

The Government Effort in Improving Healthcare Access in Rural Communities Based On Law

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Abstract

In health law, obtaining adequate services and facilities is a right that the Indonesian people must obtain. However, rural areas tend to have inadequate services and facilities due to many factors. The health condition in this village is certainly not in accordance with the applicable health laws. Therefore, researchers are interested in analyzing government efforts to improve health services and facilities in rural areas related to health law. The results obtained are that many areas have not received adequate health services and facilities. So far, the government has made efforts to improve these health services and facilities; it's just not optimal and more effort is needed so that all rural communities can feel the results obtained.

Keywords

health law; adequate service; facilities; rural areas



I. Introduction

Health is very important in human life. Health service is one of the national health system components that have direct contact with the community. In Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, it is explained that the definition of a health service facility is a place used to carry out promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health service efforts carried out by the government, local government and/or the community. Law Number 36 of 2009 also explains that promotive and preventive health services aim to inform the public about healthy lifestyles and prevent public health problems or diseases.

Health services are one form of basic services that are very much needed by the community, so it is very necessary to always be addressed, to realize fast, accurate, and inexpensive services. For the poor and underprivileged, the government also provides health insurance, namely through the system of Community Health Insurance and Regional Health Insurance. (Siregar, L. et al. 2021)

Access to health services is often seen only from the perspective of service providers. In contrast, access from the side of the community as users is less of a concern. Research on access to health services from the user's perspective is still lacking. Improving the quality of health services in terms of access requires a complete perspective from these two different sides (Higgs, Bayne & Murphy, 2001) (Leach, Wiese, Agnew & Thakkar, 2018). Geographical conditions Indonesia has many regions with diverse characteristics and faces its own challenges in providing health services. This challenge is especially true in rural areas. Quoted from the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2015), a village is a community that is not too densely populated, with the main economic activity in the form of food products and raw materials. Quoted from City and Village Geography (2014) by Daldjoeni, there are three characteristics of a village that can distinguish it from cities, namely villages and their people who are very close to nature. Then, their activities are very dependent on climate and weather. The villagers are a work unit and a social unit. Finally, with a small amount, the

majority of the population work in the agricultural sector. The family ties of the villagers are stronger with other residents.

Efforts to Increase Health Degrees in Indonesia until now have not been considered to have an Continuation of Health Development Continuation, this is when compared to neighboring Countries Health Degrees in Indonesia are still considered low. One indicator of the success of development for the development of an ideal nation is the establishment and organization of a good health system, in this discussion covering physical and psychological aspects which are added with spiritual conditions, personality and empowerment. This aspect discusses the discussion space on health development which is interrelated with other aspects. (Shinta, H. et al, 2020)

Health and work safety are activities that guarantee the creation of safe working conditions, avoiding physical and mental disruption at work that aims to reduce and avoid the risk of work accidents (zero accident). In working, employees have the right to work safety and health whose implementation is based on Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning manpower Article 86 paragraph (1) states that every worker / laborer has the right to obtain protection for: a) work safety and health, b) morals and decency, c) treatment in accordance with human dignity and religious values. Work safety is the protection of employees from injuries caused by work-related accidents. While work healthy is a condition that is free from physical, mental, emotional or pain disorders caused by the work environment. According to Kuswati (2019) Organizational effectiveness is usually interpreted as the success achieved by an organization in its efforts to achieve predetermined goals. Employees who have a high level of physical, mental and social health will be able to work with optimal deployment of personnel so that high performance can then increase productivity. (Mora, Z et al. 2020)

Rural areas tend to have inadequate health services and facilities. There are still communities and regions with limited access to health services. First, non-health factors, namely 1) limited economic capacity; 2) geographic, transportation, communication difficult; 3) education, limited knowledge; 4) high cost of living; 5) limited development management capacity, and 6) limited support resources. Meanwhile, for health factors, namely 1) low health status; 2) a limited number of health facilities; 3) limited quality and range of services; 4) insufficient number and types of health workers; 5) limited budget and supporting resources; 6) lack of specific facilities and infrastructure; 7) lack of behaviour and roles; 8) the program is not yet organized; 8) limited ability to and health services, and 9) limited budget support and other resources.

The health condition in this village is certainly not in accordance with the applicable punishment. The urgency arises that is related to the fulfilment of basic rights of the community, improving the quality of human resources, and equitable health development. Therefore, this study will analyze the health services in rural areas related to health law and the government's way of dealing with these problems.

II. Research Methods

This article is a review article from previous articles or uses secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from the source, but has been processed by other parties and used to support primary data. These results were obtained through the literature method. The library method is a method used in gathering information and data with the help of various materials in the library such as documents, books, magazines, historical stories, news, and so on. Meanwhile, according to library research experts, it is a theoretical study, references and other scientific literature related to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation studied. In this study, data was collected through news, articles and journals.

