table Ap.4.6.	Malang: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	47
Table AP.4.7.	Banjar: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	48
Table Ap.4.8.	Banjar: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	49
Table Ap.4.9.	Banjar: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	50
Table AP.4.10.	Gorontalo: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	51
Table Ap.4.11.	Gorontalo: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	52
Table Ap.4.12.	Gorontalo: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	53
Table Ap.4.13.	Lombok Timur: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	54
Table AP.4.14.	Lombok Timur: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	55
Table Ap.4.15.	Lombok Timur: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)	56
Table Ap.5.1.	Comparison of MIN Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	59
Table Ap.5.2.	Comparision of MIN Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	60
Table Ap.5.3.	Comparison of MIS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	61
Table Ap.5.4.	Comparision of MIS Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	63
Table Ap.5.5.	Comparison of MTsN Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	65
Table Ap.5.6.	Comparision of MTsN Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	66
Table Ap.5.7.	Comparison of MTsS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	67
Table Ap.5.8.	Comparison of MTs Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	69
Table Ap.5.9.	Comparison of MAN Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	71
Table Ap.5.10.	Comparision of MAN Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	72
Table AP.5.11.	Comparison of MAs Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)	73
Table Ap.5.12.	Comparison of MAs Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)	75



Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

The education system in Indonesia has two main sub-systems, one under the management of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC), and *madrasah* education and religious education under the management of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA). Out of approximately 233,517 state schools and *madrasah*, about 82% are state schools and the remaining 18% are *madrasah*; and out of 49,402,000 students from these institutions, 87% are registered in state schools and other 13% are registered in *madrasah*. Indonesian laws and regulations require state schools and *madrasah* to be treated equally. Moreover, *madrasah* teach the same national curriculum in addition to Islamic religious subjects regulated by MoRA.

Madrasah make a significant contribution to meeting district enrollment standards (APM/APK) and Human Development Index targets (IPM), and they make a significant contribution to meeting district Minimum Service Standards (MSS). *Madrasah* (MI) take about 11% of primary school enrollments and 22% of junior secondary enrollments (MTs). But of these, the vast majority of *madrasah* are private. Private *madrasah* are typically organized by local religious foundations (yayasan) often associated with one of the two largest Muslim organizations—*Nahdlatul Ulama* (NU) and *Muhammadiyah*. Private elementary *madrasah* take 9.57% of enrollments vs. 1.43% state *madrasah*; private *madrasah* take 16.5% of junior secondary enrollments vs. 5.5% state¹.

Madrasah are known to receive insufficient funding to carry out quality education, and in the case of private *madrasah*, for the most part are significantly under-funded in comparison with state schools. Many *madrasah* are established by the community and tend to serve the poorer elements of society. Decentralization has resulted in local government management of state schools, but *madrasah* are under MoRA management which remains centralized; thus, local governments do not fund *madrasah* on a regular basis.

Objectives of the Study

The Terms of Reference set the following objectives of this study:

- i. To survey and to map out the various current practices of *madrasah* funding nationally including an inventory of funding patterns and best practices from various regions;
- ii. To conduct comprehensive analysis of these practices taking into account public finance considerations to arrive at an optimal pattern of funding within a cost sharing arrangement between the government and the providing organizations/parents;

¹ Study of the Legal Framework for the Basic Education Sector", USAID-DBE1 2009

- iii. To develop alternative policy instruments to improve access to public funding of *madrasah*, particularly private *madrasah*;
- iv. To organize consultations with relevant stakeholders within MoRA, local governments and community groups, to ensure feasibility and support from the broad spectrum of constituents.

In the context of national development, the results of this study are intended to provide input for development of government regulations and ministerial decrees to modify *madrasah* state and government funding allocations and mechanisms, which would result in more effective funding policy and in turn would improve *madrasah* teaching and learning quality.

Methodology

The study used several methods of analysis: *content analysis*, *descriptive analysis*, *statistical analysis*, *arithmetical analysis*, and *explanative analysis*. Both qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources were collected and analyzed. Qualitative data were collected from interviews and focus group discussions with program managers and implementers at all levels of government as well as with beneficiaries². Quantitative data were gathered from government documents, school records, and various other statistics databases. Central government data was supplemented by analysis of data collected in five sample districts in five provinces and in a total 120 *madrasah*³. The study also includes a comprehensive review and analysis of laws and regulations relevant to the management and funding of *madrasah*.

The sample locations are: the City of Bukittinggi in West Sumatra Province, the City of Malang in East Java Province, District Banjar in South Kalimantan Province, the City of Gorontalo in Gorontalo Province, and District East Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The **Appendix** contains detailed data from 120 sample *madrasah*. This data not only informs the present study but can also be valuable for other studies and research related to education financing.

² A detailed record of stakeholder consultations is attached as an **Annex** to this report.

³ A list of sample locations is provided in **Appendix 1**.

ang mari kita belajar lebih jauh jauh tentang kenampakan-kemampuan alam di sekitar kita. Yogyakarta, di mana mungkinnya lebih dari 7000 gunungan, tingginya gunungan ada gunungan berhawa sejuk, dikembangkan untuk tempat retretasi, pertanian hortikultura di daerah gunungan, sayur-sayuran dimaksud.

7. *Daratan*

Dataran macam-macam, antara dataran rendah dan dataran tinggi, dataran pantai dan dataran gunung.

No.	Nama pegenungan
1.	Pegenungan Pemberisan
2.	Pegenungan Diving
3.	Pegenungan Senyu
4.	Pegenungan Teripong
5.	Pegenungan Schistosom
6.	Pegenungan Malaria
7.	Pegenungan Bawas
8.	Pegenungan Sturandaka
9.	Pegenungan Pionongan
10.	Pegenungan Quinsige
11.	Pegenungan Jaya 1254



Chapter 2

Legal Framework Analysis

Regarding *Madrasah* Education Funding

Developing the mentality of the nation is one of the four goals of Indonesia's independence.⁴ In this context the Government has made the effort to organize a national education system to increase faith and devotion, and to create excellent morals.⁵ The Government and local government are obliged to provide service and simple access to education for every citizen without discrimination.⁶ Along with this right, every citizen is obliged to participate in basic education and the government and local government are obliged to fund this.⁷

All stakeholders in education share the same view concerning these rights and the views that government funding must be equal for those citizens who choose to receive their education in either schools or *madrasah*, both in state education and private education institutions.

2.1 Legal Foundation for Government Support for *Madrasah* Education and Religious Education

Background

One of the government's efforts in organizing a national education system was to ensure a place for *madrasah* and *pesantren* in the system. This is stated in the declaration of *Badan Pekerja Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat (BPKIP)* dated 22 December 1945, stating that traditional teachings in prayer houses, mosques, and *madrasah* should continue and be improved. *BPKNIP* issued a further declaration on 27 December 1945 stating that *madrasah* and *pesantren* should be given attention and provided with material support from the government because *madrasah* and *pesantren* are educational institutions rooted in Indonesian community in general.⁸

However, in the first National Education Law (*Law No. 4 of 1950 jo Law No. 12 of 1954*), *madrasah* and *pesantren* education is not acknowledged as part of the national education system, but a separate system under the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA). The reason for this exclusion from the national education

4 The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), Paragraph 4

5 The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), Article 31 clause 3

6 Law No. 20/2003 about National Education Sistem (*Sisdiknas*) Article 11 clause 1

7 The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), Article 31 clauses 1 and 2; Law *Sisdiknas* Article 5 clauses 1-5, Article 6 clause 1, Article 11 clause 2, and Article 34 clause 1-3; PP Wajar Article 1 clause 1 and Article 9 clause 1.

8 Rahim, Husni. 2008. Upaya integrasi *madrasah* dalam Sistem Pendidikan Nasional . The Ministry of Religious Affairs Website. Posted on March 28, 2008.

system at that time was according to the government (Ministry of Education and Culture) that *madrasah* and *pesantren* education is dominated by religious content, uses a non-standardized curriculum, does not have a uniform structure, and management is not subject to government control. The students of *madrasah* or *pesantren* were prohibited from transferring to state schools. This discriminative government attitude was reinforced with the release of Presidential Decree No. 34/1972 and Presidential Instruction No. 15/1974. At that time the Muslim population objected to these policies because *madrasah* and *pesantren* education had been in practice since the colonial period.⁹

This strong reaction of the Muslim community led the government to issue new policies in the form of a Joint Decree of three ministers (Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Education and Culture, and Minister of Home Affairs) dated 24 March 1975. This Joint Decree acknowledged the existence of *madrasah* and their place in the national education system. The joint decree declared that there are three levels of *madrasah* education with the curriculum composition of 70% regular subjects and 30% religious content. Three levels of *madrasah* education were formalized: *madrasah ibtidaiyah* (MI), *madrasah tsanawiyah* (MTs), and *madrasah aliyah* (MA) which are equivalent to elementary, junior secondary and senior secondary. The Decree also allowed *madrasah* students to transfer to state schools¹⁰. The full integration of *madrasah* education into the national education system was completed with Law No. 2/1989 concerning National Education where seven Islamic subjects were made an official part of the *madrasah* curriculum. A number of operational instructions followed the passing of the law.

This integration of *madrasah* education into the national education system is made operational under a number of government regulations issued between 1990 and 1993¹¹ and ministerial decrees from the Minister of National Education and the Minister of Religious Affairs. Law No. 20/2003 established the integration of *madrasah* in the national education system in the era of decentralization.

Legal Basis for *Madrasah* Education Management Under Decentralization

This issue on the management of *madrasah* education and religious education became more complicated in 1999 when decentralization was introduced. Decentralization laws and regulations¹² mandate six government functions remain centralized, religion being one of them. The regulations state the central government has the authority to: a) administer functions directly; b) delegate some of the central government's affairs to the vertical administration units, primarily to provincial governors as the central government's representatives in the regions (here the term "deconcentration" applies); or c) assign some of the central government's affairs to local government (provincial and district) and/or to village government based on the principle of supporting duty (*tugas pembantuan*)¹³.

9 Rahim, Husni. 2008. Upaya integrasi *madrasah* dalam Sistem Pendidikan Nasional . The Ministry of Religious Affairs Website. Posted on March 28, 2008.

10 Rahim, Husni. 2008. Upaya integrasi *madrasah* dalam Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. The Ministry of Religious Affairs Website. Posted on March 28, 2008.

11 Government Regulation PP No. 28/1990; Ministerial Decree MONE No. 0487/U/1992 and No. 054/U/1993; Decrees SK MoRA Nos. 368 and 369/1993; Government Regulation PP No. 29/1990, Ministerial Decree MONE No. 0489/U/1992, Decree of MoRA No. 370/1993 (Rahim, Husni. *Pengakuan Madrasah Sebagai Sekolah Umum (Berciri Khas Islam)*. The Ministry of Religious Affairs Website. Posted on March 28, 2008)

12 Primarily: Law No. 22/ 1999, Law No. 32/2004 Government Regulation No. 38/2007.

13 Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government Article 10 Clauses 3 and 4 and Government Regulation (PP) No. 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government's Affairs Article 2 Clause 2 and Article Clause 1.

Education is one of the 31 government functions in which the central government authority is distributed to local government—provincial and district¹⁴. The decentralization of authority in education is as follows: the central government makes national policy and sets national standards for education to ensure quality; provincial government coordinates the management and administration of education, development of education staff, and provides facility for the management and administration of between districts for elementary and secondary education levels; district government manages and organizes early childhood education, elementary education, secondary education, and non-formal education, as well as education units of excellence (*keunggulan lokal*).¹⁵ Under these laws and regulations local government has a wide range of autonomy to regulate and arrange government's affairs directly.¹⁶ Government functions that are delegated to local government must be accompanied with funding resources, the transfer of infrastructure, and staffing.¹⁷

Stakeholders in education have different views on the management of *madrasah* education under decentralization. The decentralization laws do not clearly state whether *madrasah* and religious education are decentralized or centralized. This ambiguity gives rise a polemic intensely debated among the stakeholders within the government and community. The debate among stakeholders ranges from those who believe *madrasah* and religious education should remain centralized to those who believe it should be decentralized¹⁸. And there are those for whom this is not the issue; rather the issue is one of ensuring sufficient funds to *madrasah* in order to raise the quality of education. The issue has not been solved, even at the parliament level, because the aspect of politics is so dominant.¹⁹

Box 1: Stakeholder Opinion Concerning the Management of *Madrasah* Education and Religious Education

1. MoEC is responsible for national education and can delegate some of its authority to MoRA to manage *madrasah* education.
2. All forms of education (including *madrasah* education and religious education) should be managed by MoEC to ensure same treatment among subsystems and encourage better coordination.
3. *Madrasah* education and religious education have special characteristics that may fade away if their management is integrated into MoEC and therefore should stay under MoRA.

14 Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government Article 10 Clause 3, Article 13 Clause 1, and Article 14 Clause 1 and Government Regulation (PP) No. 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government's Affairs Article 2 Clauses 2 and 4.

15 Law *Sisdiknas* Article 50 Clauses 2-5 and PP No. 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government's Affairs Article 2 Clause 4 Annex A Division of Government's Affairs in Education.

16 Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government Article 10 Clause 2 and PP No. 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government's Affairs Article 2 Clause 2.

17 Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government Article 12 Clause 1 and PP No. 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government's Affairs Article 2 Clause 2.

18 Stakeholders supporting the decentralization of *madrasah* education and religious education include central government officials within BAPPENAS, MoEC, MODA, and in the sample locations by Provincial and District/City Government Secretaries, Provincial and District/City BAPPEDA officials, Provincial and District/City Office of Education officials.

19 Interview result with BAPPENAS official.

2.2 MoEC Collaboration with MoRA

The education funds managed by MoEC are mainly used for national priority programs such as the rehabilitation of damaged school buildings. Two major funding mechanisms are used by MoEC: Special Allocation Fund (*DAK*) and “deconcentration”. MoEC funding for *madrasah* is very limited by current regulations. For example, MoEC cannot fund rehabilitation of damaged *madrasah* buildings through *DAK*. The deconcentration funding mechanism can be used only to provide limited support to *madrasah* such as including private *madrasah* teachers in workshops or training, but this mechanism cannot be used to fund block grants or operations.²⁰

MoEC collaborates with MoRA to manage a program to open state junior secondary schools (*SMP*) located within *pesantren*. However, MoEC has difficulty to obtain monitoring reports and data. Consequently, MoEC cannot increase their portion of funding support.²¹

MoEC also has a project to increase basic education access in 50 districts/cities. MoEC has requested to the district Education Offices to include MoRA in the management of the program in order to ensure *madrasah* participate in the program. However, it has been very difficult to manage coordination and communication between the two offices²².

²⁰ Results of interview with *Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Dasar, Sekretaris Jenderal Pendidikan Menengah, Direktur SMA, and Direktur SMK.*

²¹ Results of interview with *Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Dasar, Sekretaris Jenderal Pendidikan Menengah, Direktur SMA, and Direktur SMK.*

²² Results of interview with *Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Dasar, Sekretaris Jenderal Pendidikan Menengah, Direktur SMA, and Direktur SMK*



Chapter 3

Analysis on Prevailing Practices Related to *Madrasah* Funding

This section discusses the current policies, regulations, allocations and mechanisms affecting funding for *madrasah* education. This analysis is based on primary data collected from national budget documents, budget documents from five sample provinces and districts, and financial records from 120 sample *madrasah* and secondary data consisting of relevant policies and regulations. Qualitative data has been gathered through interviews and focus group discussions with private and community organizations who run *madrasah*, MoRA regional officials, local government officials and with central government officials from MoHA, BAPPENAS, MOF, and MoEC.

3.1 Education Funding According to the Regulations

The 2003 law on education (Law No. 20/2003) known as "*Sisdiknas*" states that funding for education is a mutual responsibility among the central government, local governments, and community.²³ However, specifically for basic education (grades 1-9), the central government and local governments are obliged to guarantee the availability of funds to provide education for every citizen between the ages of seven and fifteen without collecting any fees, whether the education unit is organized by the government or by the community.²⁴ To fund this education, the central government and local government must allocate at least 20% of their annual budgets (*APBN* and *APBD*, respectively) which is to help cover investment, operational and personnel costs²⁵.

Appendix 3 provides a mapping of education funding for various education components at all levels of education (basic through higher education) and the sources of such funds depending on whether the organizer of education is central government, local government or the community (which includes private *madrasah* established by religious organizations/foundations). The regulations that govern funding requirements are also mapped in **Appendix 3**. (See also summary of major regulations in **Figure 1**.)

A guide to understanding the funding system analysis in **Appendix 3** is as follows. First, the table is divided by level of education: basic education, senior secondary and higher education. Nine major funding requirements—investment costs, operational costs, personnel costs, and students' personal costs (costs for student uniforms, travel to school, etc.)—are listed across the top of the table. For each level of education three alternative organizers/providers of the education—central government, local government and

²³ Law *Sisdiknas* Article 46 clause 1.

²⁴ Law *Sisdiknas* Article 11 clause 2 and Article 34 Clauses 2 and 3; PP Wajar Article 1 Clause 1 and Article 9 Clause 1

²⁵ Law *Sisdiknas* Article 49 Clause 1 stated that the 20% of budget for education is exclusive of teacher/personnel salaries. However, Article 49, Paragraph 1 was overturned by the Constitutional Court (Decision No. 24/PUU-V/2007, 20 Februari 2008.) Thus, the 20% now is inclusive of salaries.

community—are noted. The parties responsible for each funding requirement are listed in the column to the far left; these are central government, students (or their parents/guardians), other stakeholders (including foundations that establish and run *madrasah*), local governments and foreign parties. The nature of the funding obligation for each party responsible for each funding requirement is noted by the following symbols:

TJ = *tanggung jawab (responsibility)*

S = *subsidi (subsidy)*

B = *bantuan (non-obligator funding support)*

SM = *siswa miskin (poor students)*

MM = *mahasiswa miskin (poor college students).*

Finally the relevant government regulations that mandate or allow the funding requirements and parties responsible to provide them are noted in the column to the far right.

For example, basic education organized by the central government (e.g., state *madrasah*), the central government is **responsible (TJ)** for investment, operational and personnel costs and can provide special support (scholarships) for poor **students (SM)**. Non-poor students are **responsible (TJ)** for their own personal costs. Local governments, other stakeholders and foreign parties may provide **non-obligatory funding support (B)** for investments and non-personnel operational costs (e.g. topping up *BOS* for state *madrasah*).

Basic Education

For basic education organized by the central government, all education administration costs become the responsibility of the central government. This covers: land investments, non-land investments, human resources investment costs, salaries and incentive, professional incentives. Local government, stakeholders and foreign parties can support funding for land investments, non-land investments, human resources investment, and non-personnel operational costs. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from the central government.

For basic education organized by the local government, almost all education administration costs including land investment cost, non-land investment cost, human resources investment cost, salary and incentives (except for profession incentives) and additional benefit for educators and education staffs, and non-personnel operational cost become the responsibility of the local government. The central government is responsible for the profession incentives for educators and for supporting other costs including land investment, non-land investment, human resources investment, and non-personnel operation. Stakeholders and foreign parties can support funding costs for land investment, non-land investment, human resources investment, and non-personnel operation. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from the local government.

For elementary education organized by community, the costs for land investment, non-land investment, human resources investment, basic salary and supplements, functional incentives, and additional benefits should become the responsibility of education organizer, while professional incentives for educators

and non-personnel operational costs should become the responsibility of the central government. The central government, local government, stakeholders, and foreign parties can support funding the costs for land investments, non-land investments, human resources investments, personnel operational costs, and non-personnel operational costs. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from the central or local governments or from the private/community organizers.

Secondary and Higher Education

For secondary and higher education organized by the central government, the costs for land investment, salaries, and incentives for teachers and education staff become the responsibility of the central government, while the costs for non-land investment and non-personnel operational costs become a mutual responsibility between the central government and community, particularly students' parents/guardians. The local government, stakeholders, and foreign parties can support funding the costs for land investment, non-land investment, and non-personnel operational costs. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from the central government.

