


Health Law Reform In Indonesia: Challenges And Opportunities In Realizing Universal Health

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Health law reform, challenges, opportunities, universal health, National Health Insurance, Health policy.</p>	<p>Health law reform in Indonesia is an important agenda in efforts to realize universal health that is fair and equitable for all levels of society. Along with social and economic developments, the Indonesian health system faces various challenges, such as unequal access to health services, unequal quality of services, and high financing burdens. Therefore, reforms in the health legal system are needed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of health services, as well as ensuring the right of every citizen to receive adequate health services. This article discusses the main challenges in implementing health law reform in Indonesia, including unequal health infrastructure, limited human resources, and regulatory and bureaucratic obstacles. Apart from that, this article also explores existing opportunities, such as the use of digital technology, improving the National Health Insurance (JKN) system, and increasing community participation in decision making regarding health policy. Through analysis of various policies and experiences of other countries, it is hoped that recommendations can be obtained to improve Indonesia's health legal system in realizing universal health goals. With the right reforms, Indonesia can improve the quality of health services that are inclusive and accessible to all its citizens, without exception.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Health is right the basis owned every individual, who does not only impact on quality life a person, but also on development social and economic a country. Therefore that, effort For realize universal health where everyone has access to service quality health without discrimination is important global challenges. Indonesia, as a developing country with amount resident the biggest fourth in the world, facing various challenge in realize objective this. Although has done various reforms in system health, still Lots problem that must be overcome, including inequality in access service health, limitations source Power man medical, and financing health that is not evenly distributed in various regions.

Health is right basic human rights guaranteed by the Indonesian constitution in Article 28H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that everyone has the right on healthy life and services health. Therefore that, system law Indonesia's health must Keep

going updated and perfected so that it can answer challenges and provide solution For achieve it. This is need integration between policies, regulations, supervision and implementation effective law as well as responsive to change need public.

One of very important aspect in reach universal health is Updates or legal reform health. Health law in Indonesia, which includes policies, regulations and systems supervision, have a very vital role in ensure that service health can accessed with fair and equitable by all layer society. However, the implementation law health in Indonesia is still face Lots obstacles, such as complicated bureaucracy, lack of coordination between government central and regional, as well as inequality quality service health throughout the region, especially in rural areas isolated.

Legal reform health in Indonesia becomes very important issue in frame realize universal health coverage (UHC), namely A system health that provides access service fair and equitable health to all over public without constrained costs. In the context of Indonesia, which is a country with amount resident the biggest fourth in the world and has challenge wide geographical area, reforms in sector law health is step crucial For ensure that every citizens, especially those in the regions remote and lacking served, can to obtain service quality health.

Health Law Reform refers to changes or Updates in system the law that governs sector health, with objective For increase efficiency, accessibility, and quality service health for all over layer society. This reform covers Updates regulations, policies, and system existing supervision For ensure that service health can accessed in a way fair, equitable and quality. Legal reform health aiming For build system better health fair, equitable and sustainable, as well as create supportive environment For reach objective universal health.

“ Legal reform health must consider inclusivity and participation public in every policies made. Without involving public in a way active, legal reform health No will succeed realize universal health that is fair and equitable ” (S, 2020). While according to (Wulandari, 2019)"One of opportunity the biggest in legal reform health in Indonesia is use digital technology in service health. Regulations governing telemedicine and the use of health data can increase access services, especially in difficult areas reachable in a way physique."

Legal reform health in Indonesia requires a comprehensive approach, which includes repair in policies, regulations, and strengthening system supervision and equalization access. Challenges main issues faced is inequality service health, especially in the areas remote. Legal reform health No only question change regulation or policy, but also about ensure that system existing law can overcome challenges and open it opportunity For continuous improvement. Through repair comprehensive law, Indonesia can strengthen system guarantee health national (JKN), optimizing organization service health, and improve participation public in the policy process health. On the other hand, the opportunity in utilization technology information, reinforcement primary services, as well as improvement transparency in management budget health can become step strategic For realize universal health.

RESEARCH METHODS

Study This use approach qualitative descriptive For analyze challenges and opportunities in legal reform health in Indonesia in realize universal health. Approach This chosen Because allow researcher For dig better understanding deep related with various problem law existing health as well as For explore various opportunities that can utilized For increase system health in Indonesia. Methodology study This merge analysis literature and analysis policy, for produce comprehensive understanding about challenges and opportunities in legal reform Indonesian health. Approach qualitative This allow researcher For explore problem in a way deep and giving recommendation data based for repair policy supportive health achievement universal health.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Challenge in Health Law Reform in Indonesia

Legal reform health in Indonesia is facing a number of significant challenges, which need to be overcome so that it can realize objective universal health. Based on studies conducted, challenges main issues faced in system law Indonesian health includes :

a. Disparities in Access to Health Services

One of challenge the biggest is inequality access service health in various regions of Indonesia, especially in the regions remote and area border. Although National Health Insurance (JKN) has launched For give access better health wide, still Lots areas facing problem limitations infrastructure, power medical, and facilities adequate health. Inequality This become obstacle big in realize universal health, where every citizens should can access service health without except.

