

Juridical Analysis of The Implementation of Health Services for Prospective Brides Reviewed According to the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 Concerning Health Services for The Pre-Pregnancy Period, Pregnancy Period, Childbirth and The Period After Childbirth, The Implementation of Contraception Services, and Sexual Health Services

Dea Ambar Mulyantika¹

¹Program Study Magister Hukum Kesehatan, Pascasarjana UNPAB, Indonesia

Email: 1deaambarmulyantika@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to carry out a juridical analysis of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014 concerning Reproductive Health Services which includes health services for prospective brides and grooms, especially related to health services during pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, the provision of services contraception, and sexual health services. Using a normative juridical approach, this research examines legal documents, related regulations and academic literature to understand the applicable legal framework and its implications for the provision of health services for prospective brides and grooms. The results of the analysis show that the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 has provided a comprehensive legal framework for reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms, but there are several challenges in its implementation. These challenges include variability in the quality and access of services in different regions, as well as the need to increase public awareness about the importance of reproductive health services. Based on the research results, it is recommended that the government increase outreach and education efforts, provide training for health workers, strengthen service integration, encourage inter-institutional collaboration, and conduct ongoing research and evaluation. This research provides important insights into current policies and practices in the provision of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms, as well as offering recommendations that can support improving the quality and accessibility of these services in the future.

Keywords: Reproductive Health Services , Bride and Groom

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of reproductive health plays an important role in health development in Indonesia, considering the significant impact it has on the welfare of individuals, families and society as a whole. In the midst of increasing awareness about the importance of reproductive health, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014 concerning Health Services for the Pre-Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Childbirth and Post-Birth Period, Provision of Contraception Services, and Sexual Health Services (Perkemkes RI No. 97/2014) is an important milestone in the government's efforts to guarantee access to quality reproductive health services, including for prospective brides and grooms. This regulation is designed to ensure that prospective brides and grooms receive comprehensive health information and services before entering into

marriage, as a preventive and promotive step in improving reproductive health. Reproductive health is an important indicator in determining the quality of life and welfare of society. Diseases and health conditions related to the reproductive system not only have an impact on individuals who experience them directly, but also on partners, families, and even at a broader level, can affect the health of society as a whole. In this context, health checks for prospective brides and grooms become very relevant, because they can help detect and treat reproductive health problems early, before these problems develop into more serious ones or even have the potential to be transmitted to offspring.

Article 5

- (1) Pre-Pregnancy Health Services are carried out to prepare women for a healthy and safe pregnancy and childbirth as well as having a healthy baby.
- (2) Pre-Pregnancy Health Services as intended in paragraph (1) are carried out at:
 - a. teenager;
 - b. future bride and groom; and/or
 - c. couples of childbearing age.
- (3) Pre-Pregnancy Health Service Activities as intended in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. physical examination;
 - b. supporting investigation;
 - c. providing immunizations;
 - d. nutritional supplementation;
 - e. health consultation; And
 - f. other health services.

Reproductive health examinations for prospective brides and grooms have several main objectives, including identifying diseases or conditions that can affect the reproductive health of the couple, providing counseling and information about reproductive health, and promoting a healthy lifestyle that can support a healthy pregnancy and safe birth. in the future. This examination does not only focus on physical aspects, but also includes psychological and social aspects related to reproductive health. The importance of health screening services for prospective brides and grooms is increasingly emphasized against Indonesia's very diverse demographic background, where the prevalence of various reproductive health conditions, including infertility, sexually transmitted diseases, and complications of pregnancy and childbirth, remains a serious public health problem. Preventive efforts through reproductive health examinations can be a crucial first step in reducing the incidence of reproductive health problems in Indonesia. However, the implementation of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation No. 97/2014 faces various challenges, including variability in the availability and access to quality reproductive health services in various regions, as well as the level of public awareness and acceptance of the importance of reproductive health examinations for prospective brides and grooms. Therefore, it is important for the government and related stakeholders to increase outreach and education efforts to the community, as well as ensuring an even distribution of health resources throughout Indonesia. In this context, this research aims to analyze judicially the implementation of health services for prospective brides and grooms according to the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014, with a focus on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of regulations as well as challenges in their implementation. Through this analysis, it is hoped that constructive recommendations can be provided for improving policies and practices of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms in Indonesia.

| Service Aspects | The main purpose | Importance for prospective brides and grooms |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Health Services Before Pregnancy | Ensuring optimal health of the bride and groom to support a healthy pregnancy. | Prepare a healthy body and mind before entering pregnancy. |
| Pregnancy Health Services | Monitoring and assistance during pregnancy to prevent complications. | Ensure the health of mother and fetus. |
| Maternity Services | Providing a safe and minimal risk delivery process. | Reduces risks during childbirth. |
| Postnatal Health Services | Provides postnatal care for mother and baby. | Ensure the recovery of maternal health and optimal baby growth. |
| Providing Contraception Services | Providing information and access to contraceptive methods. | Helping couples in family planning. |
| Sexual Health Services | Increase understanding of sexual health and prevent sexually transmitted diseases. | Building a healthy husband and wife relationship and preventing disease. |

