

## The Relationship of Technical Planning Capability and Evaluation of Coordinator Program toward the Successful Of Health Program Achievements in Banjarbaru City, 2012 (Observational Studies in Banjarbaru City Public Health Center)

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**Abstract:-** The successful achievement of PHC program is determined by the technical capabilities evalasi planning and program coordinator. The aim of research to determine the relationship of the technical capabilities of planning and technical evaluation of the program coordinator for the successful achievement of the health center program Banjarbaru se. Using observational analytic research with cross sectional approach. These samples included 48 health centers program coordinator taken by purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in all health centers throughout Banjarbaru in May to November 2013. Data were collected by questionnaires given to respondents and interviews. The result showed the technical capabilities of planning there are 47 respondents (97%) were good and the first respondent (3%) were sufficient, and no respondents who classified less. Existing technical capability evaluation of 30 respondents (62.5%) were good, 18 respondents (37.5%) were sufficient, and no respondents were classified as less. The successful achievement of the program stated that 37 respondents (77%) are doing well, 11 respondents (23%) achieving sufficient and no respondents who excel less. Chi-square analysis with 95% degree of confidence obtained technical capability planning analysis of the relationship with the successful achievement of the program, the p-value  $(1.000) > 0.05$  and obtained the analysis of the relationship between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program evaluation, p-value  $(0724) > 0.05$ . It can be concluded that there is no relationship between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program planning and there is no relationship between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program evaluation.

**Keywords:-** program coordinator Health Center, program planning, technical capability of evaluation , technical capability of planning, the successful achievement of the program

### I. INTRODUCTION

At this time the health center has been established in almost all corners of the country. To reach the working area of Puskesmas reinforced by community health clinic, health center and the periphery to areas far from referral service facilities, health center equipped with inpatient facilities (1). Despite the many successes achieved by PHC in improving the health of society, but in practice there are still many problems occur that can hinder health center functioning optimally. Neither of the problem until the program planning process set the program evaluation process that should be effected. These problems may affect the use of the health center which in the end affect the health status of people in their working area (2,3).

In the Master Data Banjarbaru year Health Plan 2011-2015, the quality of health center services development program based on the guidance needs cheap but quality services. With the aim of achieving a state of 10 health centers that meet the above parameters, the quality of the development program of health center services in Banjarbaru are as follows: 1) The use of SIMPUS Tronik integrated in all existing services in health centers, 2) Preparation of SOP, 3) Provision of reward-punishment HR clear to all health centers, 4) customer satisfaction survey bekal, 5) Training Service Excellence, 6) Training Service Satisfaction, 7) technical training related to their respective areas of work of human resources in health centers, 8) Increasing human welfare with improved incentives and salary. From points to 7 can be seen that the focus of the development of the quality of health center services are still in terms of technical training alone but not specific technical capacity planning and evaluation of the health center program coordinator.

This is what underlies health centers throughout the city Banjarbaru need to input in the discussion in terms of technical capabilities to support the planning and evaluation of the success of achieving the health center program. In an institution must have the necessary capacity to lead is defined as the person who coined the potential and expertise, especially in the field of technical capability planning. The hope is to move a

particular field, especially the health of the indispensable role of which can be set. Plus there must be the ability of a managerial nature of leadership ability, personality, and motivational. The properties of the component that is the leadership of a person in a managerial planning. So that the managerial aspects studied planning becomes important to be discussed (4).

Planning has become a fundamental requirement in making policy program, already familiar to the health authorities, especially health centers throughout the city Banjarbaru to use the technical capability of planning and evaluation of the program coordinator to assist health policy system and display the services needed by the community. It is underlying that the implementation of the program will not be able to walk without planning and evaluation and is needed to assess whether the successful achievement of the program achieved good or not (1, 4, 5).

## **II. PURPOSE**

To determine the relationship of the technical capabilities of planning and evaluation of program coordinator with the successful achievement of program Banjarbaru health centers throughout the city.

