

## **Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure for Hygiene and Health Care in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era**

**Aminatul Fikriyah**

UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember  
[aminatulfikriyah8@gmail.com](mailto:aminatulfikriyah8@gmail.com)

**Ahmad Royani**

UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember  
[ahmadroyani.ftik@uinkhas.ac.id](mailto:ahmadroyani.ftik@uinkhas.ac.id)

DOI: 10.35719/jieman.v4i1.118

### **Abstract**

Facilities and infrastructure are one of educational means for the implementation of the learning process to achieve educational goals effectively and efficiently. During a pandemic, it is necessary to provide infrastructure for hygiene and health care. This article aims to describe the planning, implementation, and evaluation of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care during the Covid-19 pandemic era at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong. This study uses qualitative research methods with the type of narrative research. The results of this study include: 1) the Planning stage for the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the Covid-19 pandemic era was done through needs analysis, projected needs, and socialization of the spread of Covid-19 conducted by MUSPIKA (Subdistrict Leadership Consultation) Kencong; 2) the Implementation of management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic involved some process like procurement,

distribution, inventory, maintenance, storage, and elimination of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care; 3) the Evaluation of the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic was done through verbal evaluation and written evaluation.

Sarana dan prasarana merupakan salah satu penunjang terselenggaranya proses pembelajaran untuk mencapai tujuan pendidikan secara efektif dan efisien. Pada masa pandemi, perlu pengadaan sarana prasana di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan. Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan perencanaan, pelaksanaan serta evaluasi sarana dan prasarana pendidikan di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan pada era pandemi Covid-19 di SMP Negeri 01 Kencong. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian naratif. Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini, di antaranya: 1) Perencanaan manajemen sarana dan prasarana pendidikan di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan pada era pandemi Covid-19 meliputi analisis kebutuhan, proyeksi kebutuhan serta sosialisasi penyebaran Covid-19 yang dilakukan oleh Musyawarah Pimpinan Kecamatan Kencong; 2) Pelaksanaan manajemen sarana dan prasarana pendidikan di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan pada era pandemi Covid-19 meliputi pengadaan, penyaluran, inventarisasi, pemeliharaan, penyimpanan dan penghapusan sarana dan prasarana pendidikan di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan; 3) Evaluasi manajemen sarana dan prasarana pendidikan di bidang kebersihan dan kesehatan pada era pandemi Covid-19 meliputi evaluasi secara lisan dan tertulis.

**Keywords:** management of educational facilities and infrastructure, hygiene and health care, covid-19 pandemic

## Introduction

According to Ibrahim Bafadal, educational facilities and infrastructure are all equipment, materials, furniture, and basic equipment used directly or indirectly in the education process in schools.<sup>1</sup> Educational facilities are all kinds of equipment used by teachers to facilitate the delivery of subject matter. Educational

---

<sup>1</sup> Murni, "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan", *Jurnal Mimbar Akademika*, Volume 2 Nomor 2 (2017): 3.

infrastructure is all kinds of equipment, components, and objects used by educators and students to facilitate the implementation of education.<sup>2</sup> Schools must be able to provide public services for students who demand education which can later have an effect on a good environment or learning atmosphere to encourage students to be intrinsically motivated in learning.<sup>3</sup> Government Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning National Education Standards regarding standards of educational facilities and infrastructure nationally in Chapter VII Article 25 explicitly states that "Everything that can be used as tools and equipment to carry out the functions of the Education Unit".<sup>4</sup>

Facilities and infrastructure are important factors that will determine whether a learning process can run effectively or not. To realize a good learning process, tools, and media are also needed to support the learning activities.<sup>5</sup> Educational facilities are all facilities needed in the learning process, both movable and immovable so that the achievement of educational goals can run smoothly effortlessly, regularly, effectively, and efficiently.<sup>6</sup> These facilities and infrastructure are one of the patronages for the implementation of the learning process in achieving educational goals effectively and efficiently, especially during a pandemic. Therefore, it is necessary to provide facilities for hygiene and health care, such as a sink, spraying disinfectant in every room,

---

<sup>2</sup> Prastyawan, "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan", *Al-Hikmah: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, Volume 6 Nomor 1 (Maret, 2016), 35.

<sup>3</sup> Nur Rahmi Sonia, "Implementasi Manajemen Sarana Prasarana Pendidikan di Madrasah Aliyah Swasta", *JIEMAN: Journal of Islamic Educational Management*, Volume Volume 3 Nomor 2 (2021): 239.

