

Management of Facilities and Infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency

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Abstract. Facilities and infrastructure have a very important role in the learning process, in order to create a comfortable and conducive learning process. This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to determine the Management of Facilities and Infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency. The number of informants in this study were 5 people, namely, the principal of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, 3 managers of facilities and infrastructure, 1 teacher of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai. The results of the study indicate that the management of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency arises because there are still some facilities and infrastructure management that have not been managed properly, namely the use of facilities and infrastructure. This research can be used as material knowledge about the management of facilities and infrastructure in more depth where this study uses a qualitative method that produces a more detailed description of facilities and infrastructure, based on the results of research on the management of facilities and infrastructure in procurement shows that several ways are carried out, namely by purchasing, own production, rental and many others.

Keywords: Facilities, infrastructure, schools.

1. Introduction

Education is a continuous process that must run in accordance with humans. The educational process is carried out to achieve educational goals, so that educational goals are achieved, it is necessary to pay attention to the facilities and infrastructure that support success in learning. With this education can be expected to be able to adapt to all digital developments that are happening now. In simple terms, the management of facilities and infrastructure can be defined as a collaborative process for the effective and efficient use of all educational facilities and infrastructure (Araszkiewicz, 2017; Frederiksen et al., 2021; Selanno & Wance, 2021)

Facilities and infrastructure have a very important role in the learning process, in order to create a comfortable and conducive learning process. Without the facilities and infrastructure, the learning process will not run well. With adequate facilities and infrastructure, learning will run smoothly, effectively, orderly and conducive. For example buildings, classrooms, tables, chairs and other learning media tools. Thus the existence of complete facilities and infrastructure can create a pleasant learning atmosphere for students and educators in schools, so the existence of educational facilities and infrastructure cannot be ignored, but must be strived to maintain its quality in an educational institution.

Facilities and infrastructure are all the facilities needed in learning, both movable and immovable. Examples of facilities included are buildings, classrooms, desks and chairs and learning media tools. While infrastructure is a yard, garden, park and road, but if it is used for the learning process, such as a park for teaching biology, the yard as a sports field, these components are educational facilities.

Good facilities and infrastructure really help success in improving student achievement. The more complete and optimally utilized, the facilities and infrastructure of a school will certainly make it easier for students and teachers to achieve targets together. Because complete facilities and infrastructure will not be useful if the teacher is not ready or unable to operate optimally.

Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is all activities to provide all goods, objects and services for the purpose of carrying out task (Pratiwi et al., 2019). Moreover, nowadays school facilities and infrastructure are the first benchmark in choosing education, therefore school facilities and infrastructure must be up to date in accordance with current demands.

Facilities and infrastructure are important factors that will determine whether a learning process can run effectively or vice versa. To realize a good learning process, tools and media are needed as supports. For example, the learning process cannot run effectively if the classroom that is used as a place to study is not well maintained or even unfit for use. Therefore, the management of facilities and infrastructure in an educational institution must be carried out professionally and proportionally.

Educational facilities and infrastructure is one of the important resources in supporting the school learning process (Akib et al., 2021). The success of the education program in schools is strongly influenced by the condition of the educational facilities and infrastructure owned by the school and by the optimization of its management and utilization (Darwis et al., 2021).

Educational Facilities are all equipment, materials and furniture that are directly used in the education process in schools such as buildings, classrooms, blackboards, and learning media. While educational infrastructure is all basic equipment that indirectly supports the implementation of the education process in schools, such as yards, gardens, parks and others.

Educational facilities are everything that can be used as a tool in achieving goals or purposes, tools, media. Educational Facilities are supporting facilities for the teaching and learning process. For example rooms, books, laboratory libraries and so on. Educational infrastructure is all basic equipment that indirectly supports the education process in schools. In education, for example, location or place, school buildings, sports fields, rooms and so on.

This study is to find out the purpose of the study, namely about how the process of managing facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency.

2. Method

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative research approach. The following will explain more clearly about the meaning of qualitative research "Qualitative research is primarily concerned with understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants".

