

Pros and Cons of Economic Management in Buddhist Colleges: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the pros and cons of implementing economic management at Buddhist Colleges through the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. The study was conducted to explore relevant articles, institutional reports, and previous research in the context of resource management, funding, and governance of religious-based higher education institutions. The systematic review was conducted using the PRISMA method, evaluating articles published between 2020 and 2024. Specifically, the methodology used in this investigation was meta-synthesis as a qualitative review, specifically by analyzing 10 journals relevant to the research topic. The review results indicate that the implementation of effective economic management provides several societal benefits, including increased budget efficiency, transparency in financial management, and the institution's ability to develop academic programs sustainably. However, several challenges also arise, such as; some Buddhists are in favor of limited funding sources, and some are against the modernization of the managerial system, and the potential conflict between religious values and market-based management practices. Thus, the findings suggest that some support the importance of balanced, uncontrolled, and contextual economic growth, while others oppose it, focusing on economics, technology, and the interdependence of different societies. Further research is recommended to explore more integrative economic management models that can be implemented in new ways and improve community well-being.

Keywords: Buddhism; Management Economics; Systematic Literature Review.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction Higher education based religious, including College of Buddhism (STAB), face challenge big in not enough balanced in manage source Power in a way efficient and sustainable in the midst of change economy and digitalization. In one side, institution religious education is required for pro guard spiritual values, ethics, and service social. On the other hand, institutions also contra apply principle efficiency economy, accountability, and modern governance to remain competitive and independent in a way financial. Urgency study This appear Because Still happen debate (pros and cons) between circles academics, managers, and stakeholders interest Buddhist education regarding to what extent the principle management economy can implemented without violate Dharma values. In the Buddhist context, balance between material and spiritual aspects become matter crucia, in line with the concept of “Majjhima” Patipada” (Middle Way). Research This important Because will give description empirical and conceptual about How principle economy management Can synergized with Buddhist values in governance college tall religious. Some fact support relevance study This: Based on data from the Higher Education Database (PDDikti, 2023), more than of the 60% of Religious Colleges in Indonesia experienced difficulty in aspect finance and management source Power human. Report Ministry of Religion show that part big STAB still relies on foundation funds and donations, with limitations ability diversification funding. Search beginning to a number of literature (period 2020–2024) shows that: Implementation principle management economics in institutions education tall give impact positive to fund efficiency, transparency finances and independence institution (Harahap et al., 2025) However, research in the environment religious education (including STAB) shows resistance to system modern managerial because considered contradictory with mark simplicity and devotion (Hendri Hermawan & Alexander Candra, 2022). A Buddhist spiritual approach that emphasizes balance inner and non-attachment are often at odds behind with target and competition system in management modern economics (Najamuddin, 2023) . Management economics (managerial economics) is discipline that combines theory economics and practice management business For help manager make rational, efficient, and data- based decisions (Anggriani, 2022). Management economy Work through channel logic that begins from identification problem or objective business, then collect and analyze economic data like demand, costs, prices, and market conditions (Yudih & Mustamin, 2024) . Based on analysis said, the manager use principle economy like marginal analysis, theory supply-demand theory costs, and forecasting For formulate various alternative decision (Suhandi, 2023). Alternative This Then evaluated with consider benefits, costs, risks, and limitations source power (Astutik, 2024). After That chosen the most efficient and profitable decisions for company, then implemented and monitored the result For ensure suitability with objective beginning of the cycle This repetitive in a way dynamic so that the company capable adapt to market changes and achieve optimal performance (Wiryatmo, 2022) . Management Buddhist economics is rooted in the principle simplicity, moderation, and non-harm (ahimsa), which emphasize that objective economy No only accumulation wealth, but welfare mind, ethics, and sustainability. Theoretical direction This is shift focus management from maximum profit become “optimal well-being” with still reduce suffering creature life and destruction environment. In practice, the theory This blend efficiency economy with spiritual values such as right livelihood, responsibility answer social, consumption wise, and production that is not damage (Collins et al., 2021). Pro-view towards management Buddhist economics states that approach This more humane, sustainable, pressing consumption excessive, reduce externalities negative, and maintain balance social – ecological approach This considered relevant For face capitalism aggressive trigger inequality and crisis environment (Aldi Wahyu Pradana & Perkasa, 2024). Meanwhile that's the downside is theory This considered too normative, difficult implemented in a competitive global market, potentially lower growth Because reject exploitation source Power massive, and challenge structure modern economy based on profit and expansion. Although thus many economist contemporary see theory This as “direction alternative” for create better economy ethical and sustainable. Based on results

