Analysis Of The Process Of Evaluation, Work Supervision, Policy, Supervision And Monitoring Of Puskesmas Heads Of Logistic Provision At UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa

Lurusan Hati Harefa[1], Wienaldi[2*], Ermi Girsang[3]

[1,2,3] Master of Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Medicine,
Dentistry and Health Sciences, Prima University of Indonesia, Medan, Indonesia.
*Corresponding Author:
Email: wienaldi@unprimdn.ac.id

Abstract.
Logistics management is the science and/or art of planning and determining needs, procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, disposal and control of medical devices. Provision of logistics at the Puskesmas is a matter that needs to be considered for its provision through a good and orderly management system. This management system can be carried out in several ways, namely through supervision, supervision, monitoring and evaluation related to the implementation of logistics provision. The purpose of this study was to analyze the evaluation process, supervision work, policies, supervision in health and health monitoring of the Head of the Puskesmas regarding the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa. This type of research is descriptive analytic, quantitative approach with a cross sectional design. The sample in this study were all staff involved in implementing logistics provision at the Lahusa Health Center. The sampling technique is the total population, that is, the entire population is used as a research sample totaling 112 people. The results showed that all variables had a significant effect between evaluation, supervision work, policy, supervision in health and health monitoring of the Head of the Puskesmas on the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa. The results of this study are expected to be input for the puskesmas management services to pay more attention to the implementation of logistics provision.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Supervision, Policy, Monitoring and Logistics Management*.

I. INTRODUCTION

Health service efforts are an activity to maintain and improve public health to achieve optimal health status. Health efforts are carried out using the approach of maintaining health improvement, disease prevention, and health recovery (rehabilitative). These health efforts can be realized in health services such as the Puskesmas [1]. The Community Health Center (Puskesmas) as one of the first level facilities is obliged to provide comprehensive health services. Comprehensive health services include promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative health services, midwifery services, and medical emergency health services, including supporting services which include simple laboratory tests and pharmaceutical services in accordance with statutory provisions. In handling these comprehensive health services, equipment that meets the requirements is needed in sufficient quantity and quality [2]. Logistics is part of an agency whose job is to provide goods or materials for the agency's operational activities in quantity, quality and at the right time (as needed) at the lowest possible price. Modern logistics talks about a strategic management process for moving, storing, and supplying goods from suppliers to patients [3].Logistics management is a science and/or art in the process of planning and determining needs, procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, disposal and control of medical devices. The goal of logistics management is so that the tools needed for health service activities can be available in the quantity, quality, time and place needed at the most efficient cost possible, through the application of the concepts of standardization (technical standards, storage standards, destruction, procurement), optimization (according to with needs), and accuracy [4]. Provision of logistics at the Puskesmas is a matter that needs to be considered for its provision through a good and orderly management system.

This management system can be carried out in several ways, namely through supervision, supervision, monitoring and it is necessary to carry out an evaluation related to the implementation of logistics provision. This system is considered to be able to become data to determine planning for policies regarding logistics provision by the Head of the Puskesmas [5].Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health N0. 76 of 2016 concerning guidelines for the implementation of the Indonesia Case Base Group (INA-CBG) in the implementation of the National Health Insurance explains that the provision of logistics

services at Puskesmas is provided based on established community health facilities. The provision of logistics at the Puskesmas turns into physical goods needed by the community in utilizing health services at the Puskesmas. The provision of this logistics must be arranged with a good and orderly management system so that its distribution can reach all levels of society who are registered with the National Health Insurance.Based on the results of an initial survey conducted by researchers through question and answer to the Head of the Lahusa Health Center, he explained that logistical provisions were still not available properly and correctly both in quantity and distribution. Researchers also see that there is still a lack of supervision in the provision of logistics and the frequent assignment of logistics supplies that often arrive late. If this problem is not handled properly and correctly, it will have an impact on the quality of Puskesmas services and have an impact on patient satisfaction with logistics provision.Another problem is that the storage of logistics goods is not in accordance with the provisions, logistics goods are still stored on the floor with a very narrow storage building area and the condition of the logistics storage space is also not up to standard. This will greatly affect the quality of logistics and its distribution will also experience problems because logistics goods are often damaged before being used.With this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "analysis of the process of evaluation, supervision, policy, supervision and monitoring of the Head of the Puskesmas on the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa".

