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Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society I nternational The Dynamics of Community and Parents Participation: Huyula Culture Approach in Educational Financing in High Schools, Vocational Schools and Madrasah Aliyah (Islamic High Schools) in Gorontalo Province, Indonesia A rwildayanto1 Educational Management Program, School of Educational Science U niversitas Negeri Gorontalo arwildayanto@ung.ac.id1 Popi Puadah2 School of Postgraduate Program, Islamic Education Universitas Islam Jakarta popy\_fuadah@yahoo.com2 Hendri3 School of Engineering Universitas Mercu Buana hendriabubakar@mercubuana.ac.id3 Abstract: This research aims to determine community participation in financing education in Gorontalo Province by using a mixing approach method combining quantitative and qualitative methods known as combination research called concurrent embedded.

The results of this research about the dynamics of community participation in financing education compared to public participation has been experiencing declining. The decline occurs in Gorontalo, in line with the incessant campaign against extortion and free education programs in various local governments. Society and parents view that financing has been fulfilled through the State budget (APBN) budget, namely in the form of school operational assistance (BOS), with education policies for the people (PRODIRA) carried out by the Gorontalo provincial government, as well as the regency and city governments of Gorontalo Province.

C urrently education funding from the BOS budget, and PRODIRA has been fulfilling the policy of education equity, but not being able to improve the quality of education as the expectations of education stakeholders. For that reason, a good solution for improving the quality of education, the support and participation of the community and parents of students in financing education is still needed, especially from the upper middle class

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who has higher income.

Keywords: Dynamics of community participation, education funding, huyula culture Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International 1.INTRODUCTION Education is a strategic effort to accelerate the improvement and development of Indonesia's human resources, including in Gorontalo Province.

This is in line with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution resulting from the amendment IV, article 31 states; (1) Every citizen has the right to education, (2) Every citizen must take basic education and the state finances it. Government obligations contained in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, article 34 states, (1) Every citizen who is 6 (six) years old can take compulsory education, (2) the Government and Regional Government guarantee the implementation of compulsory education at a minimum level of primary education without charging fees, (3) Compulsory education is the responsibility of the state organized by government education institutions, regional governments and the community.

The mandatory compulsory of education has been regulated in Government Regulation Number 47 of 2008 concerning Compulsory Education as a minimum education program that must be followed by Indonesian citi zens as the responsibility of the Government. Basic and secondary education financing policy as a compulsory education program is an effort to improve the quality of human resources, as preparation for living his life free from illiteracy, as well as preparing to continue at higher education.

On that basis, the Gorontalo Provincial Government implemented a compulsory education program up to the secondary education level, namely Senior High Schools (SMA), Vocational High Schools (SMK) and Madrasah Aliyah (MA), contained in the Gorontalo Provincial Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) document. 2007- 2025 with the vision of Gorontalo Maju and Mandiri.

One of the missions of RPJPD in the field of education is to realize Gorontalo human resources that are reliable. The form of the program that has been and is being carried out by regional apparatus organizations (OPD) in the field of education, namely the Gorontalo Provincial Youth and Sports Education Office, including 1) all school -able programs (SBS), 2) empower ment of entrepreneur -based Gorontalo youth potential, 3) the application of communication information technology (ICT), 4) the awarding of

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Gorontalo SIAP and Gorontalo Superior scholarships, 5) providing performance allowances for teachers in remote areas, 6) completing the compulsory education of 9 - year basic education and pioneering 12 -year compulsory education, 7) illiteracy completion and 8) improving quality and relevance.

To find out the actual facts that have been done, a research is conducted on the dynamics of the participation of parents and students in education financing along with the implementation of the education program for the people (PRODIRA) policy since the leadership of Governor Rusli Habibie- Idris Rahim Chapter I of 2013 until now. Huyula's cultural approach to financing education is one of the solutions offered to increase the participation of the community and parents of the students.

Community participation and parents are interpreted as a form of active inv olvement in formulating programs to help schools solve various problems and supervise the implementation of school programs (Sunandar and Sunarni; 2013), these considerations support to the notion of partnership, in which both governments and communities w ork together (Bray, M, 2003).