review literature, found a number of gap study Aspect study with approach philosophy and conditions previously generally using theory economy conventional is also seen from the gaps found Not yet Lots study integrate theory management economy with Buddhist teachings. Orientation mark from existing aspects there is condition previously Lots studies discussed only nature descriptive so that gap found the shortcomings mapping systematic literature so that give rise to pros and cons in a way comprehensive (Nurhayati & Juliansyah, 2023).

Implications gap: Research This present For close the gap with new way in integrate Buddhist values to in framework management efficient economy objective study This is to: Identify and systematize results research that discusses implementation management economics in education high, especially in the environment Buddhist College. Analyze pros and cons debate implementation management economy from perspective academics and Buddhist values. Develop a framework conceptual implementation economy management based on principle balance between efficiency economics and spirituality. Providing recommendation strategic for STAB manager for implementing management models harmonious economy with Dharma. Attitude study This nature corrective and synthetic (correcting and mediating). This means that research No solely support or reject view certain, but attempt torrecting approach management economy that is too market- oriented without consider mark spiritual. Mediating pros and cons debate with offer approach balance based Buddhist teachings (Majjhimapatipada). Produce synthesis in the form of a conceptual model Dharma Based Economic Management, namely efficient, transparent and consistent governance system rooted in values compassion compassion (karuna) and wisdom (panna). With increasing demands efficiency and modernization in the sector education high, the Buddhist College is at a crossroads between maintain spiritual values and adapt self with reality economy. Through Systematic Literature Review approach, research This will browse proof empirical and theoretical from various source For find point balance between two currents big the economics and spirituality as base formation of management models economy that uses technology for increase community welfare.

METHOD

This research method uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to identify and analyze the pros and cons of economic management in Buddhist Colleges. The SLR process was conducted following the PRISMA guidelines, including identification, screening, feasibility assessment, and final inclusion. A literature search was conducted through several databases such as Google Scholar, DOAJ, SINTA, and ProQuest with keywords related to higher education economic management, Buddhist religious education, financial governance, and the pros and cons of economic management. Inclusion criteria were applied to ensure relevant literature, namely scientific articles discussing economic management in religious colleges, published within the last 10–15 years, and available in full text. Non-scientific, irrelevant, duplicate, or articles without analytical data were eliminated through an exclusion process.

The selected literature then underwent a quality assessment based on methodological strength, thematic relevance, data validity, and argumentative consistency. Articles that met the standards were subjected to data extraction using a table containing study identity, research context, pros and cons of findings, and managerial implications. Analysis was conducted using a thematic synthesis method, grouping findings into themes such as economic transparency, funding sources, management professionalism, and the influence of Buddhist values on financial policy. This approach yields a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of economic management debates in Buddhist colleges, as well as a scientific basis for examining the challenges, opportunities, and debates that contribute to community well-being.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Criteria Eligibility

Articles from the initial literature selection stage were subjected to eligibility criteria to ensure their relevance to the focus of the SLR. Inclusion criteria focused on literature discussing economic management, financial governance, and organizational dynamics in religious higher education institutions, particularly Buddhist Colleges (STAB) or equivalent religious colleges. Studies addressing the pros and cons, challenges, or debates in economic resource management, budget allocation, financial transparency, and managerial effectiveness were also included. Exclusion criteria included publications unrelated to the context of religious higher education, non-scholarly writings, articles without full text, and literature lacking evaluable empirical or argumentative analysis. The application of these criteria resulted in a body of literature that was methodologically consistent with the objective of the SLR, namely to comprehensively analyze the pros and cons of economic management in STAB.

