

## Analyzing the Implementation of Educational Accounting at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah, Koto Lubuk Jambi Village

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**Abstract.** *This research aimed to assess the alignment of the accounting practices at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah in Koto Lubuk Village, Jambi, with the generally accepted accounting principles. The data for this study were gathered from both primary and secondary sources, utilizing techniques such as interviews and documentation. The findings revealed that Madrasah X in Jambi City employed accounting procedures that included daily cash books, ledgers, income statements, balance sheets, and a list of fixed assets. However, the institution did not record depreciation for fixed assets at the end of the period and failed to prepare financial statements as per SFAS ETAP, which includes activity reports, financial position statements, cash flow statements, and notes to the financial statements. In conclusion, the application of accounting practices in X Jambi City, was found not to align with the generally accepted accounting principles.*

**Keywords:** *Educational, Accounting, Accounting Procedures, Accounting Implementation*

**Abstrak.** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai keselarasan praktik akuntansi pada Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah di Desa Koto Lubuk Jambi dengan prinsip-prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum. Data untuk penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari sumber primer dan sekunder, dengan menggunakan teknik seperti wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Madrasah X di Kota Jambi menerapkan prosedur akuntansi yang meliputi buku kas harian, buku besar, laporan laba rugi, neraca, dan daftar harta tetap. Namun lembaga tersebut tidak mencatat penyusutan aset tetap pada akhir periode dan gagal menyusun laporan keuangan sesuai PSAK ETAP yang mencakup laporan aktivitas, laporan posisi keuangan, laporan arus kas, dan catatan atas laporan keuangan. Kesimpulannya, penerapan praktik akuntansi pada Madrasah X Kota Jambi ditemukan belum sejalan dengan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum.

**Kata kunci:** Pendidikan, Akuntansi, Prosedur Akuntansi, Implementasi Akuntansi

### INTRODUCTION

According to SAK ETAP 2.1 (2009) IAI, financial statements are intended to assist in making investment and credit decisions, to facilitate the evaluation of future cash flows, and to identify changes in resources (assets), liabilities and their elements. for companies. According to Harahap (2010: 140), non-profit organizations include entities such as churches, public schools, public charities, public hospitals and clinics, political organizations, community assistance in legislative matters, voluntary organizations, trade unions and professional associations, scientific. research institutes, museums and some government officials.

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Financial statements for non-profit organizations, including foundations, consist of several different parts: (1) a statement of financial position, which provides information about assets, liabilities and net worth and details about the relationship between those parts at a moment; (2) an activity report on income and expenses for a specific period; (3) Statement of cash flows, which includes information about the income and expenses of money; (4) Appendices to financial statements, which are explanatory appendices attached to financial statements to ensure that they are not misleading. The Foundation is responsible for preparing financial statements (Abdullah 2004).

In the process of recording and recognizing receivables, the Madrasah adheres to the accrual basis principle, wherein transactions are recorded as soon as they occur due to their future implications on incoming or outgoing funds (Farouk, Purba, and Rahman 2022). According to the data compiled by the Madrasah, the accounting process at Madrasah X in Jambi city, begins with the entry of financial transactions into the daily cash report book. This book encompasses the recording of both incoming and outgoing funds. Subsequently, non-cash transactions, such as student receivables, are documented in the student receivables book.

The balance sheet delineates asset accounts, including current assets (cash, receivables, and bank), fixed assets (land, buildings), current liabilities, and capital. The balance sheet of Madrasah X does not present net assets in relation to temporary and permanent net assets. Additionally, it does not include donations, retained earnings, or the profit for the year in the current liabilities section.

The objective of the conducted research was to assess the educational accounting records at Madrasah X Jambi City, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Comprehending Accounting**

Understanding of computing Accounting functions as a financial information system designed to produce and present meaningful information to various stakeholders. It includes three main tasks: identifying, recording and reporting organizational and financial transactions to relevant parties. Financial accounting focuses primarily on reporting to external parties. A number of external stakeholders, each with their own objectives, require financial reporting entities to use policies and assumptions. Accounting is the art of collecting, identifying, ascertaining and recording financial transactions and transactions to obtain informational results for the benefit of interested parties, namely financial statements (Indonesia, 2021).