## **III. METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS**

This type of research is observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The study population was the entire program coordinator PHC Banjarbaru. Sampling method used is purposive sampling method. Subject of research undertaken is subject to the following characteristics:

1. The program coordinator who is willing to become respondents evidenced by the signature on the consent form.
2. The Coordinator of the program with minimal background DIII of Health.
3. The program coordinator with the minimum term of one year.
4. The program coordinator with the status of civil servants and non-civil servants

The samples in this study are six program coordinator in each health center Banjarbaru city se, namely:

1. The program coordinator MCH (Maternal and Child Health)
2. The program coordinator P2M (Communicable Disease)
3. Nutrition Program Coordinator
4. Environmental Health Program Coordinator
5. Health Promotion Program Coordinator
6. Coordinator treatment program

Correlation studies required minimum of 30 samples to test the relationship (23). In this study used a number of 48 samples. The research instrument using guided questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliabilitas. Variabel bound in this study (dependent variable), namely the successful achievement of the health center program. While the independent variables are (independent variable), ie the technical ability of planning and evaluation of the program coordinator.

So that the data collected can be useful, it must be processed and analyzed in advance, so it can be used as a basis for decision making. The purpose of data analysis method is to interpret and draw conclusions from a number of data collected. Processing of the data in this study using SPSS Statistics 17.0. In this study using two methods of analysis, namely:

### **1. Univariate analysis**

The analysis was performed on the variables associated with this research, the presentation of the analysis of this data in tabular form distribution and presentation of the pie chart.

### **2. Bivariate analysis**

This analysis was conducted to see the pattern of the relationship between two or more variables studied by statistical test Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) with a 95% confidence level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). Chi Square ( $X^2$ ),  $H_0$  dtolak if there is a relationship, and  $H_0$  is accepted if there is no relationship. But if not sufficient condition of use Chi Square test ( $X^2$ ), the test used was Fisher's Exact Test. This analysis is used to prove the hypothesis of the relationship of technical capability coordinator of program planning and evaluation of the success of the PHC program achievement se Banjarbaru.

## **IV. METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS**

### **1. The successful achievement of program**

The successful achievement of the program is the end result of the process work programs coordinator. In the study of aspects of the successful achievement of the program that has been achieved throughout the city health center Banjarbaru then obtained data can be seen in Figure 1.

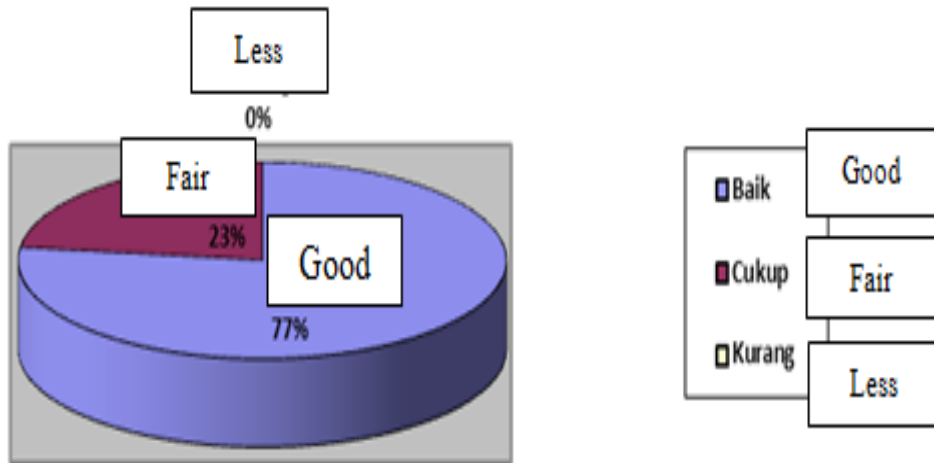


Figure 1. Success Achievement Program PHC Banjarbaru period from June to December of 2012

Questionnaires indicators of successful achievement of program that has filled the respondents stated that 37 respondents (77%) are doing well, 11 respondents (23%) achieving sufficient and no respondents who excel less. The fact the end result of success in achieving program allegedly influenced by the respondents' education and the length of work experience because education determines the successful achievement of program because in the process of work required various kinds of knowledge, mastery of theory, and specific areas of expertise in dealing with all the problems. The education level of respondents also determines aspects of the successful achievement of the program at the health center.

Other respondent's characteristics that influence is the length of work experience. Enriching work experience that is different from theory because of work experience have advantages such as knowing the ground reality aspects of the social, technical, fund management, and process coordination with relevant staff.

## 2. Technical ability Planning

In terms of managerial, technical capability planning a very important role. Technical capability planning is a must-have program coordinator. The technical capability planning PHC program coordinator se Banjarbaru period from June to December of 2012 is presented in Figure 2.

