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Digitalization of the Development of the Daily Stock Implementation System for the Logistics Section at Rsud Should Obey Patju

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the current daily stock recording process, identify the obstacles faced, and formulate a development strategy to increase the effectiveness of the daily stock recording system in the logistics section of the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach through in-depth interviews with logistics managers, warehouse heads, and logistics staff, as well as direct observation and documentation related to the flow of daily stock recording and management. The results of the study show that the daily stock recording process is still carried out manually using stock cards, Excel programs, and supporting documents. This process runs systematically starting from the procurement of goods, receipt, to distribution to service units, but still faces obstacles in the form of mismatches between records and physical conditions in the warehouse, delays in reporting, and the risk of errors due to negligence in recording and managing amprahan documents. This condition creates a high administrative burden and reduces efficiency, especially when reporting at the end of the month. The proposed development strategy includes the implementation of a digital-based recording system integrated with hospital information systems, increasing the capacity of human resources through technical training, and rearranging coordination procedures between units to make logistics flows more efficient, transparent, and accurate. The implementation of this strategy is expected to strengthen inventory control and support the improvement of hospital service quality.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Daily stock recording is a fundamental part of the hospital's logistics system because the accuracy of the data has a direct effect on the availability of medical equipment, medicines, and service support facilities. Accurate recording is the foundation for maintaining smooth operations, as explained by Mundari et al. (2020) that inaccurate stock data has the potential to hinder distribution flows and reduce

the quality of health services. The condition of recording that is still carried out manually presents the potential for data loss, calculation errors, and duplication of records, as warned by Agusta et al. (2023) who emphasized that physical document-based recording is vulnerable to information inconsistencies.

The use of information technology is an adaptive step in improving the accuracy of logistics recording, where digital systems are able to speed up the tracking of goods, provide real-time data, and facilitate more accountable supervision. Hakim & Perdana (2021) argue that digitalization simplifies the logistics distribution process, while Rahmayanti et al. (2023) assert that the integration of computer-based systems supports more targeted decision-making. The availability of fast and accurate data allows logistics management to determine procurement needs, regulate distribution, and monitor the use of goods effectively Alakel (2019).

The role of logistics management has become increasingly complex as the burden of hospital services increases. Yasli et al. (2021) stated that daily stock recording is a key indicator of logistics performance, but obstacles such as recording errors and input delays are still often found. Angesti & Dwimawati (2020) emphasized that the lack of an integrated system makes it difficult for hospitals to monitor actual needs, especially in emergencies or patient surges. A fragmented manual system between units has the potential to cause data mismatches that have an impact on delays in meeting medical needs.

Digital transformation in logistics management requires technological readiness and human resources. Khathimah et al. (2025) explained that the development of digital systems must involve staff training, periodic evaluations, and the selection of relevant platforms so that they can be implemented consistently. Nashiroh et al. (2024) affirm that the integration of a diary recording system allows for workflow efficiency as well as minimizing errors. Patut Patuh Patju Hospital is an example of a health facility that still faces these obstacles, where the process of recording daily stock is carried out using notebooks and paper documents, making it difficult to recapitulation and search archives when needed.

Initial observations showed that there was a data discrepancy between manual records and physical stocks due to record negligence and differences in transaction times. This condition hinders the speed of distribution of goods and can affect the smooth running of medical services. The audit process becomes inefficient because all verification is done manually without the support of an integrated system. This situation indicates the urgent need to develop a digital-based daily recording system that is able to produce accurate data, is connected between units, and is easily accessible to related parties. This problem became the basis for the researcher's interest in studying the Digitalization of the Development of the Daily Stock Implementation System for the Logistics Section at the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital.

2. METHODS

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach that seeks to explore an in-depth understanding of the process of managing daily logistics stock at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital. Sugiyono (2021) stated that the qualitative approach emphasizes the collection of descriptive data through interviews, observations, and direct interaction with the situation being studied. This research adopts a descriptive type of research because it aims to provide a comprehensive picture without variable manipulation of how the daily stock recording and management system is run, how logistics workflows are formed, and how constraints arise in practice. The research informants include logistics managers, logistics department staff, and warehouse heads as parties who have direct knowledge related to the recording and distribution of hospital logistics goods.

