

IT-BASED MADRASAH FINANCING MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Madrasahs often face challenges in financial management, such as manual transaction recording, lack of transparency, and non-real-time financial reporting.

Manual or spreadsheet-based approaches are difficult to access collectively, prone to input errors, time-consuming to recapitulate, and hinder the ability to make quick and accurate data-driven decisions.

A study published in **the Journal of Isema: Islamic Educational Management by Wahyudi (2024)** **examined** the use of a web-based management information system at MTsN 3 Pamekasan in supporting the Digital Madrasah Program (Wahyudi, 2024). The study shows that web-based SIS effectively simplifies academic and administrative management, though it is limited by infrastructure readiness and human resources. **Therefore**, by adopting an IT-based Madrasah Financing Management System, madrasahs can achieve operational efficiency improvements, data accuracy, financial transparency, and support for quick and accurate data-driven decision-making.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Madrasah financing management is a crucial aspect of improving educational quality in Islamic schools. It involves planning, sourcing, allocating, and auditing funds (Zumarti et al., 2022).

Funding sources for madrasahs include government assistance, student contributions, and community donations (Nurhakim, 2024).

Effective **financing management** requires prioritizing educational needs and making strategic decisions about resource allocation (Fauzi & Afifurrohman, 2024).

Madrasah-based management, a result of educational decentralization, allows for more autonomous financial decision-making at the school level (Nurhakim, 2024).

This approach enables **madrasahs** to invest funds in ways that align with their specific needs and development goals. Proper financial management in madrasahs involves creating budgets, maintaining accurate records, and conducting regular audits to ensure accountability and transparency (Sopwandin et al., 2019).

These studies discuss madrasah financing management based on conventional methods. This research improves on previous studies by discussing IT-based madrasah financing management.

METHOD

This research is a case study on **IT-based madrasah financing management** using a **qualitative descriptive** approach (Miles et al., 2014). Data collection was conducted using **observation, interviews, and documentation** (Bernard, 2006). Meanwhile, **data analysis was conducted using data reduction, data presentation, and data verification** (Creswell & Poth, 2018; Creswell, 2009). The location of this study was a **madrasah in Jepara**.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

IT-based madrasah financing management consists of:

- Planning, including the process of preparing the Madrasah Activity and Budget Plan (RKAM)
- Organization, including preparing strategies for seeking madrasah funding
- Implementation, including the process of receiving and disbursing funds (fund allocation)
- Evaluation is conducted to assess, monitor, and report whether budget usage aligns with the established Madrasah Activity and Budget Plan (RKAM).

The use of IT in the financial management process makes each step more effective and efficient.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The benefits of IT-based madrasah financing management are operational efficiency, data accuracy, financial transparency, ease of access and monitoring, data security, and integration with other madrasah systems.

Meanwhile, the challenges and obstacles are the lack of IT skills among teachers, students, and parents, making it difficult for them to use the applications provided by the madrasah.

CONCLUSION

IT-based madrasah financing management can improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability, as well as build public trust. An integrated system facilitates management and reduces risk, but the use of IT in madrasah financing management still faces challenges in terms of digital literacy. To that end, madrasahs need to conduct training and outreach to optimize the use of technology.

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