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

ogistics Management

Logistics is the process of planning, implementing and controlling the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods and services, and all related information from a point of origin to a point of consumption to meet customer requirements. Logistics is the management of the flow of movement of goods from a point of origin to the point of consumption to meet certain requests, for example directed to consumers or companies. The types of goods in the logistics sector consist of physical objects such as food, building materials, animals, equipment and liquids. It is the same with the movement of intangible objects (abstract) such as time, information, particles and energy [4].Physical logistics generally involves the integration of information flow, materials handling, production, packaging, inventory, transportation, warehousing, and security.

Logistics management is a science and/or art as well as a process, regarding planning and determining the needs for procurement, storage, distribution and maintenance and disposal of materials/tools [5].Logistics according to Martono, logistics management functions are a series of processes consisting of planning and requirement determination functions, budgeting functions, procurement functions, storage and distribution functions, maintenance functions, write-off functions and control functions [6].In logistics management, there are important elements, as well as input elements from the management itself. The important elements include humans (man), money/funds (money), materials (materials), machines (machines), and methods (methods) commonly called 5M. The principle of logistics management is usually abbreviated as CISS, which is the basis and norms governing the implementation of logistics management functions. The principles of logistics management, namely: Coordination, namely coordinating work so that overlapping does not occur. Integration is bringing together into the production process. Synchronization is accuracy in the production process. Simplification is job simplification [7].

Evaluation

Evaluation is an attempt to objectively measure and give value to the achievement of previously planned results where the results of the evaluation will serve as feedback for the planning to be carried out. Evaluation is an activity designed to weigh the benefits of programs and all government processes [8]. Activities designed in evaluating activities can find out whether the implementation of a program is in accordance with the main objectives, which in turn can be used as a benchmark for whether a policy or activity can be said to be feasible to continue, needs to be repaired or stopped.Evaluation is carried out with the aim of knowing with certainty whether the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the development plan can be assessed and can be studied for future improvements. The

main focus of the evaluation is directed to the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the implementation of the development plan. Therefore, in planning that is transparent and accountable.

There are 6 types of evaluation that must be carried out, including: Effectiveness, Efficiency, Adequacy, Equity/Equality, Responsiveness and Determination [9]. Policy evaluation is very important in assessing a public policy. Because evaluation has a function that makes a policy need to be evaluated, namely First, Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, namely how far needs, values and opportunities and goals have been achieved through public action. In this case the evaluation reveals how far certain goals and certain targets have been achieved in solving the problem. Second, Evaluation contributes to clarification and criticism of the target values. Third, Evaluation contributes to the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem solving. Evaluation can also contribute to the definition of new policy alternatives. underlies the selection of goals and targets in public policy. Values are clarified by defining and operating goals and targets in asking for goals [9].

Work Supervision

According to George R. Terry, explains that supervision is a process for determining what is being implemented, evaluating implementation and if necessary, implementing corrective actions in such a way that the implementation is according to plan [10]. Another opinion was also expressed by T. Hani Handoko (2013: 359), that Supervision is the discovery and application of methods and equipment to ensure that the plans that have been implemented are in accordance with those that have been determined [11]. Meanwhile, according to Sondang P. Siagian (2005: 135}, Supervision is the process of observing the implementation of the entire organization to ensure that all work being carried out is in accordance with the desired plan [12].Supervision in general can be defined as a way for an organization to achieve effective and efficient performance, and further support the realization of the organization's vision and mission. Supervision as one of the management functions is an uninterrupted process to ensure that the implementation of duties, functions and authorities does not deviate from the rules that have been set in order to achieve organizational goals [13]. Supervision is carried out by reading written reports of executors or observers [14]. Internal control by the company is needed for the creation of a system of mutual supervision by separating those who implement it and those who are authorized and those who implement it [15].The function of work supervision is a function related to efforts to save the company's running in the direction it aspires to, namely in the direction that has been planned.