The focus of this research refers to five indicators of facilities and infrastructure management, namely planning, procurement, regulation, use, and elimination. This indicator is used to find out how the process of managing facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency. To find out accurate and objective research results, in collecting data, researchers used primary and secondary data sources. The number of informants in this study were 5 people, namely, the principal of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, 3 managers of facilities and infrastructure, 1 teacher of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai.

Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews and documentation. Observations of this study were carried out directly to observe research subjects such as observing the state of facilities and infrastructure in schools. Furthermore, this interview was conducted to collect the necessary data through direct interviews with participants, the interview technique that will be used in this study is an unstructured interview where the researcher gives questions and is answered freely by the participants without following certain patterns. In the interview, the researcher involved teachers and managers who were considered to clearly understand information about the Management of Facilities and Infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai

Regency. The procedure for collecting documentation techniques at the time of the study was when conducting interviews, the researchers asked informants about the laws and regulations regarding the rules of school facilities and infrastructure. At the time of the interview, the researcher also did documentation in the form of photos as evidence that could support this research.

Checking the validity of the data used to obtain the level of trust and validity of the data obtained, the researcher needs to check the validity of the data. To determine the validity of the data, an examination technique is needed based on a number of certain criteria. There are six strategies to increase the credibility of the data, namely: 1) Extended observations are also carried out to re-check the truth of the data obtained previously, 2) Increased persistence is carried out with the intention of conducting careful, detailed, in-depth and continuous observations of phenomena and events that occur in the research setting, 3) triangulation is a data examination technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data.

Data analysis techniques using Miles & Huberman(1994). There are four models of data analysis, namely: 1) Data collection in qualitative research is data collection by observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. Thus the researcher will obtain very large and very varied data, 2) Data reduction means summarizing, selecting and sorting the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns, 3) Presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like, 4) Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before.

3. Results and Discussion

In general, facilities and infrastructure are tools to support the success of an effort process carried out in public services, because if these two things are not available then all activities carried out will not be able to achieve the expected results according to the plan. To find out an overview of the management of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency. So the researchers processed and presented the data that had been obtained during the research using observation, interview and documentation techniques which were presented in descriptive form by adjusting the grand theory used, namely the theory proposed by Barnawi & Arifin regarding the indicators of facilities and infrastructure management, namely planning, procurement, settings, use and deletion.

3.1 Planning

Facilities and infrastructure planning is a financing analysis carried out to meet the needs for purchasing facilities and infrastructure and to minimize the use of funds that are not on target. Planning for facilities and infrastructure through needs analysis is carried out by analyzing and evaluating what facilities and infrastructure are needed to support the learning process in the classroom and outside the classroom. Regarding the planning of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency, Mr. Sulaeman Lesang as the principal of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai stated that:

The first is a needs analysis, inventorying all the necessary facilities and infrastructure, making a priority scale about what should be prioritized and also needed. Planning for routine facilities is carried out even every year for example planning for the procurement of tables, chairs, blackboards, sports equipment, books in the library and many more and for infrastructure such as toilets to meet the needs of the class then the prayer room must be prepared, the lab in accordance with the applicable curriculum.

Another thing expressed by Mr. H. Massi as the deputy head of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai is of the opinion that: Planning for facilities and infrastructure is carried out during meetings with teachers and also principals, planning for items that will be carried out that year, for example, planning for the procurement of tables, chairs, cabinets, and blackboards, that's where we discuss what will be done in the future about facilities and infrastructure, of course, as vice principal of sarpras has an important role in the planning.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the planning of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai can be said to be in the good category. This can be seen from what was said by Mr. H. Massi and Mr. Muh Yusril as facilities and infrastructure managers who stated that routine facilities and infrastructure planning was carried out every year by planning the procurement of these facilities and infrastructure items. For example, tables, chairs, blackboards, computers, library books and many others and planning is always done in a meeting with the teachers in advance so that all facilities and infrastructure that are lacking in each class or department can be discussed clearly so that in planning the facilities and infrastructure can be well structured or well managed.