The participation of the community and parents of students as mental and emotional involvement of a person or group of people in certain situations to encourage and support the achievement of school goals and take responsibility for the progress and service of education in schools. (Dwiningrum, 2011). In addition, the participation of the community or parents of students is seen as a process when citizens, as individual beings and social groups and organizations, take part and influence the process of planning and monitoring policies that directly affect school performance, including in financing education for their children and the community around the school is located (Sumarto, 2003: 17).

In the broader context, the parti cipation of the community and parents of students is seen as a form of participation of a person or community, both mentally and emotionally based on cultural awareness (mutual cooperation), helping each other to provide both moral and material contribution in the form of funds or savings starting from the process of decision making, policy implementation, and program supervision, including actively supporting or criticizing PRODIRA's policy, so that it can help underprivileged school residents from other families or poor communities.

PRODIRA policy requires the participation of the community and parents of students,

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because education is not only the obligation of the government, schools and teachers, but also the responsibility of the family and the commu nity (Directorate of TK / SD, Puskur, UNESCO & UNICEF, 2003). Community and parents participation is also an important aspect in the implementation of school -based management (Sapari and Subakir, 2001; Mulyasa, 2005).

During this time, the participation of the community and parents of students in the implementation of education was Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International seen as still low. The results of the Research and Development of the National Education Research and Development RI show that the teacher's assessment of the level of participat ion of parents in the implementation of education in schools is still low, an average of 57.1% and very low in determining school program policies and monitoring them, regular meetings, extra -curricular activities and development school climate (Nurkolis, 2003; Ansar; 2008; Zulkifli, 2015).

Very high parental participation is in supervising school quality, but it is difficult to participate in school committee meetings, payments and forms of monthly fees and building money contributions for new students (Nurcholis, H.; 2009). On the one hand, the participation of the community and parents of students is important, but on the other hand the large participation of the community and parents of students in the management of education may lead to ambiguous interests between the school and the community and parents (Mulyasa, 2005).

Related this issue, the government needs to formulate clearly the forms of participation and operational tasks of the organization that embody the participation of the community and the parents of the student. R eferred to the improvement of community participation in article 54 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, explains that the participation of the community in education includes the participation of individuals, groups, families, professional organizations, entrepreneurs and community organizations in implementation and quality control of educational services. Furthermore, in the article of Law No.

20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, A rticle 56 states that the community plays a role in improving the quality of education services which include planning, supervision, and evaluation of education programs through the Education Council and School / Madrasah Committees. Community participation and parents of

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students in the implementation of education can be in the form of financial and non-financial support.

The participation of the community here provides a message that school citizens and the community must be actively involved both indivi dually and collectively, directly and indirectly, in decision making, policy making, planning, implementation and supervision / evaluation of school education including in education funding (Ministry of National Education 2007: 46) The participation of the community and parents can also be formally namely the participation of a person both mentally and emotionally contributing to the decision -making process on the issue where their involvement carries out the responsibility to carry out their duties (Talizuduhu, 1990; 103).

Participation in the financing of education can also be practiced in the form of providing funds or saving funds as a contribution or community contribution to education services (Ningrum, (2014). The participation of the community and parents of students in the education financing above has been mandated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, which has consequences for the rights and obligations of the community and parents in the administration of education .

Communities and parents have the right to participate in the planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation of educational programs. Its obligation is also inherent, namely providing support for cost resources in the implementation of education and participating in public education can include the participation of individuals, groups, families, professional organizations, employers and community organizations in the implementation and quality control of educational services (Mustagim, 2016).

Communities and parents of students can participate in the planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation of education programs and education funding. The participation of the community and parents of students in education according to Rosyada (2007: 21) in the form of community participation can be realized in the form of their involvement in school committees, or regional education councils.

The school committee has the right to participate in formulating educational planning, not only in macro planning but also in the curriculum restructuring policy. The school committee is an independent body that embodies community participation in order to improve quality, equity and efficiency in the management of education in education units both in preschool education, school education, and non-school education

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channels (MONE; 2002a).

