

c13. MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES SPECIAL CLASS OF SPORT (KKO)-Yishpess 2017

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Submission date: 08-Oct-2019 04:35PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1188496372

File name: MENT_OF_FACILITIES_SPECIAL_CLASS_OF_SPORT_KKO_-Yishpess_2017.pdf (340.85K)

Word count: 4987

Character count: 26969

MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES SPECIAL CLASS OF SPORT (KKO) IN SMA NEGERI 4 YOGYAKARTA

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Abstrak

Objectives: The policy of special sport class (KKO) is aimed at enhancing sports achievement in the educational environment. One of the decisive components is facilities. This study aims to find out the management of facilities of Special Class of Sport in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta

Methods: This research is a qualitative descriptive research. This research was conducted in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta. The subjects of the study were the Headmaster and Teacher of Physical Education of Sport and the chief of the special sport class (KKO) in SMA N 4 Yogyakarta. Data collection techniques used interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis was done by qualitative data analysis.

Results: The results of this study indicate that in general management of facilities and infrastructure in a special sport class in SMA N 4 Yogyakarta is quite good. The facilities management is very good, with the function of planning, procurement, and maintenance and the use of facilities well managed. But the deletion function of the facility has not been done well. Infrastructure management is quite good, shown by the function of planning, procurement, maintenance well managed. But the use function has not been implemented properly.

Conclusions: Based on the results of this study can be concluded that the management of facilities and infrastructure of special sport class in SMA N 4 Yogyakarta has not been implemented optimally.

Keywords : management, facilities, Special Sport Class (KKO)

INTRODUCTION

Sports class activities at junior and senior high school levels are an activity to establish sports classes as a forum for the development of students' potential in sports. The policy of organizing this sports class program is not a policy that is born without foundation. The National Sport System as stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.3 Year 2005, article 25, especially paragraph 6 which reads "to develop sports achievement in educational institutions, in every education path can be established unit of sports activities, sports class, training and training center , sports schools, as well as a tiered and sustainable sports competition ". The above statement is the rule that became the basis of the birth of the policy of organizing the sports class.

An implementation of an educational program, including a sports class program is always influenced by the various components that are interconnected with each other. These components are subsystems in the education system or school. So if you want to develop a particular subsystem, demanding changes or adjustments to other subsystems. There are at least 8 components needed to support the achievement of education programs. These components include: (1) Students (2) Curriculum, (3) Educators and Teachers, (4) Facilities, (5) Funds, (6) Management , (7) Environment, and (8) Teach.

The presence of a sports class at school will help students with more sports skills to develop their potential according to the schedule, instruction and direction of the trainer at school without neglecting academic subjects, so that the portion of the exercise with students' academic learning is really worth noting. Therefore, the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education Management, Ministry of National Education, programmed the activities to be programmed in schools. In the region of Special Region of Yogyakarta, consists of Junior High School and Senior High School.

SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is one of the leading high schools located in Yogyakarta Municipality, DIY Province. Currently SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is a Stub of Independent Category School. Starting in the academic year 2010/2011, SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta made a breakthrough by opening a

special class named Special Class of Sports (KKO). With the existence of the class, SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta became one of the high school in DIY Province which has a special class of sports. This class is opened as a follow-up form of the school to accommodate and educate gifted students in the field of sports in order to achieve maximum performance without subordinating academic achievement. Therefore, the curriculum used in special sports classes is the same as the curriculum used in regular classes. Students who enter a special class of sports are students who have skills and achievements in certain sports. This is what distinguishes sports class special students from regular classroom students. If a regular class student uses the National Examination Score (NUN) as an entry requirement, it is different with a sports-specific class student.

Candidates for special sports class students must have a performance charter on the sport they are engaged in. In addition, prospective students must also pass in physical tests held by the school. If both of these conditions are met students are considered eligible to enter in a sports-only class even though the NUN is below average. In addition to obtaining general subjects, sports special class students also receive additional subjects that are used to practice according to their respective sports branches. Additional subjects are held twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 05.30 to 07.30. Based on interviews conducted by researchers with teachers of Physical Education SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta, it is known that each class of students special sports exercise on average for 5 - 10 hours in a day. Details of the activity in the school for approximately 5 - 7 hours. Exercise at the sports club each in the afternoon approximately for 2 - 3 hours. The number of activities undertaken by special sports class students, of course, requires schools and municipalities to provide adequate facilities so that students can practice well. Although the provision of facilities and infrastructure for sports-specific classes in collaboration with municipalities, schools should be able to properly manage the use, maintenance / maintenance and scheduling of sports facilities and infrastructure available in schools since parallel classes in SMA Negeri 4 are quite large. So that regular physical education education and special sports classes can run well. Based on the background of the above problem, the focus of the problem that will be formulated in this research is "How is the management of facilities and infrastructure of Special Class of Sport (KKO) in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta?"