From the results of observations made, the planning process for facilities and infrastructure in schools has been going well, from the results of interviews at the time of observation that all planning, both facilities and infrastructure, has been carried out in accordance with the plans that have been prepared. Indeed, there are some plans that have not yet been implemented and all of them need a long process, for example the planning of a building that is already fragile in the school lobby, it has been planned and everything needs a process for the implementation of its completion.

3.2 Procurement

Procurement is a series of activities providing various types of educational facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs to achieve educational goals. The need for facilities and infrastructure can be related to the type and specifications, quantity, time, place and price as well as sources that can be accounted for. Procurement is carried out as a form of realization or planning that has been done previously. The goal is to support the educational process so that it runs effectively and efficiently in accordance with the desired goals.

Based on the results of interviews conducted regarding procurement with Mr. Sulaiman Lesang as the principal of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai revealed that the process of procuring facilities and infrastructure is: The procurement of facilities and infrastructure is carried out by purchasing, self-producing, receiving grants, leasing, borrowing, recycling and exchanging. The procurement of facilities and infrastructure in schools is carried out in that way, then there is the RKAS (school budget work plan) where the equipment needed for the facilities needed that are light in nature are designed first in the school budget work plan, then the approval of the budget plan is then made in a annual school work program.

In line with what was said by Mr. Muh. Yusril as the manager of facilities and infrastructure, stated that the procurement of facilities and infrastructure is: So there are several procurement processes, the first is through a planning meeting at the beginning of the year, planning for school activities or RKS is closed then planning what needs to be held that year with nominal, of course based on the existing allocations in this school, then the second is also procurement can be in the form of assistance from the government in the form of buildings or computers or others included in the facilities and infrastructure at this school.

As also said by Mrs. ST. Nurhaerati as the staff managing facilities and infrastructure (April 28, 2022) stated that: The process of procurement of goods for facilities and

infrastructure is carried out at the beginning of the year, as facilities and infrastructure managers usually ask teachers to make a list of what is needed in one class or hundreds, and also procurement of goods comes from government assistance, receipts, loans and many others.

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the researchers found that the procurement of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai was in the good category for procurement. This can be seen from several informants who have been asked for information/interviews regarding the procurement of facilities and infrastructure and usually the procurement of facilities and infrastructure is carried out in several ways, namely purchasing, own production, receiving grants, leasing, government assistance, borrowing, recycling, exchange and reconditioning/rehabilitation. and procurement is always held at the beginning of the year and RKAS (school budget work plan) so procurement always goes according to plan, because it has arranged what equipment will be held that year.

From the results of observations made, in the procurement process everything has been managed well, both class facilities and building infrastructure, but indeed there are still some facilities that have not been procured, for example the procurement of organizational structures that have not been replaced with new ones.

3.3 Arrangement

After the procurement process is carried out, the next facility and infrastructure management process is the process of setting up facilities and infrastructure. There are three activities carried out in the regulatory process, namely: inventory is an activity to record and arrange existing facilities and infrastructure in an orderly, orderly and complete manner based on applicable regulations. Through an inventory it will be easy to know the quantity, type of goods, quality, year of manufacture, brand/size, and price of goods in school. Storage is the activity of storing educational facilities and infrastructure in a place so that the quality and quantity are guaranteed. Storage activities include, receiving goods, storing goods, and issuing or distributing goods.

The arrangement according to Mr. H. Massi as Deputy Head of Facilities and Infrastructure revealed that the arrangement of facilities and infrastructure is: The process of storing the facilities and infrastructure itself refers to each class or each department, what items need to be stored in that class. As for maintenance, I think it's the duty of each class or department to carry out maintenance, what facilities have been given to the class or department, each class has a homeroom teacher who is responsible so I think that maintenance depends on how the homeroom teacher and the students in that class are. But indeed there are infrastructures that must be maintained together, for example computers, LCDs, and so on.