In line with this view, Keith Davis in Sastropoetro (1988: 16) describes the forms of community participation that are incorporated in school committees can be in the form of a) consultation, usually in the form of services, b) spontaneous donations in the form of money and goods, c) establishing independe nt projects, and usually comes from donations of individuals / agencies that are outside certain environments (third parties), d) establish projects Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International that are self-supporting and funded entirely by the community, e) donations in the form of work, f) mass a ctions g) hold development among the village families independent and h) build autonomous community projects.

Other forms of community and parents participation include a) physical labor contributions, b) financial contributions, c) material contributions, d) moral contributions (advice, mandate), e) decision making. While the types of participation that can be done include: a) mind, b) energy, c) energy and mind, d) expertise, e) goods, f) money (Khaliqa, A., 2014).

Thus, it can be concluded that the form of community participation in financing education services includes: the obligation to maintain adequate sources of school fees, develop information relating to the increase owned and seeded by the school, the community must be involved, care and feel that they have all the facilities in the school, so they can be maintained and can be used for learning needs.

The community must help the school in the form of moral and financial or educational funding. 2. Methods and Data Analysis This study uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods (mixed methods) adapted from the opinion of Creswell (2009; 2) said that mixed methods is an approach to inquiry that combines both qualitative quantitative forms of research.

The goal is that in one problem can be examined using two methods together, or sequentially, so that the data obtained is more comprehensive, and objective (Sugiyono, 2016). Tashakkori and Creswell (2007) stated that mixed methods is research in which investigators collects and analyzes data, integrates the finding, and draws inference using both qualitative and quantitative methods to answer research questions in a single study.

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Observing the problem of community participation Huyula's cultural context in education financing is considered sui table to use an unbalanced combination method consisting of qualitative 70% and 30% quantitative methods, as described in Figure 1 below: Figure 1. Combined Concurrent Embedded Research Method, (adapted from Sugiyono's thoughts, (2016; 538)) The informants consisted of parties who had sufficient information about the participation of the community and parents of students in financing education, namely the Head of the Gorontalo Province Youth and Sports Education Office, the Gorontalo Province PRODIRA Management Team, the PRODIRA Management Team of the Regency / City of Gorontalo, principals, treasurers, teachers, and school committees in 155 SMA / SMA / SMK / SMK / LB throughout Gorontalo Province, taken purposively using the snowball sampling method "conducted serially or sequentially, 32 schools were selected as research locations, each school 4 people were selected to fill the research instrument, so the number of respondents selected was 128 people who returned the i nstrument in its entirety and filled it completely as many as 116 respondents.

Quantitative data analysis uses Weighted Means Scores (WMS) formula, as stated by Sudjana (2005: 67) as follows: Knowing the amount of community participation in financing education, researchers used the following criteria: 86 -100% = very good, 76-85% = good, 60-75% = sufficient, 45-59% = poor and <45% = very Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International bad.

Descriptive analysis of community participation in financing education is seen from the aspect; awareness of the fin ancing of shared responsibility, addressing the PRODIRA policy. The quantitative results are strengthened by the results of interviews and observations to the field to triangulate data sources as part of qualitative research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Descriptive data analysis of the participation of the community and parents of students in financing education in Gorontalo Province which was surveyed in 32 schools with 116 respondents, provided an overview, as in table 1 below.

Table 1: Community Participation and parents of students in Education Financing Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the participation of the community and parents of students in education financing is based on a rating scale, classified as unfavorable

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conditions with an average score of 57.59. The results of this study are cer tainly not encouraging for all parties.

For this reason, it is necessary to increase the participation of the community and parents as a consequence of shared responsibility for the implementation of education. This reality is truly irony, PRODIRA policy raises the phenomenon of a decrease in educational funding support from the community, parents of students along with the incessant free education program and / or the Policy for the People's Education Program (PRODIRA) conducted by the Gorontalo provincia I government.