The data collection process is carried out through three main techniques, namely interviews, observations, and documentation. Sugiyono (2021) explained that interviews in qualitative research aim to dig up information in depth based on the participants' direct experiences, so that researchers can understand work patterns, obstacles, and strategies applied in daily stock management. Observation is used to see the recording process and logistics distribution flow in real time so that the data obtained

is not only sourced from informants' stories, but also from factual conditions in the field. Documentation is used to examine administrative evidence such as stock records, goods request forms, and other logistical archives to strengthen the findings obtained through interviews and observations.

Data analysis was carried out using the interactive model of Miles & Huberman (2018) which includes three main stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. Data reduction is carried out by selecting, grouping, and simplifying the information obtained so that researchers can focus on core issues related to daily stock management. The presentation of data is arranged in the form of narratives, matrices, or thematic categorizations that help researchers see patterns and relationships between components in the logistics system. Conclusions are drawn throughout the analysis process based on findings that consistently appear in interviews, observations, and documentation so that the results of the research are able to describe the real conditions of daily logistics stock management at the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital in a measurable and accountable manner.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Implementation Process of Daily Stock That Is Currently Running in the Logistics Section of the Hospital Should Be Compliant with Patju

The process of recording daily stock at the logistics section of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital runs systematically and structured, starting from the stage of procurement of goods to distribution to each unit or room. Each item proposed for procurement is recorded through a Goods Order Letter (SPB) submitted to a third party. Once the ordered goods arrive, the logistics admin performs a match between the goods received and the order documents, ensuring the conformity of specifications and quantities. Verified goods are then distributed according to the unit's request, while stock data is always updated manually using Excel programs and Word forms. This process ends with stock taking at the beginning of the current month to ensure the availability of goods, which are then reported to the finance department for reconciliation.

This structured process is in line with the results of an interview by the Logistics Manager who said that:

> *"Recording starts from the goods proposed to a third party to be held through the Goods Order Letter (SPB), after the goods arrive, the admin matches the ordered goods with the goods that arrive, and then the goods are distributed according to the request of the unit or room. At the beginning of the current month, stock taking was carried out to find out the availability of existing inventory, to be reported to the finance department for reconciliation which was finally contained in the minutes of the rekon."*

This confirms that each stage of recording is carried out sequentially and well documented, starting from procurement, receipt, to stock reporting.

The daily stock implementation system used today is still manual, using Excel programs and Word forms. This is supported by the statement of the Logistics Manager which states:

> *"For now, it is still manual with an ekcel program and a word form for proposals for inventory goods."*

The use of this manual system allows recording to be done directly and easily accessible by logistics officers, so that any stock changes can be recorded and monitored immediately.

The process of checking and recording incoming and outgoing goods is carried out every day, adjusting to the ongoing logistics activities. The incoming goods are checked for specifications and quantities based on the order letter, then recorded in the stock card. Goods that go out to meet the unit's demand are also recorded on the amprahan card and stock card, so the final stock is always updated. This is in line with the results of an interview by the Logistics Staff who stated:

> *"When the goods come in, they are checked again and adjusted to the order of the goods that have been ordered, after the goods are suitable, they are recorded as stock on the warehouse goods stock card. If the unit orders warehouse goods, it will be recorded on the stock card as outgoing goods, so that it will reduce the stock in the warehouse and be written as the remaining final stock of the warehouse."*

Every activity in and out of goods is always recorded manually to maintain the accuracy of daily stock data.

The entire process of recording daily stock at the logistics warehouse of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital is carried out manually, starting from checking incoming goods, recording on stock cards, to reporting final stock. This is also confirmed by the Logistics Staff who mentioned:

"Using the Manual system. The advantage: simple. The disadvantage: Having to count items manually is more likely to cause a lot of scratches and takes more time."

Although manual recording has the advantage of ease of use, the entire process still prioritizes accuracy and regularity so that daily stock data can be recorded accurately and accountably.

Overall, the daily stock recording process at the logistics section of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital still relies on a manual method with recording using stock cards and supporting documents. This process involves several stages of strict checking and matching of goods, but still faces obstacles related to the accuracy and consistency of recording that have an impact on the difference between physical stock and administrative records. This is an important basis for considering the development of a more digital and integrated recording system in the future to improve the efficiency and accuracy of stock management.

Obstacles Faced in the Daily Stock Implementation System in the Logistics Section of the Hospital Should Obey Patju

The daily stock implementation system in the logistics section of the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital faces several obstacles related to manual recording methods and accuracy in the administrative process. The mismatch between the recorded stock and the physical condition of the goods in the warehouse is a problem that often arises, especially during month-end reporting. The reliance on manual recording leads to a fairly high risk of errors, especially when the number of items is quite large and supporting documents such as amprahan cards are not always complete or returned late.