According to Mr. Sufriadi as one of the teachers at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai said that the arrangement of facilities and infrastructure is: It has been going well because here there are some facilities and infrastructure management that are not centralized, so there are facilities that are stored in the department, some are stored centrally in schools, so the storage and maintenance is generally good, but we still need energy to record these facilities and infrastructure because pretty much we have here. (Interview 19 April 2022)

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the arrangement of infrastructure facilities at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai is in a good category seen from 3 aspects, namely: inventory, storage and maintenance. Starting from the maintenance of each class/department has been carried out well, but indeed there is maintenance that must be carried out together for example LCD, computer and others. Inventory has also been carried out according to procedures starting from recording all items, giving codes to the items being inventoried.

From the results of observations made in the process of setting up facilities and infrastructure, there are 3 inventories, storage and maintenance. In the inventory process, it has gone well, it can be seen from the school library, all books have instructions so it is easy to find the book, for the storage process there are still some facilities that are not in place, for example, many chairs are not in place, for example, the chair is outside classrooms so that they look messy and for maintenance there are still some infrastructures that have not been well maintained, for example for garden infrastructure they are still not well taken care of.

3.4 Use

Use can be said as the activity of utilizing educational facilities and infrastructure to support the educational process in order to achieve educational goals. There are 2 principles that must be considered in the use of educational equipment, namely the principle of effectiveness and the principle of efficiency. The principle of effectiveness means that all use of educational equipment in schools must be aimed solely at facilitating the achievement of school education goals, either directly or indirectly. While the efficient principle means using all educational equipment sparingly and carefully so that all existing equipment does not run out easily, is damaged and lost.

In an interview conducted with Mr. Sulaiman Lesang as the Principal of SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai said that the process of using facilities and infrastructure is: Teachers also play a role in maintenance, teachers sometimes have their own initiatives to maintain their guardianship classrooms, such as painting themselves without having to wait for help from the facilities and infrastructure manager and sometimes they also prepare internal facilities such as pictures, then the most important thing is maintenance so they take care of the class according to their duties and responsibilities.

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. ST. Nurhaerati as the staff managing facilities and infrastructure in the interview said that the process of using facilities and infrastructure is: The use of facilities and infrastructure in this school has been running effectively, for example the labs at school, we use them well and smoothly. So for the use of the facilities we use according to the needs and uses.

Followed by the statement from Mr. Sufriadi as one of the teachers at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai stated that the process of using facilities and infrastructure is: So the benefits are clearly very useful, mainly related to the main task of the teacher as in terms of learning, so indeed if here some of the facilities and infrastructure are already available to support the teaching and learning process, for example there are 8 computer labs and students can use them in the learning process, then equipment -Other equipment such as LCDs, for example, almost all teachers have used them and teach using LCDs, so it is very useful to support the teaching and learning process.

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the use of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai is already in the poor category. All facilities and infrastructure items are used as they should and are also used properly according to their needs and uses. All facilities, including tables, chairs and blackboards, are used properly and in accordance with existing procedures, while infrastructure such as buildings, rooms and so on have been used properly, but some rooms are no longer used.

From the results of observations made in the process of using facilities and markets, there are still some infrastructures that are not used properly and are left alone so that they become damaged, for example classrooms and toilets that have been damaged are no longer used and left unattended and no maintenance is carried out.

3.5 Removal

The abolition of facilities and infrastructure is an activity of releasing facilities and infrastructure and applicable responsibilities on the grounds that they can be accounted for. More operationally, the elimination of facilities and infrastructure is an activity process that aims to remove/eliminate facilities and infrastructure from the inventory list because facilities and infrastructure are considered not functioning as expected, especially for the benefit of school learning implementation. Elimination of facilities and infrastructure is carried out based on applicable laws and regulations.

According to Mr. Sulaiman Lesang as the head of the SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai school, he said that the abolition of facilities and infrastructure were: The process of deleting facilities and infrastructure is usually based on their use value, if the item is no longer suitable for use, then we carry out deletion or destruction, the deletion is carried out when the item is no longer suitable for use, for example tables, chairs, blackboards and for electronic goods. For example, a computer, when it can no longer be used, a repurchase is made and the damaged item is exchanged. so when the item is deemed no longer usable, it is better to delete it than to use a higher cost.