Based on this comprehension, it can be clarified that accounting, functioning as an information system, proves beneficial for stakeholders in their decision-making processes (Farouk et al. 2022). These stakeholders encompass management, supervisors, members as owners, the government, and tax agencies. On the other hand, serving as a method or process of record-keeping, accounting involves a series of procedures for documenting, categorizing, and presenting economic activities in the shape of foundational financial reports.

### **Basic Accounting Concepts**

The fundamental idea of accounting, as per the Indonesian Accountants Association (IAI), asserts that the foundational principles of accounting rest on the accrual and business continuity principles. Among the various business concepts and entities, the entity concept stands out as the most crucial accounting concept. The entity concept is established to guarantee that company transactions remain distinct from personal or other transactions.

### **Foundations Of Educational Accounting Records**

As per Weygant (2012), there exist two recording bases in accounting utilized for documenting transactions, namely: cash basis, where income is recorded upon receipt, and expenses are recorded when payment is made. The accrual basis, in accrual-based accounting, involves recording transactions that impact the company's financial statements in the period during which they transpire.

### **Madrasah Financial Accounting Cycle**

The financial accounting cycle of the madrasah encompasses stages of data processing, involving the tasks of generating transaction documents, recording transactions, categorizing data, summarizing data, and reporting data. This accounting cycle unfolds within a specific period, typically a 12-month accounting period that may align with a calendar year running from January 1 to December 31 or a user-defined period as long as it covers 12 months (Bastian 2019). The recording of transactions involves identification, measurement, and documentation.

### **The Role and Function of Accounting In The World of Education**

The role and function of accounting in the field of education are manifested through school asset inventory reports (Biduri, Mulyadi, and Choiriyah 2020). These reports enable the government, serving as the entity responsible for education in Indonesia, to assess the adequacy of school facilities and infrastructure supporting the learning process.

This information aids in the targeted distribution of block grants for facilities and infrastructure, promoting equitable education throughout Indonesia. However, using this system to compare the quality of education between schools based on supporting factors poses

challenges. This is because schools lack information on the extent of asset utilization for achieving educational quality, and each school possesses a unique set of assets as input.

Therefore, schools must record information about the level of sacrifice for the utilization of each asset in the learning process using accounting (Defitri 2018). The role and function of accounting in the field of education involve providing quantitative information about school conditions, particularly of a financial nature. This information is essential for making economic decisions within educational entities.

### **Accountability**

In its capacity as a public institution, schools are required to uphold accountability. According to Saleh (2017), accountability involves the responsibility to furnish information regarding all activities and performance to the governing body. Public accountability signifies the trustee's duty to deliver transparency by presenting, reporting, and disclosing all activities and events within their purview.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Source of Data**

Data refers to information about a subject, encompassing what is known, considered, or assumed. Primary data entails information acquired directly from the madrasah through methods such as interviews, observation, or the use of specialized measurement instruments designed in accordance with the study's objectives. On the other hand, secondary data comprises information gathered from indirect sources, including documentation data and official archives.

### **Technique for Data Collection**

The methodology employed for data collection in this study involved conducting interviews with various stakeholders in Madrasah X in Jambi Village. This included financial staff, the principal, as well as the utilization of documents obtained from Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah.

### **Technique for Data Analysis**

For data management in this study, the author utilized a qualitative descriptive method. This approach involves analyzing data obtained from Madrasah X based on relevant theories. Subsequently, conclusions could be drawn from the analyzed data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analyzing the Accounting Cycle

#### 1. Daily Cash Book

**Table 1. Daily Cash Book November 2023**

Date	Regarding	Income	Expenditure	Balance
01/11/23	Beginning balance	Rp.5,600,000		Rp.5,600,000
02/11/23	Student spp	Rp.420,000		Rp.6,020,000
	Powerful photocopy wages		Rp.20,000	Rp. 6,000,000
11/03/23	Buy book		Rp.3,000,000	Rp. 3,000,000
	Repayment spp	Rp.230,000		Rp. 3,230,000
	Repayment spp	Rp.300,000		Rp. 3,530,000

Source: Madrasah X

According to Table 1, it is evident that Madrasah X records only the outgoing and incoming funds within its financial transactions. In addition to these transactions, the madrasah utilizes other records, such as student accounts receivable books, which deviate from generally accepted accounting principles.

Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah should record cash in and cash out in a journal, which can be seen below.

