

# Regulation Of The Minister Of National Education Republic Of Indonesia Number 24 Of 2007 Concerning Standards And Infrastructure Standards For Sd / Mi, Smp / Mts, And Sma / Ma

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*This article explains the regulation of The Ministry of National Education of The Republic of Indonesia Number 24, year 2007 about The Facilities and Infrastructures Standards for all levels of education in Indonesia (public and religious school) : elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school that has a big impact on the application of Islamic education institution. Especially on the Islamic schools of which don't apply the concept of Islamic architecture that is "The Way of Life". This article uses literature research. The result of this research shows that Islamic architectural concept can be applied because it does not violate the rules of architecture planning and desingning which consist of five components: 1. Function, 2. Form, 3. Technics, 4. Safety, 5. Comfort. The conclusion is it is important for the Islamic education institution to apply the Islamic architectural concept in fulfilling the needs of facilities and infrastructure as long as it's not against the main rules that has been endorsed in the regulation of The Ministry of National Education of The Republic of Indonesia Number 24, year 2007 about The Facilities and Infrastructures Standards for all levels of education in Indonesia (public and religious school) : elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school in order that Islamic education institution has its own features that show the true Islamic characteristics.*

**Key Words:** *facilities and infrastructure, Islamic architectural concept, Islamic education institution*

## 1. BACKGROUND

Education is a primary need in the advanced era now. The community's need for formal education along with population growth will certainly continue to increase, so that the need for the availability of educational facilities both in terms of quantity and quality from year to year will also increase.

The Government has tried to provide educational facilities ranging from elementary, secondary and even high levels and has made reference to the standard use of facilities and supplies in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 concerning Facilities and Infrastructure Standards for SD / MI, SMP / MTS, AND SMA / MA.

*"Facilities and infrastructure standards include the minimum criteria for facilities consisting of furniture, educational equipment, educational media, books and other learning resources, information and communication technology, and other equipment that must be owned by every school / madrasah. Minimum criteria for infrastructure consisting of land, buildings, rooms, and power installations and services that must be owned by every school / madrasa. "<sup>1</sup>*

Management of facilities and infrastructure can be interpreted as activities, organizing, starting from planning needs, procurement, storage, maintenance, inventory and elimination as well as structuring land, buildings, equipment and school furniture in an appropriate and targeted manner.

Educational infrastructure can be divided into two, namely school buildings and school furniture. School buildings consist of Theory Room, Administration / Office Space, Supporting Rooms, Environmental Infrastructure / Infrastructure, School Furniture / Madrasa. While furniture is a means of

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.scribd.com/doc/39511301/5-Permendiknas-No-24-Th-2007-Standar-Sarpras-Pendidikan>

filling space. All equipment that is not directly related to the teaching and learning process. This means that it is not a tool used by teachers / students to explain concepts.<sup>2</sup>

Land or site in question is the location or location of land or a land that has been carefully chosen to be built on the land or land, a building or school building or educational institution. In the implementation of building planning and land facilities and infrastructure can not be separated from a management process in this case is planning or planning before the facilities and infrastructure are built, so that in accordance with the desired goals so as to support the success of the teaching and learning process in an educational institution.

At this time many concepts have been discovered in the world of architecture. Various kinds of concepts are born from time to time to realize more innovative designs. The application of architectural concepts can be applied to all building typologies, without exception the typology of educational buildings which in this case are educational facilities and infrastructure at all levels.

The concept of Islamic architecture is a work of building art that radiates from the physical and metaphysical aspects of the building through the concept of Islamic thought which originates from the Qur'an, the Sunnah of the Prophet, the Family of the Prophet, Friends, Ulemas and Muslim scholars.<sup>3</sup> Islamic architecture is that architecture in which Islamic values are applied, such as the value of servitude to God through building designs, values of simplicity, values of justice, values of recognition of the rights of others, and existing Islamic values

## 2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. How to Identify PERMRNDIKNAS No. 24 of 2007 concerning Facilities and Infrastructure Standards for Primary Schools / Islamic Primary Schools, Junior High Schools / Islamic Junior High Schools, and Senior High Schools / Islamic Senior High Schools.
2. How to Apply the Concept of Islamic Architecture in Facilities and Infrastructure in Islamic Education Institutions.

