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Navigating The Pandemic: Social-Legal Approaches for Establishing a Specialized Infectious Disease Hospital

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ABSTRACT

In accordance with Government Regulation "Perpres No. 52 of 2020," the construction of a Special Infection Hospital (Rumah Sakit Khusus Infeksi/RSKI) was completed, and the BMN administration was transferred to the Ministry of Defense. Currently, the RSKI functions as an emergency clinic dedicated to treating COVID-19 patients explicitly. Once the pandemic is declared over, the RSKI will serve as a medical clinic for maintenance purposes. This study aims to review the legal approaches involved in establishing the RSKI and identify the obstacles faced by Batam City in reducing the number of COVID-19 victims. To achieve this, socio-legal research was conducted, which involved collecting primary data through in-depth interviews with stakeholders and gathering secondary data through library research. All collected data were qualitatively analyzed. The findings indicate that the establishment of the RSKI is in accordance with Law Number 44 of 2009 on Hospital. However, Batam City encounters several challenges in reducing COVID-19 cases, including the low vaccination rate among the population and a lack of health facilities, infrastructure, and resources at the Galang Island Special Hospital for the RSKI.

Keywords: *Construction, Special Hospital for Infection, Health Service, Batam City.*



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INTRODUCTION

In early 2020, the world was taken aback by the emergence of the COVID-19 virus in China's Wuhan Province.¹ The global community swiftly turned its attention to this new infectious disease, and on January 30, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern.² The rapid spread of COVID-19 across borders occurred in a relatively short span of time.³ In response to the potential spread of the pandemic, many countries, regardless of whether they had identified cases or not, implemented various policies to prepare for possible outbreaks.⁴

These measures included expanding prevention campaigns, establishing healthcare facilities, developing protocols for handling cases, and disseminating reliable public information, all of which began as early as 2020.⁵ However, a different situation unfolded in Indonesia, where public officials disregarded the threat posed by the pandemic, leading to a lack of urgency in implementing preventive policies.⁶

President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has issued a new regulation concerning the construction of observation and shelter facilities on

¹ Marco Ciotti et al., "The COVID-19 Pandemic," *Critical Reviews in Clinical Laboratory Sciences* 57, no. 6 (August 2020): 365–88, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10408363.2020.1783198>.

² Muhyiddin, "Covid-19, New Normal Dan Perencanaan Pembangunan Di Indonesia," *The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning* 4, no. 2 (2020): 240–52, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.36574/jpp.v4i2.118>.

³ Riyanti Djalante et al., "Review and Analysis of Current Responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020," *Progress in Disaster Science* 6 (2020), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.pdisas.2020.100091>.

⁴ Verina Ruth Krisnandika, Darlin Aulia, and Luluul Jannah, "Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Pengangguran Di Indonesia," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 5, no. 4 (2021): 720–29, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v5i4.2229>.

⁵ Siti Setiati and Muhammad Khifzhon Azwar, "COVID-19 and Indonesia," *Acta Medica Indonesiana* 52, no. 1 (2020): 84–89.

⁶ Susan Olivia, John Gibson, and Rus'an Nasrudin, "Indonesia in the Time of Covid-19," *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 56, no. 2 (2020): 143–74, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2020.1798581>.

Galang Island, Riau Islands, as part of the fight against COVID-19 and other emerging infectious diseases.⁷ This regulation acknowledges the continuous increase in the spread of COVID-19 and its devastating impact, classifying it as a pandemic. It is outlined in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 52 of 2020, which specifically addresses the construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities on Galang Island to combat COVID-19 and other emerging infectious diseases.

Hospitals are crucial health service institutions that form an integral part of the healthcare system, characterized by complex organization and features.⁸ The construction of a Special Infection Hospital (Rumah Sakit Khusus Infeksi/RSKI) on Galang Island, Batam, was initiated to proactively respond to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.⁹

This initiative is based on Presidential Regulation Number 52 of 2020, which focuses on the construction of observation and shelter facilities to combat Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and other emerging infectious diseases on Galang Island, Batam, in the Riau Islands Province.¹⁰ Currently, the RSKI operates as a hospital dedicated to managing Covid-19 patients with mild to moderate symptoms.¹¹ The Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense highlighted the significant role played by the Indonesian National

⁷ Chandra Gian Asmara, "Jokowi Terbitkan Perpres RS Khusus Covid-19 Di Pulau Galang," CNBC Indonesia, 2020.

