


Procurement of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure in Islamic Education Institutions

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the meaning, principles, and objectives of providing facilities and infrastructure in education. This research uses qualitative methods with a library-based approach. The research results cover the meaning, principles, and objectives of providing facilities and infrastructure in education. Procurement of facilities and infrastructure in education is very important for achieving learning activities according to an education curriculum. Based on the discussion description, several conclusions were obtained: 1) Understanding the provision of facilities and infrastructure, namely the implementation of objectives, suitability between learning media and teaching materials, availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure, and the character of students. 2) the principles of facilities and infrastructure, namely a) the principle of achieving goals, b) the principle of efficiency, c) the principle of administration, d) the principle of clarity of responsibility, and e) the principle of cohesiveness. 3) the aim of providing facilities and infrastructure to support the learning process in achieving educational goals.

Keywords: procurement; facilities; infrastructure; islamic education institutions

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Introduction

Procurement is an activity that guarantees all kinds of training opportunities and infrastructure as needed to achieve predetermined goals (Moshtari et al., 2021; Supeno et al., 2023). In the context of education, the Ministry of National Education in 2007 explained that Procurement refers to all activities carried out by providing goods or services needed for outcome planning, the purpose of which is to support learning activities to run effectively and efficiently (Novita Wahyuni & Sujanto, 2015; Novita Mona, 2016; Fathurrochman et al., 2021). Initially, training began when humans needed to adapt to their environment. Education could grow and develop as a whole and optimally by carrying out development by the prevailing conditions in implementing education. The components of education were goals, teachers, students, curriculum, place, and environment. The parts of the training should be synergistic and help each other. Higher education A school/madrasah is supported by several educational factors, including the existence of good educational facilities and in terms of infrastructure, with perfect infrastructure, a creative and fun active learning process can be achieved (Ambarwati, 2006; S. N. A. Siregar, 2019).

Madrasah is part of a type of educational institution under the authority of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, whose duties and responsibilities are the same as schools under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Yahya, 2017; Yuniarti et al., 2022; Ministry of Commerce, 2023). For education in madrasahs to be more effective, extensive and structured educational facilities are needed so that they can be utilized optimally to support a quality teaching and learning process (Santi et al., 2021; Haffiluddin & Wahyudin, 2023). Professional management of facilities and infrastructure is needed to create good teaching facilities and infrastructure in a madrasah (Sopian, 2019).

Higher education as a form of organization is defined as a forum for a group of educated people who work together to achieve certain goals, namely the goals of Education (Ratnawulan et al., 2021). The success of educational programs in the teaching and learning process is strongly influenced by several factors, such as students, curriculum, lecturers, finance, infrastructure, and facilities, as well as other environmental factors (Awaludin & Saputra, 2016). If these factors are fulfilled properly, it will improve the education quality in Indonesia. According to Aprilana, education managers must master knowledge of methods, processes, procedures, and techniques for carrying out special activities and utilizing infrastructure to support activities (Dian Lestari & Agus Yusmiono, 2018).

Region and infrastructure are factors supporting educational programs' success in learning (Rajagukguk et al., 2023). Educational institutions and infrastructure are the quality measurement tools for higher education that must continue to be developed by the development of science and technology that is quite developed and able to compete in the AEC digital era economy (Wibowo, 2015). Education requires infrastructure to produce quality graduates (Suranto et al., 2022; Mulyadi et al., 2022; Assumpta Wikantari et al., 2022).

The Higher Education Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 is a level of post-secondary education that includes diploma and bachelor programs, master programs, doctoral programs, and professional programs organized by universities based on Indonesian culture. Paragraph 5 Learning Resources, Facilities, and Infrastructure Article 41 (1) Learning resources in a higher education environment must be provided, facilitated, or owned by universities by the developed Study Program. (2) Several universities may jointly use the learning tools mentioned in paragraph 1. (3) Higher Education provides facilities and infrastructure to meet educational needs by students' talents, interests, potentials, and intelligence. To clarify the Procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure, this writing discusses the understanding of the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure, the principles of facilities and infrastructure, and the purpose of facilities and infrastructure in education.

Methods

This research uses qualitative research methods using a literature approach. According to Kirk & Miller, qualitative research is a certain tradition in social sciences that fundamentally depends on observing humans within their area and relating to these people in their language and their terms (Nursanjaya, 2021). At the same time, the literature approach is research that uses data analysis based on written materials. Literature materials include published notes, books, journals, or articles (Guidance & Counseling, 2016).

