



## The Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 Concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in Achieving the Priority Targets of the Health Transformation Program at Community Health Centers

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### ABSTRACT

Health is a fundamental human right and constitutes one of the essential elements of welfare that must be guaranteed and realized by the state, based on the ideals of the Indonesian nation as set forth in Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Every effort to achieve and improve the highest attainable standard of public health must be conducted based on the principles of non-discrimination, participation, and sustainability, in order to foster the development of Indonesian human resources, strengthen national resilience and competitiveness, and support national development. This study examines the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health concerning the technical standards for the fulfillment of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers, as well as the effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 on Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in enhancing the quality of healthcare services.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is firmly committed to upholding the rule of law and human rights, guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens before the law and the government. This commitment reflects Indonesia's status as a state governed by law, founded upon the principles of Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. Such a declaration entails the consequence that Indonesia bears the responsibility to establish security, justice, public order, and the welfare of its citizens, thereby asserting that law possesses a binding force on every action undertaken by its people (Siregar, 2020).

The legal system requires a long-term planning framework to serve as a direction and priority for comprehensive national development, to be implemented in stages with the aim of creating a just and prosperous society, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. The implementation of a state governed by law necessitates the establishment of a national legal system designed to ensure the ideological and territorial integration of the nation and state (Siregar et al., 2023).

The various forms of human rights, particularly the right to health as a fundamental aspect of national welfare, must be realized in harmony with the ideals of the Indonesian nation, as embodied in Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, every activity or endeavor undertaken to enhance public health standards must be based on principles of non-discrimination, community participation, protection, and sustainability. This is crucial to the development of Indonesia's human resources, the strengthening of national resilience and competitiveness, and the advancement of national development (Mughtar, 2016).

In 1981, a new branch of legal science emerged in Indonesia following the case of Dr. Setianingrum in Pati. This case sparked considerable reactions among health professionals, legal practitioners, and the general public. Medical Law, as a subset of Health Law, specifically addresses the medical field, covering doctors and those under their supervision, within the scope of criminal law, civil law, and administrative law (Sidi & Listiawati, 2023).

Health is recognized as a fundamental human right and constitutes one of the essential components of national welfare that must be guaranteed and realized by the state, in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation as enshrined in the Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Every effort to achieve and improve the highest attainable standard of public health must be implemented based on the principles of non-discrimination, participation, and sustainability, with the ultimate goal of developing national human resources, enhancing resilience and competitiveness, and advancing national development.

The priority targets of the health transformation program, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, emphasize the enhancement of equitable healthcare services. To support the attainment of these targets, the technical standards for minimum healthcare services are specified, covering the availability of healthcare personnel, medical equipment, and the management and governance of healthcare services. This is expected to enhance

the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery at Community Health Centers and to provide legal certainty in the provision of high-quality healthcare services.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the regulation faces several challenges. Many Communities Health Centers encounter significant obstacles regarding the availability of human resources and healthcare infrastructure. These challenges often hinder the fulfillment of the minimum healthcare service standards as prescribed by the regulation. Furthermore, coordination between the central and regional governments in providing facilities and technical support needs to be strengthened. Therefore, while the regulatory framework is well-designed, overcoming the challenges in its implementation necessitates strong collaboration among the government, Community Health Centers, and other relevant stakeholders.

From the perspective of health law, minimum service standards carry significant implications for the protection of public health rights. Pursuant to Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, every citizen is entitled to an adequate standard of health. Accordingly, regulations concerning the technical standards for minimum healthcare services must be regarded as legal instruments designed to guarantee the constitutional rights of citizens to quality healthcare services. In this regard, the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 should not merely be viewed as a technical guideline but also as a legal foundation, particularly for Community Health Centers, in fulfilling their obligations to provide healthcare services that respect the fundamental rights of the population.

To ensure the successful implementation of the regulation, consistent efforts toward evaluation and monitoring are required. The government must conduct periodic supervision over the application of the minimum service standards and impose sanctions on healthcare facilities that fail to comply with these provisions (Fitri, 2020). These evaluations are vital for identifying the challenges encountered by Community Health Centers and for devising appropriate solutions. The existence of a robust oversight mechanism would ensure that the implementation of minimum service standards proceeds more effectively, thus supporting the achievement of the priority targets within the national health transformation program.