The mindset that builds up the cost of education is all the responsibility of the central and regional governments. Decreasing the participation of the community and parents of students in education funding can be seen from the testing of the relationship and the contribution of the PRODIRA policy effectiveness variable (X) to community participation in education financing (Y) using a simple correlation formula and simple regression shows the results shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Correlation of the effectiveness of PRODIRA policies on community participation in education financing PRODIRA Policy Effectiveness (X) Community Participation in Education Financing (Y) PRODIRA Policy Effectiveness (X) Pearson Correlation 1 .192\* Sig. (2-tailed) .039 N 116 116 Community Participation in Education Financing (Y) Pearson Correlation .192\* 1 Sig. (2-tailed) .039 N 116 116 \*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

No Aspects Quantitative Analysis Results Qualitative Analysis Results 1 Educational Financing Awareness Joint Responsibility 50,49% Awareness of education financing which is a shared responsibility has decreased. Because since the existence of BOS and PRODIRA, the community understands that the cost of education has been fulfilled and all needs are fulfilled by the central and regional governments 2 Comunity Cooperation in financing e ducation 54,38% The emergence of the perception that all education costs have been borne by the government.

Helpful behavior also experienced a decline, because the view of the community if there was a contribution meant that there were illegal fees (levies) at school. The school is also afraid to take the initiative because it is easily perceived as a perpetrator of illegal levies 3 Active participation in financing 51,45% Reducing the level of community participation and paren ts is characterized by the lack of attendance in school committee meetings,

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participation in expressing aspirations and others, including lack of enthusiasm to collect fees from parents and the community Average 230,36/4=57,59 Not Good Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International Decreasing the participation of the community and parents of students in education funding can be seen from the testing of the relationship and the contribution of the PRODIRA policy effectiveness variable (X) to community participation in education financing (Y) using a simple correlation f ormula and simple regression shows the results shown in table 3 below Table 3: Correlation of the effectiveness of PRODIRA policies on community participation in education financing rxy T Level of Significance Notation Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International The Provincial, District and City Governments of Gorontalo Province, should still be able to ensure that the cost of education is not the duty of the State and the regional government alone, but is the joint responsibility of the community and parents of students, for this reason increased public participation (Gorontalo Post, Monday 20 / February / 2012).

To increase the participation of Gorontalo people in financing education, the government needs to do a cultural approach, namely the huyula culture (mutual cooperation), mutual assistance cooperation that has been embedded in the Gorontalo community. The Huyula Cultural Approach that has been received with open arms of the Gorontalo community as a form of participation of a person or community group both mentally and emotionally based on cultural awareness (mutua I cooperation) to contribute both morally and materially in the form of funds or savings in funds starting from the decision making process , policy implementation, and program supervision, including actively supporting or criticizing PRODIRA's policies, are happy to be able to help underprivileged school residents from other families or other poor communities.

Huyula culture is a hallmark of Gorontao's community personality and parents, such as the findings. Foundation January 23, 1942 (1982; 9) describes the Huyula culture for the Gorontalo people as a system of help between community members, to meet the common needs and interests based on social solidarity through family ties of neighbors and relatives.

Mochtar (Mohammad, 2005: 320) understands Huyula cu lture as a behavior of togetherness in building, or the habit of deliberating every policy that will be taken that relates to the interests and livelihoods of many people, including educational activities.

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This good culture needs to be developed continuous ly into a collective personality.

The Huyula culture is in the form of deliberation in terms of formulating policies that will be the basis for the implementation of development for the sake of jointness, for example helping schools to participate in scien ce olympiad championships for outstanding students, giving reward teachers for high achievers and high performers. Daulima (2004: 82) explains that Huyula means doing a joint job by a group of people or community members in the sense of mutual help and reciprocity.

The Huyula culture for the Gorontalo people can be seen in various perspectives, among which is known as Ambu, which is an activity of mutual help for the mutual benefit, Hileya is a spontaneous helping activity, 3) Ti'ayo is a helping activity to do one's work. Huyula culture is related to the willingness to work on someone's work, it can also be the parents of students who become teachers, or educators replace the position of teachers who are unable to attend, or share experiences in school.