### Theoretical review

#### 1. Facilities and infrastructure

- a. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary<sup>4</sup>

*Means / sa · ra · na / (noun) 1 everything that can be used as a means to an end or purpose; tool; media: 2 conditions, efforts, and so on:*

*Infrastructure / pre · sa · ra · na / (noun) everything that is the main support of the implementation of a process (business, development, project, etc.):*

- b. According to Daryanto explained tha :<sup>5</sup>

*"Infrastructure etymologically (meaning of the word) means an indirect tool to achieve goals in education, for example: location or place, school, sports field, money and so on. While means means*

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<sup>2</sup> <http://journal.iain-manado.ac.id/index.php/JII/article/download/574/477>

<sup>3</sup> [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsitektur\\_Islam](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsitektur_Islam)

<sup>4</sup> <https://kbbi.web.id/Online>

<sup>5</sup> Daryanto, Administrasi Pendidikan, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2000), h.51.

*building a direct tool to achieve educational goals, for example: space, books, libraries, laboratories and so on "*

## 2. Islamic Architecture

### a. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary<sup>6</sup>

*"Architecture / ar · si · tek · tur // architecture / (noun) 1 The art and science of designing and constructing buildings, bridges, and so on; 2 methods and design style of a building construction.*

*Islam / Is · lam / (noun) Religion taught by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH. based on the Holy Qur'an which was revealed to the world through the revelation of Allah. Islam / ke · is · lam · an / n everything related to Islam "*

### b. According to Wikipedia<sup>7</sup>

*"Islamic architecture is a work of building art that radiates from the physical and metaphysical aspects of the building through the concept of Islamic thought which is sourced from the Qur'an, the Sunnah of the Prophet, the Family of the Prophet, Friends, Ulemas and Muslim scholars."*

### c. According to the Qur'an explains that:

الَّذِي لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَلَمْ يَتَّخِذْ وَلَدًا وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهٗ شَرِيْكٌ فِى الْمَلٰٓئِكِ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ فَقَدْرُهٗ تَقْدِيْرًا ۝۲

*2. He, Whose is the kingdom of the heavens and the earth, and Who did not take to Himself a son, and Who has no associate in the kingdom, and Who created everything, then ordained for it a measure. ( QS- Al furqon ayat 2 )*

## 3. DISCUSSION

### 1 Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007

In this ministerial regulation it is very fully explained regarding matters which include everything related to facilities and targets at the educational level. As explained in the background, namely :<sup>8</sup> The implementation of learning in national education is centered on students so that they can:

- a) Learn to have faith and fear God Almighty
- b) Learn to understand and appreciate
- c) Learn to be able to carry out and act effectively
- d) Learn to live together and be useful for others, and
- e) Learn to build and find identity through an active, creative, effective and fun learning process.

To guarantee this realization, adequate facilities and infrastructure are needed. Adequate facilities and infrastructure must meet the minimum requirements set in the standard of facilities and infrastructure.

Facilities and infrastructure standards are prepared for the scope of formal education, general education types, levels of primary and secondary education, namely: Elementary Schools / Madrasah

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<sup>6</sup> <https://kbbi.web.id/Online>

<sup>7</sup> <https://id.wikipedia.org>

<sup>8</sup> Permendiknas-No-24-Th-2007-Standar-Sarpras-Pendidikan

Ibtidaiyah (SD / MI), Junior High Schools / Madrasah Tsanawiyah (SMP / MTs), and High Schools / Madrasah Aliyah (SMA / MA). These facilities and infrastructure standards include:

1. Minimum criteria for facilities consisting of furniture, educational equipment, educational media, books and other learning resources, information and communication technology, and other equipment that must be owned by each school / madrasah,
2. Minimum criteria for infrastructure consisting of land, buildings, spaces, and power installations and services that must be owned by each school / madrasah.

In the copy of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 contains the following matters:

1. Things which are the basis for the consideration of the birth of this Regulation, which consists of 2 things:

- a. Weigh
- b. Bearing in mind:

2. Consists of 3 articles

Article 1 explains the standard facilities and infrastructure at each level of the education unit

Article 2 emphasizes the provision of education for one group of permanent and remote settlements.

Article 3 explains about entry into force

3. Loading tempat, date and the signed

4. Loading attachments containing about

Chapter 1 Introduction which contains Background, General Provisions

Chapter II SD / MI Facilities and Infrastructure Standards

Chapter III Facilities and Infrastructure Standards for Junior High Schools / Tsanawiyah (SMP / MTs)

Chapter IV Standard Facilities and Infrastructure of Senior High Schools / Madrasah Aliyah (SMA / MA);

In each chapter contains about

- a. Education Unit
- b. Land
- c. Building
- d. Completeness of Infrastructure and Facilities

In his explanation covers everything related to standards relating to the minimum ratio based on the needs of the function as a rule of minimum requirements, and becomes an absolute requirement that must be used at all levels of education in the Republic of Indonesia.