Furthermore, in line with the statement of Mr. H. Massi as Deputy Head of Facilities and Infrastructure stated that: The deletion process is carried out by discussing beforehand with the principal and teachers. The deletion process is carried out when the item no longer has any use value, examples of deleting items that are no longer used are tables, chairs, blackboards and textbooks that are no longer used. the deletion process is carried out by looking at the use value.

Followed by a statement from Mr. Muh. Yusril as the staff managing facilities and infrastructure said that the process of removing facilities and infrastructure was: The process of removing facilities and infrastructure in schools is carried out in several stages because they have to go through an application process first from the school to submit the removal process to the province and then later from the abolition agency will issue a recommendation in the form of the abolition process itself, so it is not easy to remove the facilities and infrastructure that are included in the process. assets from the school itself because it must issue a recommendation permit from the Education office whether it is approved to remove it and it must be clear what facilities and infrastructure will be removed.

From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the elimination of facilities and infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai is already in the good enough category, the process of removing facilities and infrastructure is carried out by seeing whether the goods are still suitable for use, for example the elimination of table, chairs, blackboards, books. -Learning books and other electronic devices and every year must be deleted but the facilities that are no longer used are stored or piled up in the room/warehouse due to the complicated process of removing the facilities. And for the process of removing facilities and infrastructure, usually there are several stages in advance from the school and also later it will arrive at the province and later a letter will be issued for the abolition, so for the elimination of facilities and infrastructure itself is not easy to do, there must be several procedures that must be done. From the results of observations made, the process of removing facilities and infrastructure in schools is quite good, it is evidenced by the facilities that have been damaged and cannot be repaired and reused, then the item will be stored in a warehouse so as not to disturb the view or take up space in the original room. This is done because the procedure for removing the means is complicated and involves a lot of people. then the goods will be stored in a warehouse so as not to disturb the view or take up space in the original room. This is done because the procedure for removing the means is complicated and involves a lot of people. then the goods will be stored in a warehouse so as not to disturb the view

or take up space in the original room. This is done because the procedure for removing the means is complicated and involves a lot of people.

Discussion

From the results of interviews, the four theories used are planning, procurement, regulation, use and elimination.

3.1 Planning

Planning is the most important thing in the management of facilities and infrastructure, where all items must be planned in advance so that they run well or go according to plan. Facilities and infrastructure are a set of tools used to support learning to run well and smoothly. Planning for facilities and infrastructure The first education through needs analysis is carried out by analyzing and evaluating what facilities and infrastructure are needed to support the learning process in the classroom and outside the classroom.

Based on the results of research at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency, the description of the management of facilities and infrastructure in terms of planning is good. It can be seen from the planning of facilities and infrastructure which is routinely carried out every year by planning the procurement of these facilities and infrastructure. Examples include tables, chairs, blackboards, computers and many others. Planning is always done by discussing beforehand with the teacher/staff so that all the facilities and infrastructure that are lacking in the class/department can be discussed clearly so that the planning of facilities and infrastructure can be well structured and managed. Planning is the process of systematically preparing activities that will be carried out to achieve certain goals (Niswaty & Arhas, 2019; Suprianto et al., 2018)

3.2 Procurement

Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is the activity of providing all types of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs in order to achieve the educational goals that have been previously set. Activities carried out by providing all the necessary goods or services based on the results of planning with a view to supporting learning activities so that learning activities can run effectively and efficiently in accordance with the desired goals. In line with the definition of procurement "procurement is the stage to realize the planning process. The procurement process is adjusted to the needs of the school, which has been planned and can be accounted for" (Nasrullah et al., 2017).

Based on the results of research conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai that the description of the management of facilities and infrastructure in terms of procurement is good. This can be seen regarding the procurement of facilities and infrastructure goods which are carried out in several ways, namely purchasing, own production, receiving grants, leasing, government assistance, borrowing, recycling, exchanging, reconditioning/rehabilitation. So procurement always goes according to plan. In addition, procurement is carried out with a school budget work plan where learning equipment is planned with a certain nominal based on the existing allocation in the school.

