

RECONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH LAW ABOUT THE AUTHORITY OF PRACTICES SELF-BASED ON JUSTICE VALUE

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ABSTRACT

Independent Tocologist Practices (PMB) that carry out health services to the public are still found many who violate the rules and regulations, namely Tocologists who do not have permission, facilities and infrastructures that do not meet the Requirement and sometimes in PMB carry out services of outside authority. In competency, there were also Tocologists who Practices even though their Education are below Diploma or none. In accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Health no. 1464 / Ministry of Health / Per / X / 2010 and Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. mor 28 Year 2017 on approval and implementation of the practice of Tocologistry, Tocologists are allowed to provide services Practice Independent Tocologists when He or She are educated at least in Diploma III on Tocologistry. The paradigm used is the constructivism paradigm with a method of empirical juridical approaches. The nature of research is explanatory, that is research by examining several sources of law regarding legislation. For Tocologists in PMB with the reality in the field. The method used is the legislative approach and social legal research. data Technique collection, the research literature and field research. The data collection tool used in this study was by means of Documents, Questionnaires and Interviews in a non-Random Purposive technique Sampling. The new theory in this paper is the Theory of Integrated Health Services in Independent Tocologists with Fair Practices. In Conclusion, things to be reconstructed, among others: Article 18 and Article 36 Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 28 of 2017 and addition of paragraphs in Article 30 of Law No. 36 of 2009, Minister of Health Regulation No. 97 of 2014 accompanied by reasons for reconstruction.

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Indonesia has made far better efforts to reduce mortality in infants and toddlers, which is a Fourth MDG [1]. The maternal mortality ratio, which is estimated to be around 228 per 100,000 live births, remains high above 200 over the past decade, despite efforts to improve maternal health services. This contrasts with the poorer countries around Indonesia that showed a greater improvement in the Fifth MDG's. [2] Tocologistry is a great potential for health human resources, but its existence has not been supported by comprehensive legislation. At present health workers both doctors, Tocologists and nurses are legal objects has been the target of a lawsuit for health services which is considered detrimental to patients. [3] In carrying out its practice, the Tocologist must complete the infrastructure of health services and other administration. In Law No. 36 of 2009 does not include sanctions for health workers who do not have a permit or health workers who do not extend the permit.

Survey introduction was done by observation, study books, interviews with Tocologists in PMB, Executive Branch / Regional Committee / Executive Board and the Health Service Center, which was conducted from May 2017 to May 2018 in various Regency Cities in North Sumatra and in Indonesia, it is known that there are still many PMBs who do health services to the community but do not have a valid permit and who do not meet the requirements of health facilities. Likewise, the state of permits that expire in Simalungun Regency almost happens in other cities in Indonesia. As in the city of Jogjakarta, the results of the data collection of the Yogyakarta City Health Office in 2013 were at least there 286 Tocologists known to have no permits. Some Tocologists allegedly abusing his or her Authority is not within the rules. Also, by competence There also still many Tocologists who are still Educated under Diploma. In accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 1464 / M enkes / Per / X / 2010 and Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. mor 28 Year 2017 on approval and implementation of the practice of Tocologistry, Tocologists are allowed to provide services Practice Independent Tocologists must be minimally educated in Diploma III of Tocologistry. [4]

Independent Tocologist Practice (PMB) is a form of health services in the basic health sector. The practice of Tocologists is a series of health service activities provided by Tocologists to patients (individuals, families and communities) according to their authority and abilities. [5] Tocologists who will carry out their practice and / or professional work must be competent as evidenced by a competency certificate or professional certificate. in accordance with Law No. 36 of 2014, article 46 that every health worker who practices must have such a license as well as a Tocologist who will run the profession. The Practice Permit is given in the form of a Tocologist Practice Permit, hereinafter abbreviated as SIPB, as written evidence provided by the government to the Tocologist who will carry out Tocologistry practice after fulfilling the requirements. To get SIPB, the conditions are the valid STR. Registration Certificate is valid for 5 years. Requirements to get STR have a competency certificate or professional certificate [6] and there are other administrative requirement.

But in reality, there are still many people who open PMB but do not have SIPB. Still many Similarly deviation in Tocologistry services such as the provision of Tocologistry services that are not in accordance with the Code of Tocologists, professional standards and the law, although the Tocologist practitioners in the field have been trying to run the service according to existing standards. So that it can be mentioned as an alleged illegal act. In addition, there are a lot of Tocologists in carrying out their duties beyond their authority, including in acts that violate laws that meet the elements of conflict with the rights of others and contrary to their own legal obligations. In this case the Tocologist is contrary to the provisions of the Health Ministry Regulation No. 1464 of 2010 and the Health Ministry's Regulation No. 28 of 2017 concerning the Permit and Implementation of Tocologist Practices, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health; Law Number 36 of 2014 concerning Health Workers and the Code of Ethics and Professional Standards for Tocologists. [7]

The medical action in the form of giving drugs or injections is outside the authority of the Tocologist or nurse but the health worker is given the handover, so this is not prohibited. Yet with the provisions of Article 65 paragraph (3) of Health Workers Act, which reads as follows: *“delegated acts included in the abilities and skills possessed by the recipient of the delegation; the implementation of the devolved action remains under the supervision of the assignor; and the assignor remains responsible for the actions delegated”*.

Unlawful acts because the Tocologist's service fulfills two elements, namely the elements that are contrary to the subjective rights of others and contrary to their own legal obligations, do not provide complete information and provide services that exceed their authority, namely helping with childbirth with complications.

