The Restorative Justice Based Health Criminal Law Policy: Orientation and Formulation

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Abstract

Health criminal law policies are important in maintaining community welfare. Complex issues involve law enforcement against illegal drugs, alcohol, smoking, and mental health problems, with ethical considerations regarding the use of punishment versus rehabilitation. The aim of this research is to analyze the integration of a restorative justice orientation in health criminal law policy and evaluate its impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement in protecting public health, as well as identifying obstacles and challenges in its implementation in Indonesia. This research uses a document analysis approach to examine legislation related to health criminal law and the concept of restorative justice, as well as a qualitative approach in data analysis to formulate health criminal law policies based on restorative justice from various legal documents and relevant literature. The research results show that the Restorative Justice Orientation can be integrated into health criminal law policies with various positive impacts, including recovery in dealing with public health violations, rehabilitation without unnecessary criminalization, community involvement, victim recovery, community safety, public education, and cross-border cooperation. sector. Evaluation and revision of policies is important to create a fairer and more sustainable legal system. However, the implementation of this policy in Indonesia has complex challenges such as low public awareness of the concept of restorative justice, limited resources, unequal access to health services, changes in legal culture, injustice, and the role of legal institutions that must be changed.

1. Introduction

Criminal law policy is an important aspect in efforts to maintain community welfare (Kenedi, 2017). In the health context, criminal law policy has a strategic role in regulating individual and group behavior that can endanger public health. Health is an important aspect of human life. Good health is the main capital for achieving optimal quality of life. Therefore, protecting individual and public health is the responsibility of the state (Taufitra & Kurniawan, 2023). In order to maintain and improve health, the government must have an effective criminal law policy based on the principles of restorative justice. Health-related criminal law policy involves many complex issues. One of the main issues is law enforcement against offenses related to illegal drugs, alcohol abuse, smoking and mental health problems (Scheibe et al., 2020). Law Number 36 of 2009 Article 197 regulates criminal sanctions for violations related to drugs and narcotics, while Article 113 regulates criminal sanctions for alcohol abuse. However, ethical questions arise around whether the use of punishment is an effective approach in dealing with these health problems or whether an approach that focuses more on rehabilitation and restoration would be better..

Restorative justice is an alternative approach to the criminal justice system that focuses more on victim recovery, reconciliation, and perpetrator responsibility (Hafrida & Helmi, 2020). Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System provides the basis for implementing the principles of restorative justice in handling juvenile offenders. However, an important question is the extent to which these principles can be applied in a health context, especially when involving cases such as substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, or risky behavior that may threaten public health. The importance of a restorative justice approach in the context of health criminal law policy is increasingly emphasized by global developments in handling health violations. The COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world in 2020, for example, highlighted the complexity of criminal law in dealing with health problems. In various countries, questions arise about how criminal law should be implemented to punish those who violate health regulations without forgetting the principles of restorative justice (Kurniawan, 2022). Apart from that, criminal law policies that are oriented towards restorative justice are also in line with global trends in criminal law reform. Several countries have adopted this approach to address various crime problems, including those related to health (Indraputra, 2019). For example, New Zealand implemented the Restorative Justice Act in 1989, which provides the legal basis for this approach to dealing with violations of the law.

This research aims to identify critical issues in health-related criminal law policies that can support the application of restorative justice principles. By analyzing relevant laws and regulations, this study will look for alternative solutions that can change the law enforcement paradigm in the health sector. Apart from that, it is also hoped that this research can contribute to improving existing laws, so that the criminal law system can be more effective in maintaining public health and protecting individual rights. Based on the background explanation above, the formulation of the problem in this research is as follows: (i) How can a restorative justice orientation be integrated into health criminal law policies and its impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement in protecting public health?; (ii) What are the obstacles and challenges faced in implementing restorative justice-based health criminal law policies in Indonesia?

In closing, it is hoped that this research can make a positive contribution to the

development of criminal law policies that are more oriented towards restorative justice in the health context. By looking at relevant laws and regulations and analyzing related issues, this research will try to pave the way towards a more humane and healing-focused legal system, so as to better safeguard public health while respecting individual rights.

