INTRODUCTION

The education in university can be classified as high budget activity. Campuses have to provide many facilities in running their role as education institution. They also need to pay their employment.

If university should have enough money to do their duties, then it could be questioned: do universities do it efficiently? If they do not do, what should they do?

PROBLEM IN EDUCATION FUND

Higher education fund in Indonesia is still expensive, and it is not reached by almost Indonesian.

This number of students was decrease when Indonesia got down to economic crisis. Another aspect can be seen from Indonesian budget for education [1], the government cut it until 40%.

The low Indonesian budget in education will lower subsidy for education institutions. So that they have to find another source to assure that education in their institution will run well. In some cases, it is useful to make them independent [4][5]. But at the other side will increase education cost in higher education, or decrease education quality since they do not have enough equipment.

The facts can make us desperate, since Indonesia, as developing country needs many scientists and skilled people to build their nation. But the higher the education cost will inhibit the nation building of Indonesia. Who will be charged to this problem?

EXAMINATION

One of the education processes is examination. If it is looked in detail, it can be classified as high cost activity (although total of this budget is small enough compare to total budget in university).

This budget covers correction budget for lecturer, budget to copy the problems, snacks for proctor (may be), until budget to pay proctor. The viewpoint of this paper is budget to pay proctor and to buy snacks (if any). This kind of budget is different from one campus to another, but all show a large amount of money.

It will be given below the average calculation for the budget spent by university to pay the proctor. Data were collected from many private universities in Indonesia. The data may be not sampled properly, but it will give a little description about this problem in university.

It is assumed that every student take 6 subjects (S), get 4 times (T) of examination (2 quiz, 1 mid term, and 1 final term; most of university in Indonesia do this), 2 hours for each examination. All assumptions are made for one semester (half year). Conversion from Rp to US$ assumes that US$ 1.00 equal to Rp. 7,500.00.

For “A” University,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total student (St)</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per hour (C)</td>
<td>Rp. 3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio proctor to student (R)</td>
<td>1:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABSTRACT: This paper is based on the fact that the Higher Education in Indonesia have done inefficiency in managing education fund. It happens in examinations. Campuses have to pay their proctor, and it will be the point of view of this paper. If those payments can be avoided, then the fund could be spent for another efficient things, i.e. to give scholarships, to complete laboratory equipment, to subside student council budget, etc. It needs to develop new teaching method system (start from teaching method, examination policy, evaluation policy for students, etc.). So, Indonesia (and another developing countries with the same problem) has to solve that problem. Experience from other countries in solving that problem is also welcomed. At the other hand, employers in Indonesia need to change their paradigm from GPA point of view to professional one.
Formula:

\[ P = S_t \times R \]  
\[ \text{(1)} \]

\[ \text{Cost} = C \times 2 \times P \times T \times S \]  
\[ \text{(2)} \]

Cost for “A” University is Rp. 57,600,000.00 or US$ 7,680.00.

For “B” University,

- Total student (St) : 4400
- Cost per hour (C) : Rp. 2,500.00
- Ratio proctor to student (R) : 1:30

Cost for “B” University is Rp. 20,500,000.00 or US$ 2,750.00.

For “C” University,

- Total student (St) : 8,500
- Cost per hour (C) : Rp. 2,000.00
- Ratio proctor to student (R) : 1:20

Others (snacks for proctor) : Rp. 41,000,000.00

Cost for “C” University is Rp. 41,000,000.00 + Rp. 41,000,000.00, equal to 82,000,000.00 or US$ 11,000.00

To calculate education cost for each student, it is assumed that each student takes 20 credits (Cr) in one semester.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Rupiah</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1,110,000.00</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1,250,000.00</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1,200,000.00</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.625%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.364%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0.800%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANALYSIS**

If budget for proctor and school fee are compared, then we will get some facts that unbelievable. The budget can support several students in that university who have financial problem [5]. University can help them to finish their study from the budget above. If universities have to spend that budget (but for different purpose), they can spend it for useful things. Beside to help their students, it can also provide campus with ‘new’ source of fund to get better campus facility.

How can it happen? University can do two alternatives, i.e. to develop new teaching method (better) [2] or to fix mental problem in students (for they have a bad attitude in examination) [3]. The former is easier that the latter. However, universities have to do it.

To fix mental problem is a difficult task. It had better to do it in their childhood. So what we can do it is to give better mental education for children. But how it can be done?

From lecturer viewpoint, university must develop new teaching method. Lecturers have to shift their paradigm from ‘operator’ to ‘designer’. Students at university are educated to be designer, not an operator. To make it happen is not an easy task, but Indonesia and other developing countries have to do it.

As result, university can delete budget for proctor and use it for another efficient purpose. For example, to support students who have financial problem, to get better campus facilities. The solutions above are simple to discuss but difficult to implement. But campuses as education institution have to try it, because it will give a revolution in education at developing countries.

The main question here is have the developed countries got the same problem when they were still as developing countries? How they overcome this problem may help developing countries in solving it.

If they did not have this kind of problem, new question will arise, i.e. is it a cultural problem?

Problem in cheating at examination might be able to happen because of GPA matters. It could be inferred that many employers in Indonesia make a good mark (GPA) for their new employees, then students try to get a good mark in many ways (honest or not). So employers have to change their paradigm from GPA point of view to professional point of view.

Another reason for cheating problem came from students’ parents. Because most of them force their children to have good mark (whatever the way). So it needs special program to realize parents about their role in children education.

**CONCLUSION:**

From discussion above, it can be inferred:

- Developing new teaching method will give a big impact on education in Indonesia and other developing countries with the same problem.
- To fix mental problem among students is a big problem in Indonesia, since it needs changing in all aspects in all range of education.
- Budget for proctor can be used effectively, i.e. to support students with financial problem.
- To fix mental problem in developing countries can be done to overcome dishonesty among students in examination.
- Comparison study at developed countries for the same problem must be done soon by developing countries, how they overcome the same problem.
- Employers in Indonesia need to change their paradigm from GPA point of view to professional point of view.
• Developing new program to realize parents about their role in children education.

REFERENCES


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