**Table 2. Cash Receipts Journal 2023 Period**

Date	Information	Debit		Credit		Balance
		Cash	Spp	Dress	Donation	
11/01	Beginning balance	5,600,000				5,600.00
02/11	Student spp	420,000	420,000			
03/11	Repayment spp	230,000	230,000			
04/11	Repayment spp	300,000	300,000			
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>			<b>5,600,000</b>

Source: data management

#### 2. Ledger

**Table 3. General Ledger for 2023 Period**

Information	Debit	Credit
<b>Income:</b>		
Income Spp	1,250,000	
Receivables spp	930,000	
Funds from the government	2,000,000	
Other income	300,000	

Source: Madrasah X in Kota Jambi

Based on the table above, it is known that Madrasah X does not create a balance column and is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting. Madrasahs should make a ledger like the one below:

**Table 4. General Ledger For 2023 Period – Income SPP**

Date	Information	ref	D	K	Balance	
					D	K
			1,250,000		1,250,000	

Source: Processed Data

### 3. Trial Balance

**Table 5. Trial Balance 2022**

No.	Information	Debit	Credit
	Bank cash	4,300,000	
	Receivables	3,550,000	
	Supply	1,550,000	
	Building	155,500,000	
	Salary debt		6,800,000
	Capital		194,800,000
	Income		50,200,000
	Estimated profit loss		2,2000
	Salary expense	56,700,000	
	Electrical load	8,400,000	
	ATK load	5,000,000	
	Official travel expenses	4,000,000	
	Consumption expenses	7,000,000	
	First aid expenses	2,000,000	
	Other expenses	6,000,000	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>254,000,000</b>	<b>254,000,000</b>

Source: Processed Data

#### 4. Adjusting Journal Entry

Madrasah X Jambi city did not make adjusting journal entries. Madrasah X has a building that was built on September 1, 1969. Madrasah X should have made an adjustment journal so that the value of the accounts already show fair value at the reporting date.

#### 5. Work Sheet

The purpose of the working paper (WorkSheet) is to gather and consolidate adjusting journal entries and account balances to facilitate the preparation of financial reports and comprehend the transition of accounting data from the unadjusted trial balance to the financial statements. Although working papers are a highly beneficial tool, they are not integrated into

the formal accounting process. This contrasts with the chart of accounts, totals, and ledgers, which constitute crucial components of the accounting system. Unlike Madrasah X, which directly formulates its financial reports without using working papers, madrasahs are recommended to prepare working papers as outlined below:

Information	Trial balance		Adjusting journal entry		Trial Balance After Adjustment		Profit and loss		Balance Sheet		
	D	K	D	K	D	K	D	K	D	K	
Bank cash	4,500,000				4,500,000					4,500,000	
Receivables	3,750,000				3,750,000					3,750,000	
Supply	1,250,000				1,250,000					1,250,000	
Building	185,500,000									185,500,000	
Akm. Building Principal			9,275,000		9,275,000						
Salary debt		6,950,000				6,750,000					6,950,000
Capital		183,000,000				183,000,000					183,000,000
Excess income		5,700,000				95,500,000		95,500,000			
Income		95,500,000									
Salary expense	56,800,000				56,800,000		56,800,000				
Electrical load	8,300,000				8,300,000		8,300,000				
ATK load	5,200,000				5,200,000		5,200,000				
Official travel expenses	4,500,000				4,500,000		4,500,000				
Consumption expenses	7,000,000				7,000,000		7,000,000				
First aid expenses	2,000,000				2,000,000		2,000,000				
Other expenses	6,000,000				6,000,000		6,000,000				
Profit Loss	5,700,000										
Pny load. building				9,275,000		9,275,000					
<b>Amount</b>	<b>290,500,000</b>	<b>290,500,000</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290,500,000</b>	<b>290,500,000</b>	<b>9,275,000</b>	<b>9,275,000</b>	<b>299,775,000</b>	<b>299,775,000</b>	<b>89,800,000</b>	<b>95,500,000</b>	<b>195,000,000</b>	<b>189,950,000</b>	
Retained Earnings for 2022								5,700,000			5,700,000

Source: Processed Data

### Figure 1. Working Sheet

Referring to Figure 1, Madrasah X ought to possess a working sheet similar to the one depicted. A worksheet, commonly referred to as a working sheet in accounting, functions as a tool employed to gather and condense essential information required for formulating financial statements. Positioned as an intermediate stage between the trial balance and the financial statements, the primary objective of a working sheet is to support accountants in creating adjusting journal entries, structuring account balances, and verifying the precision of financial reports.