For secondary and high education organized by the local government, all costs for land investment, salaries, and incentives for teachers and education staff, except for profession incentives, become the responsibility of the local government, while the costs for non-land investments and non-personnel operational costs become a mutual responsibility between the local government and community, particularly parents/guardians. The central government, stakeholders, and foreign parties can support funding the costs for land investment, non-land investment, and non-personnel operation. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from the local government.

For secondary and high education organized by the community, land investment cost becomes the responsibility of the organizer, while other costs for non-land investment, salaries and incentives for educators and education staff, except for profession incentives, and non-personnel operational costs become a mutual responsibility between the organizer and parents/guardians. The central government provides subsidies for profession incentives. The central government, local government, stakeholders, and foreign parties can support funding the costs for land investment, non-land investment, human resources investment, personnel and non-personnel operational costs. Students' personal cost of education is the responsibility of parents/guardians; however, poor students can receive funding support from central or local governments or from the private/community organizers.

The analysis above demonstrates that there is a clear distribution of funding responsibilities among central and local governments, community organizers and other stakeholders. However, the proportion of these responsibilities is not clearly defined especially responsibilities which may be supplemented by others than the primary provider (**bantuan**). The analysis above also does not help resolve the issue of "unfunded mandates." For example, the regulations require free basic education but other studies (for example ACDP Study 006 on Free Basic Education) clearly demonstrate that there is not enough money in the system to fund this mandate—both for state and private schools and *madrasah*. The unclear proportions of responsibility results in over funding in some cases and under funding in others and results in great inefficiencies in the system. This state of affairs is clearly demonstrated in the analysis of funding in the five sample locations which follows next (especially see **Tables 2, 3, 4** below.)

3.2 Government Policy for Education Funding at National Level

In 2011 the national budget (APBN) allocation for education was Rp 234 trillion or 20.20% of APBN (see **Table 1** below). From the total education budget of Rp 243 trillion, the education budget managed by the Central Government was Rp 84.175 trillion and the funds transferred to the local governments were Rp 156.608 trillion. The central budget was allocated among ministries and other agencies as follows: MoEC Rp 50.349 trillion, MoRA Rp 26.263 trillion, other ministries/agencies Rp 5.400 trillion, and other non-ministries/institutions Rp 2.163 trillion.

The education funds transferred to local governments consisted of profit sharing funds (*dana bagi hasil/DBH*) for education in the amount of Rp 0.754 trillion, special allocation fund (*dana alokasi khusus/DAK*) for education Rp 10.041 trillion, general allocation fund (*dana alokasi umum/DAU*) for education Rp 104.106 trillion, salary supplements for local civil servant teachers Rp 3.696 trillion, additional funds for profession incentives for teachers Rp 17.149 trillion, local incentive funds Rp 1.388 trillion, school operational assistance (*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS*) Rp 16.812 trillion, and special autonomy fund for education Rp 2.662 trillion.

The budgets allocated for education managed by MoEC and MoRA is at a ratio of 80:20. This 80:20 proportion is not a standard formula but rather developed annually by *BAPPENAS* which is first discussed and agreed upon mutually by MoEC and MoRA and then further discussed and agreed mutually by the MOF and the parliament (*DPR*). This budget allocation for education is based on the comparison of the number of institutions and students of schools managed by MoEC or under its supervision and guidance, and the number of institutions and students of *madrasah* education and religious education managed by MoRA.

Included in the funds allocated for the MoEC is a budget managed directly by MoEC is the special allocation budget (*DAK*) which has been primarily for the procurement of infrastructure in elementary schools (*SD*) and secondary schools (*SMP*); *DAK* is channelled through the district government. School operational fund (*BOS*) is channelled from MoEC directly to schools. MoEC also channels other forms of assistance and supplements to local governments. But excluded from the MoEC allocation are funds for education included the general allocation fund (*DAU*) which is transferred from the National Budget to district governments; this allocation is mostly used for civil servants' (including regular school teachers and education administrators) basic salaries, incentives attached to the basic salary, and incentives for civil service teachers.

Table 1: Education Budget from APBN 2011

Type of Budget	Amount (Trillion Rp)
I. Education Budget through the Expense of the Central Government	84,175
A. Education Budget in Ministry/Institution	82,012
1. The Ministry of National Education	50,349
2. The Ministry of Religious Affairs	26,263
3. Other State Ministries/Institutions	5,400
B. Education Budget in Non Ministry/Institutions	2,163
II. Education Budget through Transfers to the Local Area	156,608
1. <i>DBH</i> for Education	0,754
2. <i>DAK</i> for Education	10,041

3. DAU for Education	104,106
4. Additional Income Fund for PNSD Teachers	3,696
5. Additional Profession Incentive Fund for Teachers	17,149
6. Local Incentive Fund	1,388
7. School Operational Assistance (<i>Bantuan Operasional Sekolah/BOS</i>)	16,812
8. Special Autonomy Fund for Education	2,662
III. Education Budget through Funding Expense	2,500
National Education Development Fund	2,500
TOTAL	243,283

Source: Draft Law on APBN 2011

The MoRA allocation covers all expenses for *madrasah* education and religious education. This includes personnel costs for government *madrasah* at all levels (basic, senior secondary, university), for basic salaries for those teachers and administrators who are civil servants, incentives attached to the basic salary, functional incentives, professional incentives, and professional development (in the form of education, training, workshops, etc.). *BOS* payments to basic education level *madrasah*—both state and private— are transferred through MoRA regional offices. After allowing for these costs, MoRA provides various forms of financial support to private *madrasah* with the balance of its allocation.

There is a difference of perception and opinion between *BAPPENAS* and MoRA concerning fairness and appropriateness of the allocations for MoEC and MoRA.

3.3 Education Funding for State and Private *Madrasah* in Five Sample Regions

An analysis of state and private *madrasah* funding data in the five sample regions (See **Appendix 1**) is discussed in this section. The data was obtained through examination of financial records available at the district and school records in 120 sample *madrasah* and through in-depth interviews with stakeholders in education in the five sample regions. The raw data are attached in **Appendix 4 (Tables Ap 4.1-15)**. A summary and analysis is presented in **Tables 2, 3, and 4** below.

State *MI* funding ranged from Rp 1,145,000 to Rp 12,428,000 per student per year with an average of Rp 5,525,000/student/year. Private *MI* funding ranged from Rp 95,890 to Rp 3,462,000/student/year with an average of Rp 1,016,000 (less than one-fifth of the average received by state *MI*) (**Table 2**).

State *MTs* funding ranged from Rp 3,949,000 to Rp 9,996,000 per student per year with an average of Rp 6,945,000. Private *MTs* funding ranged from Rp 201,271 to Rp 11,630,714/student/year with an average of Rp 2,646,000 (**Table 2**).

State *MA* funding ranged from Rp 5.056.314 to Rp 17.868.000 per student per year with an average of Rp 10.050.000. Private *MA* funding ranged from Rp 419.556 to Rp 7.870.000 /student/year with an average of Rp 2.533.000 (**Table 2**).

Summary Analysis

The main funding source for both state and private *madrasah* is the government with smaller contributions from the community, although the proportion of funding from the community tends to increase at higher levels of education. The proportion of government and community for state *MI* is 96:4, for state *MTs* 91:9, and for state *MA* 88:11. The proportions of government and community funding for private *madrasah* for private *MI* is 75:25, for private *MTs* 70:30, and for private *MA* 42:58.

While this analysis demonstrates that private *madrasah* are very dependent on the government for funding, it does not address the issue concerning the adequacy of the funding. The fact that the total funding for private *madrasah* is wholly insufficient to meet MSS is demonstrated elsewhere.

It should be noted that parents and communities covered most of the funds for private *madrasah* before the era of *BOS* and the emergence of the policy of free basic education. This demonstrates the willingness of the community to contribute to private *madrasah* funding, although as a result of increased government funding and polices the amount contributed has decreased considerably.

Table 2: The Amount of Education Funds Received by *Madrasah* per Student per Year in the Five Sample Regions

Status and Level of <i>Madrasah</i>	Funding per Student (Rp)			Source of Fund (%)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Government	Community
State <i>MI</i>	1,145,000	12,428,000	5,525,000	95.60	4.40
Private <i>MI</i>	95,890	3,462,000	1,016,000	75.50	24.50
State <i>MTs</i>	3,949,000	9,996,000	6,945,000	91.40	8.60
Private <i>MTs</i>	201,271	11,630,714	2,646,000	69.10	30.90
State <i>MA</i>	5,056,314	17,868,00	10,050,000	81.30	18.70
Private <i>MA</i>	419,556	7,870,000	2,533,000	41.90	58.10

Table 3: Percentage of Private *Madrasah* Funding from Various Government in the Sample Districts

District/City	Percentage of Education Fund from Each Type of Government (%)			
	MoRA	Other Central Ministries/ Agencies	Provincial Government	District/City Government
City of Malang, East Java	69.12	13.9	9.66	7.63
City of Bukittinggi, West Sum	75.47	7.95	1.20	15.38
District Banjar, S. Kalimantan	83.33	0.15	5.91	10.60
District East Lombok, NTB	94.89	0.03	4.73	0.35
City of Gorontalo, Gorontalo	97.29	1.30	0.82	0.60
Average	84.02	4.61	4.46	6.91

From the total amount of government funding for private *madrasah*, the biggest amount is from MoRA (Central, Provincial, and District/City) which averages 84.02% and the remaining is 6.91% from local district government (*Dinas Pendidikan* and *Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten/Kota*), 4.46% from local provincial government (*Dinas Pendidikan* and *Sekretaris Daerah Propinsi*), and 4.61% other ministries/central agencies (MoEC and other Ministries/Central Institutions) (**Table 3** above).

The percentage of education funds for private *madrasah* from various government sources varies widely among the five sample regions. Among the five sample districts, in the City of Gorontalo the largest percentage of funding is from MoRA at 97.29%; while the City of Malang receives the smallest percentage of funding from MoRA at 69.12%. Bukittinggi receives the largest amount of district government funding among the five sample districts at 15.38%, while East Lombok private *madrasah* receive the least amount from local government at 0.35%. The East Java provincial government is the largest funder of *madrasah* at 9.66% of total government *madrasah* funding, while the least amount is contributed by Gorontalo provincial government at 0.82% (**Table 3** Columns 2 & 5 above).

Table 4: Funding Composition for Private *Madrasah* at Each Level based on the Type of Government and Community Funding Source in the Five Sample Regions

District/City	Level	Composition of Funding Source (%)		
		Government	Community	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Malang, East Java	MI	51.13	48.87	100
	MTs	57.94	42.06	100
	MA	26.27	73.73	100
	Average	44.69	55.31	100
Bukittinggi, West Sumatra	MI	65.86	34.14	100
	MTs	51.47	48.53	100
	MA	33.68	66.32	100
	Average	47.65	52.35	100
Banjar, South Kalimantan	MI	74.96	25.04	100
	MTs	69.49	30.51	100
	MA	36.26	63.74	100
	Average	60.23	39.77	100
East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara	MI	92.49	7.51	100
	MTs	90.05	9.95	100
	MA	53.22	46.78	100
	Average	78.75	21.25	100
Gorontalo, Gorontalo	MI	81.62	18.38	100
	MTs	86.71	13.29	100
	MA	61.03	38.97	100
	Average	78.42	21.58	100
Average	MI	73.21	26.79	100
	MTs	71.13	28.87	100
	MA	42.09	57.91	100
	Average	61.95	38.05	100

The aggregation of data presented above masks some of the great disparities in funding and the variety of funding sources among individual private *madrasah*. Below are some examples of detailed funding analysis for 2011 from 14 of the 120 sample schools. All funding amounts on a per student basis.

- (1) *MTs Muhammadiyah* in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra Province, received Rp 10,851,000 per student from government sources: provincial Office of Education (*Dinas Pendidikan*) Rp 5,714,000/ student, MoRA Rp 5,077,000/student, and the Bukittinggi city Department of Welfare of the Secretariat Rp 60,000/student. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.2** Columns 3, 11, and 19).
- (2) *MTs Koto Laweh* in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra Province received Rp 3,386,000 in government funding: the Directorate General of Animal Husbandry, the Ministry of Agriculture Rp 2,691,000, and Central MoRA Rp 469,000. (See **Appendix 4 table Ap 4.2** Columns 3 and 7).
- (3) *MTs PP Al Ma'arif* in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra Province received Rp 2,510,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 2,491,000, and provincial MoRA Rp 19,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.2** Columns 3 and 7).
- (4) *MTs Hidayatul Mubtadin* in the City of Malang, East Java Province received Rp 3,667,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 2,000,000, and from the provincial Office of Education Rp 1,667,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.5** Columns 3 and 7).
- (5) *MTs Nurul Huda* in the City of Malang, East Java Province received Rp 2,419,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 2,152,000, and City Office of Education Rp 268,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.5** Columns 3 and 7).
- (6) *MA Darut Tauhid* in the City of Malang, East Java Province received Rp 3,086,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 776,000, other Ministries/Central Agencies Rp 1,810,000, MoRA provincial office Rp 353,000 per student, and provincial Office of Education Rp 146,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.5** Columns 3, 7, and 11).
- (7) *MA Pangeran Antasari* in Banjar, South Kalimantan Province Rp 124,000,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 309,700, provincial MoRA Rp 13,000, and provincial Office of Education Rp 14,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.8** Columns 3, 9, and 11).
- (8) *MI Muhammadiyah* in received Rp 2,472,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 218,000, provincial MoRA Rp 120,000, and district MoRA Rp 172,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3, 9, and 15).
- (9) *MTs Al-Khairat* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 2,583,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 822,000, provincial MoRA Rp 1,574,000 district MoRA Rp 142,000, and provincial Office of Education Rp 44,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3, 9, 11, and 15).
- (10) *MTs Nurul Yakin* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 2,534,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 58,000, provincial MoRA Rp 2,309,000, and district MoRA Rp 168,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3, 9, 11, and 15).
- (11) *MTs Hidayatullah* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 4,849,000 in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 1,481,000, MoEC Rp 735,000, provincial MoRA Rp 2,500,000, the Provincial Office of Education Rp 59,000, and district MoRA Rp 74,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3, 9, 11, and 15).
- (12) *MI Al Huda* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 2,875,000 in government funding all from Central MoRA. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Column 3).
- (13) *MTs Al Yusra* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 4,059,000t: Central MoRA Rp 3,622,000 and Department of Welfare of the city Secretariat Rp 438,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3 and 19).
- (14) *MAS Nurul Yakin* in Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province received Rp 3,248,000/student in government funding: Central MoRA Rp 234,000, provincial MoRA Rp 3,010,000, and from city Office of Education Rp 4,000. (See **Appendix 4 Table Ap 4.11** Columns 3, 9, and 17).

The analysis above suggests that there is no overall rational, consistent basis for funding private *madrasah* by central or local government.

Private *Madrasah* Funding in the City of Malang, East Java Province

The results of the survey on the funding for sample private *madrasah* in are summarized in **Tables 4 and 5** above. Private *MI* on average received 51.13% of their funding from the government and 48.87% from the community; the ratio of government to private for *MTs* is 57.94%:42.06% and the ratio for private *MA* is 26.27%:73.73%. Thus, the funding for basic education was close to 50% government and 50% community.

MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City), provided 68.12% of government funding while MoEC and/or other Central Ministries/Institutions provided 13.9%, East Java provincial government 9.66%, and city government 7.63%. MoRA funding included *BOS* for all *madrasah*. Private senior secondary *madrasah* (MAS) which take about 80% of students vs. 20% for state *madrasah*, received relatively minor financial support from MoRA limited to operational costs²⁶.

East Java provincial government allocated 36% of its 2011 local budget plan (*APBD*) for education. Included in this amount was funding for religious education. Allocations for religious education was as follows²⁷:

- Since 2006 the provincial government has provided 50% of the operational costs of after school religious education classes for elementary and junior secondary students (*Madrasah Diniyah Ula* and *Madrasah Diniyah Wustho*, respectively) from both state regular schools and state and private *madrasah*, while the district government provides a matching grant of 50%²⁸. In 2011 East Java provincial government allocated Rp 492 billion for this subsidy. The total subsidy was not absorbed, and the amount not used was returned to the provincial treasury. In many cases the organizations providing the religious education classes could not meet the minimum of administrative standards.
- East Java also provided rehabilitation support for these religious classes (*madrasah diniyah*) in addition to operational support. However, fund absorption was limited because some classes were conducted in the mosque instead of classrooms.
- The provincial government provided scholarships to *madrasah diniyah* teachers in the amount of Rp 300,000/month, with the objective to help those teachers not having bachelor (S1) degrees to continue their education.
- The provincial government's Bureau of Public Welfare (*Kesra*) provided grants to *pondok pesantren* so that the *santri* (students of *pondok pesantren*) who do not attend regular school or *madrasah* classes can participate in the government's basic education equivalency program (*Paket A and B*) in completing the compulsory elementary education program.(This office did not fund private *madrasah*).

In 2011 Malang city government allocated a budget of Rp 1.2 trillion for basic education. 95% of this amount was allocated for state schools and the remaining 5% for *madrasah*. The funding for *madrasah* included the district's 50% share for funding *madrasah diniyah* (after school religious classes) and funding support for 700 private *madrasah* teachers.

26 Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office (*Kakanwil*) of Provincial MoRA in East Java and Head of Office of City MoRA in Malang.

27 Results of interview with the Local Provincial Secretary of East Java Province, Head of *BAPPEDA*, Head of Provincial Office of Education in East Java Province, Head of Regional Office of Provincial MoRA in East Java Province, and Head of Office of MoRA in the City of Malang.

28 The subsidy is called Local School Operational Assistance (*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah Daerah/BOSDA*); the policy is intended to help meet compulsory basic education targets, but there is a great deal of debate concerning how much these more or less informal after school religious classes contribute to compulsory basic education targets. In fact a USAID study in 2011 found that the majority of junior secondary students don't attend the classes any more because they concentrate their study on core curriculum subjects.

Every private *madrasah* in the city is eligible for funding support from the city government every year. In fact, for emergency cases such as rehabilitation of classrooms it is possible for a private *madrasah* to get funding more than once in a year, based on a proposal and verification in the field by the district education office. In these cases, funds are deposited directly in the *madrasah*'s bank account. To qualify for this assistance, the *madrasah* has to have been accredited and have been issued an operational licence by the MoRA city office for the past five years²⁹.

In addition, all Office of Education (*dinas pendidikan*) staff have been making contributions (*Zakat, Infak*, and *Shodaqoh (ZIS)*) to private *madrasah* in the amount ranging from Rp 750,000 to Rp 2 million for each *madrasah* per year based on submitted proposals.

MoRA provincial and district officials interviewed for this study think that the funding for private *madrasah* education from the local governments is insufficient. Moreover, according to them the award of *BOSDA* (operational funds) to state schools and to *madrasah diniyah* but not to *madrasah* that implement the national curriculum is unfair.³⁰ These stakeholders also suggested that there is a tendency within the city government to reduce the annual education budget resulting in less funding for *madrasah*³¹.

Private *Madrasah* Funding in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra Province

The results of the survey on the funding for sample private *madrasah* are summarized in **Tables 4 and 5** above. Private *MI* on average received 65.34% of their funding from the government and 34.14% from the community; the ratio of government to private for *MTs* is 51.47%:48.53% and the ratio for private *MA* is 33.68%:66.20%. Thus, the funding for basic education was close to 50% government and 50% community. MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City), provided 75.47% of government funding while MoEC and/or other Central Ministries/Institutions provided 7.95%, West Sumatra provincial government 1.20%, and city government 15.38%. MoRA funding included *BOS* for all *madrasah*.