Judging from the relationship between management functions, the planning function is closely related to the supervisory function because it can be said that the plan is a standard or monitoring tool for the work being done. Implementation of the plan will be good, if supervision is carried out properly. Likewise, the function of activating or giving orders is closely related to the function of supervising because in fact supervision is a follow-up of orders that have been issued [16]. The work control function includes setting goals and planning how to achieve them. Determination of how many people (employees) are needed and the skills they (organization) need to have. Selection of individuals to fill positions (staffing) and then they are given work assignments and he helps those responsible to carry them out properly (direction). And Research how well the plans are implemented and review the plans in relation to the results achieved and if necessary, these plans are modified [13].Then there will be factors that affect supervision, including changes in the organizational environment, increased organizational complexity, mistakes and the need for managers to delegate authority [13]. Of the several types of supervision, namely: preliminary supervision, concurrent supervision and feedback supervision [17]. So, supervision will generally provide benefits so that the quality of the output produced is better and in accordance with the wishes of many parties. In order to form a management concept in accordance with what is desired by the commissioners and company management. and maximizing the goals and desires for the formation of good corporate governance will be realized [15].

Policy

Policy is a collection of decisions taken by an actor or by a political group in an effort to choose goals and ways to achieve those goals [18]. Policy is an instrument of government, not only in the sense of government which only concerns the state apparatus, but also governance which touches on the management of public resources [19]. Policies are essentially decisions or choices of action that directly regulate the

management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources in the public interest, namely the people, residents, communities or citizens [19]. Policy is the result of synergy, compromise or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies and interests that represent a country's political system [19].The purpose of making public policy is basically to: Create order in society, protect people's rights, create peace and tranquility in society and realize people's welfare [20].

Supervision in Health

In essence, supervision is as professional assistance and guidance in carrying out instructional tasks to improve learning and teaching by carrying out continuous stimulation, coordination and guidance to increase position growth individually and in groups [21]. The purpose of supervision is to fulfill and improve services for clients and families that focus on the needs, skills and abilities of nurses in carrying out their duties [22]. The supervision activities of Puskesmas officers are by no means synonymous with evaluating employees, in the supervision activities of Puskesmas officers there are indeed activities to measure employee performance, however, the aim is not to evaluate Puskesmas officers solely, but to find out the limitations of their abilities in order to improve their abilities.

Supervision in health is a directive effort by listening to reasons and complaints about problems in implementation and providing instructions and suggestions in overcoming problems faced by implementers, thus increasing the effectiveness and effectiveness as well as the ability of implementers to carry out health efforts.Strive for optimum comfortable working conditions, this does not only cover the physical environment, but also the working atmosphere among nursing staff and other health workers, also includes supplies and medicines for treatment to facilitate carrying out tasks. So, the purpose of supervising health workers is to organize staff and implement health workers, train staff and implementers of health workers, provide direction in carrying out their duties so that they are aware of and understand the roles, functions as staff and implementers of health care workers. And lastly Providing service capabilities of nursing staff and implementers in providing care for health workers [22].

Health Monitoring

The success of a program in order to achieve its goals is required and influenced by good planning that has been prepared beforehand. Another factor that also influences the success of a program implementation is related to the oversight or monitoring function. Monitoring is an observation made on something that has happened or is implemented in order to achieve a certain goal. Monitoring activities are carried out to determine the suitability and accuracy of the activities carried out in accordance with the plans that have been prepared. Monitoring can also be used to correct activities that deviate from the plan, to correct if there is an abuse of resources, and to make efforts to achieve goals optimally [23].The monitoring system will have a good impact if it is designed and implemented effectively. Some of the criteria for an effective monitoring system according to Mercy are: Simple and easy to understand (user friendly), Focus on several main indicators, Careful planning of technical aspects and Procedures for collecting and extracting data [24].