Accordingly, the authors are interested in conducting further research to explore how the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health can support the realization of the health transformation program, particularly in the context of Community Health Centers.

### ***Problem Formulation***

1. How is the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health concerning the technical standards for the fulfillment of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers?
2. How effective is the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in improving the quality of health services?

### **Research Objectives**

1. To analyze the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health concerning the technical standards for the fulfillment of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers.
2. To analyze the effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in enhancing the quality of health services.

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

Special attention is given to improving healthcare accessibility, measured through performance indicators that reflect the success of delivering services in accordance with minimum standards. These indicators include the availability of healthcare facilities, essential medicines, and adherence to established medical protocols. By implementing these technical standards, Community Health Centers are expected to operate more optimally and respond effectively to the diverse healthcare needs of the population, particularly in areas with limited healthcare infrastructure (Wulandari & Setiawan, 2019).

Health services provided by Community Health Centers play a pivotal role in the healthcare system. As primary-level healthcare facilities, Community Health Centers are responsible for providing equitable and high-quality healthcare services to all citizens, particularly those living in remote and rural areas. The Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards aims to ensure that healthcare facilities meet the minimum service standards in accordance with national health laws and policies. This regulation is aligned with Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health, which underpins the health sector transformation, positioning Community Health Centers as the forefront institutions in achieving the priority targets of the national health program (Dewi, 2020).

### **METHODOLOGY**

The type of research employed in this study is normative juridical research, which refers to the examination of legal norms contained within statutory regulations as well as the legal norms prevailing in society. Given that this study adopts a normative juridical approach, the methods of data collection utilized include library research and document study. Library research in this context involves the collection and analysis of theoretical foundations and issues relevant to the subject matter under investigation.

### **RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### ***Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards at Community Health Centers***

The Community Health Center, as the primary-level healthcare facility, plays a crucial role in meeting the healthcare needs of the community. One of the

legal foundations governing the quality of services provided by Community Health Centers is the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards. Prior to the enactment of this regulation, the quality of basic healthcare services was governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 4 of 2019 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Basic Service Quality in Minimum Service Standards in the Health Sector. The enactment of Regulation Number 6 of 2024 was deemed necessary to revise and adjust the previous regulation in line with current developments, particularly in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 59 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Minimum Service Standards.

The 2024 regulation establishes technical standards that must be fulfilled by regional governments in providing healthcare services that are accessible to all members of society, especially in essential services such as maternal and child health, immunization, and the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The implementation of these Minimum Service Standards aims to realize the fundamental right of the public to quality healthcare services, based on uniform standards applicable throughout Indonesia.

Basic healthcare services are provided at healthcare facilities owned by the central government, regional governments, or private entities. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, the types of basic healthcare services at the district and municipal levels include services for pregnant women; services for childbirth; healthcare services for newborns; healthcare services for toddlers; healthcare services for individuals of primary school age; healthcare services for individuals of productive age; healthcare services for the elderly; healthcare services for patients with hypertension; healthcare services for patients with diabetes mellitus; healthcare services for individuals with severe mental disorders; healthcare services for individuals suspected of having tuberculosis; and healthcare services for individuals at risk of being infected with viruses that weaken the immune system.

Regional governments are required to implement minimum health service standards to ensure the fulfillment of basic service types and the quality of basic services that every citizen is entitled to receive, prioritizing those citizens who are most in need, in accordance with the designated types and quality of basic services.

The minimum health service standards serve two principal functions: first, to facilitate regional governments in providing appropriate public services to the community; and second, as an instrument for the community to exercise control over government performance in delivering public services in the health sector. The minimum health service standards represent the performance measurement of regional governments in managing healthcare affairs, and they are used as an evaluation tool by the central government in formulating national policies, granting incentives or disincentives, and imposing administrative sanctions on regional heads.