2. METHODOLOGY

This research methodology adopts a normative juridical approach, which focuses on analysis of statutory regulations and related legal documents, especially Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014 concerning Reproductive Health Services. This approach involves examining legal norms, legal interpretations, and the application of these regulations in the context of providing health services for prospective brides and grooms. Analysis is carried out through examination of legal documents, both primary such as laws, government regulations and ministerial regulations, as well as secondary documents in the form of legal literature, journals and relevant scientific publications, to understand the legal basis, scope and implications of Perkemkes Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014. This method aims to assess the effectiveness of regulations in regulating and facilitating the provision of comprehensive reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms, as well as identifying potential obstacles and challenges in their implementation, in order to provide recommendations for improving policies and practices in the future.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014 concerning Health Services for the Pre-Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Childbirth and Post-Birth Period, Provision of Contraception Services, and Sexual Health Services, has revealed several important findings regarding the provision of health services for prospective brides and grooms. This regulation, which is part of the government's efforts to improve the quality of public reproductive health, covers various important aspects, starting from health services during pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth and the post-natal period, to the provision of contraceptive and sexual health services. **First**, in the context of pre-pregnancy health services, the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 provides a framework for pre-marital counseling and comprehensive health examinations. This includes an evaluation of general health conditions, including sexually transmitted diseases, genetic conditions, and fertility problems, that may affect the bride and groom and their offspring. **Second**, related to health services during pregnancy, this regulation ensures that expectant mothers have access to routine examinations and adequate prenatal care, which is very important to prevent complications of pregnancy and childbirth. **Third**, in the aspect of childbirth, Ministry of Health Regulations (Perkemkes) emphasize the importance of planning a safe birth and preparation for possible complications, ensuring that health facilities and trained service providers are available to support a healthy birth process. **Fourth**, for the postnatal period, this regulation ensures that mothers and newborns receive appropriate care, including health monitoring and lactation support, to support the mother's recovery and the baby's healthy growth and development. **Fifth**, in the implementation of contraceptive services, the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 provides a framework for providing information and access to various contraceptive methods, enabling couples to make informed decisions about family planning and birth spacing. Finally, regarding sexual health services, this regulation encourages comprehensive sexual education and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as part of broader efforts to improve the reproductive and sexual health of society. The author's findings show that, although the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 has provided a comprehensive legal framework for the implementation of reproductive health services, there are still challenges in its implementation.

These include variability in the quality and accessibility of services between regions, limited resources, and the need to increase public awareness of the importance of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms. In this context, it is recommended that the government increase efforts to ensure effective and equitable implementation of the Republic of Indonesia Perkemkes Number 97 of 2014 throughout Indonesia. This could include increased resource allocation, training of health care providers, and extensive public education campaigns. Additionally, further research is needed to evaluate the impact of these regulations on improving reproductive health and identify specific areas that require refinement or additional support. Effective implementation of the Republic of Indonesia Perkemkes Number 97 of 2014 requires close collaboration between the government, health service providers and the community. Increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms is the key to increasing utilization of these services. Targeted education and awareness programs can help overcome stigma and misconceptions that may exist regarding sexual and reproductive health. Furthermore, the quality of reproductive health services provided to prospective brides and grooms must continue to be improved. This includes ongoing training for health workers in the provision of sensitive and inclusive pre-marital counseling and reproductive health services. Developing and implementing consistent service standards across health facilities will help ensure that all brides and grooms receive comprehensive, high-quality care. This research also

highlights the importance of integrating reproductive health services with other health services. This integration can facilitate easier access to reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms and ensure a more holistic approach to reproductive health. For example, the integration of reproductive health services with broader public health programs can strengthen efforts to prevent and control sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive health conditions. Finally, research on the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 revealed that, although this regulation has laid a strong foundation for the provision of health services for prospective brides and grooms, there is still room for improvement in the implementation and delivery of services. Joint efforts from all stakeholders are needed to overcome existing challenges and ensure that all prospective brides and grooms in Indonesia can access high-quality reproductive health services. Thus, this analysis not only contributes to a better understanding of the current legal status but also provides a basis for policy recommendations that can improve reproductive health in Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSION

This research has carried out a juridical analysis of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2014 concerning Reproductive Health Services, with a focus on the provision of health services for prospective brides and grooms. From this analysis, it can be concluded that this Minister of Health Regulation is an important and progressive step in efforts to improve the quality of reproductive health in Indonesia. This regulation provides a comprehensive legal framework to ensure that prospective brides and grooms receive adequate health information and services before entering into marriage, covering various important aspects ranging from pre-marital health, pregnancy, childbirth, to contraception and sexual health services. However, this research also reveals several challenges in implementing the Minister of Health Regulation, including variability in access and quality of services in various regions, as well as the need to increase public awareness and understanding of the importance of reproductive health services. These challenges require real attention and action from all stakeholders to ensure that the objectives of this regulation can be achieved effectively. Based on the findings of this research, several suggestions that can be given to improve the provision of health services for prospective brides and grooms according to the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health Regulation Number 97 of 2014 are as follows:

1. **Increased Socialization and Education** : The government and related institutions must increase outreach and education efforts about the importance of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms. Educational campaigns can be carried out through various media, including social media, to reach a wider audience, especially young people.
2. **Health Worker Training** : Provide ongoing training and capacity development for health workers, especially those in primary health facilities, to ensure that they can provide high-quality and empathetic reproductive health services.
3. **Service Integration** : Strengthen the integration of reproductive health services with other health services in health facilities to facilitate access and increase service efficiency. This includes integration of data and health information systems for better monitoring and evaluation.
4. **Strengthening Inter-Institutional Cooperation** : Encourage closer cooperation between the Ministry of Health, other government institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector in the implementation and promotion of reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms.

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