

## Analysis of Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure at Labang State Elementary School, Bangkalan Regency

Ridha Rahmah Cahyani<sup>1</sup>, Andika Adinanda Siswoyo<sup>2</sup>, Nabila Putri Rania<sup>3</sup>, Asri Istiqomaturrobiah<sup>4</sup>, Putri Puspita Utami<sup>5</sup>, Moh. Zulfan Abdillah<sup>6</sup>

Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

Email : [yeni42704@gmail.com](mailto:yeni42704@gmail.com)

### Abstract

*This investigation was executed with the purpose of illustrating the orchestration of current resources at SDN Labang Bangkalan. The technique employed in this exploration is an interpretative qualitative investigation. The participants in this inquiry consist of the headmaster and the assistant principals, along with the educational blueprint for SDN Labang Bangkalan. From the findings of this exploration, it is understood that the coordination of assets and infrastructure at SDN Labang Bangkalan begins from the strategic formulation phase, aiming to maximize the utilization of available amenities. This is caused by facilities that are still lacking, so optimizing existing facilities is really needed.*

**Keywords:** Management, Infrastructure. Elementary School

### INTRODUCTION

Management is a journey that is usually carried out by a group of figures or bodies to work together and utilize existing equipment. Originally, the term management emerged from ancient French, "management," which means the art of arranging and realizing. Management can also be interpreted as an effort to plan, adjust, organize and monitor carrying capacity to achieve targets in a time-saving and effective manner (Gesi et al., 2019). From this definition, the term governance arises as an object and regulator for individuals who carry out governance activities. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, governance can be understood as a series of steps in utilizing power to support it carefully and frugally in order to achieve predetermined targets (Hidayat & Wijaya, 2017). Management education can interpret as a series of activities that involve collaboration between individuals or groups to achieve predetermined educational goals. According to Sangat, educational management, especially in the context of school management, is understood as an active asset management process schools through design, regulation, mobilization and supervision steps that are carried out optimally and efficiently, by utilizing all existing potential to achieve organizational targets and improve school quality and performance (Hapsari & Suhadi, 2023). To achieve educational goals in creating

superior human resources, potential resource support is needed which includes human aspects, management strategies, finances and supporting facilities. Knowledge equipment includes tools that are clearly capable of facilitating the journey of knowledge.

Educate to achieve learning goals, which include elements such as learning spaces, books, libraries and laboratories. Meanwhile, educational facilities are supporting facilities that play an indirect role in supporting the learning process, such as school gardens and school grounds (Ruhana & Aeni, 2019). Educational facilities include all the basic tools and structures that facilitate the implementation of education in schools. Therefore, educational facilities and equipment are a very important unit to ensure the smoothness and effectiveness of teaching and learning activities (Muslimin et al., 2021). Management of facilities and equipment is a crucial activity in higher education, because the existence of these facilities really supports the success of the teaching process. (Ahmad, 2021; Sinta, 2019).

As an illustration, a teaching place with complete book storage and comfortable study rooms is more profitable in supporting students' mastery of knowledge compared to a teaching place with limited equipment. In addition, the green zone and yard well-maintained ones create a pleasant learning atmosphere and

support bodily activities. Therefore, supporting improvements must be made as best as possible so that learning runs optimally and achieves the desired achievements. Every educational institution needs to continue to update and improve the ease of following innovation developments. With sufficient facilities, students will be more motivated to master knowledge and educators can direct them more effectively.

Facilities and infrastructure in educational institutions have a big impact on the smoothness of the learning process. If facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, this will become a barrier to the continuity of learning. Educational facilities and infrastructure are resources essential power which plays a very important role in supporting the learning process at the institution. Therefore, increasing the use and management of facilities and infrastructure is urgently needed so that educational goals can be achieved. To achieve educational targets that produce quality human resources, several forms of support are needed, such as support from teaching staff, budget, management, and adequate educational facilities and infrastructure. Thus, it is hoped that the educational process can run optimally and efficiently to achieve educational targets in general and institutional goals in particular (Apriana et al., 2019; Tobari et al., 2018; Fathurrochman et al., 2019).