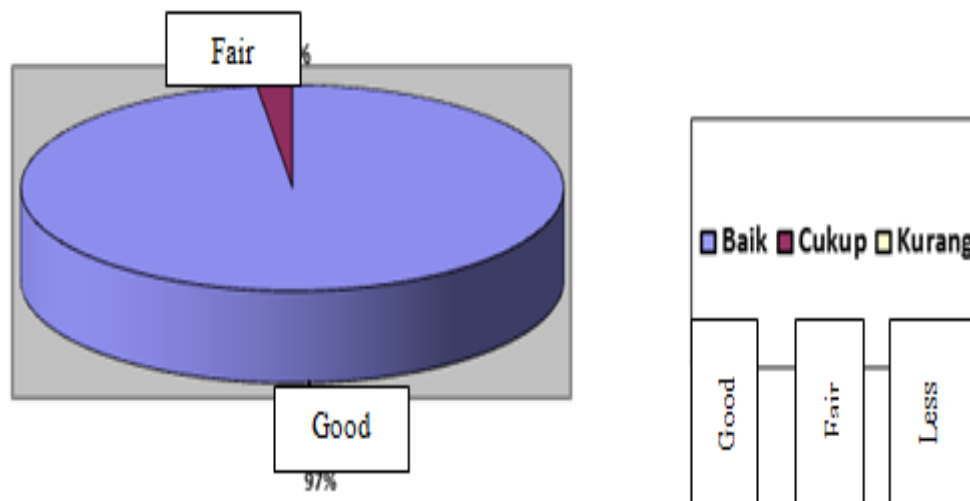
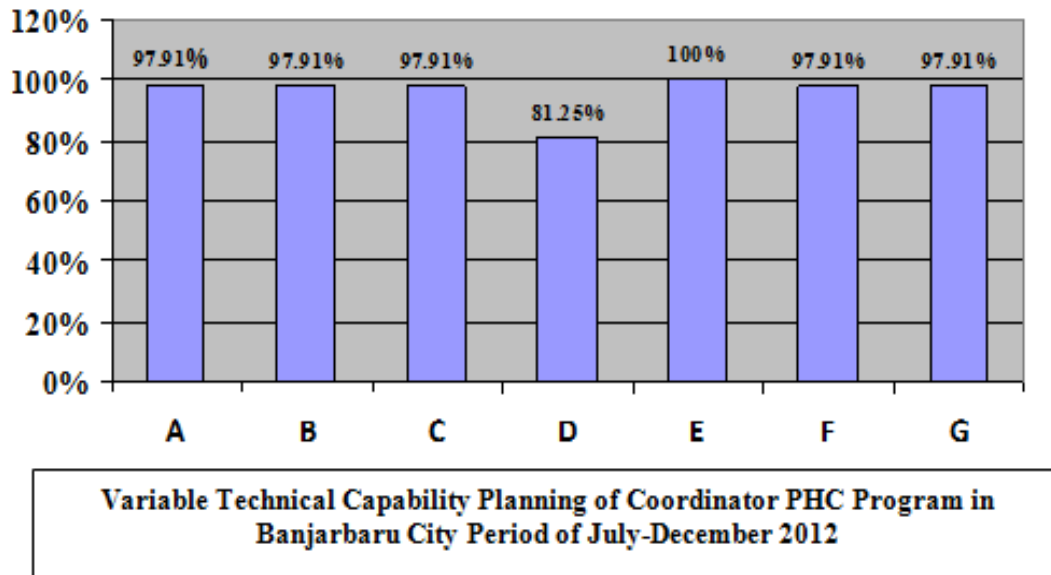


Figure 2. Technical Capability Planning Health Center Program Coordinator PHC Banjarbaru period from June to December of 2012

For technical capabilities of planning there are 47 respondents (97%) were good and the first respondent (3%) were sufficient, and no respondents were classified as less. The following data from questionnaires about the concept of technical capability planning questions contained in figure 3.