2. Research Method

This research uses normative legal research methods as its basic framework. This method allows researchers to examine legislation related to health criminal law and the concept of restorative justice. The legislative approach will be the main focus in this research, with researchers identifying and analyzing various laws, regulations and policies relating to health criminal cases. Relevant sources of research material for this research can include legal documents such as the constitution, health law, criminal law, and related government policies. Apart from that, legal literature that discusses the concept of restorative justice and its application in the context of health crimes can also be an important source for this research.

The data collection technique in this research will be carried out through document analysis, namely collecting and reviewing various legal documents and literature that are relevant to the research topic. The data obtained from these documents will be used to formulate arguments that support the orientation and formulation of health criminal law policies based on restorative justice. For data analysis techniques, researchers will use a qualitative approach. The data that has been collected will be analyzed by identifying patterns, contradictions and consistencies in existing legislation. The results of this analysis will help in formulating the orientation and formulation of health criminal law policies that are more in line with the principles of restorative justice.

3. Results and Discussion

The Restorative Justice Orientation in Health Criminal Law Policy: Impact and Effectiveness

A restorative justice orientation is an approach that bases punishment on restoration and reconciliation rather than simply imposing sanctions on violators. When integrated into health criminal law policies, this can produce a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement in protecting public health (Masna Nuros Safitri, 2022). In this context, we will explain how a restorative justice orientation can be applied and its contribution to law enforcement in protecting public health. *First,* Recovery Approach in Handling Public Health Violations. The recovery approach in handling public health violations is an approach that emphasizes efforts to improve conditions and relationships that are disrupted as a result of the violation. One effort that can be made in this context is the integration of a restorative justice orientation in health criminal law policies. The importance of a restorative justice orientation in handling public health violations is the understanding that these violations not only harm the victim, but also the perpetrator. In many cases, perpetrators of violations can also be victims in this context. For example, in the case of the spread of an infectious disease such as COVID-19, a restorative approach may include counseling perpetrators to understand the impact of their actions on the health of the community and other individuals.

That counseling is not only an educational effort, but also a way to help perpetrators understand the consequences of their actions and change their behavior in a more positive direction (Kurniawan & Lulo, 2023). By integrating a restorative justice orientation in health criminal law policies, the authorities can create an environment that supports recovery and rehabilitation efforts for perpetrators of violations. This approach not only focuses on punishment as a form of retribution, but also seeks to restore relationships damaged by the offense. In a public health context, this can help the public better understand the importance of compliance with health regulations and contribute to overall recovery efforts. *Second,* Rehabilitation and Avoidance of Unnecessary Criminalization. Rehabilitation and avoiding unnecessary criminalization are important aspects in understanding health criminal law. Especially in the context of drug abuse, approaches that focus more on rehabilitation and treatment rather than criminal punishment for drug users can have a significant positive impact. One of the relevant regulations in this case is Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in Indonesia. As the legal basis for regulating narcotics, this law should enable the implementation of rehabilitation programs as an alternative to criminal action (Hasibuan, 2017). This is in line with the understanding that many cases of drug abuse are related to mental and social health problems that require treatment, support and assistance, not just criminal punishment.

Rehabilitation in this context includes a variety of programs designed to help individuals involved in drug abuse to recover and rebuild healthier lives. This may involve counseling, medication, therapy, and social support. The goal is to address the root of the problem of drug abuse and prevent the individual from falling back into harmful behavior (Anggara et al., 2023). In addition to individual benefits, rehabilitation approaches also have the potential to reduce the burden on the criminal justice system by reducing the number of drug-related arrests. This allows legal and police resources to be focused more on more serious cases, such as large-scale drug trafficking or narcotics-related criminal organizations. However, this rehabilitation approach must be accompanied by close supervision and monitoring of the progress of the individual being rehabilitated. This can help ensure that they receive appropriate treatment and also help prevent abuse of the rehabilitation system as an escape from criminal punishment.