III. Results and Discussion

Data from the Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions states that 199 regencies have received special attention given to large remote areas. These areas also tend to have inadequate health services and facilities. The existing health services and facilities in rural areas tend to be inadequate. Many studies have analyzed this—for example, the research conducted at the Sajingan Besar Community Health Center. The results of this study concluded that in terms of service factors, it is still necessary to increase the health centre's resources, especially for the balance between the length of work, workload and remuneration of civil servants and PTT health workers. The availability of medical devices, consumables and medicines needs to be increased and adjusted to the needs of each abscess. Often they experience health problems that require immediate treatment, such as accidents and childbirth; on the other hand, they still lack equipment skills and emergency staff. The utilization rate of UKBM is very high, especially for midwives and nurses in the village because the community is close to where the community lives. Posyandu is widely used, but cannot fulfil the requirements of conventional PMT. The use of traditional healers as the first choice of treatment by the community is very high, although not all traditional therapists have implemented safe surgery because most people have not received instructions for abscess surgery.

In addition, there are still many studies examining the state of health services and facilities in rural areas. The results obtained tend to be many rural areas that are lacking in terms of health services and facilities. For example, what happened in the East Kutai area. The roads that are not in proper condition, the uneven distribution of doctors, nurses and midwives in the regions have affected them. What is also highlighted is the lack of inadequate facilities. However, this is reversed with the research conducted at the Nene Mallomo Hospital, Kab. Sidrab who obtained the results that the health services provided by this hospital were in the category that satisfied patients, the application of ethics in providing health services were good and in accordance with the rules of the code of ethics and the application of health law in providing services was good and in accordance with statutory regulations applicable.

The above statement certainly proves that health services and facilities are not evenly distributed. In fact, every person and every region has the right to obtain the same health services and facilities. This is, of course contrary to the prevailing laws, regulations and legislation. Health services and facilities obtained by rural communities are certainly not fair when compared to those in urban areas. Health law is defined as the entire rule of law relating to healthcare delivery and health services and facilities. In this case, what is included in health services is medication and patient care. The law that regulates health other than HTN and HAN is criminal law. Health law such as combining Constitutional Law, State

Administrative Law, Civil Law and Criminal Law which regulates health. The main source of Health Law in Indonesia is legislation. There are several main health laws and regulations, namely Law Number 36 the Year 2009 Concerning Health, Law Number 44 the Year 2009 Concerning Hospitals, Law Number 36 the Year 2014 Concerning Health Workers, Law Number 29 the Year 2004 Concerning Practices Medicine, Law Number 38 the Year 2014 concerning Nursing, and Law Number 4 the Year 2019 Concerning Midwifery. In addition, some various laws and regulations function as implementing regulations. These regulations can take the form of laws (UU), Government Regulations (PP), Minister of Health Regulations, Regional Regulations, and Hospital Internal Regulations (Hospital Bylaw).

The government has tried to improve this by intensifying health development, which consists of four things: the first to mobilize and empower people to live healthily, increase public access to quality health services and facilities, improve the surveillance system for health monitoring information, and increase health financing. In addition, the Ministry of Health also organizes the Healthy Indonesia Program to create Indonesian people who behave in a healthy manner, live in a healthy environment, and reach quality health services to achieve the highest health status. (Prof. Dr. dr. Nila F. Moeleok, Sp.MK, February 2016). Efforts were also made by compiling the Minister of Health Regulation Number 82 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Use of Special Allocation Funds by the Health Sector for the 2016 Fiscal Year and the Health Support Infrastructure Budget Year. The facilities sub-sector, particularly in the fourth chapter on health operation assistance, emphasizes the promotion and prevention of abscesses. BOK funds are used to support health services outside the building through health promotion and preventive activities, so as to improve the performance of Puskesmas.

However, this effort has not been evenly distributed and looks significant to the changes that are taking place in rural areas. This is also caused by the small allocation of Indonesia's health spending. Health spending, both public and private, has never exceeded the figure above 3.1 percent of GDP. The average total health expenditure for seven years (2005 to 2011) was only 2.9 percent of GDP. Indonesia's per capita health expenditure per the year 2011 (US \$ 95) was much smaller than Malaysia and Thailand, which spent the same year US \$ 346 and US \$ 201 per capita. As a result, Indonesia ranks 14 out of 15 Southeast Asian countries photographed in terms of health spending. (AIPHSS, February 2, 2016). Therefore, the village, regional, and central governments must work together to focus on health services and facilities in order to comply with the applicable health law standards.

IV. Conclusion

Obtaining adequate health services and facilities is the right of every Indonesian, both in rural and urban areas. From the results and analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that there are still many areas that have not received adequate health services and facilities. So far, the government has made efforts to improve these health services and facilities, it's just not optimal and more effort is needed so that all rural communities can feel the results obtained.

Based on the results and discussion, the government should improve health services in rural areas to comply with applicable health laws. What the government can do is first to focus on policies and guidelines on health services. The local village government must also improve coordination of program management at the administrative level. Second, the government can increase cooperation across related programs or sectors. Third, the government must have a focus on improving public health center infrastructure in accordance

with applicable laws. The government can also make various health service innovations that can reach all rural communities. In this case, the government must also work together with the surrounding rural communities to improve rural areas' health services. Funds can be focused on developing health services from the District or City APBD, APBN, and other funds.

Acknowledgment

Praise the author, pray to God Almighty, because of the author's hard work and blessings in writing this journal, it can be completed properly and on time. The author realizes that this article was compiled with the support of various parties. Therefore, on this occasion, the author would like to express gratitude to those who have helped in completing this article. The author realizes that this journal is far from perfect and requires further development of its analysis. Therefore, the writer hopes that criticism and suggestions from readers will be more optimal than before. Finally, the authors hope that this journal can be useful for all parties.

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