

Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.



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ABSTRACT: The aim of this research is to find out how Physical Education facilities and infrastructure are managed to improve the quality of Physical Education learning at SMPN Sambaliung District (Sambaliung Junior High School), Berau Regency. The learning process is influenced by the management of infrastructure, if the management of infrastructure is good it will make it easier to achieve a Physical Education goal.

The research method used qualitative study with an observation and interview approach, using observation sheets in the form of observations as a data collection tool to record results and surveys at schools. The sample selection method used purposive sampling. The data analysis used descriptive data with statistics that was used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that had been collected as it was without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations.

The results of this research indicate that the management of educational facilities and infrastructure is carried out quite well so that educational facilities and infrastructure can be utilized optimally and improve the quality of learning. Planning is conducted through a series of stages based on considerations of needs analysis, priority scale, fund allocation, and time. The process of procuring educational facilities and infrastructure is classified based on type, for example building procurement is done by constructing a new building and for furniture it is carried out by purchasing. Arrangement of educational facilities and infrastructure includes an inventory carried out by the administration department and then distributed to each department that needs it. After that, the use of infrastructure is regulated by a schedule that has been prepared by the management to avoid usage conflicts. Furthermore, the removal of facilities and infrastructure is carried out to avoid the accumulation of items that are no longer used by the school. The removal of facilities and infrastructure is carried out through a series of processes.

KEYWORDS: Management, Facilities and Infrastructure, Physical Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the learning of knowledge, skills, and habits by a group of people and education has an important role in human life, because education can affect human development in all aspects of life and personality. In essence, education aims to shape a person's character to be better as an individual and social being. In every region there must be a place to explore knowledge from elementary school, junior high school, to high school. In Sambaliung District, Berau Regency, there are many schools built to accommodate students so that they get a decent education, especially the State Junior High School in Sambaliung District, Berau Regency has an educator who is willing to provide his knowledge to students. Education must have facilities and infrastructure that can help and facilitate educators in providing materials, such as classrooms, tables, chairs, schoolyards, fields, blackboards, blackboard erasers, UKS, canteens, libraries, places of worship and others.

Physical education, sports, and health are essentially educational processes that utilize physical activity and health to produce holistic changes in individual quality, both in terms of physical, mental, and emotional. PJOK is an educational process through physical activity, games or sports that are selected to achieve educational goals. Each student not only gets knowledge about sports but also knowledge about health. Moreover, this subject requires a lot of facilities and infrastructure to support the achievement of effective learning. "Sports infrastructure is something that supports the implementation of the physical education learning process. In physical education learning, facilities and infrastructure are interpreted as something that facilitates or accelerates the process" (Andli Marta, Oktarifaldi, 2020; Ningsih et al., 2018). In all schools, including those in Junior High Schools

Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

in Sambaliung District, there must be physical education, sports and health learning, but education in learning will not be easy to implement if there is no place or equipment such as what an educator needs in the learning process, namely equipment and land. In that school, the government has paid attention to it by providing facilities but it turns out that it has not been used so that learning outcomes cannot be maximized.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 Article 45 paragraph 1 concerning the National Education System states that every formal and non-formal education unit provides facilities and infrastructure that meet educational needs in accordance with the growth and development of physical potential, intellectual intelligence, social, emotional, and obligations of students. Likewise with learning physical education, sports and health. The process of learning physical education, sports and health cannot be separated from the availability of physical education facilities and infrastructure in schools. The implementation of the maximum PJOK learning process is also not focused on the number of facilities and infrastructure alone but also on how the management of facilities and infrastructure in the school itself, with good and proper management of physical education facilities and infrastructure, it will be able to maximize the potential of the facilities and infrastructure itself, where the function of management itself is as planning, organizing, supervising and maintaining physical education facilities and infrastructure in the school, so that it can maximize the potential of the facilities and infrastructure itself for the PJOK learning process by teachers and students later. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the important factors needed in the PJOK learning process. This is clearly stated in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 concerning the Standards of Facilities and Infrastructure for Junior High Schools/Islamic Junior High Schools. In line with the statement above, it is stated in the National Education System Law Number 20 of 2003 Chapter VII Article 42 Paragraphs 1 and 2 which states that every educational unit must have the facilities and infrastructure needed to support the learning process and be orderly and sustainable. Physical Education facilities are equipment that is very helpful in the teaching and learning process of Physical Education. Physical Education facilities are basically anything that is not permanent, can be carried or moved from one place to another (Arman, 2014, p. 2). Physical Education infrastructure is something that is permanent. The continuity of the physical education teaching and learning process cannot be separated from the availability of good and adequate infrastructure. Good and adequate infrastructure will make the physical education learning process run well.

