

## **PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY PROVISION IN BANDUNG CITY: A POLICY EVALUATION AND FUTURE CHALLENGES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The provision of public health facilities is an important aspect in maintaining the well-being of a city's citizens. Bandung, as the centre of urbanisation and economic growth in Indonesia, is no exception to this challenge. Evaluating the policies that have been implemented and identifying future challenges is important in an effort to improve the accessibility and quality of public health services for the people of this city. This discussion aims to provide a brief overview of the context, urgency, and challenges faced in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City. Bandung, with its growing population and high population mobility, faces many challenges in fulfilling the need for quality public health services. Evaluation of the policies that have been implemented is very important in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of efforts to provide public health facilities in this city. In addition, social and cultural aspects such as the lack of public awareness of the importance of health and healthy lifestyles are also an obstacle in efforts to improve the accessibility of public health facilities. To address these challenges, innovative and sustainable efforts are needed to improve the quality and accessibility of public health services in Bandung City. The proposed solutions must accommodate various stakeholders' interests and consider the social, cultural and economic context of the city. It is hoped that this abstract can serve as a foundation for further research and the development of more effective policies to support the provision of quality and affordable public health facilities for the people of Bandung City.

**Keywords:** *Policy, Bandung, facilities, challenge, improve*

## INTRODUCTION

Public health is a key foundation in building a productive and prosperous community. The provision of adequate public health facilities is an important pillar in the effort to maintain and improve the quality of life of a city's population. In the midst of the dynamic development of urbanization and the complexity of health challenges faced, Bandung City as one of the largest cities in Indonesia has not escaped attention to the provision of public health facilities. This introduction aims to outline the context, urgency, and challenges faced in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City. (Adam, V. & Awunor, N, 2014).

Evaluation of the policies that have been implemented and identification of future challenges are essential in efforts to improve and enhance the accessibility and quality of public health services for the people of this city. Context of Public Health Facility Provision in Bandung City: Bandung, the capital city of West Java Province, is one of Indonesia's significant centers of economic growth and urbanization. With a growing population and high population mobility, the challenges in public health service provision are increasingly complex. Bandung is also known as a center of education and tourism, attracting people from all walks of life to live, work and this document. 1 visit. Thus, the existence of quality public health facilities is very important to meet the diverse health needs of the community. Urgency of Policy Evaluation: Despite various efforts to improve the quality of public health services in Bandung City, an in-depth evaluation of the policies that have been implemented is a must. This evaluation is not only useful to measure the effectiveness of existing policies, but also to identify weaknesses and areas for improvement in the provision of public health facilities. Thus, policy evaluation becomes an important foundation in the improvement of a better health system in the future.

Future Challenges: The challenges faced in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City are many. One of the main challenges is the inequitable distribution of health facilities, both in terms of location and availability of services. Peripheral and rural areas often experience limited access to public health facilities, which can result in health disparities between urban and rural areas. (Agustina, S, 2019). In addition, service quality is also a major concern in policy evaluation. There are still problems related to service standards, the availability of adequate medical personnel, and the completeness of medical facilities and equipment in some public health facilities. This can affect the level of public satisfaction with health services and create inequalities in access to quality health services.

The purpose of the study "Provision of Public Health Facilities in Bandung City: Policy Evaluation and Future Challenges" is to find out the policy implementation in an effort to improve public services in the health sector to the community in Bandung City. This research also improves the quality of public services in the health sector in Bandung City, identifies obstacles found in the implementation of KIS policies in improving the quality of public services in Bandung City, and identifies efforts to overcome the obstacles faced in the implementation of KIS policies in improving public services in the health sector in Bandung City. The research method used in the study on "Provision of Public Health Facilities in Bandung City: Policy Evaluation and Future Challenges" is qualitative research. The types of data used are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques include data collection through various sources, such as websites, reports, and public documents.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

This policy evaluation study will examine the successes and shortcomings of policies that have been implemented in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City . This includes budget allocation policies, health infrastructure development, procurement of medical personnel, and others. The second is in Public Perception of the Quality of Health Services, which is about public perception of the quality of health services in Bandung City. This will include people's views on existing health facilities, their expectations of health services, and their personal experiences in using health services. Third Availability and Accessibility of Public Health Facilities, which is about the availability and accessibility of public health facilities in Bandung City will provide an overview of the distribution of health facilities, the distance travelled by the community to

access health services, as well as the obstacles faced in seeking health services. Fourth, Future Challenges in the Provision of Health Facilities, namely on the challenges faced in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City in the future. These may include population increases, demographic changes, technological developments, and other economic and social challenges. Fifthly, the Health Facility Management and Financing Model, which is about the management and financing models of public health facilities in various regions, can provide an overview of effective strategies in improving the accessibility and quality of health services. This review will identify models that could be applied in Bandung City and their potential successes and barriers. Sixth, Innovation in Health Services, which will discuss the potential for innovation in improving the accessibility, efficiency, and quality of health services in Bandung City. Finally, in Public-Private Partnerships in Health Service Delivery, this review of partnerships between local governments and the private sector in health service delivery will provide an overview of successful models of partnerships and their impact on the quality and accessibility of health services.