The funding for private *madrasah* from the provincial MoRA of West Sumatra Province is mainly in the form of *BOS* for basic education private *madrasah*. This office also funds student scholarships. Private *madrasah* also need funding for facilities and infrastructure. However, the MoRA provincial office does not have the budget for this support³². There is also funding support distributed directly from the Central MoRA.³³

The funding support for private *madrasah* from the Bukittinggi City MoRA is mainly in the form of *BOS* for basic education private *madrasah*. The amount on per student basis is the same for all schools and *madrasah*. The district government also provides funds for *madrasah* teacher training similar to the program implemented for state *madrasah* teachers.

According to the prevailing regulations, the West Sumatra provincial government allocates 20% of its budget for education. The provincial government awards occasional grants and makes social donations to private *madrasah*. The social donations are in the form of scholarships awarded to poor *SMA* and *MA* students in the amount of Rp 700,000/student/year and given directly to the student. The district governments provide 50% matching funds. The provincial government also awards scholarship for *SMA*

29 Results of interview with *BAPPEDA* and the Head of Office of Education in the City of Malang.

30 Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office of MoRA in East Java Province and Head of MoRA Office in the City of Malang.

31 Results of interview with the Head of *BAPPEDA* in East Java Province.

32 Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office of MoRA in West Sumatra Province.

33 Results of interview with the Head of City MoRA Office in Bukittinggi, West Sumatra.

and *MA* graduates with excellent academic achievement to continue their study at the university level; and the government has built a boarding house for students from West Sumatra province studying in Egypt. They also fund stationary for the national examination.³⁴

MoRA provincial officials say the funds provided to private *madrasah* are limited to scholarships and these are very small and very selective³⁵.

The budget allocation for education in the City of Bukittinggi reaches 30% of its local budget (APBD), including for the salaries and incentives for teachers and education staff. Bukittinggi local government funds private *madrasah* through grants, scholarships, teacher training, supply of teachers, and funds for facilities and infrastructure. The grants are given in the form of money and not in the form of goods or materials because if given in this form these become assets and the problem arises as to whether the assets belong to the *madrasah* or to the local government. The local government makes grants for operational costs, but according to prevailing regulations these can only be given occasionally. They fund 50% of scholarships on a cost sharing basis with the provincial government.

The Office of Education also donated 30 computers to private *madrasah*. However, with the release of MoHA regulation No. 32/2011, starting in 2012 2012 the local government is not allowed to make grants of this type because future grants must be given in a form that has "social impact" (*kegiatan yang berdampak sosial*), such as social donations to hospitals.³⁶

Private *Madrasah* Funding in District Banjar, South Kalimantan Province

The results of survey on the funding for sample private *madrasah* in are summarized in **Tables 4 and 5** above. Private *MI* on average received 74.96% of their funding from the government and 25.04% from the community; the ratio of government to private for *MTs* is 69.49%:30.51% and the ratio for private *MA* is 36.26%:63.74%. Thus, the funding for basic education was close to 70% government and 30% community.

MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City), provided 83.33% of government funding while MoEC and/or other Central Ministries/Institutions provided 0.15%, South Kalimantan provincial government 5.91%, and city government 10.69%. MoRA funding included *BOS* for all *madrasah*. Private senior secondary *madrasah* (MAS) which take about 80% of students vs. 20% for state *madrasah*, received relatively minor financial support from MoRA limited to operational costs.

The MoRA provincial MoRA office provides *BOS* to basic education private *madrasah* and funds for facilities and infrastructure for private *madrasah* at all levels. The same per student *BOS* amounts apply for all *madrasah* and state schools. The unit cost used to calculate funds for private *madrasah* facilities and infrastructure is the same as that used for state *madrasah*. However, support to private *madrasah* is very limited considering they out number state *madrasah* by 9:1³⁷.

The MoRA district office provides funding support for rehabilitation of private *madrasah* buildings. However, this funding support is not evenly distributed; perhaps only 10% receive the funding. District MoRA also funds the certification of some private *madrasah* teachers; this office does not fund private *madrasah* teachers³⁸.

34 Results of interview with the Head of *BAPPEDA*, and Head of Education Agency of West Sumatra Province.

35 Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office of MoRA of West Sumatra Province.

36 Results of interview with the Second Assistant in the Sector of *Ekobang Kesra*, Head of *BAPPEDA*, and Head of Office of Education in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra Province.

37 Results of interview with *Kabid Mapenda* and *Kabag Tata Usaha* of MoRA in South Kalimantan Province.

38 Results of interview with the Head of MoRA Office in District Banjar.

South Kalimantan's provincial budget for education is 20% of the total annual budget which is divided on a 13%:7% ratio among the Office of Education and Department of Peoples Welfare in the Provincial Secretariat, respectively. In 2011 private *madrasah* received funding support from both offices. Unlike the case in West Sumatra above, provincial government support to private *madrasah* for infrastructure is in the form of goods and materials, not cash. The provincial Office of Education will also distribute excess teaching/learning supplies such as stationary, pencils, etc to private *madrasah*. The Department of Peoples Welfare in the Local Secretariat does not make specific plans to fund specific education programs, but tends to supplement Office of Education programs. The support is given in the form of grants to the institution or social donations to individuals. Grants are given to the institution, while social donations are given to individuals. The amount ranges from Rp 1 to Rp 5 million. All funding is awarded on the basis of proposals. However, the Peoples Welfare office does not broadcast availability of support because they fear they will be overwhelmed with proposals. Overall, the funding support given for private *madrasah* compared to funding for schools is 1:5³⁹.

The Local Government of South Kalimantan Province cannot give more support to private *madrasah*, because of MoHA regulations prohibiting the awarding of routine grants to private *madrasah*. Moreover, both school and *madrasah* budgets must show linkages between planned activities and Human Development Index targets. Moreover, some budget items designated for private *madrasah* and approved by DPRD later on are prohibited by the MoHA's Local Financial Analysis Board (*Badan Analisa Keuangan Daerah/BAKD*) because *madrasah* are not considered under the authority of the provincial government but under MoRA⁴⁰.

According to MoRA provincial office officials support from the local government for private *madrasah* depends on local officials' interpretation of the regulations; so if they really wanted to, these officials could find a way to interpret the rules in such a way as to be more favorable to private madrash. Any support given is uneven. They feel that private *madrasah* get about 0.5% of the funding state schools get from the provincial government⁴¹.

The local government of District Banjar allocates 30.28% of budget for education. Most is allocated for schools but some is allocated for *madrasah* education and religious education. The Office of Education does not disburse to private *madrasah*. Funding to private *madrasah* and religious education is through the Peoples Welfare offices (*Kesra*) of the district Secretariat. In 2011 funding for *madrasah* education and religious education reached Rp 14 billion which was in the form of honoraria for teachers of religious subjects in private *madrasah* (regular *Madrasah*, *Madrasah diniyah*, *TPA*, etc.) Rp 4.2 billion was disbursed as honoraria to around 7,000 teachers of religious subjects in the amount of Rp 100,000/month for six months to top up their salaries averaging about Rp 50,000/month. Funds were also disbursed for rehabilitation of buildings and classrooms at the rate of Rp 5 million/institution⁴². Office of Education staff also made private contributions to *madrasah*.

Beginning in 2012 MoHA regulation No. 32/2011 concerning the Awarding of Grants and Social Donations will change how Banjar district supports *madrasah* since grants and donations cannot be given routinely. Further. According to district government policy any donations and grants given for education purposes must be through the Office of Education. This has confused the *kesra* staff. Further, the policy of the Local

39 Results of interview with the Head of Department of People Welfare in the Local Secretariat and the Secretary of Office of Education in South Kalimantan Province.

40 Results of interview with *Kabag Perencanaan* and *Kabid Sosial dan Budaya BAPPEDA* South Kalimantan Province.

41 Results of interview with *Kabid Mapenda* and *Kabag Tata Usaha* of MoRA in South Kalimantan Province.

42 Results of interview with the Secretary of BAPPEDA, Head of Department of People Welfare in the Local Secretariat, and Secretary of the Office of Education in District Banjar.

District Government states that donations that can be categorized as education must be distributed through the Office of Education⁴³.

MoRA Banjar district officials say the amounts given to private *madrasah* are very small, uneven, and often political in nature. They fear that with the new MoHA regulation private *madrasah* funding from district government will decrease even further⁴⁴.

Private *Madrasah* Funding in District East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB)

The results of survey on the funding for sample private *madrasah* are summarized in **Tables 4 and 5** above. Private *MI* on average received 92.49 % of their funding from the government and 7.51% from the community; the ratio of government to private for *MTs* is 90.05%:9.95% and the ratio for private *MA* is 53.22:46.78%. Thus, the funding for basic education was close to 90:10 compared with about 70% government and 30% community split in the three cases above.

MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City) provided 94.89% of government funding while MoEC and/or other Central Ministries/Institutions provided 0.03 %, NTB provincial government 4.73%, and East Lombok district government 0.35 %. MoRA funding included *BOS* for all *madrasah*.

Provincial MoRA funds *madrasah* and *pondok* limited to operational support in accordance with Central MoRA policy. Disbursement is often late because the allocations from the center require discussion with all related parties before the funds are disbursed. Budget administration between Central MoRA and the local offices result is sometimes problematic as in the case of for example of duplicate funding support for the same *pondok pesantren* since the allocation appears in two different budget line items—once in the central budget and once in the provincial budget. Also on occasion a *madrasah* or *pesantren* will receive funding support directly from the Central MoRA without the knowledge of the Regional Office.⁴⁵

The East Lombok district MoRA office manages six state *madrasah* and more than 500 private *madrasah* with a budget in 2011 of Rp 73.396 billion. More than 60% of the budget is used to fund operational expenses and investment and salaries; the rest is to support instruction and for scholarships. All state *madrasah* have separate official government budgets and have relatively sufficient funding. Meanwhile, the private *madrasah* get less attention from MoRA, except for *BOS*, and are therefore under funded⁴⁶.

NTB provincial government allocates 20% of its budget for education. The provincial government funds the following activities, many of which are funded with district government counterpart and CSR funding⁴⁷.

- 1) The Cash Transfers for Poor Student (*Bantuan Siswa Miskin/BSM*). Since 2010, the distribution of BSM is arranged in the form of: funding support from the provincial government specifically for private *madrasah* and school students, while the support from the district government is specifically given for state *madrasah* and school students. *BSM* funds are transferred directly to the bank account of the referred *madrasah* and school.
- 2) Incentives for private *madrasah* teachers.

⁴³ Results of interview with the Secretary of *BAPPEDA* and Head of Department of People Welfare in the Local Secretariat of District Banjar.

⁴⁴ Results of interview with the Head of MoRA in District Banjar.

⁴⁵ Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office of Provincial MoRA in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

⁴⁶ Results of interview with the Head of Office of MoRA District East Lombok.

⁴⁷ Results of interview with the Local Secretary, *BAPPEDA*, and Office of Education in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

- 3) Social donations for new classrooms, rehabilitation of buildings, and other facilities for private *madrasah*.
- 4) Donation for private *madrasah* and pondok *pesantren* alumni to continue their study to the university or military or police academies.
- 5) Social donation for *madrasah diniyah ula* and *wustho* (after school religious classes).

The Local Government of West Nusa Tenggara Province received a Class I Award (*Bintang Penghargaan I*) from MoRA in January 2012. This award was made upon the evaluation of the Minister of Religious Affairs that NTB provincial government has provided fair and proportional funding for *madrasah* education compared to the one given for regular education.⁴⁸ Provincial MoRA officials say that the policy of *madrasah* funding at the provincial government level is considered sufficient.⁴⁹

East Lombok district government allocates 20% of its budget for education. In 2011 this amounted to over Rp 1.5 trillion. The local government has a massive program to build and rehabilitate classrooms in order to increase access and increase its poor participation rate. Similarly with the procurement of books, library, operational cost, incentives and salary for teachers, and so on are funded from various local and central government sources. However, this funding has been focused on regular schools. East Lombok also provides scholarships for the poor on 50:50 share with the provincial government amounting to Rp 15 billion/year. Both basic education state schools and private *madrasah* students receive the scholarships. The local government receives scholarship requests from schools and *madrasah* averaging about Rp 100 million per institution, but Rp 5 million until Rp 10 million per institution is allocated in order to spread the funding over as many institutions as possible. Private *madrasah* feel that they are getting the 'attention' or 'help' from the local government. East Lombok provides about Rp 1.5 billion/year to private *madrasah* or about 1% of its total education budget. The district government provides regular honorarium for prayer leaders (*imam*) in mosques.⁵⁰

MoRA district officials think that the local government of District East Lombok has given attention to private *madrasah*. However, due to structural limitations, the funding support that can be given is only in the form of social donations and the amount is still small, less than 1 percent of the education budget in the District of East Lombok.⁵¹

Private *Madrasah* Funding in the City of Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province

The results of survey on the funding for sample private *madrasah* in are summarized in **Tables 4 and 5** above. Private *MI* on average received 81.62% of their funding from the government and 18.38% from the community; the ratio of government to private for *MTs* is 86.71%:13.29% and the ratio for private *MA* is 61.03%:38.97%. Thus, the funding for basic education was close to 85:15 compared with about 70% government and 30% community split in the first three cases above and compared with the 90:00 in East Lombok.

MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City), provided 97.29% of government funding while MoEC and/or other Central Ministries/Institutions provided 1.30%, Gorontalo provincial government 0.82%, and city government 0.60%. MoRA funding included *BOS* for all *madrasah*. Private senior secondary *madrasah*

48 Results of interview with the Local Secretary of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

49 Results of interview with the Head of Regional Office of Provincial MoRA in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

50 Results of interview with the Local Secretary, *BAPPEDA*, and Head of Office of Education of District East Lombok.

51 Results of interview with the Head of MoRA Office of District East Lombok.

(MAS) which take about 80% of students vs. 20% for state *madrasah*, received relatively minor financial support from MoRA limited to operational costs.

MoRA (Central, Provincial, and City) provides financial support to private in the form of *BOS* and also provides grants for facilities and infrastructure and honoraria for teachers. Unit cost for private *madrasah BOS* is same as that for state schools. Support for facilities and infrastructure is for rehabilitation of buildings, new classrooms, books, and equipment. The proportion of support for infrastructure between state *madrasah* and private *madrasah* is 60:40. However, because private *madrasah* are the vast majority, financial support for each institution is relatively small. The honoraria for private *madrasah* teachers amounts to Rp 250,000/person/month⁵².

The education budget in Gorontalo Province is approximately 25% of its total annual budget. The provincial government funds new classrooms, sports equipment, etc. both for schools and *madrasah* and gives incentives for contract teachers, particularly for teachers in isolated areas. The award of funding support for school/*madrasah* is based on priorities related to needs expressed in proposals. Because there are more schools than *madrasah*, schools get the larger share of resources: 90% to schools versus 10% to *madrasah*.⁵³ The provincial government also occasionally distributes excess furniture to private *madrasah*⁵⁴.

Gorontalo province government plans to introduce 12 years free education in 2012 which would apply to both state schools and *madrasah* (MA). They estimate this would be managed similarly to the *BOS* program at a unit cost of about Rp 1 million/student/year. This is to be implemented on a cost sharing basis with district governments⁵⁵. But this program will likely be questioned and may not be approved by MoHA because it may be considered to be not in compliance with the regulations.

Gorontalo city budget for education is 41% of the total annual budget; excluding the salaries and incentives for teachers and education staff, which amount to 24% of the total budget⁵⁶. The Department of Peoples Welfare (*Kesra*) in the city Secretariat distributes honoraria for private religious education and *madrasah* teachers with amounts ranging from Rp 200,000 to Rp 250,000 per month in the form of "social donations"⁵⁷. However, the new MoHA regulation is likely to prohibit this in the future.⁵⁸

3.4 Comments and Responses on Private *Madrasah* Funding from the Government

In order to complete the discussion on private *madrasah* funding from the government, it is necessary to address the comments and responses from the organizers of private *madrasah* and community, officials within MoRA, and officials within the local and central government other than MoRA. The comments and opinions of these stakeholders taken from interviews and focus group discussions are summarized below.

52 Results of interview with *Kabid Mapenda Kementerian Agama Provinsi Gorontalo* and *Kasie Mapenda Kementerian Agama Kota Gorontalo*.

53 Results of interview with *Sekretaris Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Gorontalo*.

54 Results of interview with *Kabid Mapenda Kementerian Agama Provinsi Gorontalo* and *Kasie Mapenda Kementerian Agama Kota Gorontalo*.

55 Results of interview with *Sekretaris Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Gorontalo*.

56 Results of interview with *Sekretaris Daerah Kota Gorontalo*.

57 Results of interview with *Sekretaris Daerah Kota Gorontalo* and *Kasie Mapenda Kementerian Agama Kota Gorontalo*.

58 Results of interview with *Kabid Mapenda Kementerian Agama Provinsi Gorontalo*

Table 5: Private and Community *Madrasah* Organizers

Topics	Comments
Government policy	The funding policy implemented by the government, both by MoRA and Local Government for <i>madrasah</i> has been unfair.
What the government needs to do to support private <i>madrasah</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the regulations, particularly for basic education, all education funding becomes the responsibility of the government and local government whether the education is organized by the government or local government or community. 2. The government and local government must provide education budget of at least 20% to fund education. 3. MSS must apply to <i>madrasah</i> as well as state schools. 4. Private <i>madrasah</i> supplements government efforts by establishing <i>madrasah</i> where government schools are lacking.
Current government funding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private <i>madrasah</i> also receives <i>BOS</i> for basic education level, but <i>BOS</i> only covers around one-fifth of all education costs. This is not sufficient especially if fees cannot be collected. 2. Other funding support such as for the welfare and development of educators and education staffs, building rehabilitation, new classrooms, scholarships, etc. Is too small and uncertain.
Expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government policy should be more fair for private <i>madrasah</i> and religious education. 2. Funding support for private <i>madrasah</i> and religious education must be sufficient, implemented consistently and firmly with responsibility. It does not matter whether <i>madrasah</i> education is still centralized or changed to decentralization.

Table 6: MoRA Officials

Topics	Comments
Responsibility over state <i>madrasah</i>	MoRA has the authority over state <i>madrasah</i> .
Responsibility over private <i>madrasah</i>	It is the responsibility of local government. Because private <i>madrasah</i> users have the same obligations as other citizens to pay tax, etc. They the same rights to receive government funding.
Funding Support from MoRA for private <i>madrasah</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoRA disburses <i>BOS</i> for private basic education <i>madrasah</i>. 2. MoRA provides support for facilities and infrastructures, but it is limited due to lack of funds.

Table 7: Local Government Officials

Topics	Comments
Responsibility over private <i>madrasah</i>	In general <i>madrasah</i> students have same rights as other students. There is division of opinion regarding local government funding for private <i>madrasah</i> : some say it is the government's responsibility while others say private <i>madrasah</i> are like private schools that should be funded by the users.
Obstacles related to the support from the local government for private <i>madrasah</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local education budget is limited and taken up largely for salaries 2. Various regulations prohibit local government to fund private <i>madrasah</i> on a continuous basis, especially MoHA regulation No. 32/ 2011.

Table 8: Central Government Officials: Directorate General of Local Autonomy, Directorate General of Local Development, and Directorate General of Local Finance, the Ministry of Domestic Affairs and BAPPENAS

Topics	Comments
Authority over <i>madrasah</i> education	Based on Law No. 32/2004 and GR No. 38/ 2007 the local provincial and district governments do not have authority over <i>madrasah</i> education and religious education because <i>madrasah</i> education and religious education are included in religious sector that is centralized and the authority of MoRA
Responsibility for <i>madrasah</i> education funding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Because <i>madrasah</i> education and religious education are centralized it must be funded from the national budget; it cannot be funded from local government budgets. The local provincial and district/city government can still support <i>madrasah</i> in the form of non-continuous block grant. (This block grant is regulated in the Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Domestic Affairs Number 32 of 2011)

3.5 Generating Education Funds From The Community

The study examined in detail various strategies used by 120 sample *madrasah* (both state and private *madrasah* at the elementary, junior secondary and senior secondary education levels) to raise funds from the community to supplement government funding. Below is a summary of such relatively successful strategies and a summary of the characteristics of the *madrasah* and communities that affect success in fund raising. The data demonstrate that the bigger and better performing *madrasah* are more successful in raising funds. A more detailed analysis by education level is provided in **Appendix 6**.