The results of observations in several junior high schools in Sambaliung District found that the facilities and infrastructure for PJOK learning can be said to be sufficient, but in some teaching materials there are still limitations, there are also problems with the maintenance and care of PJOK facilities and infrastructure that have not been optimally carried out so that some existing PJOK facilities and infrastructure cannot be used as they should. Based on the facts in the field and interviews conducted with one of the PJOK teachers at a junior high school in Sambaliung District, one of the problems often faced by PJOK teachers is regarding the facilities and infrastructure in PJOK learning which are still lacking in some learning materials, the school has not been optimal in managing the facilities and infrastructure in the school. This condition is caused by the availability and quality of PJOK facilities and infrastructure which are still limited. For example, some sports equipment is available, but not complete. Furthermore, the management, maintenance, and checking of the condition and number of PJOK facilities every month are not optimal. The facilities and infrastructure in the school are lost, quickly damaged and cannot be used. In this case, schools can maximize knowledge and understanding of the management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure owned by the school. This is emphasized by the Directorate of Education Personnel, Ministry of National Education (2007) that the management of facilities and infrastructure is expected to help schools in planning the needs of facilities and infrastructure, managing the procurement of facilities and infrastructure, managing the maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, managing the inventory activities of facilities and infrastructure, and managing the disposal of school inventory items.

Management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure in schools greatly influences the achievement of learning objectives. The objectives of PJOK learning and achievement of achievement are certainly inseparable from the availability of adequate PJOK facilities and infrastructure, in accordance with sports standards, and in accordance with school needs, and supported by the management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure. The existence of good management of sports facilities and infrastructure will contribute to the objectives of PJOK learning and the achievement of sports achievements, and the condition of PJOK facilities and infrastructure will always be organized, maintained, and always ready to use. Schools that do not understand the benefits of facility and infrastructure management will have an impact on learning outcomes and students tend to be inactive in participating in PJOK learning. This statement is emphasized by Matin and Fuad (2018: 1) who state that educational facilities and infrastructure are one of the resources that support the learning process in schools, the success of educational programs in schools is greatly influenced by the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure owned by the school. For this reason, it is necessary to have knowledge about the management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure starting from planning, procurement process, inventory,

Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

use, maintenance, and disposal of goods, then compiling it in an annual program by teachers, especially PJOK teachers so that learning facilities and infrastructure can be well organized.

Based on the description above, the researcher focuses on the availability of PJOK facilities and infrastructure in terms of management in junior high schools. This study was conducted to describe the facts about the management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung.

II. METHOD

This type of research uses qualitative research with a case study research design. This method is a case study which is a method or design used to collect and analyze data related to a case. This study aims to find out and find as much information as possible and provide an overview of the management of PJOK facilities and infrastructure in State Junior High Schools in Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 03, SMP Negeri 04 and SMP Negeri 06 Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. The research method used in this study is quantitative descriptive and interviews, using observation sheets in the form of survey observations at schools. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling with data source criteria with certain considerations. The sample of this study consisted of 3 State Junior High Schools in Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. The instruments used were interview and survey methods with observation sheets. The data analysis technique used was the descriptive analysis method.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

The research data are school profile data and management related to planning, procurement, arrangement, use, deletion, and constraints in facilities and infrastructure of SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06 Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. General description of SMP Negeri 03 Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung is a junior high school located in Gurimbang Village, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. The distance from the Regency Capital is approximately 18 KM with a travel time of 25 to 30 minutes. At the beginning of its establishment, this school was called SMP Negeri 1 Gurimbang, then changed in 2011 to SMP Negeri 21 Berau over time the school was changed again to SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung. For now, SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung is led by Mr. Irfan Meidy Setiawan, S. Pd. SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung is located at Jl. Education, Gurimbang Village, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. School E-mail smpn3sambaliung@gmail.com. State School Status, Accreditation B, NSM/NPSN 30404291, Year of Establishment 2002-08-16. The number of Educators and Students at SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung are 11 civil servant teachers, 6 contract teacher, 2 civil servant staff, 6 contract staff, students in grade 7 is 63, grade 8 is 29, grade 9 is 35.