Referring to several theories, the effective monitoring used in health transformation is as follows: (a) Simple and easy to understand: Monitoring the health transformation program uses tools in the form of a matrix which contains indicator variables, problems, strategies/activities to solve problems, person in charge and time needed to solve problems. The strategy set is a collective agreement taking into account the existence of resources in its implementation. (b) Indicators: the target of implementing Health transformation monitoring is Program Performance indicators for main units (echelon 1), Activity Performance Indicators for Work Units/units and other indicators of particular concern at the Ministry of Health. (c) Monitoring is carried out at least once a month or based on the time target that was carried out during the previous monitoring and is carried out continuously. (d) Flexible monitoring does not only focus on technical aspects but also on the management aspects of program implementation and support [24].The hypothesis in this study is whether there is a significant influence between the evaluation process, work supervision, policies, health supervision and health monitoring of the Head of the Puskesmas on the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa.

III. METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative analytic research with a cross sectional design. Quantitative analytic research is research conducted to conduct an analysis of a problem based on the philosophy of positivism [24]. This research began in September 2022, the population in this study were all staff involved in implementing logistics procurement at the Lahusa Health Center, totaling 112 officers.The research instrument used for data collection was in the form of data from medical records regarding the provision of logistics at the Lahusa Health Center UPTD. The data will be used to analyze the process of evaluating, supervising, policy, supervising and monitoring the Head of the Puskesmas for logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa. Analysis of the research data used a computer program through the stages of univariate, bivariate and multivariate data analysis.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Table 4.1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Variables

Respondents Characreristic		F = 112	%
Age	20 - 30 years old	23	20.5
	31 - 40 years old	40	35.7
	41 - 50 years old	42	37.5
	51 - 60 years old	7	6.3
Gender	Female	90	80.3
	Male	22	19.7
Religion	Moslem	4	3.6
	Christian	108	96.4
Job status	PNS	26	23.3
	TKTT-D	69	61.7
	TKS	15	13.3
	THL	2	1.7

The results of the demographic of the research respondent were respondents aged 40-50 years were the most, for the most religious religion of Christianity, for gender is the most women and the most job status as TKTT -D.

Univariate Analysis

Table 4.2. Distribution of frequency of evaluation, supervision of work, policies, supervision in health, health monitoring at UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa

Variable	Good Frequency (n = 112)	(%)	Not Good Frequency (n = 121)	(%)
Evaluation	12	10.8	100	89.2
Work Supervision	13	11.6	99	88.4
Policies	11	9.9	101	90.1
Supervision In Health	12	10.8	100	89.2
Health monitoring	11	9.9	101	90/1

Table 4.2 above shows that all respondents' answers to variables have a not good frequency. Especially on policy variables and health monitoring.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4.3. Pearson Correlation Between Variables

Variable	*Logistics Provision* Good	Not Good	Total	P Value
Evaluation				
Good	4	8	12	0.011
Not Good	6	94	100	
Total	10	102	112	
Work Supervision				
Good	4	9	13	0.012
Not Good	5	94	99	
Total	9	103	112	
Policies				
Good	4	7	1	0.012

Not Good	6	95	111	
Total	10	102	112	
Supervision In Health				
Good	4	8	12	0.011
Not Good	4	96	100	
Total	8	104	112	
Health Monitoring				
Good	4	7	11	0.012
Not Good	6	95	101	
Total	10	102	112	

Table 4.3 above also shows that the correlation coefficient is carried out using a test. Interpretation of the results of the correlation hypothesis test is based on the p-value, the strength of the correlation and also the direction of the correlation. If the calculation results in the bivariate analysis show a p value <0.05, then there is a significant correlation between the two variables that are linked, meaning that the hypothesis is accepted. However, if the calculation results in the bivariate analysis show a p value > 0.05, then there is no significant correlation between the two variables that are linked, meaning that the hypothesis is rejected [26]. Bivariate test results on five variables, all of which have a significant relationship with the logistics provision at UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa in the following variables evaluation (p-value 0.011), work supervision (p-value 0.012), policy (p-value 0.012), health supervision (p-value 0.011) and Health Monitoring (P-value 0.012).