Research Process

The research process followed the PRISMA stages, consisting of identification, selection, screening, and final eligibility. For identification, the researcher conducted a systematic search of several databases such as Google Scholar, DOAJ, SINTA, and ProQuest. Keywords used included: economic management, higher education financial governance, Buddhist education, religious college management, pros and cons of management. The initial search yielded a large number of publications, but many had to be eliminated due to irrelevance. Screening, this stage was carried out by reading the titles and abstracts. Articles that did not fit the topic, such as economic management in companies, public schools, or non-educational organizations, were eliminated. For feasibility assessment, articles that passed the screening were then read in full to ensure consistency with the inclusion criteria. At this stage, only articles that truly discussed the dynamics of financial management in religious colleges or faith-based institutions were retained. For final inclusion, articles that met all criteria were then further analyzed for data extraction. The final results showed that most of the literature highlighted issues of transparency, accountability, funding sources, management professionalism, and the influence of religious values on economic policy-making at STAB.

Quality Assessment

A quality assessment was conducted to ensure that only literature with strong methodological validity was included in the analysis. Assessment parameters included: Source credibility; articles from accredited journals (Sinta, Scopus) received higher scores than proceedings or internal reports. Methodological accuracy: quality was assessed based on: Clarity of research objectives, Appropriateness of methods, Validity of data, Analysis procedures used, and Connectedness between findings and arguments. Thematic relevance: literature should explicitly address economic management, decision dynamics, and the pros and cons of implementing financial policies in religious colleges or Buddhist religious education. Internal consistency: research was assessed based on the extent to which conclusions were supported by the data. The assessment results showed that most eligible articles had adequate methodological structure, but there were several studies with less rich qualitative data, resulting in normative findings. Nevertheless, these articles still contribute to the discussion of religious values in STAB economic management.

Data Extraction

Data extraction was conducted to collect and synthesize important information from each article. The data collected included: Basic study information, Author, year, and title of publication, Type of institution (STAB or other religious college), Research focus; Financial management, Transparency and accountability, Economic policy, Funding and financial resources, Influence of religious values in management. Pro findings; Several positive (pro) findings that emerged in the literature: Religious moral values encourage

higher financial ethics. Benefit-based fund management promotes efficient budget use. Participatory management systems increase a sense of ownership among campus residents. Economic policies are often combined with Dharma principles, so decisions are wiser and more long-term oriented. Contra findings, several counter findings that emerged: Limitations do not maintain funding sources, thus hampering the development of academic infrastructure. Management professionalism is often hampered by the dominance of religious figures in decision-making. Lack of internal transparency can trigger conflicts of interest or resistance from the academic community. Not all STABs have adopted modern financial information systems. Synthesis of results, Through data extraction, it was found that the pros and cons of economic management in STAB were mostly related to: the relationship between spiritual values and managerial professionalism, limited economic resources, the need for governance modernization, and challenges in realizing consistent transparency. This synthesis shows that STAB has great potential to increase in building ethical economic management, but at the same time faces structural obstacles and very rapid economic growth that disrupts the welfare of society.

Discussion

Management economics at Sriwijaya Buddhist College became important topics For reviewed Because relate direct with effectiveness management source powe, quality service education, as well as sustainability institution. In one side, there is pro- judgement view that practice management applied economics such as management budget based needs, transparency finance, and optimization assets have support development academic and operational institution in a way efficient. However, on the other hand, it appears cons that highlight challenge like limitations funding, lack of innovation in revenue strategy, as well as perception not enough openness information finance to community academics. Differences view This make analysis through Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach is important For understand patterns, opportunities, and obstacles in management economy at STAB Sriwijaya in general more comprehensive.

