

## Implementation of The Use of School Operational Assistance (BOS) Funds in Fulfilling Middle School Sports Infrastructure Facilities in Ngadirejo District

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the use of School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds to meet the needs of physical education, sports and health education facilities and analyze the availability of physical education, sports and health facilities in junior high schools in Ngadirejo District. This research was conducted through a qualitative approach with a phenomenological research design. Primary data sources were obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation. While data analysis is carried out inductively using Miles and Huberman's interactive cycle. The results showed that in Ngadirejo district, junior high schools with physical education learning facilities in the excellent category were 0 schools / by 0%, good categories by 0 schools / by 0%, fair categories were 3 schools / by 75%, poor categories were 1 School / by 25%. The allocation of the use of BOS funds in the purchase of facilities are as follows: SMP N 1 Ngadirejo amounting to Rp. 6,700,000, - which is 1.7% of the total BOS funds, SMP N 2 Ngadirejo amounting to Rp. 3,463,000, - 0.92% of the total BOS funds, Ngadirejo Islamic Junior High School in the amount of Rp. 3,500,000, - 0.36% of the total BOS funds, Muhammadiyah 3 Ngadirejo Junior High School in the amount of Rp. 200,000, - that is 0.09 % of total BOS funds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the requirements in the learning process in an effort to improve the quality of human resources in order to compete in the world today. Education can be described as a planned and programmed process that is applied to desired changes in one's behavior (Nur, 2018: 123). Most of schools choose to apply a discipline system to maintain school safety and in this way hope can also maintain an educational climate conducive to the development of student learning (Coşkun, 2015:616). According to Ramdhani in (Latifah, 2017: 139) in addition to HR factors are also very important, educators, education staff, and environmental factors are the main factors of achieving a quality learning process. With education certainly the standard of living is increasing and can alleviate poverty in our country (Muryati, 2016:240).

Education is mostly carried out through various channels, some are intended through formal education channels and some are through non-formal education channels. Physical education has an important role in the framework of forming a whole person, because there is no complete education without physical education (Dhani, 2016:50). In building the nation's character, sport has become an industrial identity that has significant added value (Priyono, 2012:112).

To improve the quality of education in Indonesia, the government has set national education standards, including the competency standards of graduates, content standards, education process standards, teacher and education staff standards, facilities and infrastructure standards, management standards, education financing standards, and education assessment standards. According to Bafadal in (Sylviani, 2018: 4) said the success of the education program through the teaching and learning process is greatly influenced by many factors, one of which is the availability of educational facilities that are in accordance with the needs of students accompanied by optimal utilization and management. In many states,

funding for school facilities has become a major component of the central challenge for education (Filardo, 2019:30).

Government policies in the development of education have basically gone through breakthroughs in several programs. One of the education development policies in the period 2005-2009 is, education programs that prioritize increasing access to 9-year basic education through educational programs such as School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds to overcome existing obstacles. The purpose of BOS funds in general is to ease the burden of society on education funding. Specifically, the BOS funding program at the secondary education level are (1) Supporting non-personnel school operational costs, (2) Increasing the gross enrollment rate (APK), (3) Reducing the dropout rate, (4) Realizing government alignments (affirmative action) for poor students by waive (fee waive) and / or help (discount fee) bill for school fees and other costs at school, (5) Provide equal opportunity for poor students to get affordable and quality education services, and ( 6) Improve the quality of the learning process at school. According to Sugiono (2015:28) the adequacy of funds affects student learning achievement. Meanwhile according to Widyatmoko (2017: 157) financing is an important part of the education system; without resources, the school will not function. With BOS funds, school facilities should also be a concern, because education does not only require theory but also practice is needed to support the skills possessed and develop the potential that exists in learners (Perdana, 2016:792). Misconceptions about the management of BOS funds from the procedures for managing, using and targeting BOS funds can cause incompatibility with the technical instructions for using BOS funds.

The BOS funding program is very helpful in organizing teaching and learning activities in schools but does not eliminate the cost of existing education. The existence of public opinion about "Free Schools" makes it a burden for implementers in schools to explain that what is actually not all is free (Regina,

2015:62). According to Van den Hurk (2015:215) successful applications can count on receiving subsidies to develop the required infrastructure. One of the factors that influenced the success of the BOS funding program was the management of funds and all resources available in the BOS funding program (Amiini, 2016:4)

Sports facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of physical education, sports, and health are factors that determine the success of physical education learning (Wirawan, 2010:2). Without good facilities and infrastructure, training activities will not increase to the maximum (Iswanto, 2018:49). Infrastructure facilities are tools and facilities that are used and functioned according to their functions (Hanggara, 2018:27). Fair sports infrastructure is important for sports participation, because many sports cannot be carried out without having appropriate sports facilities (Hallmann, 2012:525). According to Abas (2020:187) Sports facilities are supporting resources consisting of all types of equipment and devices used in sports. For other countries that give more attention in terms of facilities and infrastructure is the United States, which is revealed in the National Association of Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) guidelines requiring every school to provide appropriate physical, sports and health education equipment and facilities (Penjasorkes) for students (NASPE, 2017:8). Facilities and infrastructure are very important to be handled more seriously, because they are very influential in the smooth process of learning, because in addition to being more comfortable and being a learning medium with equipment that must be adjusted including the provision of facilities that absolutely must be met, which of course must be in accordance with the needs and development of knowledge (Setyaningih, 2018:63).