Table 1. Number of Teaching Staffs Based on Employment Classification

School Name	CST	CSS	CT	CS
SMP Negeri 3 Sambaliung	11	2	6	6
SMP Negeri 4 Sambaliung	12	1	3	2
SMP Negeri 6 Sambaliung	8	-	7	6

Abbreviations: CST, civil servant teacher; CSS, civil servant staff; CT, contract teacher; CS, contract staff

Overview of SMP Negeri 04 Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. SMP Negeri 4 Sambaliung is a junior high school located in Sukkan Village, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. The distance from the Regency Capital is approximately 25 KM with a travel time of 30 to 40 minutes. Currently, SMP Negeri 4 Sambaliung is led by Mr. Muhammad Ansori, S. Pd. SMP Negeri 4 Sambaliung is located at Jl. Poros Sukkan, Sukkan Tengah, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency. School E-mail smpn4sambaliung@gmail.com. State School Status, Accreditation B, NSM/NPSN 30404291, Year of Establishment 2004 to present, State School Status, Accreditation B, NSM/NPSN30405583. The number of Educators and Students at SMP Negeri 4 Sambaliung are 109 people with the classification, civil servant teachers are 12 people, contract teachers are 3 people, civil servant staff 1 person, contract staff 2 people, students in grade 7 are 28 people, grade 8 are 32 people, and grade 9 are 31 people.

Overview of SMP Negeri 06 Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. SMP Negeri 6 Sambaliung which was formerly known as SMP Negeri 41 Berau on August 21, 2015 based on the Decree of the Regent of Berau No. 105 of 2015, and the Decree on the Change of Name of SMP Negeri 41 Berau was changed to SMP Negeri 6 Sambaliung No.SK 567 of 2017 dated September 29, 2017, is one of the schools in Sambaliung District, Berau Regency, East Kalimantan. School E-mail smpn6sambaliung@gmail.com, SMP Negeri 6 Sambaliung has 168 students consisting of 6 study groups with details of class 7 = 64 students, class 8 = 52 students, class 9 = 52

Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

students. Teaching and learning activities are carried out in the morning, starting at 07.15 to 15.15 and praying Dhuhr in congregation. The number of teaching staff at SMP Negeri 6 Sambaliung are 8 civil servant teachers, 7 contract teachers, and 6 contract staffs.

B. DISCUSSION

The results of the management data on planning facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06, Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. Planning of educational facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District is a step to determine the need for facilities and infrastructure based on the condition of the facilities and infrastructure owned. This is in line with the statement of the Deputy Principal for Facilities and Infrastructure of SMPN Sambaliung District as follows: the condition of the facilities and infrastructure that are already owned needs to be considered in order to determine the planning of facilities and infrastructure that will be held in the new school year. Needs analysis is carried out almost every week because every item must have a period of damage, therefore the school conducts a needs analysis, what causes the damage and obstacles, whether it needs to be replaced or not to then be included in the list of facilities and infrastructure planning. The needs analysis is carried out in collaboration with each cluster in the school. In other words, before carrying out planning, each cluster has held an internal meeting in their respective clusters to then be submitted to the deputy principal for facilities and infrastructure so that it can be proposed to the list of school facilities and infrastructure planning.

The results of the procurement management data for facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06, Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. The procurement process takes into account the allocation of existing funds, especially large procurement such as procurement of buildings, classrooms, and facilities if the budget from DIPA for the procurement of large facilities and infrastructure such as the construction of classrooms has been released and can be used, then the madrasah forms a procurement planning team, supervisory consultant, and construction worker team. The procurement process for facilities and infrastructure is carried out by purchasing or manufacturing which is then distributed to each cluster and workspace.

The results of the management data on the arrangement of facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06, Sumbaliung District, Based on the results of an interview with the Deputy Head of Facilities and Infrastructure conducted on December 5, 2017, located in the Deputy Head's room, explained that the arrangement of facilities and infrastructure is differentiated based on the category of heavy maintenance such as halls, sports fields, mosques, and so on, and then entered into the category of light and affordable maintenance, he also explained regarding the arrangement of facilities and infrastructure that after the purchase of goods which are then inventoried by the Administration section, the goods are then handed over to the section that uses them, and the goods are their responsibility for storage, maintenance, and maintenance.