Table 1. Matrix Study Previously

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
1	Hendri Hermawan, Alexander Candra (2020)	Buddhist Economics of a Happy Life Review of Anguttara Nikaya IV, 285. Journal: Buddhist Business and Management. https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.id	Survey research method. Descriptive method	Pros: Finding religion as a means of commerce for families, both physically and spiritually. Cons: Limited economic knowledge. Implications: Lack of honesty
2	Jessica Cendana, Karina Natalia, Partono Nyanasuryanadi (2022)	Empowering Buddhist Communities Through Economics and Ecology. Tambusai Education Journal	Survey research method. Descriptive method	Pro: Finds less attention Cons: still maintained for the sake of religion. Object: basic human social limitations. Implications: has not had much impact.
3	Ditta Ade Sudarma, Agar Devi Shresth (2023)	Religion and Economics: Applying Buddhist Economic Principles in Social Economy Enterprises. Journal: Buddhist business and management	Qualitative methods	Pro: Finds the occurrence of no connection. Cons: want to be fostered to be more cooperative.

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
		https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i		The object: less interested Implication: there are unusual problems with the economy mixed with religion. Implications: the principal is not proactive, which has an impact on the progress of his students.
4	Budhi Bawono, Julia Surya, Dama Vidya, Eko Suryanto, (2023)	Economics in Buddhism, Journal: Buddhist business and management. https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i	The research method uses literature studies from journal articles and relevant books.	Pro; found less explored economic concepts Cons: influences capitalist economy and the view of only accumulating wealth. Object: economic schools are not in line with the religious concept of abandoning worldly life Implications: some are interested but some are against the existence of religion in daily practice in the business world.
5	Pringgondani, Franky Okto Bernando (2023)	Analyzing the new student admission predictions using single and double exponential smoothing forecasting methods at Stabn Sriwijaya College Tangerang Banten. Journal, Volume 12, No 04 2023. ISSN: 2301-6280 (print) ISSN: 2721-9879 (online). https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i	Utilizing a quantitative approach for data	Pro: Found less support Cons: Students with other beliefs are still confused about determining their goals. Object: The Buddhist school of economics is still in line with the development of the times Implications: the novelty in this research is used as an encouragement for excellence and is appropriate for inclusion in Buddhist high schools with general majors.
6	Risa Febria Ningtyas, Franky Okto Bernando (2023)	Middle Way Economics according to Students of Sriwijaya State Buddhist College. Journal: Buddhist business and management	Contextual analysis of economic practices in society	The pros are that this model is considered capable of encouraging equal distribution of prosperity, reducing

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
		https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i		greed, and fostering ethics in economic activities without hindering growth. On the contrary, some students believe that the application of Middle Way Economics in the context of modern economics often faces practical challenges, such as tight market competition, strong profit orientation, and regulatory limitations. Object: how individuals and society can fulfill their life needs without getting caught up in consumerism or excessive attachment. The implications: encouraging the creation of a more harmonious social environment, more responsible management of resources, and strengthening the values of compassion and justice in everyday economic practices.
7	Ditta Ade Sudarma, Agar Devi Shrestha (2023)	Religion and Economics: Applying Buddhist Economic Principles to Social Economy Enterprises. Subhasita : Journal of Buddhist and Religious Studies	This research used qualitative methods	Pro: leave from view that principles religious — such as honesty, ethic, compassion love and responsibility answer social can strengthen moral foundations in the business world so that company capable grow in a way sustainable, trusted society, as well as avoided from practice exploitation Want to Cons : some party evaluate that implementation

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
				economy religious in the enterprise can cause obstacles, such as potential value bias certain, differences interpretation teachings, as well as risk not enough competitive If rule ethical considered limit flexibility Even business is corrupt. Focused on the application of Buddhist economic principles—such as right livelihood, balance of needs, ethical consumption, and reduction of suffering in the management and operation of social economic institutions. Object: this covers how Buddhist values influence governance, decision-making, and profit distribution patterns in community-based organizations. The implication is the realization of an enterprise model that is more oriented towards collective welfare, transparency and sustainability, while reducing exploitative economic practices.
8	Adhikavati Ovada Parami Khema, Franky Okto Bernando, (2024)	Factors that influence students majoring in Buddhist Entrepreneurship Economics to choose the Buddhist Business and Management Study Program at Sriwijaya State Buddhist College, Tangerang, Banten Journal: Buddhist business and management, https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i	Quantitative descriptive method	Pros: personality, image of the college, and personal qualities of the lecturers have a positive influence Cons: its image through study programs without ignoring other aspects Object: Interest in economics is unclear.