Third, Community Involvement in Conflict Resolution. Restorative justice is an approach that encourages community involvement in conflict resolution. In the context of public health, this approach has great potential to improve monitoring of compliance with health regulations, especially in the management of infectious diseases. One effort that can be made is to consider changing or developing Public Health Law no. 6 of 2018 in Indonesia. By adopting this approach, governments can more actively collaborate with communities to address complex health problems. Involving communities in monitoring compliance with health regulations such as infectious disease management protocols has several significant benefits. First, communities have in-depth knowledge of local needs and the impact of these regulations on their daily lives. Their involvement can help in designing more effective

and sustainable solutions. Second, community involvement can increase public awareness about the importance of compliance with health regulations, thereby encouraging active participation in efforts to prevent and control infectious diseases (Hariansah & Suganda, 2023).

However, to facilitate effective collaboration between government and communities in this regard, there needs to be changes or developments in existing regulations. Public Health Law no. 6 of 2018 could be updated to include more mechanisms that allow communities to be actively involved in monitoring and enforcing health regulations. In addition, it is also important to ensure that communities have access to the resources and training necessary to carry out their roles effectively (Prabowo et al., 2022). Therefore, involving communities in resolving conflicts related to public health is an important step and can produce more inclusive and sustainable solutions. It also creates an opportunity to strengthen ties between government and society in a joint effort to improve public health and well-being. *Fourth,* Victim Recovery and Community Safety. In efforts to achieve victim recovery and community safety, restorative justice orientation plays an important role. Victim recovery is the primary focus, which means providing necessary support and care to those who are victims of Health violations (Masna Nuros Safitri, 2022). This may include medical services, psychological support, and legal assistance if necessary. This recovery aims to help victims overcome the physical and emotional impacts they experience as a result of health violations. Apart from recovering victims, a restorative justice approach must also pay attention to the safety of society as a whole. This includes monitoring and assessing the risks associated with specific health violations.

Additionally, a restorative approach can also include education and public awareness efforts. Educating the public about health risks and the importance of preventive measures can help keep society as a whole safe. Providing clear and accurate information and involving the community in the decision-making process are also important components in achieving community safety (Sudaryono et al., 2023). Thus, in the context of public health, a restorative justice orientation aims to achieve recovery for victims of health violations and at the same time maintain community safety in a sustainable and justice-centered manner. *Fifth,* Education and Public Awareness. Public education and awareness play an important role in the integration of restorative justice in health criminal law. To achieve this goal, the government must be actively involved in efforts to educate the public about the concept and importance of a restorative approach in dealing with health violations. One of the main things that needs to be emphasized is that health criminal law that focuses on recovery is not just about punishment, but also about giving perpetrators the opportunity to improve themselves and restore relationships with society. (Wijayanto, 2014). With a better understanding of this approach, the public will be more likely to support restorative efforts in health criminal law. Greater public awareness can also help in creating pressure on governments to develop and implement more restorative legal policies regarding health. Apart from that, public education can also help in promoting active community participation in the recovery process. A more aware society will have

better knowledge of how they can contribute to supporting offenders in improving themselves. They can play a role in supporting rehabilitation programs, supporting victims, and being part of the wider recovery process. (Normina, 2016).

Therefore, the integration of restorative justice in health criminal law is not only about changes in the law itself, but also about creating changes in society's perceptions and attitudes towards recovery and justice. This is an important step towards a legal system that is more holistic and focused on the well-being of society as a whole. *Sixth,* Encouraging Cross- Sector Collaboration. The restorative approach in health criminal law has a significant impact on handling public health problems. However, the success of this approach depends not only on the restorative principles themselves, but also on the ability to build effective cross-sector collaboration. One of the keys to success in implementing a restorative approach is the existence of laws and regulations that support and encourage collaboration between various relevant departments and sectors. (Yusrizal et al., 2021). For example, in the context of health criminal law, collaboration between the health department, the police and other sectors such as education or the environment is very important. Existing regulations should allow better exchange of information between them.