This study aims to determine the management of facilities and infrastructure of a special class of sport in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta. Theoretical benefits of research as a reference in the management of sports facilities and infrastructure in a special sport class. Practically this research is useful to provide corrections and inputs to the functions of sports facilities and infrastructure management in order to be improved to a better direction.

METHODS

Research approach according to Burhan Bungin (2007: 3), is the whole way or activities undertaken by researchers in conducting research starting from the formulation of the problem to the conclusion. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, where data on the management of sports-specific sports class facilities (KKO) in SMA N 4 Yogyakarta include planning, procurement, use, maintenance, inventory and deletion.

This research was conducted in June-November 2016. The research place at SMA N 4 Yogyakarta City Yogyakarta. Subjects in this study are people who will be used as informants in this study namely the principal and teachers physical education or coach. The data collection used in this research was conducted in three ways: interview, observation, documentation. The research instruments consist of: Interview Guides, Observation Guidelines, Documentation Guidelines.

Data analysis can be done through the preparation and interpretation activities to draw conclusions. Because, the relationship with the phenomenon to be interpreted in accordance with the natural setting, it must be met the analysis of qualitative data, namely naturalistic, induction and holistic analysis. Naturalistic, ie data analysis must be based on real situations that change naturally, open and no engineering control of variables. Induction analysis, which is fundamentally an

induction-minded procedure, reveals specific data, details, to find important, original, important, dimensional, relationship categories expressed in open-ended questions. Holistic, meaning the totality of phenomena must be understood by the researchers as a complex system, comprehensive linkage and not seen partially.

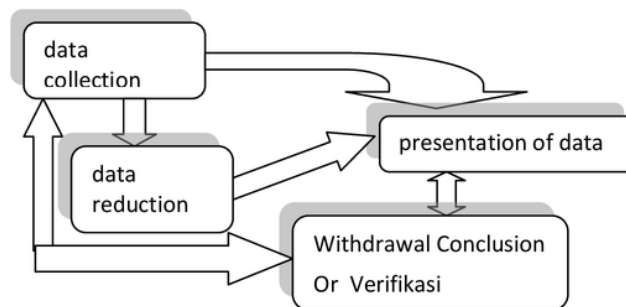


Figure1. Chart of Data Analysis Method
(Sugiyono,2014:405)

1. Data reduction
Data reduction is done by creating a summary, encoding data, searching for themes.
2. Presentation of data
Data presentation is an attempt to compile a set of information into an easily understood matrix or configuration.
3. Drawing conclusions
The collected data is organized into units, then categorized according to the details of the problem. The data are linked and compared to each other so that it is easy to be deduced as the answer of each problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of Research Setting

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta which addressed at Magelang Street, Karangwaru Lor, Yogyakarta in July until November 2016. Brief History of SMA 4 Yogyakarta, in 1952 with Decree of Minister of Education and Culture Number 3418 / B dated August 8, 1952, SMA Perdjoangan made high school with the name of SMA part B number II or famous with SMA B Negeri. This high school uses the building of SMA 3 Yogyakarta which is located at Jalan Yos Sudarso 7 with class system entering the afternoon. In the next development, changed the name to SMA 4 B until in 1963 the name of SMA 4 B changed its name again to SMA IV. Since occupy a new building on Jalan Magelang Karangwaru Lor Yogyakarta in 1997, the name of SMA IV was changed to SMU Negeri 4Yogyakarta until 2004 .The replacement of some of the names finally changed back in 2004 to SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta which is used until now. The date of the founding of SMA Perdjoangan on January 16, 1950 is commemorated as the anniversary of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta.

This school has a superior vision in Faith and taqwa, Science and Culture. While the mission of SMA N 4 include:

1. Increase the appreciation and practice of each religion.
2. Growing a culture of reading, researching and writing.
3. Improve academic achievement, KIR, art and sport.
4. Cultivate noble character.
5. Building a school culture to implement 7K (Hygiene, Beauty, Order, Shyness, Discipline, and Kinship).
6. Develop local wisdom in school life.

7. Optimizing the participation of school committees, communities, and related institutions in the success of school programs.