Multivariate Analysis

Table 4.4. Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjust R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.780[a]	.0608	.595	26,668

a. Predictor: (Constant), Evaluation, Work Supervision, Policies, Supervision In Health & Health Monitoring

b. Dependent Variable: Logistics Provision

Model Summary (see table 4.4) shows that the model fits well with the data. Through the coefficient of determination, it can be seen that 59.5% of the variation in the Logistics Provision value can be explained by a line connected with Evaluation, Work Supervision, Policies, Supervision in Health & Health Monitoring.

Table 4.5. Model Summary[b]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.320	11.509		.288	.774
	EVA	1.005	.117	.554	8.571	.011
	WSPV	2.191	.799	.178	2.743	.013
	POL	.798	.101	.513	7.931	.012
	SUPV	1.005	.117	.554	8.571	.011
	MON	2.191	.799	.178	2.743	0.12

a. Dependent Variable Logistics Provision

Note: EVA = Evaluation, WSPV = Work Supervision, POL = Policy, SUPV = Supervision in Health, MON = Health Monitoring.

Based on table 4.5, the multiple regression equation can be described as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4X4 + \beta5X5 + e$

$Y = 11.509 + 1.005X1 + 2.191X2 + 0.798X3 + 1.005X4 + 2.191X5 + e$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

– The constant value (a) has a positive value of 11.509. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This shows that if all the independent variables which include Evaluation (X1), Work Supervision (X2), Policy (X3), Supervision in Health (X4) and Health Monitoring (X5) are 0 percent or do not change, then the value of Logistics Provision is 11.509.

– The regression coefficient value for the Evaluation variable (X1) is 1.005. This value indicates a positive influence between the Evaluation and Logistics Provision variables. This means that if the

Evaluation variable increases by 1%, then on the contrary the Logistics Provision variable will increase by 1.005. Assuming that other variables remain constant.

- The regression coefficient value for the Work Supervision variable (X2) is 2.191. This value indicates a positive influence between the variables Work Supervision and Logistics Provision. This means that if the liquidity variable increases by 1%, then the Logistics Provision variable will decrease by 2.191. Assuming that other variables are held constant.
- The regression coefficient value for the Policy variable (X3) has a positive value of 0.798. This shows that if the Policy increases by 1%, the Logistics Provision will increase by 0.798 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
- The regression coefficient value for the Supervision in Health variable (X4) has a positive value of 1.005. This shows that if Supervision in Health experiences an increase of 1%, then Logistics Provision will increase by 1.005 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
- The regression coefficient value for the Health Monitoring variable (X5) has a positive value of 2.191. This shows that if Health Monitoring increases by 1%, Logistics Provision will increase by 2.191 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Evaluation on Logistics Provision

Based on the calculation results as shown in Table 4.5 above, the logistics supply variable has a t-count of 8.571 and a significant value of 0.011. The provisions for making a hypothesis decision are accepted or rejected based on the magnitude of the significance value. If the significance is less or equal to 0.05 (≤ 0.05) then the hypothesis is accepted [26]. The research results obtained a significance value of 0.011 <0.05; it is concluded that the hypothesis (H1) reads "Evaluation has a positive effect on logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa", then the hypothesis is accepted.

The results of this study indicate that evaluation has an effect on logistics provision. Provision of logistics is the activity of implementing the selection of procurement providers carried out by the procurement committee to fulfill needs, this indicates that it is necessary to have an appropriate evaluation of the Puskesmas so as not to influence the company in selecting funding sources and the adequacy of the need for medicines and medical equipment. The results of this study are in line with the research of Mapekeh et.al which states that it is important to evaluate planning for the accuracy of drug use [27] and Paputungan et.al which states that the evaluation of the logistics provision of medical devices includes infrastructure, funds, policies and also human resources [28].

The Effect of Work Supervision on Logistics Provision

Based on the calculation results as shown in Table 4.5 above, the logistics supply variable has a t-count of 2.743 and a significant value of 0.013. The provisions for making a hypothesis decision are accepted or rejected based on the magnitude of the significance value. If the significance is less or equal to 0.05 (≤ 0.05) then the hypothesis is accepted [26]. The research results obtained a significance value of 0.011 <0.05; it is concluded that the hypothesis (H2) reads " Work Supervision has a positive effect on logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa", then the hypothesis is accepted.The results of the researchers found a number of things related to supervision of the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa found that the implementation of supervision was still not going well, this was justified by the provision of logistics which was still not properly distributed according to the needs at the Puskesmas.