To support the implementation of minimum health service standards, technical standards for fulfilling minimum health service standards have been

developed. These technical standards provide an operational framework for achieving the minimum service standards at the provincial, regency, and municipal levels, serving as a reference for regional governments while taking into account their respective potentials and capabilities, as stipulated in Article 298 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

The purpose of the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 is to establish technical standards for the fulfillment of minimum health service standards, setting out requirements regarding the quantity and quality of goods and/or services, human resources, and technical guidelines or procedures for fulfilling such standards. These technical standards aim to assist regional governments in planning and implementing minimum health service standards at the provincial, regency, and municipal levels. Furthermore, the technical standards are designed to guide regional governments in the implementation of minimum health service standards and the execution of governmental affairs in the health sector in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

In fulfilling the requirements of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, the implementation of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers faces several obstacles, particularly related to the limitations of resources, both in terms of qualified healthcare personnel and supporting facilities. Many Communities Health Centers located in remote areas still suffer from a shortage of qualified healthcare professionals as well as a lack of adequate medical facilities necessary to deliver services in accordance with the established technical standards. This has resulted in a gap between policy or regulation and practical implementation, adversely affecting the quality of healthcare services received by the community. To address this issue, regional governments must strengthen the allocation of resources and enhance the capacity of healthcare personnel at Community Health Centers.

The implementation of technical standards for minimum service delivery also depends heavily on the existence of sound management systems within Community Health Centers. A critical component in applying the minimum service standards is the continuous supervision and evaluation to ensure that Community Health Centers are able to meet the service indicators required. Such evaluations must be routinely conducted by local health offices to identify the obstacles encountered and to formulate appropriate corrective measures. Consequently, the technical standards established under the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 can be uniformly achieved across all Community Health Centers.

The achievement of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers is also significantly influenced by the role and participation of the community. Active community participation in monitoring and evaluating the services provided by Community Health Centers can offer valuable feedback for improving the quality of healthcare services. For instance, through public complaint mechanisms, Community Health Centers and local health offices can directly identify aspects of service delivery that require improvement. Collaboration among regional governments, Community Health Centers, and

the community is thus vital to ensure that the healthcare services provided are aligned with the needs of the community.

Accordingly, the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 represents an important step toward ensuring the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of the community to quality healthcare services. Although various obstacles remain, with appropriate support from regional governments and active participation from the community, the objectives of the regulation can be realized. Therefore, continuous improvements in management practices, resource allocation, and stakeholder collaboration must be prioritized in the effort to enhance the quality of healthcare services, particularly at Community Health Centers.

*The Relationship Between the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 Concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards and Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health*

The relationship between the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards (Minimum Health Service Standards Regulation) and Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health represents a form of regulatory synergy aimed at enhancing healthcare services in Indonesia. The Ministerial Regulation serves as a technical guideline detailing the minimum health service standards that must be met by healthcare facilities, particularly at the level of community health centers and hospitals. Meanwhile, the Health Law of 2023 provides a broader legal foundation governing various aspects of healthcare in Indonesia, including the rights and obligations of citizens in accessing health services.

Both regulations are interconnected in optimizing the provision of high-quality, equitable, and affordable healthcare services for all segments of society. The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 sets forth specific technical indicators and parameters that must be achieved to meet minimum service standards, including the fulfillment of human resources, infrastructure, and the adequate availability of medicines. In contrast, Law Number 17 of 2023 establishes general principles that emphasize the importance of accessibility, effectiveness, and efficiency in the delivery of health services.

The most critical aspect of the relationship between these two regulations is that the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 functions as an instrument for implementing several provisions contained in Law Number 17 of 2023. For instance, the Health Law affirms that every citizen is entitled to adequate healthcare services, while the Ministerial Regulation provides the technical framework that enables regional governments to realize this right through the fulfillment of minimum health service standards.

Moreover, the Regulation also supports the implementation of regional autonomy in the health sector, whereby regional governments are obliged to meet the established minimum health service standards. This aligns with the mandate of Law Number 17 of 2023, which emphasizes the vital role of regional governments in safeguarding the health and well-being of their populations.

Thus, these two regulations operate in tandem to ensure the equitable distribution and quality of healthcare services across Indonesia.

In terms of supervision and evaluation, the Health Law provides the legal basis for imposing sanctions on regional governments or healthcare facilities that fail to meet the minimum service standards as stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation. Such supervision is mandated to ensure that all healthcare facilities, particularly those located in remote and outermost regions, are capable of delivering adequate healthcare services in accordance with the established standards.