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
				Implication: Not yet encouraging people to open their own businesses
9	Andhyka Wicaksono, Edi Ramawijaya Putra, Yudi Saputra (2024)	Analysis Use of Payment Methods ShopeePAY and Free Shipping Feature to Behavior Consumptive Students of STABN Sriwijaya Tangerang Journal: Buddhist Business and Management. https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.id	This research is a qualitative descriptive study	pro - convenience digital payments through ShopeePAY as well as existence free shipping feature considered capable help student shop more efficient, saving costs, and make it easier transaction without must go out House. cons, same convenience precisely can trigger behavior consumptive, because student tend buy goods in a way impulsive consequence promotions, cashback, and free shipping that provide the illusion of “ saving ” when in fact increase frequency shopping. Object : how intensity of use ShopeePAY, convenience transactions, cashback promos, and existence facility free shipping costs contribute to the pattern shopping student Implications: considering how these two features can provide practical benefits while also carrying potential risks of excessive consumption behavior.
10	Rahayuningsih (2024)	Interest of Students at Sriwijaya State Buddhist College Journal: Buddhist business and management https://www.journal.stabn-sriwijaya.ac.i	Descriptive qualitative research method	Pro: high student interest in religious, social and professional fields. Cons: Student interest is not always stable and can be influenced by

No	Author and Year	Title and Journal	Research methods	Research result
				external factors such as social pressure and lack of facilities. The focus of this study is directed at observing the factors that shape student interests—both from internal aspects such as motivation, perception, and beliefs. The object of study is the behavior, preferences, and interest tendencies of STABN Sriwijaya students in choosing fields of study, participating in academic activities, or participating in self-development activities. The implication is that this research can provide a useful overview for campuses to design curriculum development strategies, provide supporting facilities, and create an environment.

The study, entitled "Buddhist Economics: A Happy Life: A Review of Anguttara Nikaya IV, 285," used a survey method with a descriptive approach to analyze the relationship between Buddhist teachings and family economic practices. From the pros, this study found that religion plays a role in family trading activities, both physically and spiritually, thus helping to foster moral values and spiritual well-being (Hendri Hermawan & Alexander Candra, 2022) . However, from the cons, this study shows limitations in theoretical economic understanding, so that its application in economic practice is still less in-depth. The implication is that there is a potential lack of honesty or integrity in economic practice if modern economic principles are not balanced with a more comprehensive understanding of Buddhist teachings. Therefore, strengthening economic knowledge is needed so that moral values can be realized effectively in everyday life.

The study, entitled "Buddhist Economics as a Return to a Rational Model of Economic Management," uses a survey method with a descriptive approach to examine the application of Buddhist economic principles in rational economic management. From the pros, this study found that Buddhist economic concepts still receive little attention in modern economic practice, thus highlighting the potential for developing ethics and balance in resource management. However, on the cons side, these principles are still maintained primarily for the sake of adherence to religious values, so they sometimes lack flexibility in facing contemporary economic dynamics. The object of the study is the basic social limitations of humans that influence how economic values are applied in society. The implication is that although Buddhist economics offers an ethically rational

alternative, its influence in actual practice is still limited and has not had a significant impact on the broader economic system (Cendana et al., 2023) .

The study "Religion and Economics: Applying Buddhist Economic Principles in Social Economy Enterprises" used qualitative methods to analyze the application of Buddhist economic principles in social economic institutions. From the pros, the study found a lack of connection between religious principles and applied economic practices, indicating the need for better integration so that Buddhist values can be realized in economic activities effectively. However, from the cons, the study shows the need to build more cooperative collaboration between related parties, because the integration of economics and religion has not been running harmoniously. The object of this study is a social economic institution or practice that is less popular, so it has not become an effective model for the development of a religion-based economy. The implication is that problems arise because the integration of economics and religious values is still considered unusual, and the lack of proactivity of school principals has a direct impact on student progress, both in understanding Buddhist economic principles and their application in social entrepreneurship practices (Ade Sudarma & Shrestha, 2023) .