Furthermore, it can be explained that the goal of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is divided into general goals and special purposes. Common goals include:

1. Developing the potential of learners to become human: be faithful and devout, creative, independent, responsible, capable, noble, healthy and knowledgeable.
2. Increasing intelligence, knowledge, personality, morality start, life skills independent and follow higher education.

Specific objectives consist of:

1. Prepare the devoted learners of God Almighty and have a noble character.
2. Preparing learners to be human personality, intelligence, quality & achievement in the field of arts & sports, science and faithful.
3. Provide ICT skills, and able to develop themselves independently.
4. Inculcating a tenacious & persistent attitude in competing, adapting to the environment & developing sportsmanship.
5. Equip science and technology to be able to compete & continue to higher level.
6. Improving professionalism & responsibility performance of teachers & employees.

In 2007, the Mayor and the Education Office of Yogyakarta City had first opened a special sport class at SMP Negeri 13 Yogyakarta. Hope Mayor of Yogyakarta after junior high school 13 Yogyakarta produce output, there is high school level that accommodate the athletes. For that, Mayor of Yogyakarta, Mr. Herry Zudiyanto issued the Decree of Mayor of Yogyakarta Number 57 / KEP / 2010 and appointed SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta to open a special class for sport. SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta was chosen by the Mayor because SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is considered to have some adequate sports facilities although it still does not meet the sports standards. In addition, SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta including middle school so that the average value of students who enter the SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is not too high nor too low. The appointment of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is also motivated by equality of vision and mission, the equation of vision is Superior in Faith and taqwa, Science and Technology, Art and Culture of Sport. While the mission equation of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is on the third point of improving academic achievement, Scientific Work of Youth, art and sport. Smart, qualified and achieving equations in the arts and sports fields, science and technology and faith, and inculcating to the students a tenacious and persistent attitude in competing, adapting to the environment and developing sportsmanship

Sport specific classes are one of the programs aimed at improving and producing young seeds who excel in sports. Sports class activities at high school level is an activity to form sports class as a container of potential development of students in the field of sports. Some achievements are achieved by SMA N 4 Yogyakarta, among others: 1st Winner Swimming Pool on behalf of Anisa Feritrianti paired with Claudia Megawati Suyanto, won gold medal after collecting score 70,776 from technical routine duet number at National Sports Week (PON) 2016. SMA N 4 Champion 1 Pocari Futsal Pocari Sweat Futsal Championship Championship 2016 Regional Yogyakarta, where SMAN 4 successfully defended the title in this edition. In the final, SMAN 4 successfully silenced SMAN 2 Ngaglik with a score of 4-1. Gold Medal Peparas XV 2016 in West Java, on behalf of Gayuh Satrio managed to get 2 gold, 1 silver Chess branch at National Paralympic Sports Week (Perpanas) XV / 2016 in West Java. The gold medal was obtained from Standard Chess and Quick Chess while the silver medal from Chess Standard. 2nd Winner Karate Students on behalf of Alfreda Tama Isfan became the 2nd champion Karate Championship Type Kata Masc U18 in Coupe Internationale De Kayl 2016 in the Netherlands, and many more achievements in the previous year.

B. Presentation of Results and Discussion

1. Management of facilities and infrastructure

The existence of facilities and infrastructure is one of the resources in the implementation of a special sport class in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta. In order for the existence of facilities and infrastructure can be efficient, it must be managed with the best. This is in line with the opinion of Usman Husaini (2012, 6) which states that management is a series of activities directed directly to the effective use of organizational resources and efficiency in order to achieve organizational goals. At the beginning of the formation of a special sports class (special sporting talent / BIO), SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta allegedly have more sports facilities than other schools. Some sports facilities are already there, but still not enough and most are not yet available and not yet standard. As revealed by Mr. JT following: "Initially a special sports school class appointed directly by the mayor's father with the consideration that SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta has more facilities compared with other schools in the city of Yogyakarta.

Although if analyzed as a whole is actually not sufficient, because some facilities have not been privately owned. Like a soccer field, it still belongs to Karangwaru residents. So the school can not design and develop it. Besides that the field is also used some schools for learning Physical education in the morning. In the afternoon it is used by Karangwaru and surrounding villages. In addition the field is also still not standard. To meet the needs of the football branch by renting in Kridosono, swimming pool hire at UNY, badminton branch rent at PLPT Pingit as well as for Futsal branch also rent outside field. As for the means there are no obstacles because the needs can be met for use for one year. This means that the facilities used for one year is enough until the next year and never plan again in the course of one year of special sport classroom learning.