⁸ Adelia Hartika, Mutiara Fitridiani, and Masduki Asbari, "Analisis Penerapan ISO 9001:2015 Di Rumah Sakit: Sebuah Narrative Literature Review," *Journal of Information Systems and Management (JISMA)* 2, no. 3 (2023): 16–24, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4444/jisma.v2i3.308>.

⁹ Ari Binsar Sihombing and Margaretha Hanita, "Pembangunan Infrastruktur Hinterland Di Kota Batam Dalam Perspektif Ketahanan Nasional," *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research* 3, no. 2 (2023): 13608–27, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i2.1969>.

¹⁰ Fransiskus Irwan Widjaja et al., "STT REAL Batam Peduli: Mendukung Program Pemerintah Melalui Pemberian Masker Di Rumah Sakit Demi Memutusnkan Mata Rantai Penyebaran Covid-19," *Real Coster : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 2 (2020): 39–45, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53547/rcj.v3i2.126>.

¹¹ Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, "Sekjen Kemhan Pimpin Rapat Bahas Pengelolaan RSKI Pulau Galang," Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2021.

Armed Forces (TNI) in handling the Covid-19 crisis, including their involvement in ongoing vaccination efforts. To combat Covid-19, the TNI has established three operational command posts (Kogasgabpad), namely Wisma Athletes, Indrapura Hospital in Surabaya, and Galang Island Hospital in Batam. These Kogasgabpad operations are carried out under the guidance of the TNI Commander.¹²

In accordance with Presidential Decree Number 52 of 2020, the management of the Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) was transferred to the Ministry of Defense upon its completion. To facilitate this process, the Ministry of Defense established a Research and Verification Team responsible for conducting a comprehensive review of the necessary documentation. On December 30, 2020, the Minister of Defense officially confirmed the ministry's willingness to accept the transfer of status.

Following the transfer, the Ministry of Defense assumed responsibility for the management of the RSKI. Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, the RSKI functioned as a specialized hospital dedicated to the treatment of COVID-19 patients. Upon the declaration of the pandemic's end, the RSKI transitioned to operating as a hospital primarily serving defense-related purposes.

The construction of the hospital facilities was divided into three distinct zones. Zone A encompasses various supporting buildings, including mess facilities for officers, doctors, and nurses, sterilization buildings, a pharmacy building, nutrition facilities, laundry facilities, a warehouse, and a power house. Zone B comprises shelters and supporting facilities such as isolation rooms, observation rooms, laboratories, sterilization rooms, general waste treatment areas, a central medical gas facility, corpse handling installations, helicopter pads, and utility zones. Lastly, Zone C is designated for future development by utilizing reserved land reserves.

¹² *Ibid.*

From April 2021 to May 1, 2021, a total of 352 individuals were registered as patients at the Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang Island. Out of these, 69 patients were discharged and instructed to self-isolate at home. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is crucial to provide necessary and critical support to healthcare workers, ensuring they have the essential information, procedures, and tools to work safely and effectively. Medical personnel play a pivotal role in responding to the COVID-19 virus and serve as the backbone of a country's defense in limiting or preventing the spread of the disease.

Working on the frontline, healthcare workers deliver vital services to individuals suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, often in challenging circumstances.¹³ These dedicated professionals face an increased risk of contracting the virus while striving to protect the broader community. They may encounter dangers such as psychological stress, fatigue, mental exhaustion, or even stigma.¹⁴ The World Health Organization (WHO) acknowledges the tremendous task and responsibility borne by healthcare facility personnel and emphasizes the importance of safeguarding their well-being. Yet, when the pandemic is declared over, the RSKI will serve as a medical clinic for maintenance purposes.

Based on the background, this study aims to review the legal approaches involved in establishing the RSKI and identify the obstacles faced by Batam City in reducing the number of COVID-19 victims. Accordingly, it poses the following questions: 1) How is the implementation of government policy regulations in the construction of a Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang Island based on Presidential Regulation No. 52 of 2020 regarding the Construction of

¹³ Gerardus Gegen and Aris Prio Agus Santoso, "Perlindungan Hukum Tenaga Kesehatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Qistie: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 14, no. 2 (2021): 28-42, <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.31942/jqi.v14i2.5589>.