Cultural huyula needs to be developed and applied in the financing of education so that the concept of understanding in the community is more focused that education is a shared responsibility not the burden of the central government or government alone. Community financing of education are explored, including community bodies engaged in fund-raising, generating resources, school fees, and cultural values and community financing of education in Burma (Bray, M., & Lillis, K., 1988).

It must be accompanied by solidarity, awareness, the spirit of helping, respecting and caring for the characteristics of the people of Gorontalo. Indeed, since the issue of free education, education for the people (PRODIRA) has been recognized, there has been a tremendous decline in community participation in education funding. Indeed free education does not make people who have more economics participate.

There needs to be an awardness to give and donate costs for the education process far more than they receive, even though in many other places there are still many who need a helping hand of the PRODIRA policy. Included in raising levels and levels of community education certainly requires the support of large costs from the community and parents of students.

Increasing the participat ion of the community and parents of students in line with the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation (Permendikbud) Number 75 of 2016

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concerning School Committees that regulate the fundraising limits that the School Committee may do. In some societies these costs are greater than the costs to governments (Bray, M., 1996).

The fundraising is intended to support the improvement of the quality of education services in schools with the principle of mutual cooperation. We can learn with the success of adeq uate funding from the community and parents of students, which is managed by the Surakarta Ta'mirul Islam Elementary School, Al - Azhar, Al-Izhar, Al - Ishlah in all of Indonesia including those in Gorontalo, Bina Nusantara (BINUS) Jakarta and others can be superior to schools that receive BOS and PRODIRA.

This is in line with Aulich's research report (2010) entitled "Governance Through Community Partnerships: A Model for Public Funding of Private Schools in Australia, concluding that the high level of community and parents' support for education funding can go beyond the initial goal of providing government subsidies and grants for public and private schools, and forms of public -private partnerships become one of the more appropriate forms of management supported by school accountability in relation to the financing that is given to the public. Support can be in various forms.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Bangkok, Thailand, March 5-7, 2019 © IEOM Society International If we pay attention to schools that are funded by the community with adequate tariffs, it is even more developed and advanced and has high competitiveness of graduates. Another way to increase the participation of the community and parents of students, according to Supoyo (2015: 7-9) exemplifies SD Ta'mirul Islam Surakarta where the participation of parents and surrounding communities is very high due to the accountability of school financial management.

School accountability through transparency can encourage parents' participation in education funding. The values of openness in financial management are also in line with Radu's view (2011) cited from his research entitled "Parental involvement in schools: A study of resources, mobilization, and inherent inequality" concluded: 1) there are two factors that clearly influence participation and involvement of the community and parents of students in school education.

These factors are the feeling of being able to be from the community and parents of students and the efforts to raise the funds made by the school; 2) Mobilization carried

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out by the school can increase the involvement of the community and parents of students in financing education education which has an impa ct on increasing equity and the quality of education in higher education. 4.

CONCLUSION The amount of education costs provided by the central government through the School Operational Assistance (BOS) and the Gorontalo Provincial Government through the People 's Education Program (PRODIRA) provides benefits to education equity to the levels of high school, vocational and MA education to remote areas, but on the other hand creates a new phenomenon in the form of a decrease in the participation of the community and parents of students in financing education.

Ideally education is the responsibility of the government, the community and parents of students. To boost the participation of the community and parents of the students, the Gorontalo local culture approach, namely huyula culture, mutual assistance, mutual assistance and transparency in financial management.

The support of education costs from the community and parents will accelerate the superior vision and program of the Gorontalo provincial government, name ly quality education will be more quickly realized. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The author expresses his gratitude to those who have helped finance this research, namely the Directorate General of Strengthening Research and Development, the Ministry of Research and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia and the Gorontalo Provincial Office of Culture and Youth Education, Principals, Treasurers, High School / Vocational Teachers / MA in Gorontalo Province who helped provide data in this study.

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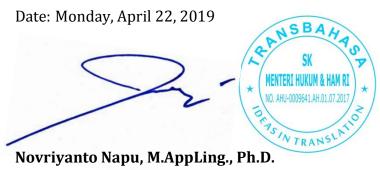
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