

# Legal Analysis Based on History, Duties, Functions, Objectives and Responsibilities of Hospitals in Providing Health Services

Astroditia Adya Seta<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Program Study Magister Hukum Kesehatan, Pascasarjana UNPAB, Indonesia

Email: [drg.astro.edu@gmail.com](mailto:drg.astro.edu@gmail.com)

## Abstract

Along with the development of time and science, health services have experienced a significant transformation, including the role of hospitals as central health institutions. Hospitals are not only places to get medical care, but also centers for education, training and research in the medical field. Hospitals in Indonesia have experienced changes in terms of regulations and roles, in line with the country's social, political and economic dynamics. However, along with social changes and the struggle for independence, health services began to be expanded and integrated into the national health system, with hospitals as one of the main elements. This research aims to investigate the history, law, objectives, functions and responsibilities of hospitals in the context of health services in Indonesia. Using normative methodology with approach legislation, this research collects and analyzes data from various relevant literature sources. From the results of this analysis, it was found that the history of hospitals in Indonesia is closely related to the influence of western medical science and developed along with colonialism. The aim of running a hospital is not only focused on healing aspects, but also on disease prevention, health education and medical research. The functions and responsibilities of hospitals towards patients and society have become more complex, including in the aspect of legal protection hospital. Besides provides in-depth insight into the operational dynamics and regulations of hospitals in Indonesia, research this also can serve as a guide for future policy and practice development. These findings underscore the importance of understanding the historical and legal context in developing and implementing effective and sustainable home health care strategies sick.

**Keywords:** Hospital, Health Law, Services Health

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Health services is an important aspect of people's lives, directly affecting the quality of life and well-being of individuals and the population as a whole. Along with the development of time and science, health services have experienced a significant transformation, including the role of hospitals as central health institutions. In Indonesia, hospitals are not only places to receive medical care, but also centers for education, training and research in the medical field. Therefore, a deep understanding of the history, law, goals, functions and responsibilities of hospitals is important to ensure the delivery of effective and quality health services. The history of hospitals in Indonesia has deep roots and is closely related to the nation's history, including the colonial period and the influence of Western medical science. During the colonial period, the first European hospitals were established to serve the medical needs of colonial officials and soldiers, which later developed into health centers serving the general public. During its development, hospitals in Indonesia have also experienced changes in terms of regulations and roles, in line with the country's social, political and economic dynamics. The development of hospitals in Indonesia is also influenced by the pattern of health services in indigenous communities. Initially, health services for indigenous people tended to be limited and uneven, with access being more open for colonial groups. However, along with social changes and the struggle for independence, health services began to be expanded and integrated into the national health system, with hospitals as one of the main elements. This reflects the spirit of inclusivity and equality in the provision of health

services for all Indonesian citizens. Through provision Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2009 Concerning House Pain, deep matter this government and agency organizer service health is hospital, have not quite enough answer for the purpose development in the field health reach optimal results, ie through utilization power health, facilities and infrastructure, good in amount not the quality is good through mechanism accreditation not preparation standard, must oriented on provision protective law patient, so need device law dynamic health that can give certainty and protection law for improve, direct, and give base for service health.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This study is normative with approach legislation, which originates from related regulations with prickly health. Material law secondary originate from article related law in service health at hospital.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *History House Sickness in Indonesia*

Of western medical science in Asia had a significant influence on the emergence of hospitals in Indonesia. In the 17th and 18th centuries, colonization by European countries such as the Netherlands brought Western medical concepts to this region. Western medical practices brought about major changes in the way Indonesians viewed health and illness, and how they managed them. Apart from that, the arrival of Christian missionaries also played a role in the spread of Western medical practices in Indonesia. They founded the hospital as part of their mission to spread Christianity, but also introduced Western medical practices to the local population. Apart from Christian missionaries, the presence of traders and explorers from Europe also influenced the development of medical science in Indonesia. They brought in textbooks and modern medical equipment, and established medical practices to help the local population. In addition, the existence of trade relations between Indonesia and European countries opens up opportunities for Indonesians to study medicine formally in European countries. This has had a significant influence on the development of modern medical practice in Indonesia and supports the development of hospitals here. The development of Western medical science in Asia also triggered the emergence of medical colonialism in Indonesia. Western medical practices not only brought medical knowledge and technology, but also gave Europeans power in organizing the health systems in their colonies. This led to colonial domination in the health sector, which in turn influenced the formation of hospitals in Indonesia. Hospitals established at that time tended to be managed by the colonial government or Christian institutions, which had complete control over the provision of health services in Indonesia. In addition, the early development of European hospitals in Indonesia was also influenced by administrative and military demands.

The Dutch established hospitals in their colonies to treat soldiers, government officials and local residents involved in colonial administration. These hospitals function not only as places of medical care, but also as centers of medical research and medical education. As such, these hospitals play an important role in developing modern medical practices in Indonesia and providing better access to healthcare for the wider community. However, as time went by, there were changes in health services for indigenous people in European hospitals in Indonesia. This is mainly influenced by increased awareness of the importance of providing equal access to health for all groups in society. Some missionaries and colonial doctors began to realize that disease and health problems did not depend on race or social class. They began to advocate for increasing health access for indigenous communities and designing more inclusive and affordable health care programs. Ultimately, social and political change in Indonesia, including the struggle for independence, also had an impact on health services for indigenous people in hospitals. After independence, the Indonesian government began to take control of the health system and implemented reforms aimed at increasing access to health for all citizens regardless of background or social status. This includes building new hospitals in various regions, training indigenous medical personnel, and developing community health programs based on local needs. Thus, the role of hospitals in providing health services to indigenous communities has undergone significant evolution throughout Indonesian history.