¹⁴ Aziz Yogo Hanggoro et al., "Dampak Psikologis Pandemi Covid-19 Pada Tenaga Kesehatan: A Studi Cross-Sectional Di Kota Pontianak," *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.26714/jkmi.15.2.2020.13-18>.

Observation and Shelter Facilities in Countering Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)? 2) What are obstacles and challenges in the government's policy of constructing a Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island?

HARMONIZATION OF PERPRES NUMBER 52 OF 2020 CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SPECIAL INFECTION HOSPITAL AND LAW NUMBER 44 OF 2009 CONCERNING HOSPITAL

A. Requirements for Hospital Establishment Based on Law Number 44 of 2009 concerning Hospital

Health, being an essential aspect of welfare and human rights, is a responsibility that the State must fulfill in line with the aspirations of the Indonesian nation, as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila. The State is obligated to make every possible effort to enhance public health, guided by the principles of non-discrimination, participation, and protection. This implies that the development of Indonesia's human resources must contribute to the nation's resilience, competitiveness, and overall progress.¹⁵ In order to promote national development and improve public health, it is necessary to establish effective healthcare facilities.

Hospitals are required to meet certain criteria related to location, infrastructure, building structure, human resources, pharmacy services, and equipment. The establishment of hospitals can be carried out by the government, local authorities, or private entities. If

¹⁵ Bunga Agustina, "Kewenangan Pemerintah Dalam Perlindungan Hukum Pelayanan Kesehatan Tradisional Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesehatan," *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika* 32, no. 1 (2015): 82-98, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v32i1.91>.

the government or regional governments establish hospitals, they must be in the form of Technical Implementing Units under the jurisdiction of relevant health agencies, specific governmental bodies, or regional technical institutions.

The management of these hospitals should be overseen by either a Public Service Agency or a Regional Public Service Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation. On the other hand, private sector hospitals must be registered as legal entities solely engaged in the provision of healthcare services. This means that a hospital's scope of activities should be limited to the healthcare sector and should not involve any other field of business. In essence, Article 7 of the law stipulates that private sector hospitals must be registered as legal entities exclusively involved in the healthcare sector. This implies that the hospital's operations should be focused solely on healthcare services and should not be mixed with any other business activities.¹⁶

B. Batam City Government's Policy in Handling Covid-19: Establishing a Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island

The outbreak of the Covid-19 virus has caused a multitude of problems in Indonesia, encompassing health, economic, social, cultural, security, and even governance aspects. Specifically concerning the government, challenges have arisen in terms of administration, particularly with regard to the relationship between the central government and regional governments in addressing the spread of Covid-19, particularly in decentralized health matters. Here are the policies implemented by the Batam Regional Government in response to Covid-19.

The issues emerged when President Joko Widodo selected Natuna Island as a quarantine location for 238 Indonesian citizens (WNI) who were evacuated from Wuhan City, in an effort to contain

¹⁶ Habib Adjie, *Meneropong Khazanah Notaris Dan PPAT Indonesia: (Kumpulan Tulisan Tentang Notaris Dan PPAT)* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2013).

the spread of Covid-19. This decision sparked protests by the residents of Natuna on February 1, 2020.¹⁷ In response, the Natuna Regency Government issued Circular (SE) of the Natuna Regional Secretary Number 8000/DISDIK/46/2000 on February 2, 2020, which mandated the suspension of teaching and learning activities in Natuna Regency from February 3-17, 2020. However, this circular was later revoked following the issuance of the Director General of Regional Autonomy's Circular Number T.422.3/666/OTDA, which ordered the resumption of school activities for post-quarantine students from Wuhan.