Results and Discussion

Definition of Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure

Procurement is a series of activities to provide various educational facilities and infrastructure needed to achieve educational goals. The goal is to support the educational process's running effectively and efficiently according to educational objectives. Procurement is the first step in creating complete facilities and infrastructure that must be discussed with all elements of the school. In Maryani and Selvi's opinion, Procurement serves to meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure needed by students in schools. In education, Procurement is all activities carried out by providing all the needs of goods or services based on the results of planning to support learning activities to run effectively and efficiently by the desired goals.

Educational facilities are all equipment, materials, and furniture devices that are directly used in the educational process in schools (Bafadal, 2008). Facilities are all needed in the teaching and learning process, both moving and immobile, so that educational goals are achieved smoothly, regularly, effectively, and efficiently (Rahayu, 2019). In the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure, the following must be considered, namely: 1) Conformity with needs and abilities because inappropriate goods will only cause waste; 2) Conformity with the amount so as not to be

too excessive and lacking; 3) Always good quality so that it can be used effectively; 4) In the procurement system there is a purpose; 5) The type of tools or items needed must be precise and can improve work efficiency; 6) Become a tool in supervising the implementation of the system for management, especially in the field of Procurement of goods; 7) Make it easier to make reports with accurate information and with the right time.

Procurement of infrastructure facilities is all activities to provide all the needs of goods, objects, and services to carry out tasks. The Procurement of infrastructure, based on etymology, means indirect tools to achieve educational goals. The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure must be held regularly, namely every new school year, because this is done to meet the needs of existing school facilities and infrastructure. Barnawi and Arifin can procure facilities and infrastructure in educational facilities in several ways, namely by buying, self-production, receiving grants, renting, borrowing, recycling, exchanging, and rehabilitating.

The Procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure is an effort to realize the procurement plan for facilities and infrastructure that has been prepared previously. Often, schools get assistance from educational facilities and infrastructure from the government. However, assistance is limited and not always available, so schools must always try to procure equipment in other ways (Boko, 2020). The ways that schools can get the equipment needed include a) Purchase, b) Receipt of gifts or donations, and c) Improvement (Fajartriani & Karsiwan, 2021). Procurement of educational infrastructure is all basic equipment that indirectly supports the implementation of the educational process in schools, for example, library rooms, laboratory rooms, toilets, school canteens, UKS rooms, school fields, and so on.

Meanwhile, the Procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure is a follow-up activity of planning and managing educational facilities and infrastructure. Procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure management, which is a series of activities to provide educational facilities and infrastructure according to needs. Procurement of facilities and infrastructure involves various aspects of planning, acquiring, developing, and maintaining physical facilities. Some of the important elements in this scope include a) planning, b) procurement, c) development, d) maintenance, e) management, f) compliance and regulation, g) use and utilization, and h) continuous development.

Principles of Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure

Principles are rules, laws, and standards. Another definition of principle is a fundamental statement, or general or individual truth used to guide thinking and acting. A principle is the spirit of a development or change and is the accumulation of experience or meaning of a particular object or subject. The procurement principle means provisions, regulations, and standards that / must be implemented in Procurement. Thus, the application of procurement principles is imperative.

In other literature, according to the Indonesian Great Dictionary, principles are principles truths that are the basic subject of people's thinking, acting, and so on. While in general, principle is a term often used in the world of science. It can be interpreted as a benchmark or foundation used as a handle or reference to do something. The principle in the Procurement of goods or services, as stated in Article 5 of Government Regulation 54 of 2010, is to increase public confidence in the procurement process of goods and services because the results can be accounted for administratively, technically, and financially. The principles in the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure are a) Efficient, b) Effective, c) open and competitive, d) transparent, f) fair/non-discriminatory, and g) accountable (Rahmanita et al., 2021).

The procurement principles of facilities and infrastructure and their sources may vary depending on the context. Still, some general principles that can be applied in this Procurement are a) Clear needs, b) good planning, c) transparent Procurement, d) vendor evaluation, e) cost efficiency, f) sustainability, and g) risk management. Sources of funds for the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure can come from various sources, such as a) public budget, b) loans or

credits, c) private investors, and d) sources of project revenue. It is important to adapt these principles to the context and size of the project and to follow the laws and regulations applicable in the region.