The statement of Mr. JT is reinforced by the following Ms. H:

"It would be great if all the sports infrastructure for the sports-specific class is integrated with the school. The reality of field distance with the school affects the learning of other subjects ". Moreover, the discipline aspect for students of sports that are team, such as soccer and futsal. "Often subject teachers in the classroom have to be upset and retain emotion because they do not find students in the class during class time should be followed." On the same occasion Mr. JT added that "the existence of facilities that are considered less than ideal for a special class of sports, covered by hours of practice outside school". Because basically the special class of sports students who entered in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta became a member of the sports club, where the training schedule in each club is more solid than the school hours.

Based on observations, documentation and interviews at SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta with headmaster and physical education teacher, also obtained information that SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is one of the leading athlete field warehouses in Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta Special Region. Through the guidance of the city government of Yogyakarta under the auspices of the Office of National Unity (Kesbang). Office of National Unity is an office under the auspices of the City Government of Yogyakarta is specifically responsible for the task and responsible for the implementation of this special class of sports ranging from junior and senior high school. City Government of Yogyakarta then cooperate with Kesbang office then formed a special class for coaching athletes achievers in the city of Yogyakarta, which is named as KKO (Special Class Sports). Synergic cooperation between the city government and SMA N 4 Yogyakarta is relevant to that stated Riduone (2009), that the management of facilities and infrastructure as a process of cooperation efficient utilization of all educational facilities and infrastructure effectively.

Until now KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta has various sports including Athletics, Basketball, Football, Archery, Volleyball, Taekwondo, Karate, Field Tennis, Table tennis, Chess, Swimming and Badminton. The KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta class has created outstanding athletes, representing at various prestigious events ranging from DBL, NBL, POPDA, PORDA, Kejurnas, PON until there is one athlete from the swimming sport that champions in SEA GAMES. Certainly the success of athletes who joined in the class KKO SMA N 4 Yogyakarta can not be separated from the support of facilities and infrastructure in the facilitation of the unity office of the nation under the city of Yogyakarta city administration.

In a special program in a special class of sports there is an addition to the lesson in class KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta hours are used for physical exercise in each sport that is occupied by each athlete/student. For KKO training schedule is on Wednesday morning and Saturday morning starting at 06:00 to 11 pm. For coaches on physical exercise in a sports-only class, the national unity office in cooperation with SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta provides a special trainer for the branches of the sport in the KKO class through the selection process. In addition to special training programs in the school also held an annual program on skills activities held by schools such as a try out agenda held by the class KKO to Malang and Ragunan funded by KESBANG.

Given the importance of sports facilities and infrastructure in support of the learning process in the KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta, researchers will report the results of research related to management of facilities and infrastructure of the founder in KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta. The following management of sports facilities and infrastructure ranging from planning and procurement, use, maintenance or maintenance, inventory and deletion.

1. Planning

According to Gunawan Ari H (1996: 8) argues that the adjustment of planning with needs analysis involves four stages, namely the identification of common objectives that may be achieved, setting goals based on their interests, identifying the difference between desired and what is really and determining the priority scale. Planning facilities undertaken by SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta conducted in accordance with the analysis of existing needs, the school also made a list of priority scale to be submitted to Kesbang.

Facilities for a special class of sports are mostly borne by Kesbangpor, the school is only an intermediary in the organization of special classes of sports. So for the procurement of facilities, schools make a list in advance to be approved by Kesbang. Procurement of sporting facilities by schools is conducted once a year simultaneously with the submission of programs from a special class of sports.

2. Procurement

Procurement is a business undertaken to establish and determine the necessary infrastructure needed to support an activity. Some management experts stated that "the procurement of facilities and infrastructure can be done by purchasing, own making, grants and leases". For the procurement of facilities and infrastructure that exist in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta as the explanation in front that the field belongs to the school is a basketball court and tennis courts. Another field is by renting that is done directly by the unity office of the nation. For the provision of sports facilities patchwork for goods that are not feasible to be re-used within 1 year.

In one year, the SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta again recorded the procurement of sports facilities that may be damaged. Next will be directly reported to the office of the unity of the nation. For the existing budget the cost of procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure is directly financed from the city government budget of Yogyakarta through the national unity office. In reality in the field of obstacles that are still felt by the coach and athlete of course on the use of infrastructure that is a football field that is right in front of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta.

3. Use

Each field of each sporting field in the KKO SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta class, provided by the national unity office, including trainers and sports facilities. The infrastructure that belongs to SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is a basketball court. Football field right in front of SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is owned by residents Karangwaru Lor. football field used for learning physical education schools that are around SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta. So on the morning of the field looks very crowded and chaotic.