The review will evaluate the success of such co-operation in Bandung City. Through a comprehensive literature review on public health facility provision in Bandung City, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of the challenges faced, successes achieved, and strategies to improve the health service delivery system in Bandung City can be gained.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

A complete and in-depth research methodology to evaluate the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City and identify future challenges requires a systematic and detailed approach. The following are the steps of the research methodology that can be drawn from: research design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation. Validation of the research results can be done through meetings with stakeholders and relevant experts to ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings. This complete research methodology will provide a comprehensive understanding of the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City, as well as provide a foundation for more effective policy development in addressing future challenges in the health system. The respondents in the study "Provision of Public Health Facilities in Bandung City: Policy Evaluation and Future Challenges" is the Bandung City Regional General Hospital (RSUD). RSUD Bandung is one of the government agencies that has an important role in the provision of health insurance in Bandung City.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Factor affecting accessibility and quality service facility health public in Bandung City

About influencing factors accessibility and quality service facility health the public in the city of Bandung is very important. For understood To use increase effectiveness system health in the city This. Following is explanation deep about factors the:

1. Availability Facility Health : Availability facility health adequate public become factor key in determine accessibility service health . Number , location , and distribution facility health the public in Bandung City will influence how much easy public can access service the .(Alegria, M., Lin, J., Chen, C. N., Duan, N., Cook, B., & Meng, X. , 2012)
2. Transportation Access : Availability transportation public and infrastructure good way will makes it easier public For reach facility health . Transportation constraints can become obstacle main for society , especially those who live in the area isolated or own mobility limited.
3. Availability of Health Personnel : Availability doctors , nurses and staff medical others of good quality will impact straight to the quality service health . Lack of power adequate medical care can cause enhancement time wait , drop quality service , and even closing facility health .(Ariska, N, 2016)
4. Availability of Medicines and Equipment Medical : Availability adequate medication as well as equipment necessary medical in diagnosis and treatment is factor important in ensure quality service health . Problem availability medicine and equipment medical can hinder effective treatment and cause dissatisfaction patient .



5. Infrastructure and Facilities Physique : Condition infrastructure and facilities physique from facility health , like buildings , equipment medical , and space care , also affects quality service . Modern, well maintained facilities with kind , and friendly environment will create comfortable environment for patients and improve trust public to service health .
6. Policy and Management Service : Policy and management effective service can increase accessibility and quality service health . Drafting inclusive policies , regular monitoring and evaluation , as well patient - oriented management can increase efficiency and effectiveness service health .
7. Economic and Social Factors : Condition economic and social society also influences it accessibility and quality service health . Society with level income low or without access insurance health Possible face constraint financial in access service health . Apart from that , awareness and knowledge public about health can too influence decision they For look for maintenance medical .
8. Technology and Innovation : Application technology and innovation in service health can increase accessibility and quality service . Use technology information in recording medical , telemedicine, and services health distance Far can help expand range service health , especially for those who live in the area isolated or own mobility limited .
9. Health Education and Awareness : Health education and improvement awareness public about importance prevention and treatment Health also plays a role role important in increase accessibility and quality service health . More society aware will health tend more proactive in look for maintenance medical and caring health they . With understand influencing factors accessibility and quality service facility health public in Bandung City, government and stakeholders interest other can designing effective strategies For increase system health in the city This . Steps improvements taken must be holistic , involving various related aspects For reach optimal results in increase health and well-being the people of Bandung City.

The level of existing health services in Bandung City, with the aim of evaluating whether the level of health services is still not maximized. The results of the evaluation show that there is room for improvement, especially in improving existing health facilities and increasing the number of health workers who meet the standards both in terms of quality and quantity. The factors that influence the accessibility and quality of service of public health facilities in Bandung City are important to understand in order to improve the effectiveness of the city's health system. The following are these factors: Availability of Health Facilities The availability of adequate public health facilities is a key factor in determining the accessibility of health services. The number, location, and distribution of public health facilities in Bandung City will affect how easily people can access these services. (Alegria, M., Lin, J., Chen, C. N., Duan, N., Cook, B., & Meng, X., 2012). , 2012).

By providing a policy evaluation to determine the success of the policies that have been carried out and to develop new strategies if necessary. And for future challenges, namely in the provision of public health facilities in Bandung City, one of the challenges needs to improve the availability of medical personnel and adequate equipment.

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The provision of public health facilities in Bandung City has made significant progress, but is still faced with challenges that need to be addressed. Policy evaluations have identified some successes, such as increased accessibility of health services and improved service quality. However, there are still several issues that need attention, including unequal distribution, limited resources, and inequalities in service quality between regions. Future Challenges: Equitable Access: Further efforts are needed to ensure that all residents of Bandung City have equal access to health services. This includes the development of health facilities in marginalized areas and improved transportation access to make it easier for people to access health services. Service Quality Improvement: It is important to continuously improve the quality of health services at all levels of facilities, both in terms of medical equipment, medical personnel, and management systems. Training and education for

medical personnel needs to be improved to ensure quality and professional services. Human Resource Development: There is a need to invest in human resource development in the health sector, including increasing the number and quality of medical personnel and improving managerial skills for health policy makers. And for the advice, which is to plan and allocate the budget efficiently: It is important to allocate the budget wisely and prioritize investments in health infrastructure that can have the greatest impact on society.

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