<sup>4</sup> Kemendikbud, Peraturan Pemerintah No 4 Tahun 2022 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan.

<sup>5</sup> Ike Malaya Sinta, "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana", *Jurnal ISEMA: Islamic Education Management*, Volume 4 Nomor 1 (Juni, 2019): 79.

<sup>6</sup> Fathurrahman dan Rizky Oktaviani Putri Dewi, "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan dalam Mendukung Proses Belajar Siswa di SDN Puter 1 Kembangbahu Lamongan", *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran*, Volume 8 Nomor 1 (2019): 179.

thermometer, and also a hand sanitizer.

The Covid-19 pandemic affects all human life routines, including education. Educational activities that are usually carried out face-to-face in class are now temporarily suspended to avoid the spread of this virus. The termination of face-to-face learning activities is shifted to online-based learning by utilizing technology that is connected to the internet. Such distance learning system applies to all levels of education.<sup>7</sup> There are a number of health protocols that are complied by each education unit prior to the face-to-face learning activities including disinfecting all of the infrastructure and environment within the education unit, ensuring the adequacy of disinfectant liquid, hand washing soap, clean water in each CTPS (literal translation: *Hand Washing with Soap*) facility, and hand sanitizer. ); confirming the availability of masks, or spare see-through masks, ensuring that *thermogun* (body temperature gauge) is functioning properly, and monitoring the health of the people within the education unit which includes: body temperature checking and asking for symptoms of cough, runny nose, sore throat, or shortness of breath.<sup>8</sup>

From the results of previous research on the management of facilities and infrastructure by Muhammad Fahrurrazi suggest that the running flow of facilities and infrastructure management starts from planning, procurement, distribution, inventory, maintenance, storage, and removal.<sup>9</sup> Then it is reinforced by research conducted by Eka Denis Machfutra et al which reveals some data on Clean and

---

<sup>7</sup> Dwi Ismawati dan Iis Prasetyo, "Efektivitas Pembelajaran Menggunakan Video Zoom Cloud Meeting pada Anak Usia Dini Era Pandemi Covid-19", *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, Volume 5 Issue 1 (2021): 666.

<sup>8</sup> Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Agama, Menteri Kesehatan dan Menteri Dalam Negeri, *Panduan Penyelenggaraan Pembelajaran Pada Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021 dan Tahun Akademik 2020/2021 di Masa Pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)*, (Jakarta: Kemendikbud, 2020): 26-27.

<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Fahrurrazi, "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pada Madrasah Aliyah di Kota Banjarmasin (Studi Pada MAN 2 Model Banjarmasin)", (Skripsi, Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin, 2021).

Healthy Life Behavior activities in the form of personal hygiene and student rooms that have been considered to be crucial as they are having the same concept of purification or cleanliness. Cleanliness or being hygiene can be used as a norm that will be followed for it is a form of teaching from the Quran and Hadith.<sup>10</sup>

From several studies that have been studied previously, the issues raised were focus on having clean and healthy living behavior and management of educational facilities and infrastructure to improve the quality of educational services. Meanwhile, in reality, to meet the needs of students in the learning process, it is not only focused on that particular aspects. In schools, being hygienic is the responsibility of all school members. However, in reality, there are still many schools whose environment has not been upheld. The cause of this matter is the lack of awareness in maintaining the hygiene of the school environment itself.<sup>11</sup> Therefore, the researchers here develop a research by raising issues related to the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care, which is also very important in helping the process of teaching and learning activities to be more effective and efficient.

The purpose of this study is to describe the planning, implementation, evaluation of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care during the Covid-19 pandemic era at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong. This research is expected to contribute and add more insight to the community, especially related to the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in Covid-19 pandemic.

## Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach with the type of

---

<sup>10</sup> Eka Denis Machfutra et al., "Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat Santri Putri Pesantren X Yogyakarta", *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, Volume 21 Nomor 4 (Oktober, 2018).

<sup>11</sup> Widya Safitri Aryanti dan Anis Fuadah Z, "Menjaga Kebersihan Sekolah Dan Karakter Peduli Lingkungan Bagi Murid SD/MI di Indonesia", *Jurnal Edukatif*, Vol 6 No 1 (Januari-Juni, 2020): 77.

narrative research, which aims to describe and narrate phenomena or facts took place by collecting some data and information from several sources considered to be relevant to what will be studied.