### *Principle and Objective Hospital*

Hospital principles are the basic principles that form the philosophical basis for hospital operations and services. One of the main principles of hospitals is the principle of humanity, which places humans as the main focus in health services. This principle underscores the importance of respecting human dignity and human rights in every aspect of health care, regardless of social, economic, religious or other background. The hospital is also based on the principle of equality, where every individual has the right to equal access to quality health services without discrimination. This principle emphasizes the need to eliminate disparities in health care and

provide equitable care to all people. The objectives of running a hospital include various aspects aimed at providing quality health services to the community. One of the main goals is to provide comprehensive and holistic medical services to patients. This includes comprehensive diagnosis, treatment and care for a wide range of illnesses and medical conditions, as well as supporting the patient's physical and psychological recovery. In order to achieve this goal, the hospital integrates a variety of medical and paramedical services, including inpatient, outpatient, emergency, rehabilitation services, and long-term care, so that patients can receive care that suits their needs. Apart from providing medical services, the hospital's goals also include education and research in the health sector. Hospitals act as educational centers for medical and paramedical personnel, as well as places for educational and training programs for students of medicine, nursing and other health professions. By providing an appropriate learning and practice environment, hospitals help in developing the skills and knowledge of future health professionals. In addition, hospitals are also involved in medical research activities to develop new knowledge and therapies, improve disease diagnosis, and improve clinical practices to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of health services.

#### *Task and Function Hospital*

Judicial formulation of duties House pain can be seen in the provisions of Law no 17 years 20 23 concerning Hospitals. Apart from containing the definition of a hospital, this provision also contains a formulation of the hospital's duties and the scope of its services. Providing health services is one of the main tasks of hospitals in fulfilling their functions. Hospitals are responsible for providing various types of health services ranging from inpatient, outpatient, emergency services, to certain specialist services such as surgery, cardiology and oncology. Health services provided by hospitals include diagnosis, treatment and recovery of diseases or health problems in patients. The hospital also provides care for patients with conditions that require intensive monitoring or complex medical interventions, such as patients with chronic illnesses, serious injuries, or post-surgery. Hospitals have an important role in preventing the spread of disease and reducing death rates. The hospital provides preventive services, early diagnosis and effective treatment for various types of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Therefore in line with Law Number 17 of 2023, that Hospitals not only act as places of treatment, but also as centers of health information and education for the community. On Article 188 of Law Number 17 of 2023 is explained that hospitals provide facilities and resources to conduct scientific, clinical and epidemiological research to improve understanding of disease, develop better methods of diagnosis and treatment, and prevent disease. Research results obtained from hospitals contribute to the progress of medical and health science and have the potential to improve existing health service standards. In this way, hospitals are not only places to care for patients, but also as centers of innovation and knowledge that play a role in improving the quality of life and health of society as a whole.

#### *Not quite enough answer hospital*

The legal basis for public health services in Indonesia refers to various laws and regulations which regulate the rights and obligations in providing health services to the community. One of the main legal bases is Law Number 17 of 20 23 concerning Health, which confirms that every citizen has the right to receive quality health services. This law is the main basis for the implementation of the health system in Indonesia, including the provision of health service facilities in hospitals. In the realm of general health services, the Ministry of Health also issues various technical regulations and guidelines governing health service standards, hospital accreditation, and efforts to improve service quality. In carrying out its legal responsibilities, hospitals must also comply with Minister of Health Regulation Number 34 of 2022 concerning maintenance accreditation facility health related to implementation hospital accreditation. This accreditation process is an independent assessment of the standards of service provided by the hospital, including patient safety, clinical risk management, and implementation of evidence-based clinical practices. Success in accreditation not only improves a hospital's reputation but also ensures that the institution has met the health service standards set by the government, thereby protecting the hospital from legal risks that may arise due to negligence or errors in service. Hospitals are under strict legal supervision regarding the protection of patient data and medical confidentiality, as regulated in Minister of Health Regulation Number 24 of 20 22 concerning the administration of record medical. Each hospital is required to maintain the confidentiality of all patient medical information, except in certain circumstances permitted by law, such as at the patient's own request or when required by legal process. Violation of this provision may result in legal sanctions, both criminal and civil, against the hospital or health personnel concerned. This legal responsibility emphasizes the importance of professional ethics in healthcare practice and the need for hospitals to continually ensure that all aspects of their operations comply with applicable regulations.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on what is described above, it can be concluded: (1) The history of hospitals in Indonesia is closely related to the influence of western medical science and developed along with colonialism (2) In the legal context, the regulations governing hospital operations have undergone several significant changes, reflecting a paradigm shift in health services, from simply providing services to being entities that have broad social responsibilities (3) Hospital management is not only focused on healing aspects, but also on disease prevention, health education and medical research (4) The functions and responsibilities of hospitals towards patients and society have become more complex, including the aspect of legal protection for doctors and patients (5) The operational dynamics and regulations of hospitals in Indonesia can serve as a guide for future policy and practice development. These findings underscore the importance of understanding the historical and legal context in developing and implementing effective and sustainable home health care strategies sick.

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