This cross-sector collaboration has significant benefits. First, it allows for increased exchange of vital information in dealing with public health problems, such as drug abuse or the spread of infectious diseases. Accurate and timely information is critical to taking effective action. Apart from that, cross-sector collaboration also allows better coordination in handling these problems (Csete et al., 2016). For example, in drug abuse cases, health departments can work with police to direct the individuals involved to rehabilitation programs rather than simply punishing them criminally. This is a more restorative approach that can help individuals get the help they need to overcome brand health problems. *Seventh,* Policy Evaluation and Revision. Policy evaluation and revision is an important step in ensuring that the restorative justice approach in health criminal law is effective. This process must be an integral part of the government's efforts to create a just and sustainable legal system. First of all, the evaluation should include measuring the effectiveness of the policy in preventing violations. This can be done by examining statistics on the number of health violations that occurred before and after implementing a restorative justice approach. If there is a significant reduction in the number of violations, then this could be considered a positive sign that the policy is successful in preventing Health-related criminal acts (Harwanto, 2021). In addition, the evaluation must also examine the extent to which this policy is successful in rehabilitating victims.

This can be measured by looking at victims' level of satisfaction, their level of participation in the restorative process, and the extent to which they feel they have received justice and recovery after experiencing health-related criminal acts. The results of this evaluation can help assess whether this restorative approach is truly providing benefits to the victim. Evaluations should also ensure that offenders involved in health-related criminal acts comply with the restorative processes established by the policy (Jonas et al., 2022). This can be measured by looking at the level of compliance of perpetrators with the restorative sanctions imposed, the extent to which they participate in the recovery process, and whether they re-offend after experiencing the restorative process. If offenders do not comply with this process or break the law again, then the policy may need to be revised to increase its effectiveness. In conclusion, the integration of a restorative justice orientation in health criminal law policies can have a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement in protecting public health. Restorative justice principles can help understand the causes of violations, produce fairer legal decisions, strengthen relationships between law enforcement and the community, reduce the disproportionate use of punishment, and

increase efficiency in handling public health cases. However, this approach must be implemented judiciously, and policies must still consider different types of public health violations. Thus, the integration of restorative justice can help achieve the broader ultimate goal of protecting and improving community health holistically.

The Barriers and Challenges Regarding Restorative Justice-Based Health Criminal Law Policy in Indonesia

Implementing restorative justice-based health criminal law policies in Indonesia is a complex task and full of obstacles and challenges. Before discussing these issues in more detail, we need to understand the concept of restorative justice. Restorative justice is a legal approach that focuses on healing and reconciliation between perpetrators, victims, and society, rather than simply imposing punishment on perpetrators. Implementation of this policy in the health context in Indonesia faces the following obstacles. *First,* Community Awareness and Understanding. The lack of awareness and understanding of the Indonesian public regarding the concept of restorative justice is one of the main obstacles in implementing this approach in the justice system. Indonesian society has long been more familiar with the conventional criminal law approach which emphasizes punishment as a form of resolving legal problems. Restorative justice, on the other hand, prioritizes restoring relationships and repairing damage caused by criminal acts, not just punishment. Considerable efforts are needed to educate the public about the benefits and principles of restorative justice. This includes making them understand that this approach can be more effective in preventing reoffending, reducing recidivism rates, and providing opportunities for offenders to take responsibility for their actions. Public education, social campaigns, and training for communities, especially those involved in the justice system, are important steps in achieving a better understanding of restorative justice (Istiqamah, 2018).

In the context of Indonesian law, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System has included the principles of restorative justice as an integral part of the juvenile justice system. This shows the government's commitment to implementing this approach, but the success of its implementation depends greatly on how the public understands and supports this concept (Posumah et al., 2023). Therefore, concrete steps need to be taken to promote public awareness and understanding of the importance of restorative justice in resolving conflicts and criminal acts in Indonesia. *Second,* Resource Limitations. Limited resources are one of the main challenges in implementing restorative justice policies. The concept of restorative justice encourages the process of improving relationships between criminals, victims and society, not just punishment. To implement this approach effectively, adequate resources are crucial. First of all, experts are needed who are trained in restorative justice. They must have a deep understanding of restorative methods, good communication skills, and sensitivity to the interests of victims and perpetrators of crime. Equipping these experts with appropriate training will be an important first step in implementing this policy. Apart from that, mediators who can facilitate dialogue between perpetrators and victims are also needed. Mediators must have negotiation skills and empathy to help both parties reach a fair and meaningful agreement. Finding and training adequate mediators can also be a time- consuming task (Makarao, 2013).