Another issue arose when President Joko Widodo announced on March 2, 2020, that two Indonesian citizens residing in the country had tested positive for Covid-19, without disclosing the patients' identities. However, shortly thereafter, the Mayor of Depok revealed the patients' personal information, including their names and addresses, which caused harm to the patients as their private data became public knowledge.¹⁸

The different approaches taken by government officials at both the central and regional levels in disseminating information to the public regarding Covid-19 in Indonesia highlight the absence of a centralized communication channel. This lack of responsiveness by the central government in addressing the presence of Covid-19 in Indonesia has resulted in the proliferation of confusing news from both the central and local governments, leading to various negative reactions within the community. Actions such as panic buying, hoarding essential goods, and stockpiling masks and disinfectants require immediate government intervention.¹⁹

Moreover, several regions have implemented lockdown policies or regional quarantines of varying scales. On March 16, 2020, the

¹⁷ Raphael Hamiko, "Kewenangan Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Barat Dalam Urusan Pemerintah Bidang Kesehatan Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah" (Universitas Bung Hatta, 2020).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, P. 13.

President emphasized in a video broadcast by the Presidential Secretariat that the authority to implement lockdown measures, whether on a national or regional level, lies solely with the central government and should not be undertaken by regional governments. Furthermore, there have been conflicting policies regarding restrictions on the use of online motorcycle taxi (ojol) transportation services.²⁰ These disparate reactions from the central and regional governments have sparked a debate regarding the actual authority in handling Covid-19 affairs. Thus, coordination between the central and regional governments is necessary to address the lack of uniformity in response to this pandemic.

Considering that Covid-19 is classified as a pandemic, it qualifies as an extraordinary public health event that poses risks across regions and countries. Consequently, the applicable provisions refer to Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. Drawing upon the development theory utilized in this study, it can be asserted that the establishment of the Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island aligns with Presidential Regulation No. 52 of 2020, which pertains to the construction of observation and shelter facilities to combat the Covid-19 outbreak or any other emerging infectious diseases on Galang Island in Batam City, Riau Islands Province. The President has entrusted the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) with the responsibility of constructing observation and shelter facilities along with the necessary infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities on Galang Island to effectively combat Covid-19 or other emerging infectious diseases.

²⁰ Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia, "Rule of Minister of Transportation Number 18 of 2020," 2020., <http://www.dephub.go.id/>

OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF CONSTRUCTING A SPECIAL INFECTION HOSPITAL (RSKI) ON GALANG ISLAND

A. Central Government Policy on Repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers through Batam City Entry

The information and analysis below are a flashback to events during the COVID-19 outbreak. It is crucial to present this to highlight the challenges faced by stakeholders in implementing health regulations and protocols for COVID-19 in Batam City.

On Friday, May 15, 2021, the Ministry of Health issued a circular letter outlining procedures for the return of Indonesian citizens and the entry of foreigners through all entry points in Indonesia, in an effort to mitigate the outbreak of the coronavirus. The circular was issued following the return of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers to Indonesia. The head of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) reported that approximately 126,742 Indonesian migrant workers had returned to Indonesia via land, sea, or air transportation.

Unfortunately, some of them were not tested for Covid-19 upon arrival, despite President Joko Widodo's warning about the potential for a second wave of infections caused by their return. Upon arrival, Indonesian citizens and Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) workers only undergo basic health checks, such as temperature checks and heart rate assessments.²¹

According to the Ministry of Health's circular, individuals arriving in Indonesia are required to follow health quarantine

²¹ Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia Paramaribo Republik Suriname Merangkap Republik Kooperatif Guyana dan Caricom, "Informasi Protokol Kesehatan Bagi WNI Dan WNA Yang Akan Ke Indonesia (Surat Edaran No. 8 Tahun 2021 Terbaru)," Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia Paramaribo Republik Suriname Merangkap Republik Kooperatif Guyana dan Caricom, 2021.

protocols and undergo additional examinations, including interviews and tests such as rapid tests or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests. Every Indonesian citizen is provided with an English health certificate issued by a health facility in their country of origin, which is valid for a maximum of seven days from the date of issuance.

During an interview with Mr. Alex, an employee at Galang Island Hospital, he explained the repatriation procedure for Indonesian migrant workers: "The documents of the repatriated workers are validated by the Port Health Office (KKP) doctors at the port, airport, and land border crossings. Even if they test negative for the coronavirus, they still undergo additional health checks. If no diseases are found, the Port Health Office (KKP) officer will issue a health permit and health alert card to the individual concerned." He further added: "After clearing the Port Health Office (KKP), if these individuals wish to continue their journey to their respective hometowns, they are required to obtain a travel document from the local Covid-19 Handling Task Force.