The results of this study indicate that work supervision has an effect on logistics provision. Work supervision is an effort to foster and guide to increase enthusiasm and work performance. This identifies that it is necessary to carry out proper work supervision for officers at the Puskesmas so that the provision of logistics can be accurate in order to improve services to the community. The results of this study are in line

with the research of Melinda et.al which stated that it is important for health workers to supervise and plan drug stocks in daily use units so that they do not result in drug shortages [29].

The Effect of Policy on Logistics Provision

Based on the calculation results as shown in Table 4.5 above, the logistics supply variable has a t-count of 7.931 and a significant value of 0.012. The provisions for making a hypothesis decision are accepted or rejected based on the magnitude of the significance value. If the significance is less or equal to 0.05 (≤ 0.05) then the hypothesis is accepted [26]. The research results obtained a significance value of 0.011 <0.05; it is concluded that the hypothesis (H3) reads "Policy has a positive effect on logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa", then the hypothesis is accepted.The results of this study indicate that the Puskesmas has the task of implementing health policies to achieve health development goals in its working area and the policies that must be implemented, namely regulations or guidelines as a reference in the procurement of medical devices at the Puskesmas, this identifies that appropriate policies are needed for the provision of equipment logistics and medicines can be stable, will be able to provide proper health services to the community according to the policy objectives of the government. The results of this study are in line with the research of Paputungan et.al which states that it is important to make a policy in implementing the procurement of medical devices at the Puskesmas, both licensing and the government goods/services procurement system [28].

The Effect of Supervision in Health on Logistics Provision

Based on the calculation results as shown in Table 4.5 above, the logistics supply variable has a t-count of 8.571 and a significant value of 0.011. The provisions for making a hypothesis decision are accepted or rejected based on the magnitude of the significance value. If the significance is less or equal to 0.05 (≤ 0.05) then the hypothesis is accepted [26]. The research results obtained a significance value of 0.011 <0.05; it is concluded that the hypothesis (H4) reads " Supervision in Health has a positive effect on logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa", then the hypothesis is accepted.Based on the results of the study, it was found that the implementation of the evaluation of logistics provision had not been carried out properly. The evaluation process for the provision of logistics is carried out in an unsustainable manner and its implementation is carried out only when there are problems in the logistics department.

The results of this study indicate that health supervision is the main activity of health office workers which is carried out at least every quarter, or under certain circumstances. The purpose of this supervision is to see directly the readiness of the puskesmas to provide health services as a personal health effort and community health efforts according to standard operating procedures through the readiness of logistics supplies for medical devices, medicines and staff at the Puskesmas. The results of this study are in line with Aini's study which stated that the supervision process carried out by the Bengkulu City Health Office for existing puskesmas had not been carried out properly, due to a lack of funds, facilities, unscheduled, no training for supervisors, no problem solving. [30].

The Effect of Health Monitoring on Logistics Provision

Based on the calculation results as shown in Table 4.5 above, the logistics supply variable has a t-count of 2.743 and a significant value of 0.013. The provisions for making a hypothesis decision are accepted or rejected based on the magnitude of the significance value. If the significance is less or equal to 0.05 (≤ 0.05) then the hypothesis is accepted [26]. The research results obtained a significance value of 0.011 <0.05; it is concluded that the hypothesis (H5) reads " Health Monitoring.has a positive effect on logistics provision at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa", then the hypothesis is accepted.The results of this study indicate that Monitoring and evaluation allows program managers to assess the effectiveness of control initiatives and must be carried out continuously.

This makes the provision of logistics important to continue to evaluate and control. The results of this study are in line with Ulfa & Chalidyanto's research which states that it is necessary to monitor and evaluate logistics management on a regular basis so that immediate action can be taken if there are things that are not in accordance with the initial plan at a UPTD Puskesmas Sampang [31]. According to Suwarno's research, transactional leadership is needed which can affect the performance of nurses and health workers in

hospitals or health centers, although it is even better if the leaders of the hospitals or health centers adopt a transformational leadership style so that logistics provision is better [32].