Pros and cons study management economics in the environment Buddhist education, some pro view emphasizes that draft the true Buddhist economy offer room studies that are still ongoing not enough Lots dug, especially related ethics, balance mind, and principles simplicity that can become alternative for understanding modern economy. But on the other hand, criticism appear Because draft This considered potential contradictory with system economy dominant capitalists, who tend to look at activity economy as means gather riches as much as possible. Tension the the more visible on the object study like school economy or study program management, which is assessed No always in line with the concept of Buddhism which emphasizes release attachment to life worldly. The implication is that it appears interested groups integrate religious values in practice business every day, while part other behave counter Because evaluate that the involvement of religion in the modern economic world can trigger conflict value and considered No realistic in practice competition economy moment this (Bawono et al., 2023) .

Pros and cons discussion management economics in the environment Buddhist education, pro- view highlights that development draft Buddhist economy still not enough get adequate support, so that study new in the field This precisely important For enrich insight and broaden perspective academi. On the other hand, from side contra, appears problem that students who come from from belief different often still Confused determine objective learning when Buddhist values are applied in context a universal economy. Although Thus, the object study in the form of school economy in Buddhist environment is assessed still relevant and in line with developments of the times, because capable integrate moral values in practice modern management. The implication is that newness in study This can become encouragement For create superiority academic, at the same time show that the economics program in schools the height of Buddhism that opened up major general has be on the right track For answer need education contemporary (Bernando, 2023) .

This study show that The Middle Way Economic approach offers contribution significant Because viewed capable push equality welfare reducing characteristic greed, as well as grow ethics in activity economy without must hinder growth. However, from side against, partly student evaluate that implementation draft This in context modern economy still face various challenge practical, such as tightness market competition, strong orientation benefits, as well as limitations supporting regulations practice economy ethical. Object studies that highlight How individuals and society can fulfil need life without trapped in consumerism and attachment excessive confirm relevance approach This for condition socio-economic moment This. The implication is that the findings This potential push creation environment more social harmonious, management source more power responsible answer, and strengthening values compassion compassion and justice in practice economy everyday, so that offer direction new valuable for development theory and practice economy based ethics (Ningtyas & Bernando, 2023) .

Problems main thing that appears from findings study about implementation principles of Buddhist Economics in company social is existence gap between idealized spiritual values and reality operational issues faced institution modern economy. Although principle such as non-greed, balance, and seeking welfare collective assessed relevant For strengthen character ethical company social, its implementation often hit by demands sustainability financial, pressure competitive market, as well as need For produce stable income. The findings also show that organization often experience confusion in determine priority whether must guard purity Buddhist values or adapt self with business strategy conventional For survive. Besides, no all perpetrator or member organization own consistent understanding about Buddhist principles, so that appear difference perception in taking decisions and management activity economy. Another problem lies in the lack of a practical and feasible operational model. replicated, so that Lots organization Not yet own guide clear implementation when want to applying Buddhist Economics in structure company social. With Thus the findings study This confirm existence need urge For formulate framework more work adaptive contextual, and realistic so that Buddhist values can be implemented in a way effective in dynamics company contemporary social (Ade Sudarma & Shrestha, 2023) Social Economy Enterprises The relationship between religion and economics has always been interconnected. Every religion has its teachings regulating economic life, especially Buddhism. This study explores the application of Buddhist economic principles in social economy enterprises, focusing on the case of Cahaya Dhamma Phala Cooperative in Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java. Employing a qualitative approach, data collection involved observation and interviews. The research reveals a profound connection between Buddhism and economic life, particularly within cooperative activities, guided by the principles of Utthanasampada (full of enthusiasm), Arakha Sampada (guarding and maintaining), Kalyana-mitta (having good friends), and Samma Jivikata (balance). The cooperative's management and members adeptly apply these Buddhist principles, resulting in a harmonious integration of religious and economic pursuits. The study underscores the transformative impact of these principles on achieving balance and sustainability within the Cahaya Dhamma Phala Cooperative, emphasizing the intersection of religion and economics in fostering a socially responsible and prosperous enterprise