## Analysis of Financial Statement Presentation

### 1. Financial Position Report (Balance Sheet)

The financial position statement is synonymous with the balance sheet. According to IAI (1016:27), the Financial Position Report provides details about the assets, liabilities, and equity of the entity at the conclusion of the reporting period. The financial report generated by Madrasah X is outlined as follows:

Table 6. Balance Sheet

<b>MADRASAH X FINANCIAL POSITION REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSET</b>		<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash/Bank	Rp4,300,000,-	Debtsalary	Rp.6,950,000,-
Receivables	Rp.3,750,000,-		
Supplies	Rp. 1,550,000,-		
Amount	Rp9,500,000,-		
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		<b>EQUITY</b>	
Building	Rp185,500,000,-	Capital	Rp183,000,000,-
		Excess Income	Rp5,700,000,-
<b>TOTALASSET</b>		<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	
<b>Rp195,000,000,-</b>		<b>Rp195,000,000,-</b>	

Source: Madrasah X

According to table 6, the separation of current assets and fixed assets is evident in the balance sheet presentation.

a) Cash and Bank

In the 2022 balance sheet of Madrasah X Tarbiyah Islamiyah, there was a cash and bank balance of Rp. 4,300,000. This represents the available cash at Madrasah X at the conclusion of the period. Based on the given information, it can be deduced that Madrasah X's presentation of cash and bank balances aligns with generally accepted accounting principles.

b) Supply

Based on the balance sheet presented by Madrasah X in 2022 there was an inventory of school supplies amounting to Rp. 1,550,000,- school supplies are supplies of school supplies such as markers, paper, ink and others that are still available. Madrasah X equipment as an asset owned. On the balance sheet of Madrasah X in 2022 there are current assets for equipment in the form of supplies amounting to Rp. 1,550,000,- Meanwhile, in the presentation of the profit and loss calculation report, no use of inventory current assets was found in 2022 because school supplies were included in one stationery expense package.

The presentation of school supplies by Madrasah X is not the same as generally accepted accounting presentations.

c) Receivables

According to the 2022 balance sheet of Madrasah X Islamiyah, there were outstanding school receivables amounting to Rp. 3,550,000. These funds represent the expected receipts from unpaid student tuition fees from the previous accounting

period. Madrasah X's presentation of receivables adheres to the generally accepted accounting standards, separating student receivables from school receivables. This clarification indicates that Madrasah X's presentation of receivables aligns with generally accepted accounting principles.

d) Fixed Assets

In 2022, Madrasah X presented its fixed assets, represented by inventory, at Rp. 185,500,000,- without accounting for any depreciation value. This presentation deviates from generally accepted accounting principles, as Madrasah X is expected to reflect the fair value by incorporating the depreciation of buildings and structures.

For instance, if we consider the building to be 20 years old with no residual value, the annual depreciation would be calculated as follows:

Depreciation of buildings and structures:

Annually (01 September): Rp. 185,500,000 = Rp. 9,275,000,-

Monthly (01 September): Rp. 9,275,000 = Rp. 772,916,-x 3=2,318,748,-

Based on these calculations, the records and journals for the depreciation of buildings and structures should be as follows:

Depreciation expense and building Rp. 9,275,000

Acc. Depreciation of buildings and building Rp. 9,275,000

e) Debt

Madrasah X has recorded all its debts, including a salary payable account, in the balance sheet. This indicates that Madrasah X's liability recording aligns with generally accepted accounting principles.

Upon reviewing Madrasah X's financial report (balance sheet), certain accounts were identified that deviate from non-profit/foundation accounting formats, such as the absence of the term "capital." In educational accounting, the equivalent term is "net assets." Additionally, the absence of a land account as a fixed asset and the lack of accumulated depreciation for the Madrasah X building are notable discrepancies. In standard accounting practices, the building's value should be reduced by accumulated depreciation.