Moreover, the technical provisions set forth in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 also reinforce the objectives of Law Number 17 of 2023 by promoting the improvement of healthcare service quality in Indonesia, including through digital transformation initiatives and the strengthening of health systems at the local level. Thus, the synergy between these two regulations is critical for creating a healthcare service system that is responsive to the needs of the population.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 and Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health complement each other in efforts to enhance the quality, availability, and accessibility of healthcare services across Indonesia. Both regulations play an essential role in realizing the national vision of equitable healthcare throughout the entire territory of Indonesia and ensuring that every citizen receives adequate healthcare services in accordance with the established standards.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards at Community Health Centers constitutes a key policy in the government's effort to improve the quality of primary healthcare services. The relationship between the Ministerial Regulation and the enhancement of service standards at Community Health Centers is particularly close, as the regulation serves as a guideline for healthcare providers, particularly at the primary level, to ensure that the services delivered meet the standards set by the government. With the existence of clear technical standards, each Community Health Center is expected to provide healthcare services in a manner that meets public expectations.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health concerning minimum health services establishes various indicators that must be fulfilled by Community Health Centers, including the availability of medical personnel, healthcare facilities, and service procedures. The implementation of this Regulation plays a critical role in ensuring that Community Health Centers are not solely focused on curative measures but also prioritize promotive and preventive efforts, including health education, disease prevention, and early detection of illnesses. Thus, healthcare services at Community Health Centers can be sustained in accordance with the needs of the local population.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 serves as an instrument for promoting the equitable distribution of healthcare services across all regions of Indonesia, including remote areas. Through the establishment of uniform standards, Community Health Centers in each region are expected to

deliver a minimum level of healthcare services equally, even in the face of resource constraints. This is crucial to reducing disparities in access to and quality of healthcare services between urban and rural areas. Accordingly, the relationship between the Regulation concerning minimum health service standards and the role of Community Health Centers is essential in building an equitable and high-quality healthcare system throughout Indonesia.

### *Obstacles in the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards at Community Health Centers*

The fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards at Community Health Centers, in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, continues to face numerous obstacles, particularly in field-level implementation. One of the primary challenges is the limited budget allocated to support the provision of healthcare services at the Community Health Center level. Community Health Centers in remote areas frequently encounter difficulties in meeting the established service standards due to insufficient funding to provide adequate facilities or to recruit qualified medical personnel. Consequently, these centers are often unable to deliver optimal services in accordance with the standards set by the central government.

Another significant obstacle is the shortage of healthcare personnel at Community Health Centers, particularly in remote regions. Although the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 mandates the presence of medical personnel with specific qualifications at each Community Health Center, in reality, many regions suffer from a lack of healthcare professionals. Geographical challenges and inadequate infrastructure often deter the placement of healthcare workers in these areas. As a result, Community Health Centers in remote locations are unable to provide services in accordance with the established standards, directly impacting the quality of healthcare services received by local communities.

In addition to the shortage of medical personnel, the unequal distribution of medicines and medical equipment poses further challenges to the fulfillment of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers. Many Communities Health Centers lack sufficient access to essential medicines and basic medical equipment, hindering their ability to meet patient needs in compliance with the prescribed service standards. The uneven procurement and distribution of medicines and medical equipment represent significant barriers to the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. This situation reveals weaknesses in the healthcare logistics distribution system that must be addressed.

Furthermore, the lack of training and capacity-building programs for healthcare personnel at Community Health Centers constitutes another obstacle to the fulfillment of minimum service standards. Many healthcare workers have not received adequate training to perform their duties in accordance with the established standards. This deficiency is attributable to limited training budgets and the absence of sustainable professional development programs for healthcare personnel at Community Health Centers.

Weak coordination between the central government, regional governments, and Community Health Centers in the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 also constitutes a major obstacle. The fulfillment of minimum health service standards requires synergy among Community Health Centers, regional governments, and local health offices. However, ineffective communication and coordination frequently occur, resulting in the failure of healthcare programs designed to enhance service fulfillment.

Although the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 provides clear technical guidelines, its implementation is often hampered by insufficient communication and coordination across different levels of government. This disconnect leads to situations where policies formulated at the central level are not effectively executed at the regional and Community Health Center levels, ultimately affecting the achievement of minimum health service standards.

For instance, delays in the distribution of medicines or medical equipment from the relevant agencies can significantly hinder the delivery of healthcare services at Community Health Centers. This highlights the urgent need to strengthen coordination and communication mechanisms to ensure the optimal fulfillment of minimum health service standards.