The were collected through observation used to see the phenomena firsthand related to the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in SMP Negeri 01 Kencong. In addition, the researchers also used interview technique involving some informants like principal of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, vice principal of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, treasurer of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, cleaning service of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, and several students of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong. To strengthen the results of the research, the researcher also used a documentation study, in which the documents used as the data source were the school data of SMP Negeri 01 Kencong.

The data analysis model used in this study is the Miles, Huberman and Saldana model. Data analysis was carried out during the data collection process, and in the end of data collection in a particular period of time.<sup>12</sup> During the interview, the researcher conducted an analysis of the answers given by the interviewees. When the data collected within the answers given by the interviewees were unsatisfactory, then the researcher continued the question again to a certain stage and attained data that was considered to be credible.<sup>13</sup>

## **Result and Discussion**

### ***Planning for Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure for Hygiene and Health Care in the Covid-19 Pandemic***

Planning for the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the Covid-19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong is an optimization effort in meeting the

---

<sup>12</sup> Miles, Huberman dan Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (America: SAGE Publications, 2014), 12.

<sup>13</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2020), 246.

needs of facilities and infrastructure during the pandemic at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, which is used to support the learning process of each student to be more effective and efficient. To meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong seeks to buy several necessities, such as a thermogun, hand sanitizer, soap, health masks, disinfectant fluids, and several other needs that are adjusted to the applicable health protocol.

This is in line with what was stated by Bernawawi and M. Arifin in Irjus Indrawan who stated that planning for educational facilities and infrastructure is a process of designing, purchasing, leasing, borrowing, exchanging, recycling, reconditioning, distributing, and equipping activities according to school needs.<sup>14</sup>

Thus, the planning process for educational facilities and infrastructure is used to optimize the completion of school needs which in this case can be done through purchasing, renting, borrowing, exchanging, recycling, reconditioning, distributing, and completing according to school needs. It aims to meet the needs of each school member in supporting the learning process and achieving the desired goals.

In preparing the facilities and infrastructure, especially for hygiene and health care, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong always coordinates with the local government and always updates some information related to health protocols that are currently in effect. In this planning stage, there are also several people involved, such as the deputy head of infrastructure, cleaning staff, and some others in planning for the getting the infrastructure. Moreover, the school always coordinates with the local government and always updates information related to the health protocols implemented.

As it is mentioned in his book, Irjus Irawan states that in planning facilities and infrastructure, it is better to involve several important elements of the school, such as the principal, vice

---

<sup>14</sup> Irjus Indrawan, *Pengantar Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Sekolah* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015), 19.

principal, teacher council, head of administration and the school committee, which is expected to confirm the reliability of the plan.<sup>15</sup>

To maximize the results of planning for educational facilities and infrastructure, especially for hygiene and health care in this pandemic era, it requires coordination from several relevant stakeholders to provide maximum results and provide services according to the needs of school members.

In doing the planning, it is necessary to have an element of needs analysis whose purpose is to record what is needed in an educational institution. During the COVID-19 pandemic, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong recorded what is needed to be done to support the learning process to be more effective, such as providing a place for CTPS (literal translation: *Washing Hands with Soap*), hand sanitizer, masks, and other health protocols recommended by the government to support the learning process. Not only on that aspect, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong also facilitates study rooms such as google classroom to support the online learning process.

During this current pandemic, it is necessary to analyze the need for educational facilities and infrastructure in accordance with health protocols following government policies, in order to support the effective learning process. Hence, in this case, to support the quality of student online learning, the school provides a study quota for each student to access all learning pages and applications. Moreover, to carry out the learning process optimally, schools should provide facilities and infrastructure that are in accordance with the health protocol rules from the government, such as: masks, soap facilities for washing hands, hand sanitizer, disinfectant liquid, thermogun, installing sinks, and other hygiene and health instruments for students to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> Indrawan, *Pengantar Manajemen*, 19.

<sup>16</sup> Sylvia Dyah Kusuma Wardani dan Syunu Trihantoyo, "Pengelolaan Sarana dan Prasarana Dalam Menunjang Mutu Pembelajaran Peserta Didik di



In the planning stage, apart from analyzing the needs, it is also done by projecting the needs for educational facilities and infrastructure. At SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, in determining the need for educational facilities and infrastructure, it is also done by projecting needs according to the number of rooms and the students. Thus, besides analyzing the needs, it also determines the amount needed as well.