The financial position report of a foundation furnishes information about its assets, liabilities, and net assets during a specific period. For Madrasah X, the financial position report table should be prepared for the end of the year period as follows:

**Table 7. Financial Position Report 2022**

<b>MADRASAH X FINANCIAL POSITION REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022</b>	
<b>Current asset:</b>	
Bank cash	Rp. 4,500,000,-
Receivables	Rp. 3,750,000,-
Supply	Rp. 1,250,000,-
Total current assets	Rp. 9,500,000,-
<b>Fixed assets</b>	
Building	Rp. 185,500,000,-
Accumulated building depreciation	Rp. 9,275,000,-
Total fixed assets	Rp. 176,225,000,-
Total assets	<b>Rp. 185,725,000,-</b>
<b>Obligation:</b>	
Salary debt	Rp. 6,950,000,-
Total liabilities	Rp. 6,950,000,-
<b>Net Assets:</b>	
Not bound	Rp. 4,198,000,-(-)
Temporarily bound	
Permanently bound	Rp. 183,000,000,-
Total net assets	Rp. 178,802,000,-
Total liabilities and assets	<b>Rp. 185,022,200,-</b>

Source: Processed Data

## 2. Activity Report

The activity report consists of two groupings, namely income and Madrasah expenses. Financial reports prepared by the Madrasah to determine the amount of income earned and costs incurred at the end of the period.

The report prepared by Madrasah X consists of income and operational costs and is a profit and loss report, as in the table below.

Table 8. Profit and Loss Statement

<b>MADRASAH X INCOME STATEMENT 2022</b>	
<b>INCOME</b>	
Income Spp	Rp 35,500,000,-
Income Help	Rp. 60,000,000,-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>Rp. 95,500,000</b>

<b>EXPENSE:</b>	
Teacher/Employee Salary Expenses	Rp. 56,800,000,-
Electricity Expenses	Rp. 8,300,000,-
ATK load	Rp. 5,200,000,-
Official travel expenses. Consumption	Rp. 4,500,000,-
expenses. First aid expenses	Rp. 7,000,000,-
Other Expenses	Rp. 2,000,000,-
	Rp. 6,000,000,-
	<b><u>Rp. 89,800,000,-</u></b>
<b>Profit and Loss</b>	<b>Rp. 5,700,000,-</b>

Source: Madrasah X data

Based on the table above, the 2022 Madrasah X Profit and Loss Report contains income and expenses. The form of the Madrasah X profit and loss report is single step, that is, all income is grouped separately at the top and all expenses are grouped separately at the bottom and then added up. This means that the amount of income minus the amount of expenses is the difference between profit and loss or net profit.

The 2022 Profit and Loss Report on income contains an Spp income account of Rp. 35,500,000,- assistance income of Rp. 60,000,000,- with total operational costs of Rp. 89,800,000,- and operating profit before tax of Rp. 5,700,000,-

Based on the presented Profit and Loss Report, the accounts within it, specifically those designated as Activity Reports, do not align with PSAK No. 45, which provides guidelines for financial reports of foundations or non-profit organizations. Madrasah X's Profit and Loss Report details total income, including student tuition fees and rock income, offset by total costs to derive the net profit for the year 2022.

Contrary to the requirements outlined in PSAK No. 45 for the profit and loss report process, Madrasah X did not incorporate changes in net assets over the period. The standard activity report should capture the amounts of permanently bound, temporarily bound, and unbound net activity changes within a given period. The prescribed activity report for Madrasah Tsanawiyah Tarbiyah Islamiyah is outlined as follows:

Table 9. 2022 Activity Report

**MADRASAH X ROFIT AND LOSS REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022**

<b>CHANGES IN UNLIMITED NET ASSETS</b>	
<b>INCOME</b>	
Spp Income	Rp. 35.500.000,-
Assistance Income	Rp. 60.000.000,-
Amount of Income	<b>Rp. 95.000.000,-</b>
<b>COSTS</b>	
Teacher/Employee salary expenses	Rp. 56,800,000,-
Electrical load	Rp. 8,300,000,-
ATK load	Rp. 5,200,000,-

Official travel expenses	Rp. 4,500,000,-	
Consumption expenses	Rp. 7,000,000,-	
First aid expenses	Rp. 2,000,000,-	
Other expenses	Rp. 6,000,000,-	
<b>Total Load</b>	<b>Rp. 89,800,000,-</b>	
<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
I. Pen. Building	Rp. 9,275,000,-	
Amount of other expenses	Rp. 9,275,000,-	
Change in net assets		Rp. 4,198,000,-(-)
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>IDR 183,000,000,-</b>	
<b>End of year net assets</b>	<b>Rp. 178,802,000</b>	