The results of the management data on the use of facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06, Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. In the use of educational facilities and infrastructure, the principles of effectiveness and efficiency must be considered. The principle of effectiveness means that all use of educational equipment in schools must be aimed solely at facilitating the achievement of educational goals, both directly and indirectly. Meanwhile, the principle of efficiency means that all educational equipment is used economically and carefully so that all existing equipment is not easily used up, damaged, or lost. The use of facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District, Berau Regency is carried out with permission from the Administration section, for example if you want to use the hall for an OSIS meeting or so on, while for supporting facilities and infrastructure for the learning process such as LCD and its devices, markers, whiteboards and so on have been provided in each class. The use of the laboratory is regulated by a schedule that has been prepared by the head of the laboratory, this is very important to avoid clashes in the use of school facilities and infrastructure.

The results of the management data on the removal of facilities and infrastructure at SMP Negeri 03, 04 and 06, Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency. The removal was carried out to avoid the accumulation of items that could no longer be used. The procedure for removing facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District was carried out in certain stages, namely the selection of items to be removed was carried out every year along with the time of planning the need for facilities and infrastructure, then making a notification or minutes of the removal. Management of facilities and infrastructure was carried out to manage the educational facilities and infrastructure in the school. SMPN in Sambaliung District always strives to improve the quality of education, one of which is by always trying to maximize the facilities and infrastructure in the school. With the completeness of the facilities and infrastructure available, it can help the learning process run optimally. So far, the school community feels helped by the completeness of the facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District. For example, the presence of LCDs in each class is very helpful in the learning process.

Based on the interview results, it can be seen that the obstacles faced by Negeri 03, 04 and 06 Sumbaliung District, Berau Regency are related to the costs of managing and providing educational facilities and infrastructure. It is undeniable that funding

Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

is one of the factors that determines the running of the management process, especially in the process of managing educational facilities and infrastructure. This is because with sufficient funding, it will directly or indirectly affect the management process of educational facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District. Basically, Negeri 03, 04 and 06 Sumbaliung District have funding allocated for educational facilities and infrastructure, but the need for educational facilities and infrastructure is greater than the funding. Solving the cost problem can be done by planning properly. Optimizing the priority scale needs to be done to avoid unnecessary expenses. In addition, schools can also take advantage of donations given by other parties. Furthermore, regarding student awareness, it can be anticipated by working together with student apparatus, such as OSIS, class leaders, and so on. This can be done by holding a cleanliness competition, or making pamphlets containing appeals to maintain cleanliness. In addition, it can be done by holding seminars on cleanliness or health related to maintaining environmental cleanliness. Student awareness in essence also grows based on what they see and experience every day, in this case the teacher becomes a role model for students and is an example that will be imitated by students. Therefore, student awareness begins with teacher awareness.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and the results of the data analysis that have been carried out, several conclusions were obtained, namely that planning at SMPN Sambaliung District is carried out through a series of stages based on considerations of needs analysis, priority scale, fund allocation and time. The planning meeting for educational facilities and infrastructure is carried out at the beginning of the school year by involving the Head of Madrasah, Deputy Head, Head of Group or Section and Head of Administration. The process of procuring educational facilities and infrastructure is classified based on its type, for example, procurement of buildings is carried out by building new buildings and for furniture is procured by purchasing. The source of funds for madrasah educational facilities and infrastructure comes from the government (DIPA) and the committee. Activities for arranging educational facilities and infrastructure include an inventory carried out by the administration section to then be distributed to each section that needs it. Regarding storage and maintenance, it is the responsibility of the section that uses the educational facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the maintenance of general facilities and infrastructure is distinguished based on heavy maintenance and light maintenance. The use of educational facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District is regulated by a schedule that has been prepared by the management to avoid clashes of use. The use of facilities and infrastructure that are not regulated by the schedule with permission from the Administration section. In using educational facilities and infrastructure must be based on the principles of effectiveness and efficiency. The elimination of facilities and infrastructure is carried out to avoid the accumulation of goods that are no longer used by the school. The elimination of facilities and infrastructure is carried out through a series of processes. The removal of educational facilities and infrastructure that will be removed is carried out by holding an auction and donating to other people or institutions. The obstacles in the management of educational facilities and infrastructure at SMPN Sambaliung District are related to funding or budget costs, limited space, and also the lack of student awareness to maintain and preserve existing facilities and infrastructure.

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Survey on the Management of Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Physical Education Learning at SMP Negeri, Sambaliung District, Berau Regency.

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