Additionally, infrastructure limitations, such as poor road access and inadequate facilities at Community Health Centers, present further barriers. Many Communities Health Centers, particularly those in remote areas, lack proper buildings, appropriate medical equipment, and sufficient access routes to the service area. Such infrastructural deficiencies prevent Community Health Centers from delivering healthcare services in accordance with the technical standards established under the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024.

Supervision and evaluation of the implementation of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers also remain weak. Deficiencies in the oversight system result in inconsistent application of the prescribed standards across different regions, leading to disparities in the quality of healthcare services provided throughout Indonesia.

Moreover, limited financing presents a persistent challenge in fulfilling minimum healthcare service obligations at Community Health Centers. Insufficient budget allocations for operational needs and service development often undermine the performance of Community Health Centers in delivering optimal healthcare services to the community. Budgetary constraints impact various critical aspects, including the procurement of medicines, medical equipment, and the remuneration of healthcare personnel. Without adequate financial support, it becomes exceedingly difficult for Community Health Centers to achieve the expected service standards.

*The Effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2024 Concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in Improving Health Service Standards*

The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 is a regulation aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in the healthcare sector. These standards provide technical guidelines to regional governments and healthcare facilities regarding the minimum targets that must be achieved in the provision of health services. One of the primary objectives of this regulation is to enhance access to and the quality of healthcare services for the entire population, particularly in the context of basic healthcare services provided by primary healthcare centers and regional public hospitals. By establishing these technical service standards, the regulation seeks to promote service equality across all regions of Indonesia, thereby ensuring that every citizen enjoys equal rights to basic healthcare services.

The effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 can be assessed by examining the extent to which it has succeeded in reducing disparities in healthcare services between urban and rural areas. With the establishment of clear technical standards, it is expected that all healthcare facilities will be able to meet the basic needs of patients in accordance with the prescribed standards, regardless of their geographical location. This also has a direct impact on improving the health outcomes of communities in remote and underdeveloped regions.

The effectiveness of the regulation in enhancing health service standards can be evaluated through several indicators. One key indicator is the improvement in the quality and accessibility of healthcare services across different regions, particularly in areas that previously suffered from limited access to healthcare facilities. If the implementation of the regulation succeeds in promoting the availability of competent healthcare personnel and adequate healthcare infrastructure at every healthcare service center, the regulation may be deemed effective in achieving its intended objectives.

Moreover, the effectiveness of the regulation can also be measured by the increase in public satisfaction levels with the healthcare services provided. This indicator can be observed through surveys or evaluations conducted among users of healthcare services at primary healthcare centers. If the public reports satisfaction with the services rendered – including the availability of medical personnel, reduced waiting times, and successful treatment outcomes – then the regulation can be considered successful in raising healthcare service standards.

Furthermore, the reduction in disease incidence and the improvement of public health status are also important indicators of the effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024. If the implementation of minimum healthcare services successfully leads to a decrease in the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases and contributes to an overall improvement in public health, the regulation may be deemed effective in strengthening the healthcare system. Strong support from regional governments and active community involvement are also critical factors in ensuring the effectiveness of this regulatory framework.

Additionally, the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 emphasizes the integration of technology in supporting the fulfillment of minimum health service standards. The digitalization of healthcare service systems is highlighted as a key strategy, particularly concerning patient data recording and reporting. The incorporation of technology into minimum service standards facilitates regular monitoring of compliance across healthcare facilities. Consequently, the Ministry of Health is better positioned to take swift and appropriate actions when discrepancies or issues are identified in the field. Digitalization also enhances transparency in the oversight of health budgets allocated to programs supporting the fulfillment of minimum health service standards.

The effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 can be assessed through several aspects, including improvements in the quality of healthcare services, increased accessibility to healthcare services, higher levels of public satisfaction, enhancement of public health status, and greater efficiency and sustainability of health programs. Moreover, the effectiveness of the regulation is reflected in the improved coordination between the central and regional governments. Previously, the implementation of minimum service standards was often hindered by a lack of synchronization across different levels of government. With the enactment of this regulation, the roles and responsibilities of each governmental level in fulfilling healthcare service standards have been more clearly and structurally defined. This improvement is expected to accelerate the achievement of national health targets and to enhance access to basic healthcare services.