So that the management of facilities and infrastructure in educational institutions can run brilliantly in supporting the teaching stages, leaders of educational institutions are needed who are qualified and able to realize the management of educational facilities that focuses on schools. These benchmarks act as fundamental guidelines for education managers and institutional leaders in implementing education. This benchmark covers all aspects of decisions and implementation of management arrangements, finances and organizational structures, and all the potential of the educational network that has been approved through ratification at the representative council or regional government level. Apart from that, it is very crucial for educational institutions to continue to be creative in utilizing technology

to facilitate the learning process. School principals need to ensure that facilities and equipment are always updated according to technological advances and student needs. With proper management, it is hoped that students can learn in a supportive environment to achieve the best results. Schools with complete facilities will attract more public interest in enrolling their children, which in turn improves the school's image and reputation. Therefore, facilities play a very important role in the continuity and success of a school. Information explorers set SDN Labang as the target for data searches accurate on this opportunity. Carrying out formal conversations with the commander-in-chief of education and a number of related deputy leaders, information diggers uncovered complicated issues that were becoming the main focus in scientific writing. Labang State Elementary School has too many students, so every time new students are admitted, regional divisions are implemented to prevent the possibility of an overflow of prospective students. In addition, quite a lot of prospective students are rejected. Large numbers of students definitely need facilities and infrastructure that meet their needs and provide them as tools to help the success of the teaching and learning process. SDN Labang has inadequate facilities and infrastructure and is not commensurate with the quantity of students.

Based on interviews and observations with the principal, Student Affairs Representative, and Curriculum Representative on 19 November 2024 at SDN Labang, information was obtained that the management of facilities and infrastructure was still very limited. Facilities such as a lack of chairs, no library, and prayer rooms that are used as classrooms and UKS are the main problems. Researchers believe that this research is important to show the need for adequate facilities to support smooth and successful learning.

## METHOD

This research stream relies on qualitative methods, which is a research approach that takes place in a corner of the world or a state of the universe that corresponds to the original

conditions of reality. The qualitative method has an elaborative nature and focuses more on the flow of events and hidden meanings. The aim of this qualitative method is to describe and explain research phenomena that occur through social dance, stargazing, and the movement of a person's soul, both individually and in a group of creatures. (Sugiyono, 2016).

The method applied in this study is a detailed explanation technique, which is an approach used to describe or explain the phenomenon carefully. Arranging facts with accurate interpretations in order to recognize phenomena and accurately describe the characteristics of various events, groups or individuals. This study focuses more on examining the governance of educational facilities and infrastructure at SDN Labang, Bangkalan Regency.

In this research, the researcher collects various information through methods such as face-to-face conversations, direct observation, and note-taking. The process that cannot be missed in research is the act of collecting information. Collecting this information uses an approach that is tailored to the type of data you want to obtain. Information sources are divided into two categories, namely main data obtained directly from the field. The approach chosen in this research is as follows: First, by having direct conversations with the principal and Deputy Principal for the Curriculum section. In this approach, researchers dig up information by asking questions verbally to sources or informants who are the subject of this research. Researchers use three main techniques in this research. First, observations were carried out to observe the facilities at SDN Labang, recording the situations that occurred during the observation. Second, documentation is used to ensure data accuracy, by collecting various archives, books, recordings and photos. These techniques help researchers obtain valid and reliable information for further research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Observation** This was carried out to gain an understanding of the management of equipment and infrastructure at SDN Labang on Friday, 19 November 2024. The findings

obtained by investigators showed that the equipment available at SDN Labang Bangkalan was still inadequate. Apart from limited space, the excessive number of students is also a major obstacle



Figure 1. Interview

In the first picture, the conversation activities carried out by the researcher together with the female principal and the male Deputy Head of Curriculum are depicted. Based on the results of the conversation, it was revealed that the facilities at SDN Labang Bangkalan still had several shortcomings, such as the absence of a reading room, a limited number of classrooms, and a lack of designated areas. influence the convenience of the educational process. The school tries as optimally as possible to manage and utilize existing facilities to create a safe and enjoyable school atmosphere during learning activities.