This is in line with the results of an interview by the Logistics Manager who said that:

"Significant obstacles are almost non-existent but of course require precision, patience and perseverance because they are still manual."

This suggests that although significant problems are rarely reported, the manual recording process demands extra attention so that errors can be minimized.

The Head of the Warehouse Section revealed that there were obstacles related to the discrepancy between the number of recorded stock and the physical number of goods in the warehouse. This is due to the lack of meticulousness of recording on stock cards and administrative problems such as amprahan cards that are forgotten to be returned or not handed over by the transporter. The Head of the Warehouse Section stated:

"The obstacles experienced are of course still there, sometimes there is a different number of items of goods between the recorded stock and the physical amount. This happens due to the lack of thorough recording on the stock card, a large number of items of goods and sometimes the amprahan card is forgotten and/or not returned by the transporter."

This condition shows that human factors and document management are the main sources of obstacles in stock recording.

Difficulties also often arise at the time of month-end reporting, where final stock mismatches are often found. This is usually caused by delays in writing the amprahan card or document damage that hinders the stock reconciliation process. The Head of the Warehouse Section explained:

"At the End of the Month Reporting period, it is often found that the final stock mismatch is due to late written or damaged amprahan paper."

These administrative problems and imperfect documentation create difficulties in ensuring accurate and accountable stock data.

Logistics staff realize that manual recording requires precision and diligence so that obstacles can be minimized. However, this manual process still has the potential to cause recording errors that have an impact on stock data mismatches. The statement from the Logistics Manager and Head of the Warehouse Section indicated that the main obstacles faced were closely related to manual recording

methods and suboptimal document management, so that special attention was required in the implementation of daily recording.

Digitalization of Development to Increase the Effectiveness of the Daily Stock Implementation System in the Logistics Section of the Saharan Hospital, Should Obey Patju

Digitalization Development to increase the effectiveness of the daily stock implementation system in the logistics section of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital needs to lead to the use of technology that can automate the process of recording and managing stock. The use of digital systems is believed to be able to reduce recording errors that often occur due to manual methods, as well as speed up the reporting and reconciliation process of stock data. This transformation will also help manage the growing number of items and the increasing complexity of stock management.

This is in line with the results of an interview by the Logistics Manager who said that:

"It should be with the system, considering the increase in goods and the number of items managed, if from the aspect of human resources, it is quite adequate."

The statement emphasized that the development of a stock implementation system must be focused on the application of technology that can support the capacity of existing human resources.

The Head of the Warehouse Section also emphasized the need to develop a digital-based system to make stock recording more efficient and effective. He said:

"We need to use a digital-based system or application so that stock management and recording are more efficient and effective. If the application exists, it will speed up and simplify the recording of incoming and outgoing stock in real time. This application will also make it easier for units/rooms to see the stock of goods available in the warehouse so that units/rooms can manage the amount of amprahan according to needs and according to available inventory."

This shows that the digital system not only functions for the internal warehouse, but also provides benefits for the unit or room in managing the needs of goods.

The logistics staff stated that the current stock recording is quite adequate, but there is still room for improvement, especially in terms of accuracy and ease of recording. He revealed:

"It would be even better if it was done automatically, so that the data is stored neatly, accurately and easily."

This opinion confirms that automation in daily stock recording is a strategy that is expected to improve the quality of data and work efficiency of logistics staff.

The Logistics Manager also added that the most realistic and effective strategy is the use of technology or applications to reduce errors and improve work efficiency. He stated:

"The most realistic and effective system is to use a technology system or application to reduce errors and efficiency in work."

This strengthens the direction of the development of the daily stock implementation system to the use of information technology as the main solution in facing the challenges of manual recording that exist today.

Discussion

The Implementation Process of Daily Stock That Is Currently Running in the Logistics Section of the Hospital Should Be Compliant with Patju

The process of recording daily stock at the logistics section of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital, which still relies on manual methods and involves the stages of submission, receipt, checking, recording, and distribution of goods, is in line with the basic concept of the recording system described by Sitepu et al. (2024). They stated that a recording system is a method of recording and organizing information systematically so that data can be easily accessed, managed, and accounted for. The manually structured and documented process at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital reflects the application of these principles, although it has not yet utilized modern software so it still relies on human precision.