Purpose of Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure

The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure aims to meet the needs of schools in supporting the teaching and learning process. The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure aims to meet equipment or equipment that can support the learning process with good facilities and infrastructure. Procurement is tailored to the school's needs and the funds available in the school. In addition to meeting needs, the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is also intended to replace damaged or unfit for use, maintain the availability of needed goods, and assist budget planning in the future period.

The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure can support the quality of learning because if the facilities and infrastructure in education are adequate, the learning process will run well and create an effective and efficient learning process. Therefore, the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure must be carried out to meet the needs of the teaching and learning process in education (Prastiawan, 2016).

The purpose of the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is carried out to provide goods according to needs. So, it can be said that the main purpose of the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is to meet the needs so that activities can run smoothly and are not hampered. In addition to meeting needs, the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure can also be intended to replace damaged goods or goods that are no longer suitable for use. Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is also carried out to maintain the availability of goods needed and assist budget planning in the future period.

Procurement of facilities and infrastructure can be done conventionally or electronically by current technological developments. In general, Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is to obtain goods or services (facilities and infrastructure) at prices that can be accounted for, appropriate quantity and quality, and timely Procurement. The objectives of Procurement of infrastructure facilities, according to article 107 of Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2010 concerning the purpose of electronic Procurement of facilities and infrastructure, are a) Increase transparency and accountability; b) Increase market access and fair business competition; c) Improve the efficiency of the procurement process; d) Support monitoring and audit processes; e) Fulfilling the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure can be done conventionally or electronically by current technological developments.

The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure also has other purposes, namely a) helping to procure in a planned, careful, and careful manner so that it can prepare various equipment optimally according to needs; b) the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure will be carried out to provide efficient and appropriate results; c) procurement of facilities and infrastructure can also help maintain facilities and infrastructure so that they are ready to use at any time (Barnawi & Arifin, 2012).

The main purpose of procuring facilities and infrastructure is to meet the needs and support the smooth running of an activity or process. Some of the specific objectives of the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure include a) increasing efficiency and productivity, b) improving the quality of results or products, c) improving safety and comfort, d) increasing customer or user satisfaction, e) increasing the effectiveness of the use of resources, and f) increase competitiveness. Steps to achieve objectives in the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure, namely a) careful planning; b) consultation with stakeholders; c) needs assessment; d) a clear budget; e) transparent procurement processes; f) supervision and control; g) collaboration with external parties; h) prioritize quality; i) evaluation and feedback; h) Long-term planning.

Some common obstacles and how to overcome them are a) budget constraints, b) licensing constraints, c) logistical constraints, d) technical constraints, e) environmental constraints, f) communication constraints, g) time constraints, h) human resource constraints; i) environmental change constraints. Each constraint should be analyzed specifically for the situation, and appropriate solutions should be developed based on the nature of the constraint. In addition, communicating and coordinating with various project stakeholders is also important to overcome obstacles in procuring facilities and infrastructure.

Facilities and Infrastructure Procurement Process

According to Bafadal, the system of Procurement of facilities and infrastructure in schools can be done in various ways, including 1) facilities and infrastructure from the government; 2) procurement of facilities and infrastructure; 3) procurement of equipment; 4) hold meetings or meetings; 5) procure equipment in schools (Purnamaningsih & Purbangkara, 2022). Procurement of educational facilities and infrastructure in general through procedures, namely 1) Analyzing the needs that exist in educational institutions and the usefulness of facilities and infrastructure; 2) Grouping goods needed in educational institutions; 3) Making proposals for the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure; 4) After a visit and agreed, facilities and infrastructure will be sent to educational institutions that provide facilities and infrastructure; 5) Distribution of facilities and infrastructure (Ridwan & Suardi, 2022).

Conclusion

Procurement is a series of activities providing various educational facilities and infrastructure to achieve educational goals. Educational facilities are all equipment, materials, and furniture that are directly used in the educational process in schools. The Procurement of facilities and infrastructure must pay attention to Conformity with needs, Conformity with the number and quality that is always good, for the principles in the Procurement of facilities and infrastructure efficient, effective, open and, competitive, transparent, fair, and adversary. The main purpose of procuring facilities and infrastructure is to meet the needs and support the smooth running of an activity or process.

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