This is in line with what is explained by Matin and Nurhattati Fuad in their book entitled *Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure*, the projection of basic educational facilities and infrastructure needs should be based on the need for educational facilities and infrastructure from previous and present data conditions. the planning process for educational facilities and infrastructure can also be carried out based on future data as a result of projections.<sup>17</sup>

As for the source of funds used in the procurement of goods, the school utilizes and maximizes the BOS funds in which the budget for these activities has been arranged to optimize services for activities during the pandemic.

Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim explained that the use of BOS funds during the Covid-19 pandemic was following the Permendikbud Number 19/2020 regarding Changes in BOS Technical Instructions and Permendikbud Number 20/2020 concerning Changes in BOP PAUD Technical Instructions and Equality in the Covid-19 Emergency Period. Further, Nadiem also added that the allowance for the use of BOS funds BOP can only be used for certain activities and expenditures. The first is for purchasing credit, data packages, or paid online education services for educators or students in the context of implementing online learning from home. Both BOS funds and BOP PAUD can be used

---

Masa Pandemi Covid-19", *Jurnal Inspirasi Manajemen Pendidikan*, Volume 9 Nomor 3 (Juni, 2021): 517.

<sup>17</sup> Matin dan Nurhattati Fuad, *Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan: Konsep dan Aplikasinya*, (Depok: PT Rajagrafindo Persada, 2019), 17.

to purchase liquids or hand sanitizers, disinfectants, masks or other hygiene and health supports including thermoguns.<sup>18</sup>

Therefore, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong maximizes BOS funds to acquire goods for educational facilities and infrastructure, especially for hygiene and health care during this pandemic. Such as purchasing thermoguns, disinfectant liquids, hand sanitizers, masks and other health protocol needs that are adjusted to government recommendations.

### ***Implementation of Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure for Hygiene and Health Care in the Covid 19 Pandemic***

Based on the description of data presentation and analysis, several stages have been found in the implementation of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the covid-19 pandemic. The implementation itself is an embodiment of the planning process, in which in this stage there are some components related to the facilities and infrastructure that are needed such as procurement, distribution, inventory, maintenance, storage and removal.

The procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the covid-19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong was done through preparing and arranging the educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care, starting from spraying disinfectants in all classrooms to invading vaccines for all school members.

This is in line with what was stated by Gunawan in Rusydi Ananda and Oda Kinanta Banuera that the procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure is a whole series of activities to provide all of the goods, objects, and services needed for the implementation of tasks. Procurement is carried out as a

---

<sup>18</sup> Siti Waliyah, Siti Hadiyanti Dini dan Ahmad Syarif, "Manajemen Pembiayaan Pendidikan Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di SMK Gazza Wiguna 1", *Jurnal Transformasi Manageria*, Volume 1 Nomor 1 (Juni 2021): 95.

form of realization of the planning stage that has been initiated previously.<sup>19</sup>

From this point of view, it can be understood that in the procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the covid-19 pandemic, it is adjusted to the needs and health protocols following the policies implemented by the government, such as online learning facilities like google classroom, the provision of sinks, thermoguns, masks, hand sanitizers, as well as several other health protocols based on the government policies. It aims to support the learning process so that it can run effectively and efficiently following the goals set.<sup>20</sup>

In the process of distributing the goods that have been received, they are rechecked and then approved by the competent authority, in this case the principal has the authority. This distribution process is an activity of moving goods and responsibilities from one agency to the school. After the goods are received, before being distributed to the school units or people who will use the goods, usually the inventory section will re-checks the needs of prospective users of the goods. After the re-checking is done, it will be distributed to the parts or units in need.

This is in line with the statement by Matin and Nurhattati Fuad, who stated that distribution is an activity related to the transfer of facilities, infrastructure, and management responsibilities from one agency to another. In this case There are two parties involved, including: First, the source party where the facilities and infrastructure originate and are distributed. Second, the receiving party those to whom the delivery of facilities and infrastructure is intended. In addition to these two parties, sometimes there is a third party who acts as a distributor and also acts as the first party or the source party or it can also act as a

---

<sup>19</sup> Rusydi Ananda dan Oda Kinata Banurea, *Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan* (Medan: CV. Widya Puspita, 2017), 39.