According to Sudaryo et al. (2021), the recording system functions as a means of collecting data needed in decision-making and ensuring that the information used in reports is legitimate and

accountable. This is relevant to the daily stock recording process at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital, where the recording of goods entering and exiting manually remains the basis for stock reporting and financial reconciliation. Despite the constraints of accuracy, the system remains critical in providing data used to manage inventory and operational decision-making.

Efrina S et al. (2024) explained that the recording system functions as a tool to track and monitor various activities in the organization, with recording carried out continuously so that information is not missed and easily rediscovered. The stock taking process that is carried out at the beginning of every month at the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital is a clear example of the application of this principle, where physical stock is verified and reconciled with administrative records. This shows efforts to maintain the accuracy and regularity of recording, even though it still uses manual methods that require more time and effort.

The type of recording system used in this daily stock process can be related to the single entry system described by Sitepu et al. (2024), where each recording transaction is carried out only once, without the existence of a double checking mechanism as in the double entry system. This system is simpler and widely used in businesses with relatively simple transactions, but it has limitations in terms of accuracy and control, which is also a challenge at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital. The frequent mismatch between physical stock and administrative records indicates the need for the development of a more complex and integrated system.

Overall, the daily stock recording process that is currently running at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital has applied the basic principles of the recording system as described by experts, especially in terms of organizing and recording information systematically. However, the limitations of manual methods and the use of single-entry systems pose challenges in terms of accuracy, efficiency, and data control. This opens up opportunities to adopt more advanced recording systems, such as double entry or even triple entry systems based on digital technology, to improve the transparency, security, and reliability of stock data in the future.

Obstacles Faced in the Daily Stock Implementation System in the Logistics Section of the Hospital Should Obey Patju

The daily stock implementation system that still relies on manual methods poses a number of significant obstacles in logistics management at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital. The reliance on manual recording requires high precision, diligence, and diligence so that the recorded data can be accurate and in accordance with the physical condition of the goods in the warehouse. The risk of recording errors becomes greater because this process involves a lot of manual activities that are prone to negligence or human error, especially when the number of items of goods being managed is quite large and complex.

Mismatches between recorded stock and the physical condition of goods in warehouses are often an issue that arises, especially during month-end reporting. This discrepancy is mostly due to the lack of thorough recording on the stock card as well as administrative problems related to supporting documents such as the amprahan card. These documents are sometimes returned late or even lost, hampering the process of stock matching and reconciliation. This condition shows that suboptimal document management and administration are the main factors that aggravate the obstacles to stock recording.

Difficulties that arise when reporting at the end of the month are quite frequent, where final stock mismatches are found due to delays in writing the amprahan card or document damage. This causes the stock reconciliation process to be unsmooth and requires extra time and effort to resolve the data discrepancy between physical stock and administrative records. Incompleteness and document corruption are significant obstacles in ensuring accurate stock data and can be accounted for administratively.

The manual recording process that is still in use requires extra attention from logistics officers so that errors can be minimized. Although significant constraints are rarely explicitly reported, the potential for errors persists due to the nature of record-keeping that relies entirely on humans. Accuracy

and diligence are the main capital so that recording can run well, but this cannot always guarantee the accuracy of stock data consistently, especially when the volume of goods that must be recorded is quite large.

Human factors and document management are the main sources of obstacles in daily stock recording, where the lack of an integrated support system exacerbates the condition. The inconsistencies in stock data that are often found show the need for special attention in the implementation of daily recording so that the data produced can be more valid and reliable. This condition encourages the need to consider the development of a more modern and efficient recording system to overcome the obstacles that arise due to the manual methods currently used.

Digitalization of Development to Increase the Effectiveness of the Daily Stock Implementation System in the Logistics Section of the Saharan Hospital, Should Obey Patju

Digitalization of Development to increase the effectiveness of the daily stock implementation system in the logistics section of Patut Patuh Patju Hospital is very relevant to the definition of strategy put forward by Fajri and Aziz (2021). A strategy is a comprehensive plan designed to achieve specific goals within a certain time frame, including determining actions and allocating resources. The use of digital technology to automate the stock recording process is a strategic step designed to overcome the constraints of manual recording and improve efficiency and accuracy. This reflects careful planning and allocation of technology resources to support the organization's long-term goals of better logistics management.

The approach to developing systems based on information technology is also in line with the view of Ilyas et al. (2023) who stated that strategy is a way to create a competitive advantage through the utilization of internal strength and adaptation to external conditions. The use of digital applications not only utilizes existing human resources, but also adapts to technological developments and increasingly complex organizational needs. This strategy demonstrates the organization's ability to respond to changes in the environment that demand faster, more accurate, and more transparent stock management, thereby maintaining a competitive advantage in hospital logistics management.