Appropriate physical facilities also need to be considered. A comfortable and safe mediation space must be available to facilitate meetings between perpetrators and victims. In addition, an efficient administrative system needs to be in place to support this process, such as meeting recording, monitoring and reporting. Furthermore, legal officers, including prosecutors and police, must also receive special training in the context of restorative justice. To support the implementation of restorative justice policies, statutory regulations also need to be updated. Laws governing agencies such as the Attorney General's Office and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia must include aspects of restorative justice. This will provide a strong legal basis for implementing this approach consistently and effectively. In order to overcome limited resources, the government needs to allocate an adequate budget and skilled human resources to support the implementation of restorative justice. In addition, collaboration with non-governmental organizations and private institutions that have experience in this field can also help overcome this challenge. *Third,* Inequality of Access to Health. The problem of inequality in access to health services in Indonesia is a problem that requires serious attention. This is mainly due to the country's geography consisting of many islands, with most of the population living in rural or marginalized areas. These areas often have limited access to adequate health facilities. As a result, residents in the area face difficulties in getting the medical care they need (Maryadi et al., 2018). In the context of implementing restorative justice policies in health cases, this inequality of access can become a significant obstacle.

Restorative justice involves all parties involved in the restorative process, including patients, families, medical personnel, and the general public. To overcome this problem, statutory regulations such as Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health need to be strengthened. Improvements in these regulations can help ensure that access to health services is more equitable throughout Indonesia. This involves improving health infrastructure in rural and marginalized areas as well as efforts to improve transport accessibility to health facilities. In addition, training and placement of medical personnel in areas of need needs to be improved to ensure that quality health services are accessible to all Indonesian citizens, regardless of their geographic location. (Limbong et al., 2020). *Fourth,* Limitations of Mediator Power. The limited number of mediators is one of the challenges that needs to be overcome in implementing restorative justice policies in Indonesia. To implement this policy effectively, mediators are needed who have adequate qualifications and competence (Kurniawan et al., 2023). Unfortunately, Indonesia may face a shortage of truly qualified mediators, especially if this policy is implemented widely across the country. To overcome this problem, legal regulations need to be strengthened. One step that can be taken is to update and strengthen the Regulation of the Head of the National Legal Development Agency Number 6 of 2019 concerning Standards and Procedures for Civil and State Administrative Mediation. In this regulation, the requirements and procedures for becoming a mediator need to be regulated in more detail and clearly.

Apart from that, mediator certification is also important. By having certification, mediators can be assured that they have undergone appropriate training and have the knowledge and skills needed for mediation. This certification can also increase public trust in the mediation process. By strengthening legislation and requirements to become a mediator,

Indonesia can mitigate the shortage of qualified mediators and ensure that restorative justice policies can operate more effectively and fairly throughout the country (Ginting et al., 2023). *Fifth,* Changes in Legal Culture. First of all, it needs to be acknowledged that legal culture in Indonesia has prioritized a repressive approach to violations of the law. Punishment is considered the main way to deal with legal violations, and this is reflected in various existing laws and legal practices (Disantara, 2020). However, increasing evidence suggests that this approach is not always effective, especially in cases involving minor conflicts or minor offences. One approach to consider is restorative justice policies. Restorative justice prioritizes restoration and reconciliation between perpetrators and victims, not just punishment. This means giving the perpetrator the opportunity to understand the impact of his actions, apologize to the victim, and actively contribute to improving the situation that has occurred. This approach has proven effective in several cases in various countries. To implement these restorative justice policies, significant legal culture change is necessary.

A repressive legal culture must be replaced with an understanding that restorative approaches can be more effective in some cases. This requires broader education and training for legal professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and advocates, so that they can understand and apply the principles of restorative justice in their work (Jafar, 2021). Apart from that, legislative regulations governing changes in legal culture like this also need to be improved. This may include revisions or changes in laws governing the criminal justice system, as well as the creation of practical guidelines and guidelines for implementing restorative justice policies. Wider legal reform is also needed to create a legal environment that supports this approach. *Sixth,* Concern About Injustice. In the context of restorative justice policies in Indonesia, concerns about injustice are an important thing to pay attention to. Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia clearly emphasizes the right of every citizen to receive fair treatment in the eyes of the law. However, the implementation of restorative justice can face challenges in ensuring that these rights remain protected. First of all, there is a risk that restorative processes can be unfair if there are no clear rules or strong mechanisms to ensure equality and fairness in conflict resolution. This can lead to inequities in participation, sanctions determination, or decisions made during the restorative process (Masna Nuros Safitri, 2022). Therefore, it is important to have clear guidelines and strong principles to ensure that all parties involved receive fair treatment.