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

Based on the results of the research and discussion of the researchers, it can be concluded that the implementation of the evaluation process for the provision of logistics has not been carried out properly at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa. The evaluation process for the provision of logistics is carried out in an unsustainable manner and its implementation is carried out only when there are problems in the logistics department. Researchers see this as a phenomenon in the implementation of the evaluation process for logistics provision, it is best if the evaluation process is carried out on an ongoing basis and has operational standards for evaluating logistics that are standard. The UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa leadership should also carry out this evaluation by involving all visible workforce in terms of providing logistics.Based on the results of the data, the researchers concluded that supervision of the provision of logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa was still not going well, this was justified by the supply of logistics which was still not properly distributed according to the needs of the Puskesmas. It is better for the Puskesmas to further increase the implementation of supervision of the provision of logistics, because with good supervision, the distribution of logistics will be even and sufficient.

Supervision also needs to be carried out continuously and continuously so that the use of monitoring tools or SOPs for the supply of logistics goes well. The researcher concludes that the policy on providing logistics at the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa will have great potential in overcoming problems related to the supply of logistics that have been occurring so far. The policy should also be prepared and determined by the Head of the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa and the health workers who are responsible for providing logistics.We found in this study that supervision in the health sector had not been implemented properly. There is also no format for the implementation of supervision in the health sector, this will have an impact on the quality of the implementation of supervision. The implementation of supervision in the health sector has also not been carried out consistently and continuously. Supervision in the health sector is only carried out when there is a need and is not properly scheduled. The findings of this study can be concluded that the implementation of health monitoring needs to be improved again because based on observations in this study that the implementation of health monitoring has not been carried out properly. Monitoring is only carried out when there is only a need or problem.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the head of the UPTD Puskesmas Lahusa for all the help and input to correct deficiencies in writing articles. Then thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the Lahusa Health Center UPTD officers who were willing to be respondents and willing to work together to provide the data and information we need so that this article can be compiled with complete data. And finally, we would like to thank Prima Indonesia University and the head of the Public Health Masters Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences. We also thank the supervising lecturers for their valuable advice.

REFERENCES

[1] Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Bali (2019). “Promosi Kesehatan Rumah Sakit”. https://diskes.baliprov.go.id/pkrs-promosi-kesehatan-rumah-sakit/. (Diakses 15 Des 2022).

[2] Permatasari, P., Pulungan, R. M., & Setiawati, M. E. (2020). Sistem Perencanaan Logistik Obat Di Puskesmas. Window of Health: ***Jurnal Kesehatan,*** Vo. 3, No.3, Pp.193–201. : http://jurnal.fkmumi.ac.id/index.php/woh/article/view/woh3302

[3] Kasengkang, R. A., Nangoy, S., & Sumarauw, J. (2016). Analisis Logistik (Studi Kasus Pada PT. Remenia Satori Tepas-Kota Manado). ***Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi,*** Vol. 16, No.1, Pp.750-759. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/jbie/article/view/11801/11394

[4] Carunia Mulya Firdausy (2021). Memajukan Logistik Indonesia yang Berdaya Saing. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

[5] Triana, N., Setiawati, E. P., Arya, I. F., Sunjaya, D. K., Argadiredja, D. S., & Herawati, D. M. (2016). Manajemen Perubahan Organisasi Dinas Kesehatan dalam Revitalisasi Puskesmas di Kabupaten Sumedang. ***Jurnal Sistem Kesehatan,*** Vo.1, No.3, Pp.120-126. https://doi.org/10.24198/jsk.v1i3.10351

[6] Suntoro (2020). Fundamental Manajemen Logistik: Fungsi Fungsi Logistik dalam Implementasi dan Operasi. Jakarta: Prenada Media.

[7] Ricky Virona Martono. (2018). Manajemen Logistik. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.