Ritu (2018) emphasized that strategy is a pattern of decisions and actions that lead to long-term goals and are related to the sustainability of the organization. Digitalization The development of stock implementation systems that lead to automation and digital integration is a clear example of a consistent and continuous pattern of action. This process is not just a one-time plan, but a continuous step to increase operational effectiveness and efficiency, thereby supporting the sustainability and development of the organization in facing increasingly complex stock management challenges.

The type of strategy applied in the development of this system can be categorized as an integration strategy, as explained by Fajri & Aziz (2021). The integration strategy aims to strengthen control over internal and external processes through the development of a digital system that integrates stock recording with other units or rooms. The integrated system allows for real-time stock management, accelerates the recording of incoming and outgoing goods, and facilitates stock monitoring by various parties. This strategy strengthens internal control and expands integration between parts within the organization, thereby improving the coordination and effectiveness of inventory management.

The strategic stages carried out in the development of the daily stock implementation system are also in accordance with the model proposed by Sopiah & Sangadji (2024), namely the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of strategies. Strategy formulation is carried out through the analysis of increasingly complex stock management needs and the identification of appropriate technology solutions. The implementation of the strategy can be seen from the implementation of a digital system that replaces manual processes. Strategy evaluation will be carried out through monitoring the effectiveness of the system in reducing recording errors and accelerating stock reporting. These three stages take place continuously to ensure that the strategy implemented can achieve organizational goals optimally.

The daily stock implementation system at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital shows a systematic procedure, but still relies on manual methods that are prone to recording errors. The recording process

using Excel and Word as well as stock cards shows limitations in terms of accuracy and efficiency, especially when there are discrepancies between physical and administrative data. This is in line with the results of Alakel (2019) research at Bhayangkara Hospital of the Lampung Police, which shows that the use of a digital-based accounting information system can improve the efficiency of drug stock management. The system tested through black box testing showed a high feasibility value in terms of functionality, both for admins and pharmacists, which reached 87% and 90%, respectively. This system helps reduce the risk of drug expiration and improve the accuracy of the flow of drugs in and out, something that has not been optimally achieved at the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital.

Research by Angesti & Dwimawati (2020) which researched non-medical logistics planning at Leuwiliang Hospital showed that a good logistics system must be supported by adequate human resources and the existence of fixed procedures that are used as work guidelines. The suggestions given in the study such as staff training, facility improvement, and orderly recording are very relevant to the condition of the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital which still experiences problems with document delays and the risk of data loss due to manual methods. The manual recording system used makes logistics staff have to work extra to avoid recording errors, but still cannot guarantee the consistency of stock data. The concept of orderly planning and HR training support as explained by Angesti and Dwimawati can strengthen the need for digital-based system development.

Research by Nashiroh et al. (2024) explains that health logistics management relies heavily on effective and accurate drug storage systems, such as the use of FIFO and FEFO methods. Pharmaceutical installations must ensure the availability of drugs in the appropriate quantity and type, as well as quality. Storage that complies with procedures is part of accurate stock management and can support pharmaceutical services optimally. This shows that the challenges faced by the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital related to stock data mismatches can be overcome through the application of structured digital storage and recording methods. The manual systems currently in use do not adequately support the need for fast, precise, and well-documented storage as emphasized in the findings of Nashiroh and his colleagues.

The compatibility between the results of the research at the Patut Patuh Patju Hospital and the three previous studies confirms that the manual recording system is time to be replaced by a digital system. The daily recording process that requires high precision and documentation that is prone to damage or loss creates an additional burden for logistics staff. Previous studies have shown that the implementation of digital systems can reduce these risks, improve data accuracy, and speed up reporting. The experience of success from other hospitals in using digital information systems can be a reference for Patut Patuh Patju Hospital to develop an integrated recording system that is able to answer the needs of more efficient and reliable logistics management.

4. CONCLUSION

The process of recording daily stock at Patut Patuh Patju Hospital is still running manually through the use of Excel, Word, and physical stock cards so that the flow of procurement, checking, recording, and distribution is highly dependent on the precision of logistics officers. This condition poses obstacles in the form of the risk of human error, damage or delay in documents, as well as mismatches between physical and administrative stocks that make reconciliation less efficient due to the lack of an integrated system. Digitalization of development is directed at the implementation of real-time digital systems that are able to speed up reporting, reduce recording errors, and support hospital logistics supervision more effectively.

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