Apart from that, there is also a risk that restorative justice policies can be manipulated or misused by certain parties. For example, stronger or more influential parties may exploit the restorative process for their own benefit, while weaker parties may be treated unfairly. Therefore, there needs to be strict control and supervision in the implementation of this policy to ensure that there is no abuse of power. Furthermore, it is also important to ensure that the rights of victims and perpetrators are respected during the restorative process. Victims must feel that they are getting justice and adequate compensation, while perpetrators must also be given the

opportunity to correct their mistakes without discrimination or unfair treatment (Junius Fernando, 2020). *Seventh,* Alignment with International Law. Alignment with international law is an important aspect that must be considered by Indonesia in implementing restorative justice policies in the health context. One aspect that must be considered is the fulfillment of human rights, especially children's rights. Indonesia hasratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which means that the country has an obligation to ensure the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in accordance with international standards. One of the important points in the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the emphasis on the importance of prioritizing the best interests of children in every legal action (Putri, 2022).

Apart from that, Indonesia must also ensure that the implementation of restorative justice policies does not conflict with other international commitments in the field of human rights. This includes the right to equal access to health services, without discrimination, as well as the right to privacy and confidentiality of health information. Therefore, harmony with international law, especially in terms of human rights, is an important basis for implementing restorative justice policies in the health context in Indonesia. By complying with ratified international conventions, Indonesia can ensure that the restorative measures taken will be in line with human rights principles and provide adequate protection for the welfare of children and the entire population. *Eighth,* The Role of Legal Institutions. The views and practices of legal institutions, such as the police, prosecutor's office and judiciary, have an important role in handling health cases. In this context, their role should follow a more holistic and therapeutic restorative justice approach rather than a traditional punitive approach. Police agencies, as the party first confronted with health cases, need to support a restorative justice approach by prioritizing mediation efforts and solutions that enable the parties involved to communicate and seek mutual understanding. This can avoid escalation of problems and lead to more meaningful solutions. The prosecutor's office, on the other hand, must play a role in ensuring that the legal action taken is in line with the principles of restorative justice (Miftahuddin, 2023).

The judiciary, as the party that decides the final outcome in health cases, also needs to adopt a restorative justice approach in court processes. This includes listening to all parties involved, considering contextual factors, and seeking solutions that can restore relationships and provide true justice. Legislation needs to be updated to reflect these principles and provide an adequate legal basis to support a restorative justice approach (Rahmawati et al., 2022). In conclusion, implementing restorative justice-based health criminal law policies in Indonesia is a significant challenge. However, with strong commitment, public education, increased resources, and progressive changes in legal culture, Indonesia can achieve this goal and ensure that its legal system is fairer, remedies are more effective, and human rights are respected. All these steps must be based on legal principles and international norms that prioritize human rights and justice.

4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation of the research discussion above, the conclusions of this research are as follows:

a. A restorative justice orientation, which focuses on recovery and reconciliation rather than sanctions, can be integrated into health criminal law policies with a variety of positive impacts. This includes a restorative approach in dealing with public health violations, rehabilitation that avoids unnecessary criminalization, community involvement in

conflict resolution, victim recovery, and community safety, public education and awareness, and cross-sector collaboration. Policy evaluation and revision are important steps to ensure the success of this approach. This all aims to create a fairer and more sustainable legal system in protecting and improving public health holistically.

b. b. Implementing restorative justice-based health criminal law policies in Indonesia is a complex task and full of obstacles and challenges. Insufficient public awareness and understanding of the concept of restorative justice, limited resources, unequal access to health services, limited mediator personnel, necessary changes in legal culture, concerns about injustice, alignment with international law, and the role of legal institutions that must be changed are factors -the main factors influencing the implementation of this policy. With the right commitment and efforts, Indonesia can overcome these obstacles and create a fairer legal system and more effective remedies in the health context.

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