The health permit issued by the Port Health Office (KKP) is also provided to the local Neighborhood Association (RT) and Community Association (RW) so that the local community health center (*puskesmas*) can monitor them during their self-isolation at home. If an Indonesian citizen arrives in Indonesia without a health certificate, the Port Health Office (KKP) will conduct health checks such as rapid tests or PCR tests. While awaiting the test results, the Indonesian citizen will be kept in a temporary quarantine area. If the PCR test results are positive, they will be referred to an emergency hospital or a designated referral hospital in the local area".

B. Inadequate Enforcement of Local Government Laws in Dealing with Crowds in Public Places

In response to the need for stricter adherence to health protocols, the government introduced Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2020, titled "Improvement of Discipline and Law

Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus 2019." These instructions are designed to enhance the legal framework for combating COVID-19 and exhibit characteristics that align well with the demands of the situation.

Unlike regular legislation, presidential instructions, often referred to as "policy rules" or "*beleidsregels*," serve as policy guidelines rather than formal laws. They provide directions and guidance for the implementation of tasks and responsibilities related to handling the pandemic.²²

The issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2020 is deemed suitable for addressing the challenges posed by the pandemic for three primary reasons, as highlighted by Bagir Manan. Firstly, it supports the need for rapid societal change, encouraging the administration to play a more prominent role in shaping laws and regulations.²³ Secondly, it establishes a clear mandate for the Governors, Regents, and Mayors, as the instruction is directed towards these authorities.

Finally, it emphasizes the collective effort required from all segments of society to enhance discipline and enforce health protocols in the prevention and control of COVID-19.²⁴ To aid in this endeavor, the TNI Commander and Police Chief are instructed to provide support to the Governors, Regents, and Mayors by utilizing their authority to supervise protocol compliance, intensify patrols, and engage in community development initiatives aimed at preventing and controlling COVID-19.²⁵

Mr. Alex stressed the crucial role of Governors, Regents, and Mayors in extensively promoting the adoption of health protocols for the prevention and control of COVID-19. They are expected to engage

²² Tri Wahyuni, "Efektivitas Peraturan Kepala Daerah Tentang Peningkatan Disiplin Dan Penegakan Hukum Protokol Kesehatan Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Daerah," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 16, no. 2 (2020): 167-83, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52316/jap.v16i2.52>.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

the community, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, and other relevant stakeholders while also formulating and implementing governor/regent/mayor regulations.

One of the articles in the Presidential Instruction highlights the obligation to create such regulations, which should include provisions like mandatory compliance with health protocols for individuals, business actors, managers, organizers, and those responsible for public facilities. Additionally, these regulations by regional heads must specify sanctions for violations of health protocols in public places and facilities, committed by individuals, business actors, managers, organizers, or those in charge. Responding promptly to the Presidential Instruction, the local government swiftly issued a Regulation on the Enforcement of Health Protocols.

C. Lack of Public Awareness of Health Protocols

The global outbreak of COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus has created a sense of unease worldwide. This pandemic has affected not only Indonesia but also numerous countries around the globe. Consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic and called for urgent international action to break the chain of transmission.

The rapid spread of this disease is evident through the increasing number of cases and deaths. From February 2020 to July 2020, the number of cases continued to rise in Indonesia, particularly in the City of DKI Jakarta, illustrating that Indonesia is still grappling with COVID-19. The lack of public compliance with government-mandated COVID-19 health regulations and protocols can be attributed to cognitive biases, which are systematic errors in thinking that influence individuals' decisions and judgments. This noncompliance is becoming increasingly prevalent in all provinces of Indonesia. Despite the delayed response in handling this COVID-19

situation, the government must take various measures to address this issue.²⁶

Adherence to health protocols is crucial during a pandemic. Suni (2020) also outlined that COVID-19 health protocols encompass the prevention, detection, and response phases. Buana and Suni's viewpoint is agreed upon, emphasizing the significance of health protocols as we enter the "new normal" era following COVID-19. Both the government and the community play pivotal roles in reducing further transmission.

The Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020) has also issued guidelines on preparedness for dealing with the spread of COVID-19. Individual preventive measures during the prevention phase include wearing masks, gloves, and using hand sanitizers or disinfectants; washing hands with soap; avoiding touching the face; refraining from shaking hands; avoiding crowded places or gatherings; refraining from touching objects or surfaces in public areas; avoiding the use of public transportation; maintaining a minimum distance of two meters from others when outdoors; and promptly visiting the nearest health facilities if experiencing symptoms of illness.²⁷

It is obvious that many people remain "stubborn" during this COVID-19 pandemic era. These individuals require specific education and understanding of COVID-19, including its mode of transmission, preventive measures, the associated risks and dangers, and the high probability of transmitting the virus to others. It is crucial to discourage "stubborn" behavior such as venturing outside without wearing masks, which increases the risk of infection. It is advisable to minimize leaving the house in order to reduce interactions with other individuals. If it is necessary to go out, it is essential to adhere to

²⁶ Rafi Ramadhani Elgaputra et al., "Implementasi Sosialisasi COVID-19 Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kesadaran Masyarakat Terhadap Protokol Kesehatan Di Kota Jakarta," *Jurnal Layanan Masyarakat (Journal of Public Services)* 4, no. 2 (2020): 423-33, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20473/jlm.v4i2.2020.423-433>.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

health protocols, such as maintaining physical distance, regularly washing hands or using hand sanitizers, and wearing masks.

D. Many People have not Received the COVID-19 Vaccination

The escalating COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted society's social, economic, and psychological well-being. It has disrupted public community activities, crippled the economy, and caused psychological disorders. Consequently, this situation has directly contributed to an increase in crime rates, necessitating additional efforts from the police. As Indonesia strives towards a "new normal," the role of the National Police becomes crucial. Despite the government's efforts to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, these measures have not proven effective enough. The government has emphasized that COVID-19 vaccination is mandatory for the Indonesian population and is regulated by law.

During an interview, Mr. Alex further highlighted the obligation to receive the COVID-19 vaccination, which is stipulated in Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning epidemic outbreaks. The widespread issue of the COVID-19 coronavirus has instilled public concern, given its potential for causing fatalities. Consequently, the regulations and policies established by the government have a significant impact on all sectors, including the economy and social life. Recent reports indicate that approximately 50 million people are at risk of losing their jobs due to the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential rise in unemployment is likely to lead to further social problems. Additionally, the pandemic has eroded trust and led to suspicion among individuals, including those within our social circles or whom we encounter. To address this, education initiatives on vaccine injection, organized by the Binmas unit, are crucial in raising awareness and promoting better health practices for individuals and their families.

E. Lack of Health Facilities, Facilities, and Infrastructure at the Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang

In order to prevent indirect morbidity and mortality, as well as the acute deterioration of chronic diseases due to interrupted services, countries must prioritize essential health services during the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. High-priority service categories include:

- 1) Essential prevention and treatment services for infectious diseases, including immunization.
- 2) Reproductive health services, including care during pregnancy and childbirth.
- 3) Core services for vulnerable groups, such as infants and the elderly.
- 4) Provision of medicines, supplies, and support from healthcare workers for the management of chronic diseases, including mental health disorders.
- 5) Facility-based critical care.
- 6) Management of emergency health disorders and acute presentations requiring timely intervention.
- 7) Support services, such as diagnostic imaging, laboratory services, and blood bank services.²⁸

Based on the observation, the caseload of COVID-19 and the related pressure on the healthcare system begin to decrease, it is necessary to restart various services that were previously suspended. The decision to safely resume these services will depend on the specific circumstances and the community's situation. For instance, the initiation of cancer treatment must carefully consider the benefits of early intervention and the associated risks of immunosuppression. In many places, the temporary suspension of certain health services has resulted in a significant backlog of much-needed care. Prevention programs, including screening and immunizations, may require follow-up campaigns to address missed opportunities.

²⁸ World Health Organization, *Maintaining Essential Health Services: Operational Guidance for the COVID-19 Context* (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2020).

The temporary halt of surgical services, which were initially deemed elective procedures, can quickly transition into urgent needs. However, resuming surgery services requires a well-planned and coordinated strategy due to the demand for healthcare personnel, close contacts, and the associated material resources such as operating tables and complete personal protective equipment (PPE). Planning should take into account the potential increase in the number of requests and the urgency of health services compared to the previous baseline.