The condition of the football field is still inadequate for physical education education and physical training of KKO students. At the same time used for physical learning regular class high school N 4 Yogyakarta, KKO and elementary school around SMA Negeri Yogyakarta. The primary schools are SD Negeri Bangirejo 1, SD Negeri Blunyahrejo, SD Negeri Karangwaru, SD Muhammadiyah Karangwaru. Overall in one day there are 6-8 classes carry out physical education education in Karangwaru Lor field. The intensity of field use is very high impact on the learning process becomes

not conducive due to very crowded field conditions. When the observation is done, there are several sports that use the football field is the branch of karate, athletics, table tennis and archery. At 06.00-07.10 WIB, the sports class still dominates in the field but at the time of regular learning which started at 07.00 WIB, the condition of the field has started to be crowded with the schools that started to use the field for physical education learning.

Conditions such as those described are of course still far from the principle of the use of facilities that is the principle of effectiveness and efficiency principles. The principle of effectiveness means that all use of educational equipment in schools should be directed solely in facilitating the achievement of school education objectives, either directly or indirectly. As for, the principle of efficiency means, the use of all educational equipment is sparingly and carefully so that all existing equipment is not easily exhausted, damaged, or lost.

4. Maintenance

Maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure is an activity to carry out arrangements and arrangements for all facilities and infrastructure are always in good condition and ready to be used efficiently and successfully in achieving educational goals. According to Ibrahim Bafadal (2004: 49) there are several kinds of maintenance equipment in schools, namely: checking maintenance, preventive maintenance, maintenance of a mild repairs, maintenance that is heavy repair. Judging from the improvement there are two kinds of maintenance of school supplies, namely daily maintenance and periodic maintenance. Maintenance is the activity of guarding or preventing the damage of an item, so that the goods are in good condition and ready for use. Maintenance includes all sustained efforts to keep the equipment in good condition. Maintenance starts from the use of goods, that is by way of care in using it

Maintenance is done continuously on all inventory items. For the maintenance of sports infrastructure facilities in KKO SMAN 4 Yogyakarta conducted by and is the responsibility of athletes and coaches in cooperation with the school janitor. For sports facilities on the sports team and individually of course different, for the team of course sarpras care done together to provide responsibilities of complementarity and fill in order to maintain the durability condition of infrastructure after use in training and learning how to clean it first then brought to place a safe warehouse by considering the humidity of the room conditions around the room.

The maintenance of sports class facilities can be done not only to maintain and clean it, but also by checking the condition of the facilities is still feasible or not, then provide improvements if the facilities are found to be repaired so that existing infrastructure facilities can last long and can be maximized as the function supporting the achievement of desired targets as well as sports class athletes can excel maximally.

5. Inventory

Inventory of sports facilities and infrastructure at KKO in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is done by data collection and renewal of information of sport facility and infrastructure regularly. All facilities used are recorded using a special inventory book of sports facilities per semester. Inventory has been done carefully by physical education teachers, so that the learning process in KKO can run in accordance with the design and targets that have been determined.

6. Deletion

Elimination or deletion is a process of activities aimed at removing state property or state property from the inventory list under prevailing laws and regulations. Ibrahim Bafadal (1999: 89) the elimination of educational facilities and infrastructure is the activity of eliminating excessive facilities, infrastructure has been severely damaged that can not be repaired again, or because of others. The abolition of KKO sport facilities in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is conducted once a year, for facilities that can still be used, it is still used for physical education learning process for additional facilities in regular class. Then at the beginning of the year, again the procurement of new facilities to support the learning process of physical education.

Based on the above discussion the results of this study indicate that in general management of facilities and infrastructure in a special sport class in SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta is quite good. The facilities management is very good, with the function of planning, procurement, and maintenance and use of well-managed facilities. But the deletion function of the facility has not been done well. Infrastructure management is quite good, shown by the function of planning, procurement, maintenance well managed. But the function of the use has not been done properly.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been described before, it can be concluded as follows that the management of sports facilities and infrastructure carried out in a special sport class SMA Negeri 4 Yogyakarta has not been implemented optimally, characterized by the lack of good management function of some sports infrastructure, especially those who are not one's own.

Here are some suggestions from researchers on the results of research that has been found:

1. For the planning and provision of facilities, schools should collaborate with other parties to obtain more adequate and affordable sports facilities at school distance, such as submitting proposals to sponsors.
2. It should be necessary to review and review the implementation of a special sport class, if the Government of Yogyakarta will still continue the special class of sports for several years ahead.

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