<sup>20</sup> Ananda dan Banuera, *Manajemen Sarana*, 39-40.

second party, and sometimes on its own behalf.<sup>21</sup>

In the implementation stage, there is also an inventorying process of facilities and infrastructure which aims to maintain and control the administration of facilities and infrastructure owned by schools. In addition, this recording aims to facilitate supervision of the goods owned by the school.

This is in accordance with the statements of Rusydi Ananda and Oda Kinanta Banuera in their book "Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure" and Matin and Nurhattati Fuad in their book "Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Management: Concepts and Applications" who said that the purpose of the inventory is to maintain and create administrative order or property of an organization.<sup>22</sup> Moreover, the purpose of the inventorying process of educational facilities and infrastructure is to save the financial aspect of school both for the procurement, the maintenance, and elimination of educational facilities and infrastructure, as a guidance for calculating the wealth of an educational institution in the form of material that can be valued in money, and to facilitate supervision and control of facilities and infrastructure owned by an educational institution.<sup>23</sup>

In maintaining educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care, SMP Negeri 01 Kencong is assisted by janitors, one of whom is always checking the availability of hand washing soap and checking whether the sinks is working properly or not.

This is strengthen the statement of Rosydi Ananda and oda Kinanta Banuera, which mentions several objectives of maintaining educational facilities and infrastructure, including:<sup>24</sup>

- 1) To optimize the life of the equipment
- 2) To ensure the operational readiness of educational

---

<sup>21</sup> Matin dan Fuad, *Manajemen Sarana*, 47-48.

<sup>22</sup> Ananda dan Banuera, *Manajemen Sarana*, 48.

<sup>23</sup> Matin dan Fuad, *Manajemen Sarana*, 55-56.

<sup>24</sup> Ananda dan Banuera, *Manajemen Sarana*, 51.

equipment in supporting the implementation of educational activities to obtain optimal results effectively

- 3) To ensure the availability of the required equipment through regular checks
- 4) To ensure the safety of the users of the equipment.

The Maintaining efforts for the facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong is carried out to optimize the service life of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care. Furthermore, with the help of the janitor at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong, he always checks the supply of equipment, such as disinfectant liquid, sanitizer, hand soap, sink or hand washing machine whether it works properly or not.

To maintain the hygiene and health care facilities and infrastructure, all of the instruments were put within particular storage, so that these items can be reused as needed. For goods that have been used, if their shape and condition are still in a good shape, then it will be stored. This effort aims to minimize the procurement of new goods that should not need to be done. In addition, periodic checks are also carried out to maintain the condition of the goods so that they remain good and can be used when they are needed. All goods and equipment procurement infrastructure is stored in the TU room based on their distinctive characteristics.

This explanation is in line with what was explained by Rusydi Ananda and Oda Kinanta Banuera who stated that, storing the facilities and infrastructure is an activity carried out to accommodate the results of procurement that have been provided. The Storing itself should use a certain system so that when school members needs the goods, it is easier to find them. School supplies that are stored must be separated according to the characteristics of the equipment.<sup>25</sup>

From the research that has been done, the goods for the

---

<sup>25</sup> Ananda dan Banuera, *Manajemen Sarana*, 51-52.

procurement of facilities and infrastructure are stored in one of the rooms in the TU room, the goods are stored according to their type, so they are easy to find when they are used.

The removal is carried out on items that can no longer be used. The removal system used at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong is a transparent system. In other words, the process of removing the goods must obtain approval from various parties, such as the principal and the head facilities and infrastructure that has been appointed by the principal. For the elimination of consumables such as masks, disinfectant liquid, and others, the process includes coordination with the Sarpras team who will give approval of the removing process and the inventory section will remove the consumables goods. After that, the procurement department will re-produce the items that have been written off.

This is in line with the statements of Matin and Nurhattati Fuad in their book of "Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure: Concepts and Applications" and Rusydi Ananda and Oda Kinanta Banuera in their book "Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure", which stated that the removal of facilities and Educational infrastructure is an activity that aims to remove or eliminate educational facilities and infrastructure from the inventory list because these facilities and infrastructure are deemed not to function as expected.<sup>26</sup> The removal process is an activity of managing educational facilities and infrastructure which is intended to eliminate inventory items of educational institutions by following the applicable rules, laws, and regulations.<sup>27</sup>

The implementation of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care carried out by SMP Negeri 01 Kencong has been running as desired. Starting from procurement to elimination, it is very controlled to minimize deviations took place in the implementation of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care at SMP

---

<sup>26</sup> Matin dan Fuad, *Manajemen Sarana*, 127.