Based on the description and explanation in the background of the problem, the researcher is interested in knowing about the implementation of BOS funds in meeting the learning facilities and infrastructure of physical, sports, and health education (Penjasorkes).

Schools with good quality education are certainly supported by fair facilities and infrastructure.

## **METHOD**

This research is a non-experimental study carried out through a qualitative approach with a phenomenological research design supported by quantitative data that seeks to provide a real picture of the implementation of BOS funds in meeting physical, sports and health education facilities in junior high schools in Ngadirejo District so that objects can be described and represented according to what it is. While the population is 4 schools under the Department of Youth and Sports Education (Dindikpora) Temanggung Regency in Ngadirejo District.

The instrument used to measure BOS funds was to use the BOS Fund Monitoring and Evaluation Instrument. While in the availability of physical education facilities, sports and health facilities and infrastructure refer to the indicators listed in the infrastructure facilities standard based on the Minister of Education Republic of Indonesia Regulation (Permendiknas) number 24 of 2007 concerning Education infrastructure facilities standards.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of the research obtained from the research conducted are:

**Table 1.** Component Availability Indicator of Facilities and Infrastructure Physical Education Sports and Health

Component	Indicator	Criteria	Amount
Facilities	Indicator1	Volley Ball (ball)	Minimum 6 ball
	Indicator2	Football equipment (ball)	Minimum 6 ball
	Indicator3	Gymnastics Equipment (Mattress)	1 Set (minimum 1 unit)
	Indicator4	Gymnastics Equipment (Skip Box)	
	Indicator5	Gymnastics Equipment (Skip Rope)	
	Indicator6	Gymnastics Equipment (Hoops)	
	Indicator7	Gymnastics Equipment (Plastic Ball)	
	Indicator8	Gymnastics Equipment (Sticks)	
	Indicator 9	Athletic Equipment (Javelin)	1 Set (minimum 1 unit)
	Indicator 10	Athletic Equipment (Discs)	
	Indicator 11	Athletic Equipment (Bullets)	
	Indicator 12	Athletic Equipment (Relay Baton)	
	Indicator 13	Athletic Equipment (Body Skip)	
	Indicator 14	Loudspeaker	1 unit
Infrastructure	Indicator 15	Minimum ratio of 3 m2 / students	1 (meet the minimum indicators)
	Indicator 16	In the form of open space partially planted with trees	
	Indicator 17	Placed in a space that does not interfere with learning	
	Indicator 18	Not used as a parking lot	
	Indicator 19	Has a flat surface, good drainage, and there are no trees, drains and objects that interfere with sports activities	
	Indicator 20	Gymnasium measuring 20m x 15 m	

**Table 2.** The availability of physical, sports and health education (Penjasorkes) infrastructure in Ngadirejo District

Category	Number of Schools	(%)
Excellent	0	0
Good	0	0
Fair	3	75
Poor	1	25
Total	4	100

Based on the table above, the availability of physical, sports and health education (Penjasorkes) learning infrastructure in Ngadirejo District shows that schools with Excellent category are 0 schools / 0%, Good categories are 0 schools / 0%, Fair categories are 3 schools / 75%, and Poor categories are 1 school / 25 %.

The use of BOS funds in Junior High School covers 13 financing components. Based

on the report on the realization of the use of BOS funds in 2019 for the learning infrastructure of Penjarorkes, including the maintenance and maintenance of school facilities and infrastructure.

SMP Negeri 1 Ngadirejo

Funds obtained in 2019 amounted to Rp. 385,265,922, - which is used to purchase sports equipment as much as Rp. 6,500.00. The

percentage of the use of BOS funds used from the total available funds was 1.7%.

#### SMP Negeri 2 Ngadirejo

Funds obtained in 2019 amounted to Rp. 375,920,516, - which is used to purchase sports equipment as much as Rp. 3,463,000. The percentage of the use of BOS funds used from all available funds is 0.92%.

#### Ngadirejo Islamic Junior High School

Funds obtained in 2019 amounted to Rp. 965,676,056, - which is used to purchase sports equipment Rp. 3,500,000. The percentage of the use of BOS funds used from the total available funds is 0.36%.

#### Muhammadiyah 3 Ngadirejo Junior High School

Funds obtained in 2019 amounted to Rp. 217,856,593, - which was used for the purchase of sports equipment amounting to Rp. 200,000. The percentage of the use of BOS funds that is used from the total available funds is 0.09%.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion described above, conclusions can be drawn as follows: 1)The use of BOS funds used to meet the availability of physical education, sports and health facilities and infrastructure in Junior High School in Ngadirejo District is 1.7% used by SMP N 1 Ngadirejo, 0.92% used by SMP N 2 Ngadirejo, 0.36% used by Ngadirejo Islamic Junior High School, and 0.09% used by Muhammadiyah 3 Ngadirejo Junior High School, 2) The availability of physical education, sports and health facilities and infrastructure in the Junior High School in Ngadirejo District are still included in the Fair and Poor category.

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