Examples of strategies

- Having meetings with the parents;
- Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all education participants (including *SPP*, start of year donation, etc.);
- Applying different obligatory contributions based on parents' income levels;
- Receiving contributions in the form of goods and services;
- Raising voluntarily donations;
- Developing school budget plan and proposing it to parents;
- Having visits to maintain good relationship with the parents of education participants, community figures;
- Organizing charity events;
- Organizing *halal bi halal* with alumni;
- Organizing bazaar/auction;
- Motivating religious donations;
- Creating cooperation with social/religious institutions to solicit funds.

Characteristics of *madrasah* and communities that were most successful in fund raising

- The number of students is relatively high;
- The academic achievement reaches international level or high scores of the national final examination (*UAN*);
- Relatively low dropout and repetition rates;
- 100% or nearly 100% graduation rate;
- The education level of parents of education participant is relatively high;
- The income level of parents is relatively high;
- The education level of community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high;
- The occupation of the community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively proportional between government sector and non-government sector;
- The income level of the community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high.



Chapter 4

Conclusions

The first objective of the study is to review, analyze, and test the prevailing funding systems for education from the point of view of equitable access to resources, especially for private *madrasah*. The study has demonstrated a number of constraints to provide equitable access to education funding for private *madrasah*. The most obvious constraint is an overall lack of funds available for both state and private schools to currently meet National Education Standards (NES) considering that over 20% of the national and local government budgets is already allocated for education. Studies carried out by the World Bank in 2011 indicate that the envelop for education funding is not likely to increase significantly in the near future. Therefore, to provide the funds needed to improve overall quality of education, efficiencies in the current system must be found. As a first step in improving overall quality of basic education, funding should be targeted to helping schools and *madrasah*, both public and private, to meet Minimum Service Standards (MSS) as an intermediate step in eventually achieving NES.

The majority of the private *madrasah* are far behind state schools/*madrasah* in meeting MSS. In this regard, ACDP Study 006 on Free Basic Education Strategy Development and work by ADB in 2010-2011 on costing to meet MSS give some indications of total resources needed to meet MSS. ACDP Study 006 provides the following preliminary estimates of costs for *private madrasah* to meet only certain MSS: *MI* require Rp 1.5 trillion for infrastructure rehabilitation, Rp 340 billion for teachers rooms and furniture, Rp 41 billion for lab equipment and books; *MTs* require Rp 920 billion for infrastructure rehabilitation and Rp 2.3 trillion for lab equipment and books. Further, perhaps the greatest issue to address and to cost is that of private *madrasah* teachers. Just gathering the data upon which to calculate financial resources needed will be challenging considering that such data from MoRA to date has not been adequate for planning needs at the national level.

It should be noted that some private *madrasah* are not operating efficiently or effectively and continued government funding to these institutions should be reconsidered. For example, a private junior secondary *madrasah* (*MTs*) in Buleleng, Bali has a total of 43 students which requires nearly Rp 300 million per year to operate at absolute minimum standards. This institution could be merged with other nearby schools; it does not serve an isolated community.

The main funding source for both state and private *madrasah* is the government with smaller contributions from the community. The proportions of government and community funding for private *MI* is 75:25, for private *MTs* 70:30, and for private *MA* 42:58. While this analysis demonstrates that private *madrasah* are very dependent on the government for funding, it does not address the issue concerning the adequacy of the funding for private *madrasah* nor the unequal allocation of MoRA budgets for *madrasah* education.

Government funding for state MI was on average five times greater than government funding for private MI. Central MoRA was the major source of government funding, while local governments made relatively minor contributions.

Madrasah are by law part of the National Education System. They make a significant contribution to meeting district enrollment standards (*APM/APK*) and Human Development Index targets (*IPM*). *Madrasah (MI)* take about 11% of primary school enrollments and 22% of junior secondary enrollments (*MTs*). The vast majority of *madrasah* are private. While the local governments depend heavily on *madrasah* to help them meet enrollment standards, they are constrained from providing financial support because of prevailing laws and regulations that prohibit them from funding *madrasah* on a regular basis, specifically Law No. 32/2004 concerning local government, Government Regulation (GR) No. 38/2007 concerning division of authority among levels of government, and MoHA Regulation (*Permendagri*) No. 32/2011 concerning grants and social assistance.

Decentralization has caused there to be a fundamental discrepancy in managing basic education. Public basic education has been decentralized. MoEC sets policies and standards, exercises quality assurance and channels certain types of funds to districts and directly to schools. District governments are responsible for managing basic education and for meeting various standards relating to education. *Madrasah* remain centralized under management directed from MoRA at the center. The districts receive most of their funding for education as well as other services from the central government national budget, while *madrasah* are still centralized and receive their financing directly from MoRA at the center. The study demonstrates that in many cases good coordination between the local government education offices and the MoRA offices is lacking. Thus, while districts rely on *madrasah* to help them achieve enrollment and other standards and thereby district performance is measured, they have no control over the management of institutions that make up 10% - 20% of the overall basic education program.

Funding mechanisms especially at the local level are inconsistent. In some places because the Office of Education could not (or would not) fund private *madrasah*, the Peoples Welfare Office (*Kesra*) located in the regional Secretariat provides support in the form of Social Donations. Although there is the desire on the part of some local governments to provide more support to private *madrasah*, they feel constrained by current regulations, especially those under MoHA.

In conclusion, private *madrasah* cannot rely on community funding if they are to achieve MSS and eventually NES, and therefore the total overall performance of education is severely negatively affected since private *madrasah* make such a large contribution to district enrollments. Therefore, additional government funds are required to enable private *madrasah* improve the quality of education. The current legal framework and funding mechanisms under decentralization must be modified to allow better coordination and management of basic education at the district level.



Chapter 5

Recommendations:

Alternative Policy Instruments

Recommendations for three “alternative policy instruments to improve public funding of *madrasah*, particularly private *madrasah*” and recommended funding policy follow below. For the most part they are based on suggestions and viewpoints of key stakeholders. Some aspects of the recommendations below were not directly stated by these informants, but in the authors’ opinion these aspects are logical consequences of the stakeholder suggestions.

The recommendations are made in full awareness that a tremendous amount of new additional funding will be required to enable both state and private *madrasah* to meet MSS and later NES.

The recommendations are also made with the awareness that revisions in current regulations will be required which will involve the highest levels of government (*DPR*, *MoHA*, *MoF*, *BAPPENAS*, *MoEC*, *MoRA* and *MenPAN* among others) as well as public consultations. Considering the sensitivity of the issues, these debates could be contentious. Nevertheless, the issues identified in the study are pressing and at some point in time demand attention.

The alternative policy instruments outlined here are based on careful analysis of a great quantity of data and stakeholder input and are meant as a contribution to the continuing dialog among the public and government in regard to improving Indonesian education, with a particular emphasis on the role of *madrasah* in the national education system.

1. Revise laws and regulations to enable local governments to contribute towards funding of *madrasah*, particularly private *madrasah*

The study finds availability of resources with and willingness of many local governments to contribute towards funding of *madrasah* and private *madrasah* in particular. However, as *madrasah* remain centralized under *MoRA*, local governments find it difficult to do so; circulars and *MoHA* regulations had been issued in the past against many local governments’ move to fund *madrasah* on the grounds that it is against the law on Local Government (Law 32/2004) and its derivative, the Government Regulation 38/2007 on assignment of functions across levels of government. Although mixed information has been given by GOI officials at the national and sub-national governments, it is apparent that *MoHA* officials have been in particularly clear in emphasizing the need to stick with functional assignment and that as long as *madrasah* is considered as part of religious affairs and so it is the affairs of central government, then funding must be provided by the central government.

In order for provincial and district governments to be able to systematically fund *madrasah* education, especially private *madrasah*, the current law and regulations that prevent local governments from systematically funding *madrasah* and religious education (specifically Law No. 32/2004 concerning local

government, Government Regulation (*PP*) No. 38/2007 concerning division of authority among levels of government, and MoHA Regulation (*Permendagri*) No. 32/2011 concerning grants and social assistance) must be amended. This may sound like a steep challenge, but it is feasible because currently MoHA is working on a proposed revision of Law 32/2004 on Local Government, and so there is no greater opportunity than at present to make a case for a revision that would allow for *madrasah* funding by local government. It is therefore imperative that MoRA should proactively communicate with MoHA and facilitate development of proposals that will be necessary to make these changes in the legal framework.

2. Create a special arrangement whereby management of *madrasah* basic education (MI/MTs) is deconcentrated to local government

The proposed special arrangement is intended to serve as a “transitional mechanism” to ensure that *madrasah* basic education, particularly privately provided, could access resources available in the local government. This arrangement is motivated by the urgency to provide quality basic education at the level of services to fulfill the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) and is built on the argument that provision of quality basic education services is an obligatory function of local government. A successful amendment of Law 32/2004 to allow local government funding for *madrasah* would end this special arrangement with a return to the present structure by which *madrasah* remains under MoRA and at the same time has access to resources available locally.

Under the proposed special deconcentration arrangement, central MoRA would transfer its management for *madrasah basic education* to local governments. All other levels and forms of *madrasah/religious* would remain centralized under MoRA. Because schools are decentralized and therefore funded through national and local government budgets (*APBN* and *APBD*) and because *madrasah* and religious education remain centralized and thus funded only through the national budget (*APBN*), a special funding formula would be created whereby MoRA would transfer its *APBN* funds for *madrasah* basic education to local governments.

This arrangement would ensure equal funding for students in all types of education institutions: state schools and *madrasah* and private *madrasah* to enable all these institutions to be funded until they at a minimum meet Minimum Service Standards. MoRA’s share of *APBN* for basic education would need to be adjusted accordingly.

3. Deconcentrate *madrasah* education management to provincial and district MoRA offices which then contract *madrasah* basic education to community institutions

Under deconcentration central MoRA would transfer a part of its management authority for *madrasah basic education* to its provincial and district sub offices. All other levels and forms of *madrasah/religious* would remain centralized under MoRA.

A unique legal arrangement would be created to increase public funding for private *madrasah* whereby MoRA through its regional offices would write annual contracts with private *madrasah* to provide compulsory basic education. The contract would be based on *madrasah* development plans which would outline steps to achieve MSS (and later NES) and budget plans including personnel salaries and supplements. The contracts would be channeled to the central MoRA office which would incorporate them into its annual national budget proposals.

This regulation would ensure equal funding for students in all types of education institutions: state schools and *madrasah* and private *madrasah* to enable all these institutions to be funded until they at a minimum meet Minimum Service Standards. MoRA’s share of *APBN* for basic education would be adjusted accordingly.

4. Improve funding equity between public and private *madrasah*

The study finds that disparity in the access to resources between public and private *madrasah* is huge. This would potentially seriously hamper the achievement of universal quality basic education because private *madrasah* education will remain inferior to public *madrasah* and general stream schools, public and private. It is imperative to introduce a more affirmative funding mechanism for private *madrasah* so as they do not further lag behind.

Private *madrasah* education at the basic education level just as with state and other private schools as well as with state *madrasah* should be fully funded by the national government to enable them to meet Minimum Service Standards. At the secondary level, private *madrasah* and religious education just as with state and other private schools as well as with state *madrasah* should be funded in part by the national government and part by the community with each type of institution receiving the same amount of national government funding.

A contracting mechanism might be used for funding private *madrasah*, based on equal per student per year unit cost for all students at the same level of education. It is important to emphasize that a policy for funding private *madrasah* and religious education through the national budget should be the same whether the *madrasah* and religious education system is centralized or decentralized.

Appendix 1

Sample Locations

Bukittinggi City	-	West Sumatra Province
Malang City	-	East Java Province
Banjar District	-	South Kalimantan Province
Gorontalo City	-	Gorontalo Province
East Lombok District	-	West Nusa Tenggara Province

Appendix 2

List of Respondents

Central Level

The Ministry of Religious Affairs: Directorate General of Islamic Education, Secretariat General, Directorate of *madrasah*, Directorate of *Pesantren*, Bureau of Planning and Bureau of Financing

The National Development Planning Agency: Deputy for Human Resources and Directorate of Education and Religious Affairs

The Ministry of the Internal Affairs: The Directorate-General for Regional Autonomous Governance, the Directorate General of Regional Development, and Directorate General of Regional Finance

The Ministry of Education and Culture: Secretariat General of Education, Directorate General of Basic Education, Directorate General of Secondary Education, Socio-Economic Expert Staffs, Directorate of Primary Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, the Directorate General of Education SMA (High School), and the Directorate of Vocational High School (*SMK*)

The Ministry of Finance: Directorate General of Budget and Directorate General of Fiscal Balance.

Regional

Local respondents include the educational stakeholders in the province and district or city, and the *madrasahs* in the five chosen districts or cities in five selected provinces.

Provincial Level: Ministry of Religion, Provincial Secretary, Provincial Development Planning Agency, the Provincial Education Department, Nahdalatul 'Ulama (*NU*) and Muhammadiyah

District Level: Ministry of Religious Affairs, Regional Secretary, Regional Planning Agency, Department of Education

Madrasah Level: Principals and *madrasah* (school) committee

Appendix 3

Types of Education Cost and Funding According to the Regulations

Basic Education

		Type of Education Cost						Referred Regulations	
Organizer	Land Investment	HR Investment	Salary and Adhering Incentives	Profession Incentives	Functional Incentives	Special Purpose and Additional Benefit	Non-Personnel Operation	Personal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government									
Students	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	Sismik		LawD 1945 Ps.31(2); Law Sisdikmas Ps.11(2),12(1),34(2,3); PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.7(1),10(1),16(1),21(1); PP Wajar Ps.9(1,4),10(1,3),11(1,2),46,47(5)
Local Government	B	B					B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.8 (1),12(1),23(1)
Stakeholders	B	B					B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.8 (1),12(1),23(1)
Foreign Party	B	B					B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.8(1),12(1),23(1)
Organized by Local Government									
Students	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	Sismik		LawD 1945 Ps.31(2); Law Sisdikmas Ps.11(2),12(1),34(2,3); PP Wajar Ps.9(1,4),10(1,3),11(1,2),28(1,2),46,47(5)
Local Government	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ			PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.7(2),10(2),18(1),21(2)
Central Government	B	B					TJ		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.47
Stakeholders							TJ		Law Guru & Dosen Ps.16(1),18(1)
Foreign Party	B	B					B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.8(2),12(2),23(2)
							B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps.8(2),12(2),23(2)

Secondary Education

Level, Organizer, and Source of Fund	Type of Education Cost						Non Personnel Operation	Personal	Referred Regulation	
	Land Investment	Non Land Investment	HR Investment	Salary and Adhering Incentive	Professional Incentive	Functional Incentive				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Organized by the Central Government										
Central Government	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	Law Guru & Dosen Ps 15(2),16(1), 17(1),18(1); PP Guru Ps 14(1,7),18,19(1,2), 21(1),22,24,28(1,2),46,47(5) Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Students	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(3),11(1),16(1),22(1),27(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 11(1),22(1),47 PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1)
Local Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1)
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1)
Organized by the Local Government										
Local Government	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	Law Guru & Dosen Ps 15(2),17(1);PP Guru Ps 14(1,2,3,8),18, 19(1,2,21 (1),22,24,46,47(5) Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Central Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(4),11(2),18(1),22(2),27(1) Law Gr & Dos Ps 16(1),18(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(2),16(1),12(2),23(2) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 11(2),22(2),47 PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(2),12(2),23(2) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(2),12(2),23(2)
Students	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 11(1),16(1),17(2),18(1); PP Guru Ps 14(4,9),18,19(1,2), 21(2),22,24,46,47(5)
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 14(1),17(2),PP Guru Ps 14(3) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 19(1),23(3),32(4),34(5),38(3) Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 14(1),17(2),PP Guru Ps 14(3) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 19(1),23(3),32(4),34(5),38(3)
Organized by the Community										
Organizer	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	Sis misk
Students	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 34 (4),40(4),44(1) Law Guru & Dosen Ps 14(1,16(1),17(2),18(1); PP Guru Ps 14(4,9),18,19(1,2), 21(2),22,24,46,47(5)
Central Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	TJ	TJ	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(2),34 (4),38(1),40(4),44(1) PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 34 (4),40(4),41,47,51(6a) Law Guru & Dosen Ps 14(1,16(1),17(2),18(1); PP Guru Ps 14(4,9),18,19(1,2), 21(2),22,24,46,47(5)
Local Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	TJ	TJ	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 17(1),23(3),32(4),34(5),38(3)
Central/ Local Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	TJ	TJ	Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(4),34(5),38(3)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(4),34(5),38(3)

Higher Education

Level, Organizer, and Source of Fund	Type of Education Cost							Referred Regulation		
	Land Investment	Non Land Investment	HR Investment	Salary and Adhering Incentive	Professional Incentive	Functional Incentive	Special Incentive and Additional Benefit	Non Personnel Operation	Personal	11
Organized by the Central Government										
Central Government	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Students	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(5),16(1)
Local Government	B/T	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 11(1),22(1),47
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(6),8(1),12(1),23(1)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 8(1),12(1),23(1)
Organized by the Local Government										
Local Government	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Mhs misk	Law Sisdiknas Ps 12(1)
Students	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Mhs misk	Law Guru & Dosen Ps 15(2),17(1)
Central Government	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(4), 11(2), 18(1), 22(2), 27(1)
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 11(2),22(2),47
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 7(5),8(2),12(2),16(1),23(2)
Organized by the Community										
Local Government	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	Mhs misk	PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(2),36,37,38(1),40(4),44(1)
Students	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 47
Central Government	B	B	B	B						PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 17(1),23(3),32(4),34(5),38(3),40(5)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B						Law Sisdiknas Ps 12 (1)
Organized by the Stakeholders										
Local Government	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 23(3),32(4),34(5),38(3),40(5)
Stakeholders	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(4),34(5),38(3),40(5)
Foreign Party	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		PP Pendanaan Pendidikan Ps 32(4),34(5),38(3),40(5)

Appendix 4

Analysis of Sources of Funding for Sample *Madrasah* in the Five Sample Districts

(School Year 2010 - 2011)

Tables Ap.4.1 – Ap.4.15 below provide an analysis of sources and amounts of government and non-government funding for all *madrasah* (three levels of education, state and private) on a per student per year basis for each of the five districts in the sample. For each location, two additional tables provide further analysis: first comparison of various sources of government funding followed by comparison of non-government sources.