[8] Jones, Charles O. (1994). Pengantar Kebijakan Publik. Jakarta: Radja Grafindo Persada.

[9] Dunn, William N. (2003). Analisis Kebijakan Publik. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.

[10] George R. Terry (2005), Principles of Management, New York.: Alexander Hamilton Institute.

[11] Hani, T. Handoko. (2014). Manajemen Personalia dan Sumber Daya Manusia. Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta.

[12] Sondang, P. Siagian (2005), Organisasi, Kepemimpinan dan Perilaku Organisasi. Jakarta: Haji Masagung.

[13] Ariga, A, Reni. (2020). Implementasi Manajemen Pelayanan Kesehatan. Medan: EGC.

[14] Suwarno, Bambang (2020). Studi Kelayakan Bisnis: Aspek & Analisis Dalam Membangun Bisnis. Medan: Andalan Bintang Ghonim.

[15] Suwarno, Bambang (2019). Essential: Pengantar Manajemen 1 (Strategi Pemasaran Modern). Medan: Andalan Bintang Ghonim.

[16] Raihanah Daulay, Hazmanan Khair Pasaribu, Linzy Pratami Putri, Rini Astuti (2017). Medan: Lembaga Penelitian Dan Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Aqli.

[17] Susanto, A, H. Prasetyo, J. Wospakrik. (2022). Manajemen Keperawatan. Jakarta: EGC.

[18] Mirriam Budiharjo (1992). Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[19] Suharto, Edi. (2013) Kebijakan Sosial Sebagai Kebijakan Publik. Bandung, Alfabeta.

[20] Anggara, Sahya. (2014). Kebijakan Publik. Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia.

[21] E. Mulyasa (2012) Manajemen dan Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara

[22] Nursalam, (2012). Manajemen Keperawatan: Aplikasi Dalam Praktek Keperawatan Profesional. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

[23] P2P Kementerian Kesehatan (2022). "Monitoring Efektif Transformasi kesehatan Program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Penyakit". http://p2p.kemkes.go.id/monitoring-efektif-transformasi-kesehatan-p2p/ (Diakses 15 Des 2022).

[24] Corps, Mercy. (2005). Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Guidebook. Portland, USA: Mercy Corps.

[25] Sugiyono (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D. Bandung: Alphabeta.

[26] Ghozali, Imam. (2018). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro: Semarang.

[27] Haris Maspekeh, Satibi, & Gunawan Pamudji Widodo. (2018). Evaluasi Perencanaan dan Pengadaan Kebutuhan Obat Publik Serta Ketersediaan Obat di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Daerah Kota Tomohon Tahun 2016. ***Jurnal Farmasi & Sains Indonesia***, Vol.1, No.2, Hal.14-25. https://www.journal.stifera.ac.id/index.php/jfsi/article/view/18

[28] Rosita Aprilia Paputungan, Joyce J. Rares & Novie Palar (2020). Evaluasi Logistik Alat Kesehatan Di Puskesmas UPTD Pinolosian Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Selatan. ***Jurnal Administrasi Publik***, Vol. 6, No.95. Hal.37-45.

[29] Melinda, Dewi S, & Hutapea R, F. (2019). Evaluasi Peran Apoteker Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pelayanan Kefarmasian Dan Penggunaan Obat Di RS Kartika Husada, Manajemen Dan Administrasi Rumah Sakit Indonesia (Marsi) Volume 3 No 2, Pp. 102–112.

[30] Zumratul Kristiani Aini (2015). Proses supervisi Dinas Kesehatan Kota ke Puskesmas di Kota Bengkulu. Tesis. Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat. Universitas Gadjah Mada.

[31] Ulfa, A. M., & Chalidyanto, D. (2021). Evaluation of the Drug Logistics Management Process at the UPTD Sampang District Public Health Center. Media Gizi Kesmas Media Gizi Kesmas, Vol. 10, No. 02, Halaman: 196-204.

[32] Suwarno, Bambang (2023) Analysis Head Nurses' Leadership Styles to Staff Inpatient Nurses' Job Performance in Hospital**.** ***International Journal of Science, Technology & Management***. Vo.4, No.2.