Nevertheless, despite the various solutions offered by the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, significant challenges remain in its implementation. One of the primary obstacles is the limited budget in certain regions, which remains insufficient to fully meet the established standards. Additionally, the shortage of adequately trained healthcare personnel, particularly in remote areas, continues to impede the optimal implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024. Efforts to enhance the capacity of healthcare personnel and to ensure a more equitable allocation of financial resources are key strategies for improving the effectiveness of the regulation.

In the provision of healthcare services, the sustainability of the effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 depends largely on the regular evaluation and updating of the regulation in accordance with developments observed in the field. The government must conduct periodic evaluations to ensure that the technical standards remain relevant and responsive to emerging healthcare challenges, including those related to technological advances, demographic changes, and epidemiological trends.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 possesses significant potential to elevate healthcare service standards in Indonesia, particularly in ensuring the provision of equitable and high-quality services across all regions. However, the success of the regulation requires a strong

commitment from all stakeholders, including the central government, regional governments, and the broader community, coupled with ongoing evaluations to maintain the alignment of the standards with the actual needs of the population.

Community participation also plays a crucial role in ensuring the successful implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024. It is essential to enhance public awareness regarding the rights of individuals to adequate healthcare services and the standards that healthcare facilities are obliged to meet. With greater public awareness, communities can serve as active monitors, helping to ensure that the services they receive comply with the standards established by the government.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Community Health Centers, as primary-level healthcare facilities, play a crucial role in meeting the healthcare needs of the population. One of the key legal foundations regulating the quality of services provided by Community Health Centers is the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards. This regulation establishes the technical standards that must be fulfilled by regional governments in providing healthcare services accessible to the entire population, particularly in areas such as maternal and child health, immunization, and the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Regional governments are mandated to implement minimum health service standards to ensure the provision of basic healthcare services and the quality of such services, which every citizen is entitled to receive at a minimum, with priority given to citizens who are most in need, in accordance with the types and quality of basic healthcare services.

The operational steps for achieving the minimum health service standards at the provincial, regency, and municipal levels serve as a reference for regional governments, taking into consideration the potential and capacities of each region, as stipulated under Article 298 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. In fulfilling the obligations set forth in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024, the implementation of minimum health service standards at Community Health Centers faces several obstacles, particularly regarding resource limitations, including shortages of qualified healthcare personnel and insufficient supporting medical facilities. Many Communities Health Centers in remote areas continue to experience a lack of adequately qualified healthcare personnel and face significant challenges in providing medical services in accordance with the established technical standards.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 is a regulatory framework designed to ensure the fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards in the healthcare sector. One of the principal objectives of the regulation is to improve access to and the quality of healthcare services for all citizens, particularly in the context of basic services provided at primary healthcare centers and regional public hospitals. Through the establishment of clear technical service standards, the regulation aims to achieve equitable healthcare service delivery

across all regions of Indonesia, thereby ensuring that every citizen is guaranteed the same rights to access basic healthcare services.

The effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 can be assessed by examining the extent to which the regulation has succeeded in minimizing disparities in healthcare services between urban and rural areas. One of the major challenges faced prior to the implementation of the Regulation was the significant disparity in resources, including healthcare personnel, facilities, and the availability of medicines. With the establishment of clear technical standards, it is expected that all healthcare facilities will be able to meet the basic needs of patients in accordance with the prescribed standards, regardless of their geographical location. This improvement is expected to have a direct impact on enhancing the quality of life in remote and underdeveloped areas.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

This study seeks to conduct an advanced analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2024 concerning Technical Standards for the Fulfillment of Minimum Health Service Standards, with a particular focus on its impact in reducing disparities in primary healthcare delivery between urban and rural regions in Indonesia. Employing a mixed-methods approach that integrates quantitative data on healthcare outcomes with qualitative assessments from key stakeholders, the research aims to evaluate the alignment between regulatory mandates and on-the-ground realities in Community Health Centers (Puskesmas). Particular attention will be given to examining how variations in regional capacity, infrastructure, and human resources affect the ability of local governments to meet the prescribed standards. The study also seeks to identify systemic barriers and enabling factors that influence the equitable distribution of healthcare services, thereby providing policy recommendations to enhance the responsiveness and sustainability of primary healthcare delivery under the current regulatory framework.

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