Table Ap.4.1. Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 4+5	7 = 4/3	8 = 5/3	9 = 7+8	10	11	
1	MIN Gula Bancah	276	426,741,264	-	426,741,264	1,546,164	-	1,546,164	100,00	0,00	
2	MIN Iati Kp Baru	85	1,055,618,164	800,000	1,056,418,164	12,419,037	9,412	12,428,449	99,92	0,08	
3	MIN Kotah Lamo Selatan	65	650,227,000	1,450,000	651,677,000	10,003,492	22,308	10,025,800	99,78	0,22	
4	MIN Sungai Landai	173	718,550,000	21,120,000	739,670,000	4,153,468	122,081	4,275,549	97,14	2,86	
5	MIN Cangdung	110	605,250,000	-	605,250,000	5,502,273	-	5,502,273	100,00	0,00	
6	MIS Al - Iktiwan	132	102,280,000	85,300,000	187,580,000	774,848	646,212	1,421,061	54,53	45,47	
7	MIS Sungai Sapih	46	25,000,000	19,400,000	44,400,000	543,478	421,739	965,217	56,31	43,69	
8	MIS Bhakti	291	200,375,000	30,640,000	231,015,000	688,574	105,292	793,866	86,74	13,26	
9	MTSN 2 Bukittinggi	648	2,415,425,000	143,550,000	2,558,975,000	3,777,508	221,528	3,949,035	94,39	5,61	
10	MTSN Buitan Bukareh	214	1,913,838,000	8,900,000	1,922,738,000	8,943,168	41,589	8,984,57	99,54	0,46	
11	MTSN 1 Bukit Tinggi	854	4,675,566,000	45,600,000	4,721,166,000	5,474,902	53,396	5,528,297	99,03	0,97	
12	MTS PP Al Maarif	74	185,739,996	31,310,000	217,049,996	2,510,000	423,108	2,933,108	85,57	14,43	
13	MTs Kotot Laweh	94	318,300,000	89,549,000	407,849,000	3,386,170	952,649	4,338,819	78,04	21,96	
14	MTs Ba'aturidwan	44	32,600,000	92,609,000	125,209,000	740,909	2,104,750	2,845,559	26,04	73,96	
15	MTs Madinatul Munawaroh	55	24,000,000	123,847,665	147,847,665	436,364	2,251,776	2,688,139	16,23	83,77	
16	MTs Muhammadiyah	42	455,750,000	32,740,000	488,490,000	10,831,190	779,524	11,630,714	93,30	6,70	
17	MAN 2 Bukittinggi	331	4,667,600,000	14,580,000	4,682,180,000	14,101,511	44,048	14,145,559	99,69	0,31	
18	MAN Batu Mandi	196	2,705,742,000	688,737,000	3,394,479,000	13,804,806	3,513,964	17,318,770	79,71	20,29	
19	MAN 1 Bukit Tinggi	714	4,734,473,000	420,580,000	5,155,053,000	6,630,915	589,048	7,219,962	91,84	8,16	
20	MAS Al - Maarif	28	25,600,000	20,96,000	46,396,000	914,286	742,714	1,657,000	55,18	44,82	
21	MAS Ba'atir Ridwan	36	27,000,000	83,559,000	110,559,000	750,000	2,321,083	3,071,083	24,42	75,58	
22	MAS Madinatul Munawaroh	39	39,000,000	109,140,000	148,140,000	1,000,000	2,798,462	3,798,462	26,33	73,67	
23	MAS Asy Syarif	82	64,960,000	79,750,000	144,710,000	792,195	972,561	1,764,756	44,89	55,11	
24	MAS Yati	59	15,000,000	70,361,600	85,361,600	254,237	1,192,569	1,446,807	17,57	82,43	
	Average	195	1,108,905,108	92,263,303	1,179,123,112	4,541,184	883,905	5,428,304	71,92	28,08	

Table Ap.4.2. Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Governmental Fund (APBN and APBD) Receipt per Student												Total (Rp)						
		Ministry of Religious Affairs/Head Office		Ministry of Education and Culture/Head Office		Other Governmental Institutions/Head Office		Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit		Province Educational Service		Other Provincial Governmental Institutions		City/District Ministry of Religious Affairs Office	City/District Ministry of Education Service	Other City/District Governmental Institutions				
	1	2	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	(Rp)	%	(Rp)	%	(Rp)	%
1	MIN Gulai Bancah	1,546,164	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,546,164	
2	MIN Jati Kp Baru	12,419,037	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,419,037	
3	MIN Koto Tengah Lambo Sel	9,820,723	98.17	-	-	-	-	18,769	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,003,492	
4	MIN Sungai Landai	4,153,468	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,153,468	
5	MIN Candung	5,502,273	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,502,273	
6	MIS Al Khwan	424,091	54.73	-	-	-	-	265,152	34.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,606	
7	MIS Sungai Sapih	478,261	88.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,217	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,478	
8	MIS Bhakti	615,120	89.33	-	-	-	-	72,165	10.48	-	-	-	-	1,289	0.19	-	-	-	688,574	
9	MTSN 2 Bukittinggi	3,527,477	94.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,790	0.18	-	-	1,111	0.03	191,358	5.13	772	0.02	3,777,508
10	MTSN Bukit Buntian Bukareh	8,943,168	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,943,168	
11	MTSN 1 Bukit Tinggi	5,473,965	99.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	5,474,902	
12	MIS PP Al Maarif	2,490,540	99.22	-	-	-	-	19,459	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510,000	
13	MIS Koto Laweh	464,894	13.73	-	-	2,691,489	79.48	229,787	6.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,386,170	
14	MIS Bai'atulridwan	468,182	63.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740,909	
15	MIS Madinatul Munawaroh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436,364	
16	MIS Muhammadiyah	5,077,381	46.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,714,286	52.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,524	
17	MAN 2 Bukittinggi	13,400,604	95.03	386,707	2.74	-	-	-	-	157,100	1.11	-	157,100	1.11	-	-	-	-	14,101,511	
18	MAN Batu Mandi	13,431,643	97.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,224	2.47	-	28,571	0.21	-	-	-	-	13,804,806	
19	MAN 1 Bukit Tinggi	6,264,943	94.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,725	0.96	-	-	-	302,246	4.56	-	-	6,630,915	
20	MAS Al-Ma'arif	642,857	70.31	-	-	-	-	271,429	29.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	914,286	
21	MAS Bai'atur Ridwan	416,667	55.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,44	
22	MAS Madinatul Munawaroh	384,615	38.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615,385	
23	MAS Asy Syarif	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,341	53.32	-	-	-	-	182,927	23.09	-	-	-	792,195	
24	MAS Yati	254,237	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,237	
	Average	4,008,346	74.95	16,113	0.11	112,1458	3.31	61,129	5.73	264,514	2.89	39	0.00	15,458	1.03	20,567	0.40	82,917	11.56	4,581,229

Table Ap.4.3. Bukit Tinggi: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total (Rp)															
		Parents			Foundation			Alumni			Public Figure			Business			Religious Organization			Educational Board			Business Unit			Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	MIN Gulai Banah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	MIN Jati Kp Baru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,412		
3	MIN Koto Tangah Lamot Sel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,308		
4	MIN Sungai Landai	116,879	95.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,081		
5	MIN Candung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	MIS Al - Ikhwan	434,848	67.29	211,364	32.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646,212		
7	MIS Sungai Sapih	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,739		
8	MIS Bhakti	105,292	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,292		
9	MTsN 2 Bukittinggi	206,096	93.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,528		
10	MTSN Bukit Barisan Bukareh	41,589	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,589		
11	MTsN 1 Bukit Tinggi	51,991	97.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,396		
12	MTs PP Al Maarif	183,243	43.31	135,135	31.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423,108		
13	MTs Koto Laweh	952,649	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,649		
14	MTsS Bai'aturridwan	1,435,909	68.22	251,591	11.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,104,750		
15	MTsS Madinatul Munawaroh	887,273	39.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251,776		
16	MTsS Muhammadiyah	577,143	74.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,524		
17	MAN 2 Bukittinggi	36,495	82.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,048		
18	MAN Batu Mandi	3,346,566	95.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,513,964		
19	MAN 1 Bukit Tinggi	570,000	96.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,048		
20	MAS Al - Maarif	287,357	38.69	357,143	48.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742,714		
21	MAS Bai'atur Ridwan	844,444	36.38	966,667	41.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,321,083		
22	MAS Madinatul Munawaroh	875,385	31.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,798,462		
23	MAS Asy Syarif	965,244	99.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972,561		
24	MAS Yati	1,192,569	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192,569		
	Average	546,291	60.79	80,079	6.93	408	0.73	88,866	8.22	4,523	0.58	121,914	13.56	-	-	3,135	0.61	1,860	0.25	847,076									

Table Ap.4.4. Malang: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7=4/3	8=5/3	9=7+8	10	11	
1	MIN Malang 1	1149	4,780,393,000	2,181,150,000	6,961,543,000	4,160,481	1,898,303	6,058,784	68.67	31.33	
2	MIN Malang 2	443	2,353,690,720	453,177,500	2,806,868,220	5,313,072	1,022,974	6,336,046	83.85	16.15	
3	MI Al Kholid	219	206,700,000	16,560,000	223,260,000	943,836	75,616	1,019,452	92.58	7.42	
4	MINU Polowijen	115	11,020,000	34,370,000	45,390,000	95,826	298,870	394,696	24.28	75.72	
5	MI Islamiyah Kebonsari	372	144,000,000	198,850,000	342,850,000	387,097	534,543	921,640	42.00	58.00	
6	MI Wahid Hasyim	95	10,165,000	86,996,000	97,161,000	107,000	915,747	1,022,747	10.46	89.54	
7	MI Nurul Huda Buring 2	73	7,000,000	-	7,000,000	95,890	-	95,890	100.00	0.00	
8	MI Nurul Huda 1	155	126,180,000	85,948,920	212,128,920	814,065	554,509	1,368,574	59.48	40.52	
9	MTSN Malang 1	739	4,168,269,000	3,218,655,000	7,386,924,000	5,640,418	4,355,419	9,995,838	56.43	43.57	
10	MTs N Malang 2	397	3,030,379,350	611,110,000	3,641,489,350	7,633,197	1,539,320	9,172,517	83.22	16.78	
11	MTs Hidayatul Mubtadin	45	165,000,000	13,225,000	178,225,000	3,666,667	293,889	3,960,556	92.58	7.42	
12	MTs Jannah Nur	45	38,000,000	13,800,000	51,800,000	844,444	306,667	1,151,111	73.36	26.64	
13	MTs Yaspari	64	63,705,000	83,410,000	147,115,000	995,391	1,303,281	2,298,672	43.30	56.70	
14	MTs Nurul Huda	60	145,165,000	90,520,000	235,685,000	2,419,417	1,508,667	3,928,083	61.59	38.41	
15	MTs Surya Buana	172	222,368,000	954,884,000	1,177,252,000	1,292,837	5,551,651	6,844,488	18.89	81.11	
16	MTs Hamid Rusdi	99	17,490,000	38,640,000	56,040,000	175,758	390,303	566,061	31.05	68.95	
17	MAN Malang 1	842	4,765,000,000	2,309,325,000	7,074,325,000	5,659,145	2,742,666	8,401,811	67.36	32.64	
18	MAN Malang 3	796	5,417,549,000	-	5,417,549,000	6,805,966	-	6,805,966	100.00	0.00	
19	MA Nurul Ilim	271	272,500,000	221,011,000	493,511,000	1,005,535	815,539	1,821,074	55.22	44.78	
20	MA Darussalam Agung	54	-	22,656,000	22,656,000	-	419,556	419,556	0.00	100.00	
21	MA Darut Taqhid	116	358,000,000	197,000,000	555,000,000	3,086,207	1,698,276	4,784,483	64.50	35.50	
22	MA Al Hayatul Islamiyah	94	4,800,000	146,321,000	151,121,000	51,064	1,556,606	1,607,670	3.18	96.82	
23	MA Muhammadiyah 1	68	21,000,000	227,089,900	248,089,900	3,08,824	3,339,557	3,648,381	8.46	91.54	
24	MA Hidayatul Mubtadin	203	-	320,429,000	320,429,000	-	1,578,468	1,578,468	0.00	100.00	
Average			279	1,097,011,836	480,213,680	1,577,225,516	2,145,922	3,508,440	51.69	48.31	

Table Ap.4.5. Malang: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Governmental Fund (APBN and APBD) Receipt per Student																		Total							
		Ministry of Religious Affairs' Head Office			Ministry of Education and Culture's Head Office			Other Governmental Institutions' Head Office			Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit			Province Educational Service			Other Provincial Governmental Institutions			City/District Ministry of Religious Affairs Office			City/District Ministry of Education Service			Other City/District Governmental Institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
1	MIN Malang 1	4,042,117	97.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,364	2.84	-	-	4,160,481						
2	MIN Malang 2	5,167,810	97.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.73	5,313,072						
3	MI AlKhoirat	762,557	80.79	-	-	-	-	-	73,973	7.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	943,836						
4	MINU Polowijen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	0.18	52,174	54.45	43,478	45.37	95,826					
5	MI Islamiyah Lebongsari	387,097	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,097						
6	MI Wahid Hasyim	107,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,000						
7	MI Nurul Huda Buring 2	95,890	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,890						
8	MI Nurul Huda 1	533,548	65.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,774	11.89	-	-	119,226	14.65	64,516	7.93	814,065			
9	MTs N Malang 1	5,433,158	96.33	207,760	3.67	-	-	-	139,647	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,640,418						
10	MTs N Malang 2	7,264,836	95.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228,714	3.00	-	-	-	-	7,633,197				
11	MTs Hidayatul Mubtadiin	2,000,000	54.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,666,667					
12	MTs Ijabat Nur	622,222	73.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	844,444					
13	MTs Yaspuri	458,203	46.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393,750	39.56	143,438	14.41	-	-	995,391				
14	MTs Nurul Huda	2,151,667	88.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267,750	11.07	-	-	-	-	2,419,417			
15	MTs Sunya Buana	1,071,512	82.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,512	3.60	-	-	-	-	1,292,837			
16	MTs Hamid Rusydi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,212	68.97	-	-	-	-	175,758				
17	MAN Malang 1	5,522,565	97.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,261	1.59	46,318	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,639,145					
18	MAN Malang 3	6,805,966	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,805,966					
19	MA Nurul Ulum	533,210	53.03	332,03	33.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,221	13.94	-	-	-	-	-	1,005,535				
20	MA Darussalam Agung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,810,345	58.66	353,448	11.45	146,552	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,086,207				
21	MA Darut Tauhid	775,862	25.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
22	MA Al Hayatul Islamiyah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,064	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,064					
23	MA Muhammadiyah 1	-	-	-	220,988	71.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,824					
24	MA Hidayatul Mubtadin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Average	1,822,201	60.59	31,665	4.51	75,431	2.44	31,789	6.41	90,607	3.27	13,292	1.59	30,994	4.65	31,144	4.21	18,700	4.00	2,145,922							

Appendix Table Ap.4.6. Malang: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total												
		Parents			Foundation			Alumni			Public Figure			Business			Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	MIN Malang 1	1,898,303	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898,303	
2	MIN Malang 2	1,022,974	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022,974	
3	MI Al Khoirot	54,840	72.52	14,612	19.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,616	
4	MINU Polowijen	281,478	94.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298,870	
5	MI Islamiyah Kebonsari	222,446	41.61	-	-	5,376	1.01	268,817	50.29	-	-	29,301	5.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,543
6	MI Wahid Hasyim	915,747	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915,747	
7	MI Nurul Huda Buring 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	MI Nurul Huda 1	409,348	73.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,516	11.63	80,645	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,509
9	MTS N Malang 1	4,355,419	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,355,419	
10	MTs N Malang 2	1,488,942	96.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,539,320	
11	MTs Hidayatul Mubtadin	293,889	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,889	
12	MTs Jabol Nur	140,000	45.65	166,667	54.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,667	
13	MTs Yasputri	516,406	39.62	781,250	59.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303,281	
14	MTs Nurul Huda	1,092,000	72.38	416,667	27.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,667	
15	MTs Surya Buana	5,415,023	97.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,551,651	
16	MTs Hamid Rasyidi	218,586	56.00	70,707	18.12	-	-	35,354	9.06	-	-	65,657	16.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,303
17	MAN Malang 1	2,702,286	98.53	-	-	3,563	0.13	1,188	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,742,666	
18	MAN Malang 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	MA Nurul Ulum	704,838	86.43	-	-	92,251	11.31	11,070	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	815,539	
20	MA Darussalam Agung	419,556	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419,556	
21	MA Darat Tahmid	1,064,655	62.69	-	-	73,276	4.31	431,034	25.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698,276	
22	MA Al Hayatul Islamiyah	1,237,457	79.50	319,149	20.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556,606	
23	MA Muhammadiyah 1	2,524,235	75.59	-	-	8,824	0.26	491,484	14.72	86,471	2.59	228,544	6.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,339,557	
24	MA Hidayatul Mubtadin	1,085,857	68.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578,468	
	Average	1,169,345	73.40	73,710	8.33	7,637	0.71	51,623	4.20	6,533	0.60	16,839	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362,518	

Table AP4.7. Banjar: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 4+5	7 = 4/3	8 = 5/3	9 = 7+8	10	11
1	MIN Kertak Kanyar	302	2,488,190,800	16,000,000	2,504,190,800	8,239,042	52,980	8,292,023	99,36	0,64
2	MIN Model Tanahak Sitiang	209	981,037,000	500,000	981,537,000	4,603,957	2,392	4,603,957	99,95	0,05
3	MIS Hidayatullah	264	119,546,000	53,358,000	172,904,000	452,826	202,114	654,939	69,14	30,86
4	MIS As Salam	288	154,636,000	239,795,000	394,451,000	537,000	832,622	1,369,622	39,21	60,79
5	MIS Miftahussolihin	320	215,184,000	86,100,000	301,284,000	672,450	269,063	941,513	71,42	28,58
6	MIS At Thayibah	241	142,998,000	25,230,000	168,228,000	593,353	104,689	698,041	85,00	15,00
7	MIS Muhammadiyah Mandiangin	92	35,484,750	5,300,000	40,784,750	385,704	57,609	443,313	87,00	13,00
8	MIS Thalabu Khair	170	179,280,000	3,740,000	183,020,000	1,054,588	22,000	1,076,588	97,96	2,04
9	MISN Model Martapura	470	3,041,042,000	193,950,000	3,234,992,000	6,470,302	412,660	6,882,962	94,00	6,00
10	MISN 2 Gambut	476	2,622,656,000	-	2,622,656,000	5,059,782	-	5,059,782	100,00	0,00
11	MITS Mambaul Ulum	102	70,362,000	265,164,000	335,526,000	689,824	2,399,647	3,289,471	20,97	79,03
12	MITS Pangeran Antasari	296	372,750,000	237,600,000	610,350,000	1,259,291	802,703	2,061,993	61,07	38,93
13	MITS As Salam	151	100,155,000	15,625,000	115,780,000	663,278	103,477	766,755	86,50	13,50
14	MITS Ar Rahmah	203	201,870,000	59,800,000	261,670,000	994,433	294,581	1,289,015	77,15	22,85
15	MITS Darul Huda	105	81,000,000	14,050,000	95,050,000	771,429	133,810	905,238	85,22	14,78
16	MITS Al Fattah	164	162,280,000	26,416,600	188,696,600	989,512	161,077	1,150,589	86,00	14,00
17	MAN 1 Martapura	349	2,509,074,000	237,200,000	2,746,274,000	7,189,324	679,656	7,883,980	91,36	8,64
18	MAN 2 Martapura	621	3,274,846,000	833,117,500	4,107,963,500	5,273,504	1,341,574	6,615,078	79,72	20,28
19	MAS An Najah (Putri Grindai Atus)	50	24,161,000	110,000,000	134,161,000	483,220	2,200,000	2,683,220	18,01	81,99
20	MAS Darul Hijah	320	44,066,800	2,474,300,000	2,518,366,800	137,709	7,732,188	7,869,896	1,75	98,25
21	MAS Pangeran Antasari	153	478,040,000	72,395,000	550,435,000	3,124,444	473,170	3,597,614	86,85	13,15
22	MAS Darul Imad	263	246,865,000	226,531,000	473,396,000	938,650	861,335	1,799,985	52,15	47,85
23	MAS Hidayatullah	290	88,340,000	300,832,000	389,172,000	304,621	1,037,352	1,341,972	22,70	77,30
24	MAS Raudhatut Syubban	252	132,851,700	234,952,000	367,803,700	527,189	932,249	1,459,538	36,12	63,88
	Average	256	740,280,669	238,831,504	979,112,173	2,164,810	887,877	3,052,587	68,69	31,31