**Specification:**

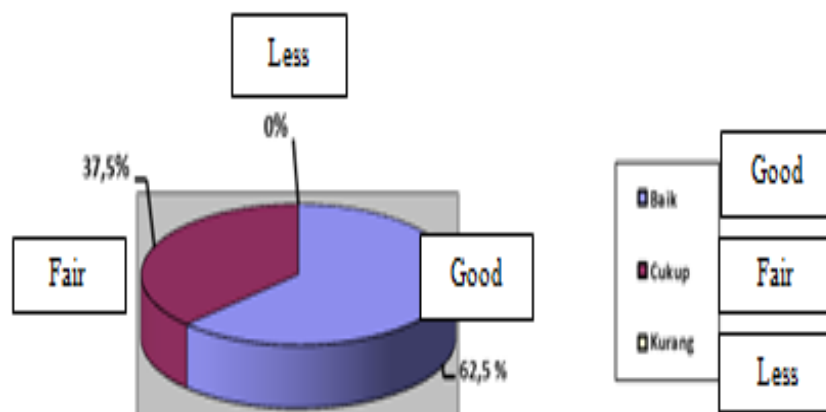
- A: Identifying problems before making planning
- B: Formulate alternative plans
- C: Assessing alternative plan
- D: Specifies an alternative to the plan
- E: Determine the program plan
- F: Controlling program covered
- G: Assessing the program planning

**Figure 3. Percentage of Technical Capability Planning Health Center Program Coordinator PHC Banjarbaru Month Period July-December of 2012**

In most of the results has been good percentage but that in the future planning of the better technical seventh again, the ability to specify an alternative plan of action must be increased again. In order for the program coordinator have the expertise to prepare alternative plans that have to be trained is a simple process data, analyze the data in a simple, presenting the draft plan, 3-month plan, operational plan, and prepare literature data.

**3. The technical capability evaluation**

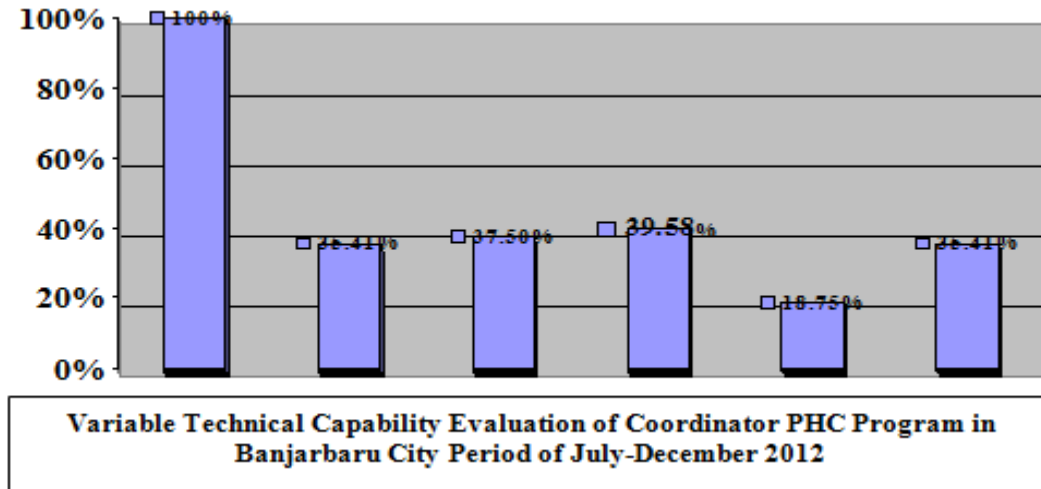
In terms of managerial, technical capability evaluation holds a very important role. Evaluation of technical capabilities so required percentage owned by the program coordinator of technical capability evaluation in figure 4.



**Figure 4. Technical Capability Evaluation Program Coordinator PHC Banjarbaru Period June to December 2012**

Respondents are PHC program coordinator of 48 people. For technical capability evaluation there were 30 respondents (62.5%) were good, 18 respondents (37.5%) were sufficient, and no respondents were classified as less.

Data from the questionnaire calculation of technical capability concept evaluation questions can be seen in Figure 5.



**Specification:**

- A: Preparing design program evaluation before the evaluation process
- B: Developing data collection instruments before making process evaluation
- C: Collect evaluation data before performing the evaluation process
- D: Collect evaluation analysis before making the evaluation process
- E: Collect the judgment before making the evaluation process
- F: Compile the evaluation report after the evaluation process ends

**Figure 5. Percentage ability Technical Evaluation Program Coordinator PHC Banjarbaru Period July-December of 2012**

Data from the questionnaire showed that the technical capabilities of the respondents which is part of a compiled program evaluation design before doing the evaluation process occupies 100% figure. This indicates that respondents are proficient in designing program evaluation. Designing a program evaluation is very important because it is part of the initial design so knowing the outline of the activities to be evaluated. After that the concept of questions and that the respondent develop data collection instruments before making the evaluation process showed 35.41% figure.