## 2 Architecture Concepts

Architecture in the view of the community is usually interpreted narrowly. Architecture in general is seen as limited to building designers. But in reality the scope of architecture is very broad, such as urban planning, landscaping, interiors, product design, and others.

Discussing the Concept of Architecture, it is difficult to leave the big name of the legendary Marcus Pollio Vitruvius. He was a Roman architect and engineer who lived in the first century and played a major role in writing the oldest architectural book ever discovered by Western experts. In this case Vitruvius seems to have successfully presented a conception which in his day was classified as contemporary, Vitruvius's writings were divided into ten books so that they were given the title "Ten Books of Architecture" (The Ten Books on Architecture).

Vitruvius's theory which became the reference for architects afterwards one of them is :<sup>9</sup>

1. *There are three departments of architecture: the art of building, the making of timepieces, and the construction of machinery. ....*
2. *All these must be built with due reference to durability, convenience, and beauty. ...."*

Understanding firmness, venustas, and utility can be wrong if the intent is not understood correctly. According to Vitruvius in his book "De Architectura", a good building must have beauty / aesthetics (venustas), strength (firmity), and utility / function (utility); architecture can be said as a balance and coordination between the three elements, and no one element exceeds other elements. In the modern definition, architecture must include functional, aesthetic, and psychological considerations. However, it can also be said that the element of function itself includes both aesthetic and psychological elements.

The architects basically in planning a building and its facilities are inseparable from the concept of The Five Stars in Architectural Design, as in the picture below:<sup>10</sup> Which can be explained as follows:

1. Function Consideration of building functions. That is, the function is what must be prioritized early.
2. Form (Form) Consideration of the shape of the building. Simple that can accommodate functions.
3. Technique (Technics) Consideration in terms of building strength.
4. Safety (Safety) Considerations of building safety against things that cause humans as users of the building are not safe.
5. Comfort (Comfort) Consideration of the comfort of the building, because in principle, the building must provide comfort for its users, both thermal comfort and visual comfort.

## 3 The Concept of Islamic Architecture

Islam regulates all human activities in the world, not limited to only regulating matters of worship, but also issues that are cheap, including in architecture. This is all in accordance with the word of Allah as follows:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ٥٦

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<sup>9</sup> [https://VITRUVIUS\\_THE\\_TEN\\_BOOKS\\_ON\\_ARCHITECTURE](https://VITRUVIUS_THE_TEN_BOOKS_ON_ARCHITECTURE)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Gambar-1-Lima-Prinsip-dalam-Arsitektur-Sumber-Munichy-B-Edrees\\_fig1\\_291070425](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Gambar-1-Lima-Prinsip-dalam-Arsitektur-Sumber-Munichy-B-Edrees_fig1_291070425)

56. *And I have not created the jinn and the men except that they should serve Me. ( Surat al-Zariyat 56*

Muslims have a very large capital to unite, because they worship to the ilaah (God) one, follow the one prophet, guided by the one holy book, oriented to one qibla. In addition, there is a guarantee from Allah and His Messenger, that they will not go astray as long as following the instructions of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, adhering to the Koran and al-Hadith. This is stated in the Qur'an

قَالَ أَهْبِطَا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ فَإِمَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَنِ اتَّبَعَ هَذَايَ فَلَا يَضِلُّ وَلَا يَشْقَى ۚ ۱۲۳ وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ  
عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْمَى ۚ ۱۲۴

123. *He said: Get forth you two therefrom, all (of you), one of you (is) enemy to another. So there will surely come to you guidance from Me, then whoever follows My guidance, he shall not go astray nor be unhappy;*

124. *And whoever turns away from My reminder, his shall be a straitened life, and We will raise him on the day of resurrection, blind. ( Qs. At Thaha 123 - 124 )*

Broadly speaking, the concept of Islamic architecture refers to the verses 'Quraniyah' (derived from the Koran) and 'Kauniyah' (a form of natural law). So, in its application the concept of architecture with educational facilities and infrastructure must be able to meet the concepts of The Law of God and 'The Law of Nature'. The concept of Islamic architecture is processed that has the nature of not damaging nature and must be in accordance with what is needed

In any activity including designing, a Muslim architect must always adhere to the Qur'an and Sunnah so that the results of his design provide benefits. Therefore, in designing an architect should refer to the above principles in designing architecture.