Problems appear Because there is diverse influencing factors decision student in choosing a Buddhist Business and Management Study Program, and the factors the No always walk in harmony. Some students choosing a study program This Because encouragement interest personal to entrepreneurship as well as perception that curriculum based Buddhist values offer approach ethical in modern business. However, some student experience confusion in understand study program position this is it the focus more on competence modern management or on strengthening Buddhist spiritual values so that raise doubts in determine objective academic and career. External factors like environment family, influence friends, image campus, as well as opportunity work also takes part bring up dilemma for students who have not own orientation clear career path. In addition, the lack of consistent understanding about integration between knowledge economics and Buddhism led to part student feel doubtful whether this program truly in accordance with job market needs or only focused on the formation character religious. Differences perception This cause counter problem in the process of selecting a study program, because student need balance between hope academics, religious beliefs, and demands profession in the competitive business era. With Thus, the problem happen consequence absence synchronization between motivation personal, understanding academic, influence environment, as well as perception about relevance of study program in business world context contemporary (Ovada et al., 2024) .

pros and cons of the issue appear Because use method digital payments such as form unpaid payments own complex impacts to behavior consumptive students. From the pro side, some party evaluate that convenience digital transactions and free shipping promotions push efficiency, comfort, and more access wide to products and services, so that student can fulfil need with more fast and flexible. Features this is also considered

support digital literacy as well experience more modern shopping, according to with development technology and style life generation young. However, on the other hand contra, there are concern that convenience thecan trigger behavior excessive consumption, reducing awareness financial, and give rise to risk expenses that are not under control. Students Can pushed buy goods or actual service No needed only Because convenience payment or Free shipping incentive. Pros and cons this is also influenced by factors awareness individual, level control self, literacy finance, and perception mark to digital promotion. With Thus, there are pros and cons show that feature technology financial give benefit at a time risk, so that important For balance convenience access with education literacy finances so that behavior consumptive student still controlled (Saputra & Putra, 2024).

Opinion (Rahayuningsih, 2024) Problems related interest students at the Sriwijaya State Buddhist College raised pros and cons Because various factors that influence it. From the pro side, interest student considered important Because reflect motivation high learning, harmony between choice of study program with interest personal, as well as support to development competence academic and spiritual. Factors that encourage interest This covering quality teaching, relevance curriculum with objective career, guidance lecturers, facilities campus, as well as integration Buddhist values that make student feel the study program in accordance with beliefs and aspirations personal. However, from side against, interest students can also become problem when choice they affected by pressure external, lack of understanding about the study program, or mismatch between hope academic and reality education. Some student Possible Confused determine focus Study or feel interest they limited by the perceptions of parents, friends, or image campus. The gap between interest personal and demands academic or social This causing pros and cons, because although interest tall can motivating, unmotivated interest directed or misconception Can reduce effectiveness learning and satisfaction students. With Thus, the problem appear consequence interaction between internal motivation of students, factors external, as well as harmony between interest personal and curriculum offered by STABN Sriwijaya.

CONCLUSION

Based on results of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on ten relevant studies, research This confirm that implementation management economics at the Buddhist College has complex dynamics, characterized by the presence of No existence aspect supporters at a time significant challenges. Findings show that practice management the economy that is carried out in a way structured and transparent. The pros are not yet capable increase efficiency use budget, as well as not yet able to strengthen accountability institutional, and encourage innovation sustainable development of academic programs. However, the study also revealed a number of obstacles, such as limitations funding, internal resistance to modernization system management, as well as tension between principles religious with approach management market- based. Therefore that, a management model is needed better economy adaptive and contextual, capable accommodate Buddhist spiritual values as well answer demands management institutions education professional and competitive high. Advanced studies recommended For develop framework management integrative that is not only relevant for Buddhist College, but also can adopted by the institution education religious others in Indonesia to improve sustainability and quality of governance.

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