Table Ap.4.8. Banjar: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Government Fund (APBN and APBD) Receipt per Student												Total						
		Ministry of Religious Affairs' Head Office		Ministry of Education and Culture's Head Office		Other Governmental Institutions' Head Office		Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit		Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit		Other Province Governmental Institutions		City/District Ministry of Education Service		City/District Ministry of Education Service		Other City/District Governmental Institutions		
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	(Rp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	MIN Kertak Hanyar	8,127,321	98.64	-	-	-	-	40,530	0.49	49,669	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,523	0.26	8,239,042
2	MIN Model Tambak Sirang	4,500,349	95.88	-	-	-	-	2,220	0.05	191,388	4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,693,957
3	MIS Hidayatullah	452,826	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452,826
4	MIS As Salam	532,000	99.07	-	-	-	-	5,000	0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537,000
5	MIS Miftahussolihin	670,000	99.64	-	-	-	-	2,450	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672,450
6	MIS At Thalibah	543,560	91.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593,353
7	MIS Muhammadiyah Mandangin	-	-	-	-	-	-	385,704	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385,704
8	MIS Thalabul Khair	466,353	44.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054,588
9	MTsN Model Martapura	5,577,494	86.20	-	-	-	-	518,638	8.02	146,809	2.27	-	-	222,894	3.44	-	-	4,468	0.07	6,470,302
10	MTsN 2 Gambut	5,509,782	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,509,782
11	MTsS Mambaul Uloom	689,824	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,824
12	MTsS Pangeman Antasari	155,676	12.36	570,000	45.26	16,216	1.29	10,642	0.85	506,757	40.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,259,291
13	MTsS As Salam	640,927	96.63	-	-	-	-	13,245	2.00	9,106	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663,278
14	MTsS Ar Rahmah	968,571	97.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	994,433
15	MTsS Darul Huda	-	533,333	69.14	-	-	-	-	190,476	24.69	47,619	6.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,429
16	MTs Al Fattah	751,098	75.91	-	-	-	-	-	225,610	22.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	989,512
17	MAN 1 Martapura	6,846,774	95.24	245,244	3.41	71,519	0.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,788	0.36	-	-	7,189,324	
18	MAN 2 Martapura	4,945,723	93.78	16,614	0.32	-	-	-	36,691	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,477	5.20	5,273,504
19	MAS An Nâfiyah (Putri Cindai Alus)	483,220	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483,220
20	MAS Darul Hijah	56,537	41.06	-	-	-	-	13,403	9.73	14,763	10.72	-	-	-	-	11,756	8.54	41,250	29.95	137,709
21	MAS Pangeman Antasari	3,097,124	99.13	-	-	-	-	12,941	0.41	14,379	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,124,444
22	MAS Darul Imad	636,597	69.95	13,308	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,650
23	MAS Hidayatullah	107,448	35.27	-	-	-	-	27,517	9.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,621
24	MAS Ra'udhatul Syubban	527,189	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,189
Average		1,929,433	76.33	57,437	4.98	3,656	0.10	43,012	5.49	57,735	4.50	1,984	0.26	9,287	0.14	26,074	2.70	36,191	5.50	2,164,810

Table Ap.4.9 Banjar: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total										
		Parents			Foundation			Alumni			Public Figure			Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp
1	MIN Kertak Hanyar	24,834	46.88	-	-	1,656	3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,490	50.00	-	-	-	52,980
2	MIN Model Tambak Sirang	-	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	-	2,392
3	MIS Hidayatullah	183,174	90.63	18,939	9.37	-	-	-	-	2,392	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,114
4	MIS As Salam	207,622	24.94	625,000	75.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832,622
5	MIS Miftahussolihin	269,063	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,063
6	MIS At Thayibah	101,577	97.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,112	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,689
7	MIS Muhammadiyah Mandirgin	52,174	90.57	5,435	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,609
8	MIS Thalabul Khair	11,294	51.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
9	MTsN Model Martapura	412,660	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,660
10	MTsN 2 Gambut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	MTsN Mambaul Ullum	2,413,373	92.83	186,275	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,599,647
12	MTs Pangeman Antasari	786,486	97.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802,703
13	MTs As Salam	103,477	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,477
14	MTs Ar Rahmah	279,803	94.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,581
15	MTs Darul Huda	80,000	59.79	23,810	17.79	-	-	28,571	21.35	1,429	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,810
16	MTs Al Fattah	117,896	73.19	43,180	26.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,077
17	MAN 1 Martapura	679,656	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679,656
18	MAN 2 Martapura	1,341,574	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341,574
19	MAS An Najah (Putri Cindai Alus)	2,100,000	95.45	100,000	4.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200,000
20	MAS Darul Hijrah	7,562,500	97.81	169,688	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,732,188
21	MAS Pangeman Antasari	473,170	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,170
22	MAS Darul Imad	813,806	94.48	-	-	47,529	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861,335
23	MAS Hidayatullah	1,037,352	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037,352
24	MAS Raudhatutsy Syubban	918,492	98.51	-	-	-	-	5,357	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932,349
Average		832,083	79.43	48,847	6.35	2,049	0.36	1,643	5.20	60	0.04	-	-	-	-	2,395	2.38	800	2.07	887,877	-	-	-	

Table AP4.10. Gorontalo: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	
1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7=4/3	8=5/3	9=7+8	10	11	
1	MIN Dembel II	290	1,334,000,000	-	1,334,000,000	4,600,000	-	4,600,000	100.00	0.00	
2	MIS Muhammadiyah	102	252,140,000	-	252,140,000	2,471,961	-	2,471,961	100.00	0.00	
3	MIS Al Wathaniyah	121	74,400,000	-	74,400,000	614,876	-	614,876	100.00	0.00	
4	MIS Al Khairat	119	60,900,000	4,910,000	65,810,000	511,765	41,261	553,025	92.54	7.46	
5	MIS Muhammadiyah	272	213,100,000	728,640,000	941,740,000	783,456	2,678,824	3,462,279	22.63	77.37	
6	MIS Muhammadiyah	162	140,500,000	-	140,500,000	867,284	-	867,284	100.00	0.00	
7	MIS Darul Mubin	138	112,200,000	-	112,200,000	813,043	-	813,043	100.00	0.00	
8	MIS Al Yusra	148	153,900,000	-	153,900,000	1,039,865	-	1,039,865	100.00	0.00	
9	MIS Al Huda	32	92,000,000	7,900,000	99,900,000	2,875,000	246,875	3,121,875	92.09	7.91	
10	MIS Ma'rifah	49	15,800,000	42,000,000	57,800,000	322,449	857,143	1,179,592	27.34	72.66	
11	MTSN Gorontalo	601	4,048,200,000	547,450,000	4,595,650,000	6,735,774	910,899	7,646,672	88.09	11.91	
12	MTSS Al Khairat	189	488,225,000	6,000,000	494,225,000	2,583,201	31,746	2,614,947	98.79	1.21	
13	MTSS Nurul Yaqin	104	263,587,500	30,525,000	294,112,500	2,534,495	293,510	2,828,005	89.62	10.38	
14	MTSS Darul Mubin	117	123,925,000	-	123,925,000	1,059,188	-	1,059,188	100.00	0.00	
15	MTSS Hidayatullah	34	164,860,000	10,350,000	175,210,000	4,848,824	304,412	5,153,235	94.09	5.91	
16	MTSS Al Yusra	80	324,737,500	73,625,000	398,362,500	4,059,219	920,313	4,979,531	81.52	18.48	
17	MTSS Al Huda	382	550,670,000	187,500,000	738,170,000	1,441,545	490,838	1,932,382	74.60	25.40	
18	MTSS Muhammadiyah	93	73,205,000	33,855,000	107,060,000	787,151	364,032	1,151,183	68.38	31.62	
19	MAN Model Gorontalo	585	4,730,715,000	650,600,000	5,381,315,000	8,086,692	1,112,137	9,198,829	87.91	12.09	
20	MAS Al Khairat	149	398,931,700	85,200,000	484,131,700	2,677,394	571,812	3,249,206	82.40	17.60	
21	MAS Nurul Yaqin	64	207,890,000	12,000,000	219,890,000	3,248,281	187,500	3,435,781	94.54	5.46	
22	MAS Al Yusra	85	59,400,000	57,535,000	116,935,000	698,824	676,882	1,375,706	50.80	49.20	
23	MAS Muhammadiyah	109	298,660,000	195,420,000	494,080,000	2,740,000	1,792,844	4,532,844	60.45	39.55	
24	MAS Al Huda	178	40,541,700	198,600,000	239,141,700	227,762	1,115,730	1,343,493	16.95	83.05	
	Average	175	592,603,683	119,671,250	712,274,933	2,359,502	524,865	2,884,367	80.11	19.89	

Table Ap.4.11. Gorontalo: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Governmental Fund (APBN and APBD) Receipt per Student										Other City/District Governmental Institutions	Total												
		Ministry of Religious Affairs Head Office		Ministry of Education and Cultures Head Office		Other Governmental Institutions/Head Office		Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit		Province Educational Service															
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	(Rp)	%	(Rp)	%	(Rp)	%	(Rp)	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	MIN Dernbel I	4,600,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600,000	-		
2	MIS Muh.Cab.Kota Utara	2,180,392	88.20	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	4.85	-	-	-	-	171,569	6.94	-	-	-	-	-	2,471,961	-		
3	MIS Al Wathaniyah	614,876	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614,876	-		
4	MIS Al Khairat	503,361	98.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511,765	-		
5	MIS Muh.Wumialo	783,456	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,456	-		
6	MIS Muh. Dembel I	867,284	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867,284	-		
7	MIS Darul Muhibin	342,029	42.07	-	-	-	-	-	362,319	44.56	-	-	-	-	108,696	13.37	-	-	-	-	-	813,043	-		
8	MIS Al Yusra	836,486	80.44	-	-	-	-	-	101,351	9.75	-	-	-	-	102,027	9.81	-	-	-	-	-	1,039,865	-		
9	MIS Al Huda	2,875,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875,000	-		
10	MIS Marifah	322,449	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,449	-		
11	MTSN Gorontalo	6,730,782	99.93	-	-	-	-	-	4,992	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,735,774	-		
12	MTSS Al Khairat	822,619	31.84	-	-	-	-	-	1,574,074	60.94	43,631	1.69	-	-	142,837	5.33	-	-	-	-	-	2,583,201	-		
13	MTSS Nuru Yaqin	57,692	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	2,308,534	91.08	-	-	-	-	168,269	6.64	-	-	-	-	-	2,334,495	-		
14	MTSS Darul Muhibin	289,957	27.38	-	-	-	-	-	128,205	12.10	427,350	40.35	85,470	8.07	-	-	128,205	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,188	-
15	MTSS Hidayatullah	1,481,176	30.55	735,294	15.16	-	-	-	2,500,000	51.56	58,824	1.21	-	-	73,529	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	4,848,824	-		
16	MTSS Al Yusra	3,621,719	89.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,500	10.78		
17	MTSS Al Huda	1,320,026	91.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,812	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	1,441,545	-		
18	MTSS Muhammadiyah	787,151	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787,151	-		
19	MAN Model Gorontalo	131,214	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,214	-		
20	MAS Al Khairat	2,318,736	86.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	358,658	13.40	-	-	-	-	3,906	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	2,677,394	-	
21	MAS Nurul Yaqin	234,375	7.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,010,000	92.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,248,281	-		
22	MAS Al Yusra	411,765	58.92	-	-	-	-	-	169,412	24.24	-	-	-	-	117,647	16.84	-	-	-	-	-	698,824	-		
23	MAS Muhammadiyah	2,155,963	78.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	430,459	15.71	153,578	5.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,740,000	-		
24	MAS Al Huda	213,998	93.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,764	6.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,762	-		
	Average	1,437,604	75.30	30,637	0.63	5,342	0.50	477,032	19.16	14,557	0.71	0	0.00	44,109	3.16	163	0.01	18,579	0.52	2,028,024	-				

Table Ap.4.12. Gorontalo: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No		Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total (Rp)						
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	MIN Dembel II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	MIS Muh.Cab.Kota Utara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	MIS Al Wathanijah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	MIS Al Khairat	41,261	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,261	
5	MIS Muh.Wumiao	2,678,824	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,678,824	
6	MIS Muh.Dembel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	MIS Darul Muhibbin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	MIS Al Yusra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	MIS Al Huda	-	-	246,875	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,875	
10	MIS Mahrifah	-	-	857,143	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	837,143	
11	MTSN Gorontalo	455,449	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,449	50.00	
12	MTSS Al Khairat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,746	
13	MTSS Nuru Yaqin	266,587	90.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,510	
14	MTSS Darul Muhibbin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	MTSS Hidayatullah	304,412	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,412	
16	MTSS Al Yusra	39,063	4.24	875,000	95.08	-	6,250	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920,313	
17	MTSS Al Huda	490,838	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490,838	
18	MTSS Muhammadiyah	364,032	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,032	
19	MAN Model Gorontalo	1,087,521	97.79	-	24,615	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112,137	
20	MAS Al Khairat	571,812	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571,812	
21	MAS Nurul Yaqin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,500	
22	MAS Al Yusra	676,882	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,882	
23	MAS Muhammadiyah	1,792,844	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,792,844	
24	MAS Al Huda	1,115,730	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,730	
	Average	411,886	47.62	82,459	12.29	1,026	0.09	260	0.03	-	9,135	8.33	-	1,122	0.38	18,977	2.08	524,865		

Table Ap.4.13. Lombok Timur: Comparison of Governmental and Non Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	
1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7=4/3	8=5/3	9=7+8	10	11	
1	MIN Gunung Rajak	309	424,795,000	5,040,000	429,835,000	1,374,741	16,311	1,391,052	98.83	1.17	
2	MIN Sanggeng	285	325,000,000	1,390,000	326,390,000	1,140,351	4,877	1,145,228	99.57	0.43	
3	MI Muhammadiyah Kelayu	60	27,660,000	-	27,660,000	461,000	-	461,000	100.00	0.00	
4	MI NW No. 3 Pancor	235	97,457,000	2,675,000	100,132,000	414,711	11,383	426,094	97.33	2.67	
5	MI NW Gunung Timba	100	40,280,000	-	40,280,000	402,800	-	402,800	100.00	0.00	
6	MI Nawawi'Uyun Serumbung	102	39,565,000	5,210,000	44,775,000	387,892	51,078	438,971	88.36	11.64	
7	MI Yadiu	200	138,413,000	-	138,413,000	692,065	-	692,065	100.00	0.00	
8	MI NW Tamansari	112	59,100,000	26,280,000	85,380,000	527,679	234,643	762,321	69.22	30.78	
9	MTs N Masbagik	396	2,161,797,000	2,425,000	2,164,222,000	5,459,083	6,124	5,465,207	99.89	0.11	
10	MTsN Model Selong	730	4,609,556,000	3,600,000	4,613,156,000	6,314,460	4,932	6,319,392	99.92	0.08	
11	MTs Maragita'l'imat	113	157,360,000	-	157,360,000	1,392,566	-	1,392,566	100.00	0.00	
12	MTs Darul Aitam Jerowaru	273	19,080,000	312,858,000	33,938,000	69,890	1,146,000	1,215,890	5.75	94.25	
13	MTs Muallimin NW Pancor	590	562,115,000	102,440,000	664,555,000	952,737	173,627	1,126,364	84.59	15.41	
14	MTs NW Ketangga	167	200,624,000	32,705,000	233,329,000	1,201,341	195,838	1,397,180	85.98	14.02	
15	MTs Yaqin 2 Permondah	115	172,840,000	20,000,000	192,840,000	1,502,957	173,913	1,676,870	89.63	10.37	
16	MAN Selong	274	222,680,000	1,162,750,000	1,385,430,000	812,701	4,243,613	5,056,314	16.07	83.93	
17	MAN Wanabaya	108	1,912,772,000	17,017,500	1,929,789,500	17,770,832	157,569	17,888,421	99.12	0.88	
18	MTs Jamaluddin Bagik Nyaka	700	90,090,000	50,800,000	140,890,000	128,700	72,571	201,271	63.94	36.06	
19	MA Muallimin NW Kelayu	115	61,000,000	11,222,000	72,222,000	530,435	97,583	628,017	84.46	15.54	
20	MA Al Ijtihad	249	404,680,000	103,740,000	508,420,000	1,625,221	416,627	2,041,847	79.60	20.40	
21	MA NW Wakafan Darul Muhsinin	70	124,660,000	42,082,500	166,682,500	1,780,000	601,179	2,381,179	74.75	25.25	
22	MA Muallimin NW Anjani	369	290,360,000	178,685,000	468,045,000	786,883	484,241	1,271,125	61.90	38.10	
23	MA Muallimin NW Pancor	586	731,612,000	2,243,553,000	2,975,165,000	1,248,485	3,828,589	5,077,073	24.59	75.41	
24	MA Darul Aitam	344	106,500,000	315,535,500	422,035,500	309,593	917,254	1,226,847	25.23	74.77	
	Average	275	540,830,667	193,333,688	734,164,354	1,967,798	534,915	2,502,712	77.03	22.97	

Table AP4.14. Lombok Timur: Comparison of Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Governmental Fund (APBN and APBD) Receipt per Student												Total						
		Ministry of Religious Affairs Head Office		Ministry of Education and Culture's Head Office		Other Governmental Institutions' Head Office		Ministry of Religious Affairs Province Unit		Province Educational Service		Other Province Governmental Institutions		City/District Ministry of Religious Affairs Office		City/District Ministry of Education Service		Other City/District Governmental Institutions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	MIN Gunung Rajak	1,313,867	95.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,874	4.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374,741
2	MIN Sanggeng	1,140,351	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,351
3	MI Muhammadiyah Kelayu	359,000	77.87	-	-	-	-	102,000	22.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461,000
4	MI NW No. 3 Pancor	414,711	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414,711
5	MI NW Gunung Timba	402,800	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,800
6	MI Nawatul 'Uyun Serumbung	315,245	81.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,647	18.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,892
7	MI Yadiu	688,255	99.45	-	-	3,810	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,065
8	MI NW Tamansari	496,429	94.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,679
9	MTs N Masbagik	5,356,356	98.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,727	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,459,083
10	MTs N Model Selong	6,297,200	99.73	-	-	-	-	17,260	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,314,460
11	MTs Maraqitul Ilmat	273,982	19.67	-	-	-	-	736,283	52.87	382,301	27.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,392,566
12	MTs Darul Aitam Jerowatu	-	-	57,363	82.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,527	17.92	69,890	
13	MTs Muallimin NW Pancor	817,144	85.77	-	-	-	-	135,593	14.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,737
14	MTs NW Ketannga	1,201,341	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201,341
15	MTs Taqin 2 Pemondah	1,312,000	87.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,957	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,502,957
16	MAN Selong	571,825	70.36	-	-	-	-	20,876	29.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812,701
17	MAN Warasada	17,710,852	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,710,852
18	MTs Jamaluddin Bagik Nyaka	103,500	80.42	-	-	-	-	-	25,200	19.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,700
19	MA Muallimin NW Kelayu	530,435	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530,435
20	MA Al Ijtihad	1,625,221	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,625,221
21	MA NW Wakan Darul Muhsinin	1,628,571	91.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,429	8.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780,000
22	MA Muallimin NW Anjani	689,322	87.60	-	-	-	-	97,561	12.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786,883
23	MA Muallimin NW Pancor	1,085,686	86.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,799	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,248,485
24	MA Darul Aitam	143,895	46.48	-	-	-	-	165,698	53.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,593
	Average	1,853,250	83.42	2,390	3,42	159	0.02	63,353	8.53	46,822	3.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.99	1,967,798	

Table Ap.4.15. Lombok Timur: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total															
		Parents			Foundation			Alumni			Public Figure			Business			Religious Organization			Educational Board			Business Unit			Other Sources			
1	MIN Gunung Rajak	16,311	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,311		
2	MIN Sanggeng	4,877	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,877		
3	MI Muhammadiyah Kelayu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	MI NW No. 3 Pancer	10,532	92.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,383		
5	MI NW Gunung Timba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	MI Nawarul 'Uyun Serumbung	2,059	4.03	49,020	95.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,078		
7	MI Yadiinu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	MI NW Tamansari	2,500	1.07	178,571	76.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,643		
9	MTs N Masbagik	6,124	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,124		
10	MTsN Model Selong	4,932	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,932		
11	MTs Maraqitul'Immat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	MTs Darul Aitam Jerowaru	1,146,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146,000		
13	MTs Muallimat NW Pancer	173,627	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,627		
14	MTs NW Ketangga	165,898	84.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,838		
15	MTs Yaqin 2 Pemonda	173,913	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,913		
16	MAN Selong	4,196,168	98.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,243,613		
17	MAN Warasabha	157,569	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,569		
18	MTs Jamaluddin Bagik Nyaka	1,143	1,57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,571		
19	MA Muallimin NW Kelayu	89,235	91.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,583		

Table Ap.4.15. Lombok Timur: Comparison of Non-Governmental Funding Sources (2010/2011)

20	MA Al Ijtihad	416,627	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,627
21	MA NW Wakaf Darul Muhsinin	494,750	82.30	4,857	7.13	32,857	5.47	15,000	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	15,714	2.61	-	-	-	-	601,179
22	MA Muallimin NW Ajiani	484,241	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484,241
23	MA Muallimin NW Pancor	2,942,923	76.87	-	-	870,307	22.73	6,826	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	8,532	0.22	-	-	-	-	3,828,589
24	MA Darul Aitam	917,254	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917,254
Average		475,278	70.95	11,269	7.47	37,632	1.18	4,737	2.06	0	0.00	4,953	4.15	655	0.11	391	0.32	0	0.00	534,915	

Appendix 5

Comparisons of Government and Non-Government Sources of *Madrasah* Funding (2011)

Tables Ap.5.1 - 12 provide a comparison of government and non-government funding sources and amounts for 2011 and a comparison of various sources of non-government funding and amounts for 2011.