Islamic architecture is an architectural concept that has the characteristics of Islam. It could be that including Islamic architecture is architecture that does not originate from Islam, but because it is in line with the conception of Islam, which contains 4 basic components of basic thought in its application, namely : <sup>11</sup>

1. Ijtihad means a truly serious effort by a mujtahid (one who commits ijthad) to reach a decision about something that has not been elucidated in the Koran and the US Sunnah of the Messenger of Allāh and does not contradict the Koran and the US Sunnah.
2. Taqlid means accepting something dogmatically, as is, without being understood in advance.
3. Anti-redundant means not to overdo it. Thus, beauty (the aesthetic element) anti-redundant outlook, in essence, is efficiency for obtaining optimal results.
4. Rational means that it can be accepted by all groups. By not being there about something using something like the use of symbol symbols.

We can find these principles in accordance with Islamic values, as follows:

1. Function Architecture works must be functional, meaning that they can be utilized to the full, avoiding waste.

This is stated in the Qur'an:

﴿يٰۤاٰدَمُ خُذُوْا زِيْنَتَكُمْ عِنْدَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ وَكُلُوْا وَشَرِبُوْا وَّلَا تُسْرِفُوْا ۗ اِنَّهٗ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُسْرِفِيْنَ ۝۳۱﴾

31. *children of Adam! attend to your embellishments at every time of prayer, and eat and drink and be not extravagant; surely He does not love the extravagant. ( QS al-A'raaf 31)*

<sup>11</sup> <https://ejournal.itenas.ac.id/index.php/rekakarsa/article/view/269>

2. Building Forms can have a good appearance but still Functional and Efficient are not excessive, as exemplified by every creation of God on earth that contains both beauty and benefits.

This is stated in the Qur'an:

وَمَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاءَ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا بَطْلًا ذَلِكُمْ ظَنُّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنَ النَّارِ ٢٧

27. *And We did not create the heaven and the earth and what is between them in vain; that is the opinion of those who disbelieve then woe to those who disbelieve on account of the fire. ( QS. Shaad 27 )*

3. Safety and comfort Architecture works must be able to guarantee the safety and comfort of its inhabitants.

This is stated in the Qur'an:

وَأَنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ وَأَحْسِنُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ١٩٥

195. *And spend in the way of Allah and cast not yourselves to perdition with your own hands, and do good (to others); surely Allah loves the doers of good. ( QS. Al Baqarah 195 )*

وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَرْبِدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِن كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ ٧

7. *And when your Lord made it known: If you are grateful, I would certainly give to you more, and if you are ungrateful, My chastisement is truly severe. ( QS. Ibrahim 7 )*

4. One with nature Context Architecture works must be able to blend with the environment in which the architecture was founded.

This is stated in the Qur'an:

وَابْتَغِ فِيمَا آتَاكَ اللَّهُ الدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ وَلَا تَنْسَ نَصِيبَكَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا وَأَحْسِنَ كَمَا أَحْسَنَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ وَلَا تَبْغِ الْفَسَادَ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ٧٧

77. *And seek by means of what Allah has given you the future abode, and do not neglect your portion of this world, and do good (to others) as Allah has done good to you, and do not seek to make mischief in the land, surely Allah does not love the mischief-makers. (QS.al-Qashash 77)*

## 4. CONCLUSION

In Of The Minister Of National Education Republic Of Indonesia Number 24 Of 2007 Concerning Standards And Infrastructure Standards For SD / MI, SMP / MTs, And SMA / MA it has been very clearly explained that it is only concerned with a minimum standard to be able to fulfill the running of an educational facility and infrastructure management process, all of which make educational institutions pawned shackled by a statutory regulation which is very very remembering because it will affect the value of accreditation will be obtained by an educational institution.

In Of The Minister Of National Education Republic Of Indonesia Number 24 Of 2007 Concerning Standards And Infrastructure Standards For SD / MI, SMP / MTs, And SMA / MA, only meeting the minimum rules means that as much as possible in building any building we must be efficient, and only prioritize the function of the function.

Applying the concept of Islamic architecture to the facilities and infrastructure of an educational institution will certainly make the educational institution have its own style which will ultimately make an identity of an educational institution. Many architectural concepts both Islamic architecture as well as a mix between western architecture and Islamic architecture that can be taken and applied in the fulfillment of educational facilities and infrastructure.

Many benefits can be taken by using the concept of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the rules of the Jeislaman, especially for educational institutions that are characterized by Islam, which will certainly support and support success in creating Islamic conditions and atmosphere as well.

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