According to (S N. , 2018) inequality access service health in Indonesia is caused by differences geographical, limited infrastructure, and distribution power medical that is not evenly distributed. Remote and border areas often experience lack facility health and energy medical quality. This is hinder objective equalization service health.

b. Health Financing Burden

Financing For support system inclusive and equitable health still become issue main. Although JKN has introduced as effort For lighten up burden cost health for society, deficit limited budget and financing in the sector health become challenge in ensure sustainability of this program. Sufficient and efficient financing required so that all Indonesian people can served with equivalent quality.

According to (Thabrany H. , 2019), one of challenge the biggest in legal reform health in Indonesia is financing National Health Insurance (JKN) which is experiencing deficit budget. Deficit This happen Because height burden claim service health compared to with reception contributions. In addition, compliance public in pay JKN contributions still low, especially from segment informal workers.

c. Complicated Bureaucracy and Regulations

Long bureaucratic processes and overlapping regulations overlap between government central and regional hinder implementation policy health. Sometimes, there is difference

policy between government central and regional make implementation of legal reform health become not enough effective and not evenly distributed. Limitations coordination inter-agency also becomes problem in supervision and enforcement law in the sector health.

According to (Thabrany, 2020), complicated and overlapping bureaucracy overlap policy between government central and regional become obstacle significant in implementation of legal reform health. The existence of decentralization government often result in difference policies in every area. Weak coordination inter-agency create implementation process policy health walk No effective.

d. Quality and Distribution of Health Workforce

Management power health in Indonesia is also facing a number of obstacles, such as distribution that is not even, lack of training sustainable, as well as inequality quality service between power health in the area urban and rural. This is impact on inequality in service health in various regions.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2021), Indonesia is still face problem in distribution power health. Most of power health concentrated in cities big, while area rural, remote and island areas lack power medical. Plus again, competence power health in some areas is still need improvement through education and training sustainable.

e. Low Level of Public Health Literacy

According to (Prasetyo, 2019), low literacy health public become challenge alone. The community has not fully understand importance pattern life healthy, access service health, and program mechanisms such as JKN. This impact on the lack of utilization service health preventive and improvement diseases that can prevented.

f. Ambiguity Regulation and Law Enforcement

According to (Nugraheni, 2020), one of challenge main in legal reform health is ambiguity regulation related protection patient, power health, and standards service health. In addition, the weakness enforcement law in case malpractice medical and violation right patient make trust public to service health decrease.

g. The low Utilization Health Technology

According to (Fauzi, 2021), utilization digital technology in the field health such as telemedicine and recording medical electronic Still low. Limitations infrastructure technology information, especially in the area isolated, as well as lack of supporting regulations use technology health hampering health reform in the digital age.

h. Misalignment Policy between Government and Private Sector

According to (Setiawan, 2019), misalignment policy between government and sector private become another challenge. Private sector hold role important in provision service health in Indonesia, but regulations that are not Sync often cause conflict interests and ambiguity standard service.

The challenges This need approach comprehensive, integration policy between central and regional, as well as role active all over stakeholders interest For accelerate legal reform health in order to realize universal health in Indonesia.

Opportunities in Health Law Reform in Indonesia

Although face challenge big, there is various opportunities that can utilized For accelerate the legal reform process health, including :

a. Improvement Use Technology in Health Services

One of opportunity big that can utilized in legal reform health is utilization technology information and digital in system service Health. Technology such as telemedicine (consultation) medical distance far) and record medical electronic can overcome obstacle geographical and improve access to service medical, especially for people living in the area remote. Supporting regulations development technology This can speed up fulfillment service universal health.

b. Strengthening System National Health Insurance (JKN)

Strengthening and refinement JKN system becomes opportunity big in realize universal health care. More reforms inclusive in matter coverage, quality services, and JKN financing can ensure that all layer society, including those who work in the informal sector or No registered, can get access to service decent health. In addition, with repair system JKN management and supervision, deficit budget can minimized.

c. Improvement Community Participation in Health Policy

Legal reform health based on participation public will increase effectiveness policy. Society needs empowered For more involved in formulation policy health, both at the level of local and also national. Involvement This can create more policies in accordance with need society, and increase awareness will importance guard health.

d. Repair Regulation and Supervision

Another opportunity is repair in regulation and supervision sector health. With strengthen rules and supervision related service health, as well as ensure that policy government implemented in a way consistent throughout Indonesia, the system law health can become more efficient and more can reliable. Clear and firm regulations will increase quality services and prevent the occurrence abuse in sector health.

e. Rights - Based Health Approach Man

Involving perspective right basic man in legal reform health can open opportunity For ensure that every individual own equal rights For get service quality health. This can integrated in policies and regulations, as well as in development system health in a way overall.

CONCLUSION

Legal reform health in Indonesia has challenge big, like inequality access service, load heavy financing, complicated bureaucracy, and quality power health that is not evenly. However, there is Lots opportunities that can utilized For support realization universal health in Indonesia, including by utilise technology, strengthening National Health Insurance (JKN), and

encourage participation public in taking policy health. For that, is needed role active from all party, both government, manpower medical, as well as society, in realize legal reform effective and sustainable health. Some steps that can be taken taken is : Strengthen system financing health For ensure sustainability of JKN. Increase quality distribution power health and improve training they. Implementing digital technology in service health For increase efficiency and access. Repair coordination inter-agency For reduce obstacle bureaucracy. With strong commitment and continuous efforts, Indonesia can reach objective universal health, providing service quality health, and reduce inequality in access service health for all over its citizens.

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