In section C, namely respondents collect evaluation data before performing the evaluation process has a number or percentage 37.50%. The purpose of the questionnaire is respondent has conducted data collection programs that previous evaluations so that it can assist in delivering the evaluation process argument. In section D, namely respondents collect evaluation analysis before making the evaluation process which has the percentage of 39.58%.

In section E, namely the respondent to collect judgment or allegation interim statement before the evaluation process had a 18.76% percentage figure. In part F which respondents draw up a report on the evaluation after the evaluation process has ended the percentage amount of 35.41%. The point is that after the process of evaluation in the forum discussions and meetings, the respondents were able to compile the complete results of the evaluation program so that it can be used as a benchmark and a reminder to make planning a new program.

**4. Analysis of the relationship**

**4.1 The technical capabilities of the successful achievement of program planning**

Technical capability planning and the successful achievement of the program is two (2) aspects are interrelated in terms of managerial program. To find out the results, the following data have been presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Relationship Analysis Technical Capability Planning for Success Achievement Program Health Center Program Coordinator se Banjarbaru month period from July to December of 2012**

Achieving success Program	Technical ability Planning			Sum
		Good	Fair	
	Good	36 (97,3%)	11 (100%)	47
	Fair	1 (2,7%)	0 (0%)	1
	Total	37 (77,1%)	11 (22,9%)	48

In the aspect of the successful achievement of program it can be stated that both classified amounted to 37 (77.1%), sufficient classified a total of 11 (22.9%), and no less classified. Based on the results of chi-square test with a level of 95% between the technical capability planning with the successful achievement of the program, two cells that have a value expected count <5, it is not eligible to use the chi-square test so that the test used was Fisher's Exact Test. Test results obtained p-value = 1.000 (p-value > 0.05), statistical test indicates Ho is accepted, this means there is no connection between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program planning.

From the research that there is no such relationship is suspected that there are other factors that affect the geography, facilities, SOP-standard operating health centers, and health information systems. This was confirmed by (6) the performance of health centers is influenced by geography, limited transport and climate / weather. Such conditions also cause many health centers have not been able to reach and be reached by the people in their working area, especially in underdeveloped regions, remote, border and island areas.

PHC facilities are also suspected factors influence because according to (7) that as a form of service eligibility provision of facilities should be adequate. So that the implementation of the programs can work well too. The facilities were deemed still needs improvement is the diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, despite all the health centers already have, but differ in the completeness of its equipment. In addition completeness laboratories, dental unit, a computer mainly for health centers with strata lacking minimal standard achievement yet have the facilities (6). The SOP-standard operating factors may have influenced the health center. Standard Operating Procedure (English: standard operating procedure, SOP) or sometimes abbreviated as POS or also known by the term SOP, is a set of instructions that have the power as a hint or a directive. This includes matters of operation which have a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness (6).

In terms of health information systems factors also alleged influence with reinforced the statement that SP2TP (Recording and Reporting System Integrated Health Center) if done well it will get the data and information needed for planning, setting in motion the implementation, monitoring, surveillance, control and performance assessment and health centers public health situation in general. SP2TP done by all health centers, including health center, health center health center and circumference. Recording and reporting data includes public and demographic Puskesmas, a data energy, the data facilities owned health center conducted periodically (monthly, tribulan, semester and annual) by using a standardized form. Of the several factors that affect earlier, was in the region of Banjarbaru other factors such as infrastructure and human resources of health workers in health centers in the city Banjarbaru general description sufficient explanation of the reasons supporting the statistical test results that have been presented.

#### 4.2 The technical capabilities of the successful achievement of program evaluation

Evaluation of technical capabilities and the successful achievement of the program is two (2) aspects are interrelated in terms of managerial program. To find out the results, the following data have been presented:

**Table 2. Relationship Analysis Technical Capability Evaluation of Success Achievement Program Coordinator PHC program se Banjarbaru month period from July to December of 2012**

Achieving success Program	Technical Capability Evaluation			Sum
		Good	Fair	
	Good	24 (64,86%)	6 (54,54%)	47
	Fair	13 (35,13%)	5 (45,45%)	1
	Total	37 (77,1%)	11 (22,9%)	48

In the aspect of the successful achievement of program it can be stated classified either amounted to 37 (77.1%), sufficient classified a total of 11 (22.9%), and no less classified. Based on the results of chi-square test with a level of 95% between technical ability evaluations with the successful achievement of the program, one cell that has a value of expected count <5, it is not eligible to use the chi-square test so that the test used was Fisher's Exact Test. Test results obtained p-value = 0.724 (p-value > 0.05), statistical test indicates Ho is



accepted, this means there is no connection between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program evaluation.