The comparisons are provided for each level of education for both state and private *madrasah*:

Elementary

State *MI*: *MI Negeri (MIN)*
Private *MI*: *MI Swasta (MIS)*

Junior Secondary

State *MTs*: *MTs Negeri (MTsN)*
Private *MTs*: *MTs Swasta (MTsS)*

Senior Secondary

State *MA*: *MA Negeri (MAS)*
Private *MA*: *MA Swasta (MAS)*

Table Ap.5.1. Comparison of *MIN* Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah Total Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah Receipt per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5+6	8 = 5/4	9 = 6/4	10 = 8+9	11	
1	MIN Candung Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	110	605,250,000	-	605,250,000	5,502,273	-	5,502,273	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	MIN Gulai Bancah Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	276	426,741,264	-	426,741,264	1,546,164	-	1,546,164	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	MIN Jati Kp Baru Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	85	1,055,618,164	800,000	1,056,418,164	12,419,037	9,412	12,428,449	99.92	0.08	99.92
4	MIN Koto Tangah Lamto Sel Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	65	650,227,000	1,450,000	651,677,000	10,003,492	22,308	10,025,800	99.78	0.22	99.78
5	MIN Sungai Landai Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	173	718,550,000	21,120,000	739,670,000	4,153,468	122,081	4,275,549	97.14	2.86	97.14
6	MIN Malang 2 Malang East Java	443	2,353,690,720	453,177,500	2,806,868,220	5,313,072	1,022,974	6,336,046	83.85	16.15	83.85
7	MIN Malang 1 Malang East Java	1149	4,780,393,000	2,181,150,000	6,961,543,000	4,160,481	1,898,303	6,058,784	68.67	31.33	68.67
8	MIN Gunung Rajak East Lombok, NTB	309	424,795,000	5,040,000	429,835,000	1,374,741	16,311	1,391,052	98.83	1.17	98.83
9	MIN Sanggeng East Lombok NTB	285	325,000,000	1,390,000	326,390,000	1,140,351	4,877	1,145,228	99.57	0.43	99.57
10	MIN Kertak Hanyar Banjar South Kalimantan	302	2,488,190,800	16,000,000	2,504,190,800	8,239,042	52,980	8,292,023	99.36	0.64	99.36
11	MIN Model Tambak Siring Banjar South Kalimantan	209	981,037,000	500,000	981,537,000	4,693,957	2,392	4,696,349	99.95	0.05	99.95
12	MIN Dembe II Gorontalo, Gorontalo	290	1,334,000,000	-	1,334,000,000	4,600,000	-	4,600,000	100.00	0.00	100.00
Average		308	1,345,291,079	223,385,625	1,568,676,704	5,262,173	262,636	5,524,810	95.59	4.41	95.59

Table Ap.5.2. Comparision of M/N Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total (Rp)															
		Parents			Foundation			Alumni			Public Figure			Business			Religious Organization			Educational Board			Business Unit			Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	MIN CandungBukit Tinggi West Sumatera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	MIN Gulai Bancah Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	MIN Jati Kp Baru Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	MIN Koto Tangah Lamong Sel Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,308	
5	MIN Sungai Landai Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	116,879	95.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,081	
6	MIN Malang 2 Malang East Java	1,898,303	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898,303	
7	MIN Malang I Malang East Java	1,022,974	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022,974	
8	MIN Gunung Rajak East Lombok NTB	16,311	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,311	
9	MIN Sanggeng East Lombok NTB	4,877	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,877	
10	MIN Kertak Hanyar Banjar South Kalimantan	24,834	46.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,490	
11	MIN Model Tambak Siring Banjar South Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	
12	MIN Dembe II Gorontalo, Gorontalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Ap.5.3. Comparison of MIS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)		
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=5+6	8=5/4	9=6/4	10=8+9	11	
1	MIS Al-Ikhwan Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	132	102,280,000	85,300,000	187,580,000	774,848	646,212	1,421,061	54,53	45,47	
2	MIS Bhakti Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	291	200,375,000	30,640,000	231,015,000	688,574	105,292	793,866	86,74	13,26	
3	MIS Sungai Sapih Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	46	25,000,000	19,400,000	44,400,000	543,478	421,739	965,217	56,31	43,69	
4	MIS Al Khoirot Malang East Java	219	206,700,000	16,560,000	223,260,000	943,836	75,616	1,019,452	92,58	7,42	
5	MINU Polowijen Malang East Java	115	11,020,000	34,370,000	45,390,000	95,826	298,870	394,696	24,28	75,72	
6	MIS Islamiyah Kebonsari Malang East Java	372	144,000,000	198,850,000	342,850,000	387,097	534,543	921,640	42,00	58,00	
7	MIS Wahid Hasyim Malang East Java	95	10,165,000	86,996,000	97,161,000	107,000	915,747	1,022,747	10,46	89,54	
8	MIS Nurul Huda Buring 2 Malang East Java	73	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	95,890	0	95,890	100,00	0,00	
9	MIS Nurul Huda 1 Malang East Java	155	126,180,000	85,948,920	212,128,920	814,065	554,509	1,368,574	59,48	40,52	
10	MIS Muhammadiyah Kelayu East Lombok NTB	60	27,660,000	0	27,660,000	461,000	0	461,000	100,00	0,00	
11	MIS NW No.3 Pancor East Lombok NTB	235	97,457,000	2,675,000	100,132,000	414,711	11,383	426,094	97,33	2,67	
12	MIS NW Gunung Timba East Lombok NTB	100	40,280,000	0	40,280,000	402,800	0	402,800	100,00	0,00	
13	MIS Nawarul Uyun Serumbung East Lombok NTB	102	39,565,000	5,210,000	44,775,000	387,892	51,078	438,971	88,36	11,64	
14	MIS Yadiinu East Lombok NTB	200	138,413,000	0	138,413,000	692,065	0	692,065	100,00	0,00	
15	MIS NW Tamansari East Lombok NTB	112	59,100,000	26,280,000	85,380,000	527,679	234,643	762,321	69,22	30,78	
16	MIS Hidayatullah Banjar South Kalimantan	264	119,546,000	53,358,000	172,904,000	452,826	202,114	654,939	69,14	30,86	
17	MIS As Salam Banjar South Kalimantan	288	154,656,000	239,795,000	394,451,000	537,000	832,622	1,369,622	39,21	60,79	
18	MIS Miftahussollihin Banjar South Kalimantan	320	215,184,000	86,100,000	301,284,000	672,450	269,063	941,513	71,42	28,58	
19	MIS At Thayyibah Banjar South Kalimantan	241	142,998,000	25,230,000	168,228,000	593,353	104,689	698,041	85,00	15,00	

No	Madrasah	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
			Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5+6	8 = 2/4	9 = 6/4	10 = 8+9	11
20	MIS Muhammadiyah Mandiragin Banjarmasin	92	35,484,750	5,300,000	40,784,750	385,704	57,609	443,313	87,00	13,00
21	MIS Thalabul Khair Banjarmasin	170	179,280,000	3,740,000	183,020,000	1,054,588	22,000	1,076,588	97,96	2,04
22	MIS Muh.Cah.Kota Utara Gorontalo	102	252,140,000	0	252,140,000	2,471,961	0	2,471,961	100,00	0,00
23	MIS Al Wathanijah Gorontalo	121	74,400,000	0	74,400,000	614,876	0	614,876	100,00	0,00
24	MIS Al Khairat Gorontalo	119	60,900,000	4,910,000	65,810,000	511,765	41,261	553,025	92,54	7,46
25	MIS Muh.Wurmiyah Gorontalo	272	213,100,000	728,640,000	941,740,000	783,456	2,678,824	3,462,79	22,63	77,37
26	MIS Muham. Dembel Gorontalo	162	140,500,000	0	140,500,000	867,284	0	867,284	100,00	0,00
27	MIS Darul Mubin Gorontalo	138	112,200,000	0	112,200,000	813,043	0	813,043	100,00	0,00
28	MIS Al Yusra Gorontalo	148	153,900,000	0	153,900,000	1,039,865	0	1,039,865	100,00	0,00
29	MIS Al Huda Gorontalo	32	92,000,000	7,900,000	99,900,000	2,875,000	246,875	3,121,875	92,09	7,91
30	MIS Marifah Gorontalo	49	15,800,000	42,000,000	57,800,000	322,449	857,143	1,179,592	27,34	72,66
	Average	161	106,576,125	59,640,097	166,216,222	711,079	305,394	1,016,474	75,52	24,48

Table Ap.5.4. Comparison of MIS Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total (Rp)							
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	MIS Al-Ikhwan Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	434,848	67.3	211,364	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646,212	
2	MIS Bhakti Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	105,292	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,292	
3	MIS Sungai Sapih Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	413,043	97.9	-	-	8,696	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,739	
4	Mi Al-Khoirot Malang East Java	54,840	72.5	14,612	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,164	8.2	-	75,616	
5	MINU Polowijen Malang East Java	281,478	94.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,391	5.8	-	298,870	
6	Mi Islamiyah Kebonsari Malang East Java	222,446	41.6	-	-	5,376	1.0	268,817	50.3	-	-	29,301	5.48	-	-	8,602	1.6	-	-	534,543	
7	Mi Wahid Hasyim Malang East Java	915,747	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915,747	
8	Mi Nurul Huda Buring 2 Malang East Java	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Mi Nurul Huda 1 Malang East Java	409,348	73.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,516	11.6	80,645	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,509	
10	Mi Muhammadiyah Kelayu East Lombok NTB	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Mi NW No. 3 Pancor East Lombok NTB	10,532	92.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	851	7.5	-	-	11,383	
12	Mi NW Gunung Timba East Lombok NTB	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Mi Nawawi Uyun Serumbung East Lombok NTB	2,059	4.0	49,020	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,078		
14	Mi Yadiinu East Lombok NTB	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	Mi NW Tamansari East Lombok NTB	2,500	1.2	178,571	76.1	-	-	53,571	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,643		
16	MIS Hidayatullah Banjar South Kalimantan	183,174	90.6	18,939	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,114		

Table Ap.5.4. Comparison of MIS Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student																		
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		Total (Rp)
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	MIS As-Salam Banjar South Kalimantan	207,622	24.9	625,000	75.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832,622
18	MIS Miftahussolihin Banjar South Kalimantan	269,063	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,063
19	MIS At-Tabiyah Banjar South Kalimantan	101,577	97.0	-	-	-	-	3,112	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,689
20	MIS Muhammadiyah Mandiagin Banjar South Kalimantan	52,174	90.6	5,435	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,609
21	MIS Thalabul Khair Banjar South Kalimantan	11,294	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,706	48.7
22	MIS Muh. Ghu. Kota Utara Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
23	MIS Al Wathaniyah Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	MIS Al Khairat Gorontalo	41,261	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,261
25	MIS Muh. Wumiail Gorontalo	2,678,824	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,678,824
26	MIS Muh. Dombe I Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	MIS Darul Mubin Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	MIS Al Yusra Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	MIS Al Huda Gorontalo	-	0.0	246,875	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246,875
30	MIS Matrifah Gorontalo	-	0.0	857,143	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857,143
Average		199,469	43	73,565	17.3	179	0.0	24,618	5.8	2,151	0.4	3,955	0.74	-	-	1,100	0.8	357	1.6	305,394

Table Ap.5.5. Comparison of Mtsn Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (201

No	Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	MTsN 1 Bukit Tinggi	West Sumatra	854	4,675,566,000	45,600,000	4,721,166,000	5,474,902	53,396	5,528,297	99.03	0.97
2	MTsN 2 Bukittinggi	West Sumatra	648	2,415,425,000	143,550,000	2,558,975,000	3,727,508	221,528	3,949,035	94.39	5.61
3	MTsN Bukit Bunian	West Sumatra	214	1,913,838,000	8,900,000	1,922,738,000	8,943,168	41,589	8,984,757	99.54	0.46
4	MTsN Malang 1	East Java	739	4,168,269,000	3,218,555,000	7,386,924,000	5,640,418	4,355,419	9,995,838	56.43	43.57
5	MTs N Malang 2	East Java	397	3,030,379,350	611,110,000	3,641,489,350	7,633,197	1,539,320	9,172,517	83.22	16.78
6	MTs N Masbagik	NTB	396	2,161,797,000	2,425,000	2,164,222,000	5,459,083	6,124	5,465,207	99.89	0.11
7	MTsN Model Selong	NTB	730	4,609,556,000	3,600,000	4,613,156,000	6,314,460	4,932	6,319,392	99.92	0.08
8	MTsN Model Martapura	East Kalimantan	470	3,041,042,000	193,950,000	3,234,992,000	6,470,302	412,660	6,882,962	94.00	6.00
9	MTsN 2 Gambut	East Kalimantan	476	2,622,656,000	0	2,622,656,000	5,509,782	0	5,509,782	100.00	0.00
10	MTsN Gorontalo	Gorontalo	601	4,048,200,000	547,450,000	4,595,650,000	6,735,774	910,899	7,646,672	88.09	11.91
Average				553	3,268,672,835	477,524,000	3,746,196,835	6,190,859	754,587	6,945,446	91.45
											8.55

Table Ap.5.6. Comparison of MTSN Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student										Total (Rp)									
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	MTSN 1 Bukit Tinggi West Sumatra	51,991	97.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,405	2,6316	-	-	53,396
2	MTSN 2 Bukittinggi West Sumatra	206,096	93.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,432	6.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,528
3	MTSN Bukit Bunian Bukareh West Sumatra	41,589	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,589
4	MTSN Malang 1 East Java	4,355,419	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,355,419
5	MTSN Malang 2 East Java	1,488,942	96.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,378	3,2727	-	-	1,539,320
6	MTSN Masbagik NTB	6,124	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,124
7	MTSN Model Selong NTB	4,932	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,932
8	MTSN Model Martapura East Kalimantan	412,660	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,660
9	MTSN 2 Gambut East Kalimantan	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	MTSN Gorontalo	455,449	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,449	50.00	910,899	754,587	
	Average																				

Table Ap.5.7. Comparison of MTsS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Name of Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Receipt Fund (Rp)			Madrasah's Receipt Fund per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	MTs PP AlMaarif	West Sumatera	74	185,739,996	31,310,000	217,049,996	2,510,000	423,108	2,933,108	85.57	14.43
2	MTs Koto Laweh	West Sumatera	94	318,300,000	89,549,000	407,849,000	3,386,170	952,649	4,338,819	78.04	21.96
3	MTs Baratulirdiwan	West Sumatera	44	32,600,000	92,669,000	125,209,000	740,909	2,104,750	2,845,659	26.04	73.96
4	MTsS Madinatul Munawaroh	West Sumatera	55	24,000,000	123,847,665	147,847,665	436,364	2,251,776	2,688,139	16.23	83.77
5	MTsS Muhammadiyah	West Sumatera	42	455,750,000	32,740,000	488,490,000	10,851,190	779,524	11,630,714	93.30	6.70
6	MTs Hidayatul Muhibbin	East Java	45	165,000,000	13,225,000	178,225,000	3,666,667	293,889	3,960,556	92.58	7.42
7	MTs Jabal Nur	East Java	45	38,000,000	13,800,000	51,800,000	844,444	306,667	1,151,111	73.36	26.64
8	MTs Yaspuri	East Java	64	63,705,000	83,410,000	147,115,000	995,391	1,303,281	2,298,672	43.30	56.70
9	MTs Nurul Huda	East Java	60	145,165,000	90,520,000	235,685,000	2,419,417	1,508,667	3,928,083	61.59	38.41
10	MTs Surya Buana	East Java	172	222,368,000	954,884,000	1,177,252,000	1,292,837	5,551,651	6,844,488	18.89	81.11
11	MTs Hamid Rusdi	East Java	99	17,400,000	38,640,000	56,040,000	175,758	390,303	566,061	31.05	68.95
12	MTs Maraqitul Ilimat	East Java	113	157,360,000	0	157,360,000	1,392,566	0	1,392,566	100.00	0.00
13	MTs Darul Aitam Jerowaru	NTB	273	19,080,000	312,858,000	331,938,000	69,890	1,146,000	1,215,890	5.75	94.25
14	MTs Muallimah NW PANCOR	NTB	590	562,115,000	102,440,000	664,555,000	952,737	173,627	1,126,364	84.59	15.41
15	MTs NW Ketangga	NTB	167	200,624,000	32,705,000	233,329,000	1,201,341	195,838	1,397,180	85.98	14.02
16	MTs Yaqin 2 Pemondah	NTB	115	172,840,000	20,000,000	192,840,000	1,502,957	173,913	1,676,870	89.63	10.37
17	MTsS Mambaul Ilum	NTB	102	70,362,000	265,164,000	335,726,000	689,824	2,599,647	3,289,471	20.97	79.03
18	MTs Jamaluddin Bagik Nyaka	NTB	700	90,090,000	50,800,000	140,890,000	128,700	72,571	201,271	63.94	36.06
19	MTsS Pangeran Antasari	South Kalimantan	296	377,750,000	237,600,000	610,350,000	1,259,291	802,703	2,061,993	61.07	38.93

Table Ap.5.7. Comparison of MTsS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Name of Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Receipt Fund (Rp)			Madrasah's Receipt Fund per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5+6	8 = 5/4	9 = 6/4	10 = 8+9	11	12
20	MTsS As Salam	South Kalimantan	151	100,155,000	15,625,000	115,780,000	663,278	103,477	766,755	86.50	13.50
21	MTsS Ar Rahmah	South Kalimantan	203	201,870,000	59,800,000	261,670,000	994,433	294,581	1,289,015	77.15	22.85
22	MTsS Darul Huda	South Kalimantan	105	81,000,000	14,050,000	95,050,000	771,429	133,810	905,238	85.22	14.78
23	MTsS Al Fattah	South Kalimantan	164	162,280,000	26,416,600	188,696,600	989,512	161,077	1,150,589	86.00	14.00
24	MTsS Al Khairat	South Kalimantan	189	488,225,000	6,000,000	494,225,000	2,583,201	31,746	2,614,947	98.79	1.21
25	MTsS Nurul Yaqin	Gorontalo	104	263,587,500	30,525,000	294,112,500	2,534,495	293,510	2,828,005	89.62	10.38
26	MTsS Darul Mubin	Gorontalo	117	123,925,900	0	123,925,900	1,053,188	0	1,053,188	100.00	0.00
27	MTsS Hidayatullah	Gorontalo	34	164,860,000	10,350,000	175,210,000	4,848,824	304,412	5,153,235	94.09	5.91
28	MTsS Al Yusra	Gorontalo	80	324,737,500	73,625,000	398,362,500	4,059,219	920,313	4,979,531	81.52	18.48
29	MTsS Al Huda	Gorontalo	382	550,670,000	187,500,000	738,170,000	1,441,545	490,838	1,932,382	74.60	25.40
30	MTsS Muhammadiyah	Gorontalo	93	73,205,000	33,855,000	107,060,000	787,151	364,032	1,151,183	68.38	31.62
Average				159	194,925,467	101,461,609	296,387,075	1,841,624	804,279	2,645,903	69.13
											30.88