<sup>27</sup> Ananda dan Banuera, *Manajemen Sarana*, 54.

Negeri 01 Kencong.

***Evaluation of Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure for Hygiene and Health Care in the Covid-19 Pandemic***

Evaluation is an activity carried out to determine the level of success of a program that has been implemented. SMP Negeri 01 Kencong conducts an evaluation at the end of every month or at least once every three months. This is used to see the completion of the needs for facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the COVID-19 pandemic has been met or not for the implementation of the learning process.

This is in line with what was stated by Suharsimi Arikunto, who stated that in the evaluation of educational facilities and infrastructure, there should be an assessment and measurement of the existing facilities and infrastructure in schools. This assessment and measurement of educational facilities and infrastructure is used to know whether the existing facilities and infrastructure in schools needed for the implementation of the learning process are appropriate or not and the quality of the existing facilities and infrastructure is sufficient or not.<sup>28</sup>

By doing an evaluation, it can be seen how far the program has been implemented. Moreover, from the evaluation itself, it can also be seen if there are any shortcomings or obstacles experienced related to the implementation of fulfilling the needs for facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care. From this, the school will know the assessment and measurement of all programs that have been implemented.

There are two types of evaluations carried out at SMP Negeri 01 Kencong related to educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the COVID-19 pandemic, such as verbal and written evaluations, in which it is carried out routinely every

---

<sup>28</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Dasar- Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2018), 11.

month or at least once every three months. The verbal evaluation was submitted by the vice principal of Sarpras to the principal at the evaluation meeting, while the written evaluation was carried out to strengthen the evaluation that had been submitted verbally. This was reported not only to the principal and the school treasurer, this was done in addition to assessing and measuring implementation the program implemented and to find out the shortage or budget expenditure to meet the needs of educational facilities and infrastructure.

The above explanation is in accordance with the statement of Elya Siska Anggraini and Lukeysia F. Batubara, which stated that the evaluation of educational facilities and infrastructure by educational institutions can be done by self-evaluation. In this particular case, educational institutions can see for themselves the condition of their educational facilities and infrastructure, such as the shortage or expenditure. Thus, through the evaluation stage, any relevant decision can be made for the aspect of deficiencies as well as maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure owned by these educational institutions.<sup>29</sup>

To maximize the management of educational facilities and infrastructure, it would be better if an evaluation was carried out regularly and periodically, which is used to find out whether the facilities and infrastructure in schools are maximized or not. Later on, this can be used as data for evaluation and consideration to improve the quality of existing facilities and infrastructure in schools.

By doing this, it will bring up an ideal management of facilities and infrastructure, where in the planning there will be a needs analysis and projected needs adjusted to the needs of the school community, then in the implementation there is a procurement of goods adjusted to the needs analysis and projected

---

<sup>29</sup> Elya Siska Anggraini dan Lukeysia F. Batubara, "Evaluasi Pemenuhan Standar Minimal Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini", *Jurnal Usia Dini*, Volume 7 Nomor 1 (Juni, 2021): 23.



needs and continued with the distribution to those in need. Then there is an inventory stage where all the facilities and infrastructure held will be included in the inventory list used to facilitate the checking process. Moreover, there is maintenance, storage, and removal stage in which in this case, all of the facilities and infrastructure stored will be regularly checked so that it can be used in the long term, and lastly, items that cannot be used or have run out will be written off in the inventory book, so that items that have been used can be reclaimed or any other goods that does not work properly. Then finally there is an evaluation used to assess or find out whether the facilities and infrastructure in the school are maximized or not. If all these components are carried out properly, the management of educational facilities and infrastructure will run optimally and create an ideal managerial activity of educational facilities and infrastructure.

## **Conclusion**

The planning stage for management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the covid-19 pandemic includes needs analysis, projected needs, and socialization of the spread of covid-19 carried out by the Kencong MUSPIKA (Subdistrict Leadership Consultation). The implementation of management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the COVID-19 pandemic includes procurement, distribution, inventory, maintenance, storage, and removal of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care. In addition, in fulfilling facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care as well as implementing health protocols, SMP Negeri 01 Kencon always coordinates with *puskesmas* and the government regarding applicable health protocols for the convenience and safety for all of the school members. Evaluation of the management of educational facilities and infrastructure for hygiene and health care in the COVID-19 pandemic includes an oral and a written evaluation,

where this evaluation is carried out every month or at least once every three months.