Source: processed data

### 3. Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow report entails summarizing the inflows and outflows of cash resulting from Madrasah X's activities. As of now, Madrasah X has not generated reports on cash inflows and outflows, rendering the cash flow recording inconsistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Madrasahs are advised to create a cash flow report resembling the one provided below:

Table 10. Cash Flow Report for 2022/2023 Period

#### Cash Flow from Activities and Operating Profit:

<b>Operating Income</b>		
Cash From Donors	120,000,000,-	
Cash From Spp	68,500,000,-	
Cash From Other Receipts	5,000,000,-	
		193,500,000,-
<b>Net cash used from activities</b>		
<b>Operation</b>		
<b>Operating costs :</b>		
Teacher/Employee Salary Expenses	123,100,000,-	
Electrical load	17,600,000,-	
ATK load	8,400,000,-	
Official travel expenses	10,000,000,-	
Consumption Expenses	11,500,000,-	
First aid expenses	3,000,000,-	
Other expenses	9,700,000,-	
<b>Cash used in activities</b>		<b>183,300,000,-</b>
<b>Inventory:</b>		
<b>Total cash disbursed</b>		
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and</b>		<b>10,200,000,-</b>
<b>Cash Equivalent</b>		
<b>Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of</b>		<b>4,500,000,-</b>
<b>The Year</b>		
<b>Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The</b>		<b>4,500,000,-</b>
<b>Year</b>		

Source: processed data

#### **4. Equity Report**

The statement of changes in equity illustrates alterations in owner's equity over a specific period. This report is compiled subsequent to the income statement as the net profit or net loss for the period needs to be incorporated into this report. Observing this, Madrasah X has not generated a report on changes in equity, indicating that the accounting recording activities conducted are not aligned with generally accepted accounting principles.

#### **5. Notes to Financial Reports**

Notes to Financial Reports (CaLK) represent a component of financial reports that provide detailed explanations, lists, or analyses of the values presented in the Budget Realization Report (LRA), Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Report (LAK), ensuring appropriate and comprehensive disclosures.

CaLK encompasses narrative explanations or detailed information corresponding to the figures presented in the LRA, SAL Change Report, Operational Report (LO), Equity Change Report (LPE), Balance Sheet, and LAK. It also encompasses details about the accounting policies employed by the reporting entity, along with other information mandated and recommended for disclosure in Government Accounting Standards (SAP), ensuring the inclusion of expressions necessary for a fair presentation of financial statements.

### **CONCLUSION**

The research findings and discussions presented in the preceding chapter lead to the following conclusions:

1. The accounting process at Madrasah X in Jambi City lacks the creation of journals, adjusting journals, and closing journals, and it is also not in conformity with generally accepted accounting formats when transactions occur.
2. The presentation of receivables at Madrasah X separates student receivables from school receivables.
3. The presentation of equipment on the balance sheet by Madrasah X in Jambi City lacks support in recording additions or purchases of equipment.
4. Recording of accumulated depreciation at Madrasah X in Jambi City is not undertaken, resulting in fixed assets not being reduced.
5. Madrasah X already generates financial reports, balance sheets, and profit and loss statements.

6. Madrasah X has yet to produce a cash flow report, report on changes in equity, and notes to financial reports.
7. In light of the above description, it can be inferred that the accounting practices at Madrasah X in Jambi City generally deviate from generally accepted accounting principles

## **Recommendations**

Based on the aforementioned conclusions and research findings, the researcher recommends several suggestions as follows:

1. Madrasah X is encouraged to create a journal, an adjusting journal, and a closing journal when a transaction occurs.
2. When recording accumulated depreciation of fixed assets, Madrasah X should exercise greater precision and adhere to the correct straight-line method in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
3. Madrasah X should establish an inventory ledger to provide clarity on how equipment is utilized and whether additional supplies are acquired.
4. Madrasah X is advised to generate a cash flow report, a report on changes in equity, and notes to financial reports.
5. Future researchers are encouraged to conduct more detailed investigations into the application of accounting in educational institutions.

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