Figure 2. classroom





Figure 3. Classroom Facilities and infrastructure available at SDN

One of them is a study room as shown in illustration 2 and illustration 3. Clear differences can be observed in the chairs and benches in each study room. In illustration 2, it appears that the benches and chairs used are of higher quality, whereas in illustration 3, although the benches used are adequate, the chairs available do not meet school standards in general. This is one of the shortcomings in the facilities owned by SDN Labang.

The leader of the educational institution also revealed that it is quite complicated to support all teaching rooms (in general) and students (specifically), because the students at SDN Labang Bangkalan can be said to exceed the existing capacity. Because the available funds are not fully intended for facilities, if there are more urgent matters, then those will be prioritized first.



Figure 4. The prayer room becomes the UKS and classroom



Figure 5. The prayer room becomes a library

On portrait 4 and portrait 5 on It appears that a UKS has been transformed into a classroom, this is due to the limited facilities and infrastructure at SDN Labang Bangkalan which are still lacking, so the prayer room has changed its function to become a UKS, study room and reading room. This change in function causes discomfort for students during teaching and learning activities, because the place used does not match its proper function.

Lack of facilities and infrastructure the education provided in educational institutions certainly influences the course of the teaching process and the learning outcomes of students. In other words, the course of education and various problems in learning activities are not solely a burden for the teachers involved, but are also influenced by the availability and completeness of these facilities and infrastructure. (Bararah: 2020).

The lack of equipment available at Labang Elementary School forces teachers to be clever in arranging and utilizing existing tools and infrastructure as a form of an educator's expertise in providing adequate facilities for students. Furthermore, the goal of organizing tools and infrastructure in schools is to produce a maximum and efficient learning experience in an educational institution. The arrangement in question is to maximize the use of facilities as one of the devices and structures available at the school appropriately according to the existing scope. (Bararah: 2020).

Based on (Parid & Alif: 2020), there is a scope of facilities and governance areas infrastructure teaching that includes:

**a. Preparation of plans**

According to Eliot, planning or structuring is a series of thoughts that are full of consideration in carrying out various projects in the future period. In educational facilities management, planning is oriented towards organizing educational equipment and infrastructure needs. Based on the ideas of Eliot and Mosier, the stages in this design include:

1. Set relevant educational goals.
2. Adapting education to societal conditions.
3. Designing focused educational programs.
4. Execute prepared actions.
5. Assess the achievements that have been obtained.
6. Rearrange the plan if the assessment results indicate the need for changes or additions.

**b. Preparation**

According to Gunawan, procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure is an effort to realize a previously planned design. This procurement process is not only the obligation of school leaders, but also involves all parties involved and able to contribute to the provision of these facilities and infrastructure.

**c. Recording**

Recording and managing educational facilities and infrastructure has two main tasks. First, to organize and manage facilities with detailed documentation, such as item identification code, item name, quantity, origin of funds, and purchase date, which makes monitoring and maintenance easier. According to Kompri, the code prepared with in-depth notes facilitates control and monitoring of the use of these facilities. Second, as a form of supervision of facilities and infrastructure by reviewing the record book which contains information about the items that have been provided and used.

**d. Maintenance**

Maintenance is an ongoing activity to ensure facilities and infrastructure are in

good condition and ready to use. This activity is carried out as needed, either daily or periodically. In the use of educational equipment, there are two main principles: effectiveness, which ensures that the means support educational goals, and efficiency, which prioritizes economical use so that goods do not break down or run out quickly.

**e. Disappearance**

Prastyawan revealed that the removal of educational facilities was carried out taking into account a number of considerations, including: buildings that have suffered serious damage or are long-lived and cannot be repaired, renovation costs are very expensive, their use is not commensurate with maintenance costs, damage caused by theft, fire, or loss, items that have expired, as well as deterioration in condition that exceeds maintenance capabilities. The removal stage is carried out by compiling a report to the education office so that it can be removed from the school inventory list. Before the report is prepared, the school must carry out an assessment of the facilities and infrastructure it has to determine which ones are still suitable for use and which ones need to be removed.