## References

- Ananda, Rusydi dan Oda Kinata Banurea. *Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan*. Medan: CV. Widya Puspita, 2017.
- Anggaraini, Elya Siska dan Lukeysia F. Batubara. “Evaluasi Pemenuhan Standar Minimal Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini”. *Jurnal Usia Dini*. Volume 7 Nomor 1 (Juni, 2021): 23. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jud.v7i1.25785>
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. *Dasar- Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2018.
- Aryanti, Widya Safitri dan Anis Fuadah Z. “Menjaga Kebersihan Sekolah Dan Karakter Peduli Lingkungan Bagi Murid SD/MI di Indonesia”. *Jurnal Edukatif*, Vol 6 No 1 (Januari-Juni, 2020): 77. <https://doi.org/10.37567/jie.v6i1.110>
- Fahrurrazi, Muhammad. “Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pada Madrasah Aliyah di Kota Banjarmasin (Studi Pada MAN 2 Model Banjarmasin)”, (Skripsi, Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin, 2021).
- Fathurrahman dan Rizky Oktaviani Putri Dewi. “Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan dalam Mendukung Proses Belajar Siswa di SDN Puter 1 Kembangbahu Lamongan”. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran*. Volume 8 Nomor 1 (2019): 179. <https://doi.org/10.30736/rfma.v8i1.141>
- Indrawan, Irjus. *Pengantar Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Sekolah*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish. 2015.
- Ismawati, Dwi dan Iis Prasetyo. “Efektivitas Pembelajaran Menggunakan Video Zoom Cloud Meeting pada Anak Usia Dini Era Pandemi Covid-19”. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan*

*Anak Usia Dini*, Volume 5 Issue 1 (2021): DOI: [10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.671](https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.671)

Kemendikbud. Peraturan Pemerintah No 4 Tahun 2022 tentang *Standar Nasional Pendidikan*.

Machfutra, Eka Denis, Annita Noor, Asropi, Riantina Luxiarti, dan Nur Fatimah Mutmainah. "Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat Santri Putri Pesantren X Yogyakarta". *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*. Volume 21 Nomor 4 (Oktober, 2018): 236-246. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22435/hsr.v21i4.930>

Matin dan Nurhattati Fuad. *Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan: Konsep dan Aplikasinya*. Depok: PT Rajagrafindo Persada, 2019.

Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Agama, Menteri Kesehatan dan Menteri Dalam Negeri. *Panduan Penyelenggaraan Pembelajaran Pada Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021 dan Tahun Akademik 2020/2021 Di Masa Pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)*. Jakarta: Kemendikbud. 2020.

Miles, Huberman dan Saldana. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. America: SAGE Publications. 2014.

Murni. "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan". *Jurnal Mimbar Akademika*. Volume 2 Nomor 2 (2017): 3. <https://mimbarakademika.com/index.php/jma/article/view/36>

Prasetyawan. "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan", *Al-Hikmah: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*. Volume 6 Nomor 1 (Maret, 2016). 35. <https://doi.org/10.36835/hjsk.v6i1.2797>

Sinta, Ike Malaya. "Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana". *Jurnal ISEMA: Islamic Education Manajement*. Volume 4 Nomor 1 (Juni, 2019): 79. <https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v4i1.5645>

Sonia, Nur Rahmi. "Implementasi Manajemen Sarana Prasarana Pendidikan di Madrasah Aliyah Swasta". *JIEMAN: Journal of*

*Islamic Educational Management*. Volume Volume 3 Nomor 2 (2021): 239. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35719/jieman.v3i2.95>

Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta. 2020.

Walayah, Siti, Siti Hadiyanti Dini dan Ahmad Syarif. “Manajemen Pembiayaan Pendidikan Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di SMK Gazza Wiguna 1”. *Jurnal Transformasi Manageria*. Volume 1 Nomor 1 (Juni 2021): DOI: 95. <https://doi.org/10.47467/manageria.vii.272>

Wardani, Sylvia Dyah Kusuma dan Syunu Trihantoyo. “Pengelolaan Sarana dan Prasarana Dalam Menunjang Mutu Pembelajaran Peserta Didik di Masa Pandemi Covid-19”. *Jurnal Inspirasi Manajemen Pendidikan*. Volume 9 Nomor 3 (Juni, 2021): 517. <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/inspirasi-manajemen-pendidikan/article/view/39957>