3.3 Arrangement

Arrangement is the procurement process carried out, there are three regulatory processes carried out namely inventory, storage and maintenance. Arrangement of facilities and infrastructure is an activity that cannot be separated because it is carried

out one after another, the arrangement can be divided into 3 parts, namely inventory, storage and maintenance. Inventory of school facilities and infrastructure, one of the activities in the management of educational equipment in schools is to record all the equipment owned by the school.

From the results of research conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai that the description of the management of facilities and infrastructure in terms of regulation is good. Seen from three aspects, namely inventory, storage and maintenance. All equipment inventory items have been carried out properly, such as coding in books and records, while the storage of all items, both furniture, stationery, letters and other electronic items has been well managed and maintenance is carried out together, for example LCD and computers. All three aspects have been carried out well. this is in line with "procurement is a series of activities providing various types of educational facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs to achieve educational goals" (Kornberger et al., 2017; Saleh et al., 2019, 2020)

3.4 Use

There are two principles that must be considered in the use of educational equipment, namely the principle of effectiveness and the principle of efficiency. The principle of effectiveness means that all use of educational equipment in schools must be aimed solely at facilitating the achievement of school education goals, either directly or indirectly. While the efficient principle means using all educational equipment sparingly and carefully so that all existing equipment does not run out easily, is damaged and lost. As explained that "There are two principles that need to be known in the use of educational equipment, namely the principle of effectiveness and the principle of efficiency. The principle of effectiveness is that all use of school equipment is only used to facilitate the success of school education goals (Darwis et al., 2017; Mirdawati et al., 2018)

Based on the results of research conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai that the description of the management of facilities and infrastructure in terms of use is still not good. It can be seen that all facilities and infrastructure items are used as they should and are also used properly according to their needs and uses. All facilities, including tables, chairs and blackboards, are used properly and in accordance with existing procedures, while infrastructure such as buildings, rooms and so on have been used properly, but some rooms are no longer used, maintenance is not carried out and left alone so that management is no longer carried out. All facilities and infrastructure must receive regular maintenance and clear reporting (Frederiksen et al., 2021)

3.5 Removal

Elimination is an activity of management of educational facilities and infrastructure which intends to eliminate goods, both facilities and infrastructure that are no longer used or needed. In line with "the elimination of facilities and infrastructure is carried out if the goods or equipment are damaged. However, this deletion is the last step if the goods or equipment can no longer be repaired. So that the goods or equipment will be written down and included in the inventory for the write-off of goods.

Based on the results of research conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai that the description of the management of facilities and infrastructure in terms of elimination is quite good. the process of deleting facilities and infrastructure also usually has several stages first, items that are considered no longer functioning will be deleted or eliminated, for the elimination of facilities and infrastructure itself is not easy to do there must be several procedures that must be carried out according to the applicable law regarding deletion itself. In accordance with the purpose of the abolition that "with the elimination

of facilities and infrastructure that are not used effectively can reduce the workload and prevent wastage of funds in the maintenance or maintenance of facilities and infrastructure that are no longer able to be used optimally" (Nur & Niswaty, 2021)

4. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem, the results of the research and discussion that have been described regarding the Management of Facilities and Infrastructure at SMK Negeri 1 Sinjai, Sinjai Regency, it can be concluded as follows: The indicators for the management of facilities and infrastructure in the planning are in the good category, seen from the planning for the provision of routine facilities and infrastructure conducted. The indicators for the management of facilities and infrastructure in procurement are in the good category, because the procurement of facilities and infrastructure can be done in several ways, such as purchasing, borrowing and others. The indicators for the management of facilities and infrastructure in the regulation are in the good category, it can be seen from the three aspects, namely inventory, storage and maintenance. The indicators for the management of facilities and infrastructure on use are in the poor category, can be seen from the use of infrastructure that is still lacking in maintenance. The indicators for the management of facilities and infrastructure for deletion are in the fairly good category, seen from the deletion process which is still rarely carried out due to the complex/difficult process of deleting facilities.

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