Furthermore, it is essential to address the lack of health facilities, facilities, and infrastructure at the Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang Island. Adequate resources are crucial to provide comprehensive healthcare services, including the management of infectious diseases like COVID-19. Investing in and improving the health infrastructure on Galang Island will enhance the capacity to respond effectively to public health emergencies and ensure the provision of quality care to patients in need.

F. Post COVID-19 Pandemic Status of Infrastructure at the Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang Island

In short, the establishment of RSKI was initiated in early March 2020 when COVID-19 entered Indonesia. The National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB), through the COVID-19 Handling Task Force at that time, along with other relevant agencies, decided to establish a hospital specifically dedicated to treating COVID-19 patients. This was particularly crucial for Indonesian citizens abroad who needed repatriation due to the pandemic.²⁹

RSKI Galang was the first hospital built to handle COVID-19 patients. Since its inception on April 6, 2022, RSKI Galang had treated

²⁹ BatamNow, "BNPB Serahkan Status Penggunaan BMN RSKI Pulau Galang Ke Kementerian Pertahanan," BatamNow, 2022.

over 21,000 patients. As of May 2022, there had been no COVID-19 patients admitted to the hospital.³⁰

Due to a decrease in COVID-19 cases at RSKI Galang, the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*) transferred the state property (*Barang Milik Negara/BMN*) usage status of the Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island to Kodam I Bukit Barisan, Ministry of Defense (Kemenhan). The status transition was marked by the signing of the handover and acceptance report (*Berita Acara Serah Terima/BAST*) for state property (BMN) at RSKI Galang. Lilik Kurniawan, representing the Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing, Batam Authority, officially handed over the BMN to the Ministry of Defense through Kodam I Bukit Barisan on December 22, 2022. The military unit received assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and machinery.³¹ The transfer of RSKI Galang was in accordance with Presidential Regulation No.52 of 2020 concerning the Construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities in Combating Covid-19 on Galang Island, Batam City.³²

³⁰ Theophilus Yanuarto, "Meski Pasien Tidak Ada, RSKI Covid Pulau Galang Tetap Siaga," Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2022.

³¹ Fachri Audhia Hafiez, "Alih Status, Pengelolaan RSKI Pulau Galang Diserahkan Ke Kemenhan," medcom.id, 2022.

³² BatamNow, "BNPB Serahkan Status Penggunaan BMN RSKI Pulau Galang Ke Kementerian Pertahanan."

CONCLUSION

The establishment of hospitals is regulated by Law Number 44 of 2009, which outlines the requirements for obtaining an Establishment Permit. These requirements include meeting location, building, infrastructure, human resources, pharmacy, and medical equipment standards. Hospitals are also granted legal protection and responsibilities under this law, which include financing protection, recording and reporting protection, licensing for establishment, guidance and supervision, and legal sanctions for violations. The process of utilizing Camp Vietnam as an emergency hospital for the Covid-19 outbreak can be initiated by the local government after submitting a new application for building permits. This process involves technical and administrative stages to transfer the building's function.

However, there are several obstacles and challenges faced in the government's policy of constructing a Special Infection Hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island. Firstly, the repatriation of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) and Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) through the Batam City Entrance presents challenges due to the need to establish procedures for their return and the emergence of new variants of COVID-19, such as the variant from India. Secondly, the local government's enforcement of laws in dealing with crowds in public places is not yet maximized, which contributes to the inadequate control of health protocols. Thirdly, there is a lack of public awareness regarding health protocols, leading to low compliance among the population. Furthermore, a significant number of people have not yet received the COVID-19 vaccination, posing a challenge to achieving herd immunity and reducing the transmission of the virus. Lastly, there is a lack of health facilities, facilities, and infrastructure at the Special Hospital for Infection (RSKI) on Galang Island, which hampers the capacity to provide comprehensive

healthcare services, particularly in managing infectious diseases like COVID-19.

Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts from the government, local authorities, healthcare providers, and the community. Strengthening law enforcement, intensifying public awareness campaigns, expanding vaccination programs, and investing in the necessary health facilities and infrastructure are crucial steps towards effectively managing the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuring the provision of quality healthcare services.

Since COVID-19 cases at RSKI Galang was declined, the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) handed over and transferred the usage status of State Property at the RSKI on Galang Island to Kodam I Bukit Barisan, Ministry of Defense on December 22, 2022.

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