In the question-and-answer session that took place with the principal and deputy head of the SDN Labang curriculum regarding the management of equipment and buildings, the scope which includes planning, provision, recording, maintenance and deletion needs to be rolled out more intelligently. The plan prepared is quite measurable by involving teachers and other related parties to collaborate in determining priorities and targets for providing facilities which will later be agreed upon jointly. The provision process also involves all interested parties as a continuation of the planning that has been previously arranged to ensure that all school needs can be accommodated, where of course funds are needed for procurement obtained from the school's operational budget as well as social assistance through proposals that have been previously submitted. Furthermore, there is an Availability Recording activity which is managed by the deputy principal for the

facilities and infrastructure section by supervising the use of facilities and giving titles to the facilities at SDN Labang. In the final stage, there is maintenance that involves the entire school community, both students and teachers, so that the available equipment can still be utilized optimally. Apart from that, the deputy head of the school for facilities and infrastructure also arranges a schedule for the removal of equipment that is no longer suitable for use or is damaged, carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of observations carried out by the reviewer with the study title 'Study of Infrastructure and Facilities Management at the Labang Bangkalan State Elementary School', it was found that the Labang Elementary School educational institution is included in the category of schools whose equipment cannot be said to be sufficient.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmad, M. (2021). Management of Facilities and Infrastructure in School. *AKADEMIKA: Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, 93-105.
- Apriana, D., Kristiawan, M., & Wardiah, D. (2019). Headmaster's Competency in Preparing Vocational School Students for Entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 1316-1330.
- Bararah, I. (2020). Pengelolaan Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pembelajaran. *Jurnal MUDARRISUNA*, 351-370.
- Fathurrochman, I., Budiman, D. A., Alamsyahril, & Kristiawan, M. (2019). Revitalization Management of Islamic Boarding School Preventing the Radicalism. *Restaurant Business*, 495-505.
- Gesi, B., Laan, R., & Lamaya, F. (2019). Manajemen dan Eksekutif. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 51-66.
- Hapsari, Y. R., & Suhadi. (2023). Manajemen Satuan Pendidikan: Konsep Dasar dan Ruang Lingkup. *Promis*, 62-72.
- Herawati, S., Arafat, Y., & Puspita, Y. (2020). Manajemen Pemanfaatan Sarana dan Prasarana Pembelajaran. *Attractive: Innovative Education Journal*, 21-28.
- Hidayat, R., & Wijaya, C. (2017). *Ayat - Ayat Alquran Tentang Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*. Medan: Lembaga Peduli Pengembangan Pendidikan Indonesia (LPPPI).
- Muslimin, E., Fajrussalam, H., Syah, M., & Erihadiana, M. (2021). The Implementation of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Management in Supporting Learning Process during Pandemic Covid-19 (Study at SMA Plus As-Salaam Bandung). *Bulletin of Science Education*, 115-123.
- Nasrudin, N., & Maryadi, M. (2018). Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan dalam Pembelajaran di SD. *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan*, 15-23.
- Parid, M., & Alif, A. L. (2020). Pengelolaan Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan. *Tafhim Al- 'Ilmi*, 266-275.
- Ruhyana, N. F., & Aeni, A. N. (2019). Effect of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

There are not enough classrooms and this makes the prayer room a multi-functional room at the same time, namely for a classroom, library, infirmary and place of worship.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the research above, researchers have several suggestions, namely: schools must improve the arrangement of the necessary facilities and infrastructure, because if the facilities and infrastructure are sufficient, students will feel more at home in studying, and the teaching and learning process can run smoothly.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author gives it to the Principal of SDN Labang Bangkalan, lecturers who teach Elementary Education Management courses, and all related parties who have helped in the completion of this journal.

in Primary Schools on Student's Learning Outcomes. *Mimbar Sekolah Dasar*, 43-54.

Sinta, I. M. (2019). Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana. *Jurnal Islamic Education Manajemen*, 77-92.

Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan : Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Tobari, Kristiawan, M., & Asvio, N. (2018). The Strategy of Headmaster on Upgrading Educational Quality in Asean Economic Community (AEC) Era. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 72-79.