Table Ap.5.8 Comparison of MTs Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student										Total (Rp)									
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	MTs PP Al Maarif West Sumatera	183,243	43.31	135,135	31.94	-	-	84,459	19.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,270	4.79	-	-	423,108
2	MTs Koto Laweh West Sumatera	952,649	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,649
3	MTs Baratul Ridwan West Sumatera	1,435,909	68.22	251,591	11.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417,250	19.82	-	-	-	-	-	2,104,750
4	MTs Madinatul Munawaroh West Sumatera	887,273	39.40	-	-	-	-	1,364,503	60.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251,776
5	MTs Muhammadiyah West Sumatera	577,143	74.04	-	-	-	-	95,238	12.22	107,143	13.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,524
6	MTs Hidayatul Mubradin East Java	293,889	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,889
7	MTs Jabil Nur East Java	140,000	45.65	166,667	54.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,667
8	MTs Yaspuri East Java	516,406	39.62	781,250	59.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303,281
9	MTs Nurul Huda East Java	1,092,000	72.38	416,667	27.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,667
10	MTs Surya Buana East Java	5,415,023	97.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,814	0.10	-	-	-	-	130,814	2.36	-	-	-	5,551,651
11	MTs Hamid Rusydi East Java	218,586	56.00	70,707	18.12	-	-	35,354	9.06	-	-	65,657	16.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,303
12	MTs Maraqitul Imat East Java	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	MTs Darul Altam Jerowaru NTB	1,146,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146,000
14	MTs Muallimat NW Pancor NTB	173,627	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,627
15	MTs NW Ketangga NTB	165,898	84.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,940	15.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,838
16	MTs Yaqin 2 Pemondah NTB	173,913	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,913

Table Ap.5.8 Comparison of MTs Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student										Total (Rp)								
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	MTs Mambal Ullum NTB	2,413,373	92.83	186,275	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,599,647
18	MTs lamaluddin Bagik Nyaka NTB	1,143	1,57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,429	98.43	-	-	-	-	-	72,571
19	MTs Pangeran Antasari South Kalimantan	786,486	97.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,216	2.02	-
20	MTs As Salam South Kalimantan	103,477	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802,703
21	MTs Ar Rahmah South Kalimantan	279,803	94.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,778	5.02	-
22	MTs Darul Huda South Kalimantan	80,000	59.79	23,810	17.79	-	-	28,571	21.35	1,429	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,810
23	MTs Al Fattah South Kalimantan	117,896	73.19	43,180	26.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,077
24	MTSS Al Khairat South Kalimantan	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,746	100.00	-	-	-	-	31,746
25	MTSS Nurul Yaqin Gorontalo	266,587	90.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,923	9.17	-
26	MTSS Darul Muhib Gorontalo	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	MTSS Hidayetullah Gorontalo	304,412	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,412
28	MTSS Al Yusra Gorontalo	39,063	4.24	875,000	95.08	-	-	6,250	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920,313
29	MTSS Al Huda Gorontalo	490,838	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490,838
30	MTSS Muhammadiyah Gorontalo	364,032	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,032
Average		620,622	67.88	-	-	-	-	4.80	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.01	804,279

Table Ap.5.9. Comparison of MAN Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Name of Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5+6	8 = 5/4	9 = 6/4	10 = 8+9	11	12
1	MAN 2 Bukittinggi	West Sumatera	331	4,667,600,000	14,586,000	4,682,180,000	14,101,511	44,048	14,145,559	99,69	0,31
2	MAN 1 Bukit Tinggi	West Sumatera	714	4,734,473,000	420,580,000	5,155,053,000	6,630,915	589,048	7,219,962	91,84	8,16
3	MAN Batu Mandi	West Sumatera	196	2,705,742,000	688,737,000	3,394,479,000	13,804,806	3,513,964	17,318,770	79,71	20,29
4	MAN Malang 1	East Java	842	4,755,000,000	2,309,325,000	7,074,325,000	5,659,145	2,742,666	8,401,811	67,36	32,64
5	MAN Malang 3	East Java	796	5,417,549,000	0	5,417,549,000	6,805,966	0	6,805,966	100,00	0,00
6	MAN Selong	NTB	700	222,680,000	1,162,750,000	1,385,430,000	812,701	4,243,613	5,056,314	16,07	83,93
7	MAN Wanasa	NTB	274	1,912,772,000	17,017,500	1,929,789,500	17,710,852	157,569	17,868,421	99,12	0,88
8	MAN 1 Martapura	East Kalimantan	349	2,509,074,000	237,200,000	2,746,274,000	7,189,324	679,656	7,868,980	91,36	8,64
9	MAN 2 Martapura	East Kalimantan	621	3,274,846,000	833,117,500	4,107,963,500	5,273,504	1,341,574	6,615,078	79,72	20,28
10	MAN Model Gorontalo	Gorontalo	585	4,730,715,000	650,600,000	5,381,315,000	8,086,692	1,112,137	9,198,829	87,91	12,09
Average			541	3,494,045,100	633,390,700	4,127,435,800	8,607,542	1,442,428	10,049,969	88,52	18,77

Table Ap.5.10. Comparison of *MAN* Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student																					
No	Madrasah	Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		Total	
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%		
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	MAN 2 Bukittinggi West Sumatera	36,495	82.85	-	-	7,553	17.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,048	
2	MAN 1 Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera	370,000	96.77	-	-	2,241	0.38	11,204	1.90	1,401	0.24	4,202	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,048	
3	MAN Batu Mandi West Sumatera	3,346,566	95.24	-	-	-	-	164,337	4.68	-	-	3,061	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,513,964	
4	MAN Malang 1 East Java	2,702,286	98.53	-	-	3,563	0.13	1,188	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,629	1.30	-	-	2,742,666	
5	MAN Malang 3 East Java	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	MAN Selong NTB	1,642,500	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,642,500	
7	MAN Wirasaba NTB	62,108	25.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,482	74.61	-	-	-	244,589	
8	MAN 1 Marta urap East Kalimantan	679,656	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679,656	
9	MAN 2 Marta urap East Kalimantan	1,341,574	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341,574	
10	MAN Model Gorontalo	1,087,521	97.79	-	24,615	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112,137	
	Average	1,146,871	79.7			2,00		0.7		0.0		7.5		0.1						1,191,018	

Table AP.5.11. Comparison of MAS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Name of Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	MAS Al-Ma'rif	West Sumatera	28	25,600,000	20,796,000	46,396,000	914,206	742,714	1,657,000	55.18	44.82
2	MAS Asy Syarif	West Sumatera	82	64,960,000	79,750,000	144,710,000	792,195	972,561	1,764,756	44.89	55.11
3	MAS Baitur Ridwan	West Sumatera	36	27,000,000	83,559,000	110,559,000	750,000	2,321,083	3,071,083	24.42	75.58
4	MAS Madinatul Munawaroh	West Sumatera	39	39,000,000	109,140,000	148,140,000	1,000,000	2,798,462	3,798,462	26.33	73.67
5	MAS Yati	West Sumatera	59	15,000,000	70,361,600	85,361,600	254,237	1,192,569	1,446,807	17.57	82.43
6	MA Nurul Ulum	East Java	271	272,500,000	221,011,000	493,511,000	1,005,535	815,339	1,821,074	55.22	44.78
7	MA Darussalam Agung	East Java	54	0	22,656,000	22,656,000	0	419,556	419,556	0.00	100.00
8	MA Darut Ta'hib	East Java	116	358,000,000	197,000,000	555,000,000	3,086,207	1,698,276	4,784,483	64.50	35.50
9	MA Al Hayatul Islamiyah	East Java	94	4,800,000	146,321,000	151,121,000	51,064	1,556,606	1,607,670	3.18	96.82
10	MA Muhammadiyah 1	East Java	68	21,000,000	227,089,900	248,089,900	308,824	3,339,557	3,648,381	8.46	91.54
11	MA Hidayatul Mubtadin	East Java	203	0	320,429,000	320,429,000	0	1,578,468	1,578,468	0.00	100.00
12	MA Mualimin NW Kelayu	NTB	115	61,000,000	11,222,000	72,222,000	530,435	97,583	628,017	84.46	15.54
13	MA Al Ijtihad	NTB	249	404,680,000	103,740,000	508,420,000	1,625,221	416,627	2,041,847	79.60	20.40
14	MA NW Wakaf Darul Multsini	NTB	70	124,600,000	42,082,500	166,682,500	1,780,000	601,179	2,381,179	74.75	25.25
15	MA Mualimin NW Ajiani	NTB	369	290,360,000	178,685,000	469,045,000	786,883	484,241	1,271,125	61.90	38.10
16	MA Mualimin NW Pancor	NTB	586	731,612,000	2,243,533,000	2,975,165,000	1,248,485	3,828,589	5,077,073	24.59	75.41
17	MA Darul Aitam	NTB	344	106,500,000	315,535,500	422,035,500	309,593	917,254	1,226,847	25.23	74.77
18	MAS An Najah (Putri Cindai Alus)	South Kalimantan	50	24,161,000	110,000,000	134,161,000	483,220	2,200,000	2,683,220	18.01	81.99
19	MAS Darul Hijrah	South Kalimantan	320	44,066,800	2,474,300,000	2,518,366,800	137,709	7,732,188	7,869,896	1.75	98.25

Table AP.5.11. Comparison of MAS Funding from Government and Non-Government Sources (2011)

No	Name of Madrasah	Province	No of Students	Madrasah's Revenue (Rp)			Madrasah's Revenue per Student (Rp)			Composition (%)	
				Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental	Total	Governmental	Non Governmental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5+6	8 = 5/4	9 = 6/4	10 = 8+9	11	12
20	MAS Pangeran Antasari	South Kalimantan	153	478,040,000	72,395,000	550,435,000	3,124,444	473,170	3,597,614	86.85	13.15
21	MAS Darul Imad	South Kalimantan	263	246,865,000	226,531,000	473,396,000	938,650	861,335	1,799,985	52.15	47.85
22	MAS Hidayatullah	South Kalimantan	290	88,340,000	300,832,000	389,172,000	304,621	1,037,352	1,341,972	22.70	77.30
23	MAS Raudhatatus Syubban	South Kalimantan	252	132,851,700	234,952,000	367,803,700	527,189	932,349	1,459,538	36.12	63.88
24	MAS Al Khairat	Gorontalo	149	398,931,700	85,200,000	484,131,700	2,677,394	571,812	3,249,206	82.40	17.60
25	MAS Nurul Yaqin	Gorontalo	64	207,890,000	12,000,000	219,890,000	3,248,281	187,500	3,435,781	94.54	5.46
26	MAS Al Yusra	Gorontalo	85	59,400,000	57,535,000	116,935,000	698,824	676,882	1,375,706	50.80	49.20
27	MAS Muhammadiyah	Gorontalo	109	298,660,000	195,420,000	494,080,000	2,740,000	1,792,844	4,532,844	60.45	39.55
28	MAS Al Huda	Gorontalo	178	40,541,700	198,600,000	239,141,700	227,762	1,115,730	1,343,493	16.95	83.05
	Average		168	163,084,282	298,596,304	461,680,586	1,055,395	1,477,215	2,532,610	41.89	58.11

Table Ap.5.12. Comparison of MAS Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student										Total (Rp)									
		Parents		Foundation		Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources			
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	MAS Al-Ma'arif West Sumatera	287,357	38.7	357,143	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,571	7.2	44,643	6.0	742,714
2	MAS Syarif West Sumatera	965,244	99.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972,561
3	MAS Bai'atur Ridwan West Sumatera	844,444	36.4	966,667	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,321,083
4	MAS Madinatul Munawaroh West Sumatera	875,385	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,798,462
5	MAS Yati West Sumatera	1,192,569	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192,569
6	MA Nurd Ulim East Java	704,838	86.4	-	-	92,251	11.3	11,070	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,380	0.9	-	-	815,539
7	MA Darusalam Agung East Java	419,556	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419,556
8	MA Darut Ta'hibid East Java	1,064,655	62.7	-	-	73,276	4.3	431,034	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,310	7.6	-	-	1,698,276
9	MA Al Hayatul Islamiyah East Java	1,237,457	79.5	319,149	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556,606
10	MA Muhammadiyah 1 East Java	2,524,235	75.5	-	-	8,824	0.3	491,484	14.7	86,471	2.6	228,544	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,339,557
11	MA Hidayatul Muhibbin East Java	1,083,857	68.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,611	31.2	-	-	1,578,468
12	MA Muallimin NW Kelayu NTB	89,235	91.5	-	-	-	-	8,348	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,583
13	MA Al Ijtihad NTB	416,627	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,627
14	MAN Wakan Darul Muhsinin NTB	494,750	82.3	42,857	7.1	32,857	5.5	15,000	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,714	2.6	-	-	601,179

Table Ap.5.12. Comparison of MAS Non-Government Funds Sources (2011)

No	Madrasah	Non Governmental Fund Receipt per Student												Total							
		Parents		Foundation			Alumni		Public Figure		Business		Religious Organization		Educational Board		Business Unit		Other Sources		
		Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
15	MA Muallimin NW Anjani NTB	484,241	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484,241	
16	MA Muallimin NW Pancor NTB	2,942,923	76.9	-	-	870,307	22.7	6,826	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,828,589	
17	MA Darul Aitiam NTB	917,254	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917,254	
18	MAS An Najah (Putri Cindai) South Kalimantan	2,100,000	95.5	100,000	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200,000	
19	MAS Darul Hijrah South Kalimantan	7,562,500	97.8	169,688	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,732,188	
20	MAS Pangeran Antasari South Kalimantan	473,170	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,170	
21	MAS Darul Imad South Kalimantan	813,806	94.5	-	-	47,529	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861,335	
22	MAS Hidayatullah South Kalimantan	1,037,352	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037,352	
23	MAS Raudhatutsuy Syubban South Kalimantan	918,492	98.5	-	-	-	-	5,357	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932,349	
24	MAS Al Khairat Gorontalo	571,812	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571,812	
25	MAS Nurul Yaqin Gorontalo	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,500	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,500	
26	MAS Al Yusra Gorontalo	676,882	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,882	
27	MAS Muhammadiyah Gorontalo	1,792,844	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,792,844	
28	MAS Al Huda Gorontalo	1,115,730	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,730	
	Average	1,200,329	82.7					1.8		1.9		0.1		7.1			1.9		0.3	1,477,215	

Appendix 6

Raising Funds for *Madrasah* from the Community: Best Practices

The study examined in detail various strategies for used by 120 sample *madrasah* (both state and private *madrasah* at the elementary, junior secondary and senior secondary education levels) to raise funds from the community in order to supplement government funding. Below is a summary of such relatively successful strategies and a summary of the characteristics of the *madrasah* and communities that affect success in fund raising.

State *MI (MIN)*

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with the parents;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all students (including SPP, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Seeking for sponsors for certain activities (for example installing banner, booklet, advertisement, etc.);
- 4) Raising voluntarily donation from parents and community figures; and
- 5) Facilitating and developing business a unit to organize profitable activities.

Madrasah characteristics:

- 1) The number of students is relatively high;
- 2) The academic achievement reaches international level;
- 3) The non-academic achievement reaches international level;
- 4) No record of dropped out students;
- 5) Relatively low rate of repetition;
- 6) 100 percent graduation rate;
- 7) Located in the city with the topography of low land and in village with the topography of mountainous area;
- 8) The education level of parents of education participant is relatively high;
- 9) The sector of parent's occupation is relatively proportional between government sector and non-government sector;
- 10) The income level of parents is relatively high;
- 11) The education level of community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high;
- 12) The occupation of the community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively proportional between government sector and non-government sector; and
- 13) The income level of the community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high.

Private MI (MIS)

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with parents;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all students (including SPP, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Developing School Budget Plan (*Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Sekolah*) and proposing it to the parents;
- 4) Motivating religious donation (wakaf mal)/money donation;
- 5) Creating mutual cooperation with businesses.

Madrasah characteristics:

- 1) The number of students neither high nor low;
- 2) High scores of national final examination (*UAN*);
- 3) Good academic and non-academic achievements;
- 4) Relatively low rate of repetition;
- 5) 100 percent graduation rate;
- 6) Located in the city with the topography of low land and mountainous;
- 7) The education level of parent is relatively high;
- 8) The occupation sector of parent is relatively proportional;
- 9) The income level of parent is relatively high;
- 10) The education level of community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high;
- 11) The occupation sector of community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively proportional between farmers/fishermen and other occupation sector; and
- 12) The income level of community surrounding *madrasah* is relatively high.

State MTs (MTsN)

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with parents;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all education participants (including SPP, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Developing and addressing proposals to request funds from parents;
- 4) Having visits to maintain good relationship with the parents;
- 5) Developing school budget plan (*Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Sekolah/RAPBS*), and proposing it to parents;
- 6) Facilitating and developing business a unit to conduct profitable activities.

Madrasah characteristics:

- 1) The number of education participant is high;
- 2) Medium score achievement in the national final examination (*UAN*);
- 3) Good academic and non-academic achievements;
- 4) Very low rate of drop out and repetition;
- 5) Almost 100 percent graduation rate;
- 6) Located in the city with the topography of non-coastal low land;
- 7) Medium income level of parents;
- 8) Relatively high education level of parents;
- 9) Occupation sector of parents is mainly in government sector;
- 10) Relatively high education level of community surrounding *madrasah*;
- 11) Medium income level of community surrounding *madrasah*.

Private *MTs* (*MTsS*)

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with the parents, foundation, alumni, business/industrial sector;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all students (including *SPP*, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Applying different obligatory contributions according to parents' income levels;
- 4) Receiving contribution in the form of goods and services;
- 5) Raising voluntarily donations;
- 6) Developing and proposing proposals to request funds from parents, foundation, alumni, business/industrial sector;
- 7) Developing school budget plan (*RAPBS*) and proposing it to parents of and foundation;
- 8) Organizing charity events;
- 9) Creating cooperation with business/industrial sector to generate funds;
- 10) Motivating religious donation/money;
- 11) Facilitating and developing a business unit to organize profitable activities;
- 12) Creating mutual cooperation with businesses.

State *MA* (*MAN*)

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with the parents, alumni, community figures;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all students (including *SPP*, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Applying different obligatory contributions according to parents' income levels;
- 4) Receiving contributions in the form of goods and services;
- 5) Raising voluntarily donation;
- 6) Developing and proposing proposals to request funds from parents;
- 7) Developing school budget plan (*RAPBS*) and proposing it to the parents;
- 8) Having visits to maintain good relationships with the parents, and community figures;
- 9) Organizing charity events;
- 10) Organizing *halal bi halal* with alumni;
- 11) Organizing bazaar/auction;
- 12) Motivating religious donations;
- 13) Creating cooperation with social/religious institutions to generate funds.

Private *MA* (*MAS*)

Strategies:

- 1) Having meetings with the parents and alumni;
- 2) Applying the same amount of tuition fee for all students (including *SPP*, start of year donation, etc.);
- 3) Applying different obligatory contributions according to parents' income levels;
- 4) Receiving contributions in the form of goods and services;
- 5) Raising voluntarily donations;
- 6) Developing and proposing proposals to request funds from parents, foundation, alumni, and social/religious institutions;
- 7) Developing school budget plan (*RAPBS*) an proposing it to parents and foundation;
- 8) Having visits to maintain good relationships with the parents;
- 9) Organizing charity events;
- 10) Organizing *halal bi halal* with alumni;
- 11) Organizing bazaar/auction;
- 12) Motivating religious donations;
- 13) Cooperation with social/religious institutions to generate funds;
- 14) Facilitating and developing business a unit to organize profitable activities
- 15) Creating mutual cooperation with business.

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