In the study Mulyani Rendhasari 2008 entitled relationship quality improvement training women workers to be placed in countries of the Middle East region level evaluation capabilities Instructor Candidate Training maids. This study suggests that there is no correlation improving the quality of manpower training women to be placed in countries of the Middle East region level evaluation capabilities Instructor Candidate Training TKW (8). This is comparable to the results of research that has found that there is no relationship between the technical capability evaluation program coordinator for the successful achievement of the program in all health centers throughout Banjarbaru.

From the research that there is no such relationship is suspected that there are other factors that influence. Factors that influence the successful achievement of the program is SOP, health information systems, health center personnel expertise, geographical conditions, location, completeness of service facilities, and community participation. SOP-standard operating factors affect the successful achievement of the health center program. Standard Operating Standard is a set of instructions that have the power as a hint or a directive. This includes matters of operation which have a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness (6).

Factors affect the health information system strengthened in the same explanation in the analysis of the relationship of technical capability planning towards the successful achievement of the previous program. In terms of labor skills also affect the health center, this is reinforced by (6), namely to ensure equal distribution of performance achievement toward better health center, then the fulfillment of terms of the type of expertise is an absolute must do. In terms of geographical conditions also affect the successful achievement of the program. This is reinforced by (6) which says that the geographical conditions such as in Kotabaru district, the supporting infrastructure such as roads / rivers should be a concern. Later on other factors which may have influenced the location of saying that the macro planning, can be planned placement location of health centers closer to residential areas. In the short term, the improvement of facilities and transportation is an alternative that should be sought so that people more easily into the existing health centers in their respective regions (6).

On the completeness of factors also affect the service facility and reinforced with RPJMN the 2010-2014 development strategy document that contains service facilities and activities according to their respective priority areas of development. Then factor that strengthened community participation Sulaiman (1985: 39) that is in addition to their self-esteem, social responsibility, the role of leader, initiative and sensitivity of society then one element of participation is the willingness and ability of the community.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of this study concluded that:

1. The technical ability of planning there are 47 respondents (97%) were good and the first respondent (3%) were sufficient, and no respondents were classified as less.
2. The technical ability of evaluation there were 30 respondents (62.5%) were good, 18 respondents (37.5%) is sufficient, and no respondents were classified as less.
3. The successful achievement of the program stated that 37 respondents (77%) are doing well, 11 respondents (23%) achieving sufficient and no respondents who excel less.
4. There is no correlation between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program planning, Exact Sig. (2-sided) (1,000)> 0.05
5. There is no relationship between the technical capabilities with the successful achievement of program evaluation, Exact Sig. (2-sided) (0724)> 0.05

The advice given by the researchers linked the results of this study are:

1. Head of the health centers provide training aspects of technical capability evaluation on the program coordinator with the aspect of the duration of work or the status of a senior employee.
2. PHC program coordinator in order to pay attention to measures to develop the data collection instruments before performing the evaluation process, collect evaluation data before performing the evaluation process, and collect evaluation analysis before making the evaluation process.
3. This research needs to continue to deepen the study of the field of management, technical skills, and leadership. Researchers then expected to undertake further research with the implementation of the technical examination to identify indicators of geography, SOP-standard operating health centers, health information systems, health center personnel expertise, location, completeness of service facilities, and community participation.
4. Moreover, it can be done research with other variables such as geography, facilities, SOP-standard operating health centers, health information systems, SOP, PHC personnel expertise, geographical conditions, location, completeness of service facilities, and community participation.

5. The next suggestion is to make the measurements can use the method of exclusive interviews in order to know more specification determinants of successful achievement of the program.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Results of this study are expected to be input and information for researchers and can be the basis for further research. This study is also useful as a material consideration in order to improve and develop the successful achievement of the health policy program PHC se Banjarbaru. Great appreciation and gratitude are addressed to the of participants in PHC Banjarbaru City area and all Reviews those who helped this research project.

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