In the City District in Indonesia, specifically in Simalungun District, can still be found Tocologists who provided Tocology services that were not in accordance with their authority. Health care facilities have not fulfilled the prevailing rules and regulations. Tocologists in performing Tocology services are not in accordance with the *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP). Supervision has not been carried out well. The Head of Service and the ranks do not carry out routine supervision. Likewise professional organizations have not given time to conduct monitoring, guidance and supervision. In the observation results, there are still Tocologists who provide health services that are not competent but have never received administrative sanctions. This happened because of the lack of supervision provided by the city government / health office and the professional organization of the IBI City District in Indonesia.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in deeply assessing the practice of independent Tocologists today, which is further construction health law regarding the authority of independent practice Tocologists based on the value of justice.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research paradigm is an explanation of how researchers perceive reality or phenomena. The paradigm used is *the constructivism paradigm*.^[8] This research was conducted using the method of *empirical juridical* approach, namely research conducted by examining the legal regulations concerning the implementation of protection, prevention and law enforcement of Tocology services. *Empirical juridical* research method is a method of legal research that serves to see the law in real terms and examine how the law works in the community. *Empirical juridical* namely the reconstruction of legislation in the field of health and Tocology services can directly improve the quality of health services, especially Tocology services at PMB. ^[9] The nature of research is explanatory ^[10], namely research by examining several legal sources on legislation for Tocologists in PMB with the reality in the field. The method used is the legislative approach and *social legal research* with data source as follows:

- *Field Research* (*Field Research*) is data obtained from the field.
- Library research (*library research*), is carried out to collect secondary data and tertiary legal material from the rules of primary law, namely: ^[11]
 - Primary legal materials, namely binding legal materials such as Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, Law No. 36 of 20 14 concerning Health Workers, and Health Ministry Regulation 1464 of 2010 and Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 28 of 2017 concerning Practical Licensing and Tocology Registration, Health Ministry Regulation No. 97 of 2014 concerning Pre-Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Period of Health Services After Birth, Contraception Services, and Sexual Health Services.
 - Secondary legal material that provides an explanation of primary legal material in the form of research results in the field of law, magazines, internet related to Tocology services.

In carrying out this research used two types of data collection techniques, namely library research and field research. The data collection tools used in this research are document study, questionnaire and interview.^[12] Sampling was done by way of non-random techniques. *Purposive non randomness*. Respondents were Tocologists of Independent Tocologist Practices in Simalungun District and Pematangsiantar City in North Sumatra. Competent informants and related to the problems studied such as the Head of the District / City Health Office, Head of Health Human Resources Development Division, Management of IBI City District, Tocologists who have Tocologist Independent Practices.

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and unit descriptions so that themes can be found and can be formulated as suggested by the data. Data analysis used is qualitative.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Tocology Service and Authority

Tocology Services are all tasks that are the responsibility of the Tocologist profession in the health care system that aims to improve the health of women, especially mothers and children. Tocology Services is the application of Tocology through Tocology care to clients who are the responsibility of Tocologists, ranging from pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, newborns, family planning, including women's reproductive health and public health services. Tocology Services are an integral part of the health care system provided by registered Tocologists who can be carried out independently, collaboration or referral. [13]

Tocologists have important tasks in health counseling and education not only for women, but also for families and communities. This activity must include antenatal education and preparation to become parents and can extend to women's health, reproductive health [14] and child care.

The development of national and international Tocology services and education occurs so fast. This shows that the development of Tocology services and education is an important thing to learn and understand by health workers, especially Tocologists who serve as educating Tocologists and Tocologists in services. One of the factors that led to the continued development of Tocology services and education is the still high mortality and morbidity in pregnant and maternity women, especially in developing countries and in poor countries, which is around 25-50%.

Tocologists have an important task in health counseling and education, not only for women, but also for families and communities. This activity must include antenatal education and preparation to become parents and can extend to women's health, sexual health or reproductive and child care. Tocologists can practice in various service settings, including at home, community, hospital, clinic or other health unit. Tocologists in carrying out their roles, functions and duties are based on the abilities and authority given. The authority is regulated based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 1464 / Menkes / Per / X / 2010 which includes: [15]

- Normal authority, maternal health services, child health services and women's reproductive health services and family planning.
- Authority in carrying out Government programs.
- Authority of Tocologists who practice in areas that do not have a Tocologist.

Whereas in the Ministry of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2017 Article 18 in the implementation of Tocology Practices, Tocologists have the authority to provide:

- maternal health services
- child health services and
- women's reproductive health services and family planning.

Tocologists in carrying out their roles, functions and duties are based on the abilities and authority given. This authority is regulated through the Ministry of Health Regulation (Minister of Health Regulation). Minister of Health

Regulation concerning the authority of Tocologists always changes according to the needs and development of the community and government policies in improving public health. The Minister of Health Regulation started from:

- Regulation of the Ministry of Health Number 5380 / IX / 1963, the authority of the Tocologist is limited to normal delivery assistance independently, accompanied by other duties.
- Ministry of Health Regulation No. 363 / IX / 1980, which was later changed to Minister of Health Regulation 623/1989 the authority of the Tocologists was divided into two, general and specific authority was determined if Tocologists carried out special actions under the supervision of a Tocologist. The implementation of this Regulation of the Ministry of Health, Tocologists in carrying out individual practices under the supervision of Tocologists.
- Ministry of Health Regulation Number 572 / VI / 1996, this authority regulates the registration and practice of Tocologists. Tocologists in carrying out their practice are given independent authority. This authority is accompanied by the ability to carry out actions. The authority includes Tocologistry services which include maternal and child services, family planning services and public health services.
- Decree of the Ministry of Health Number 900 / Menkes / SK / VII / 2002 concerning registration and practice of Tocologists revised from Regulation of the Ministry of Health Number 572 / VI / 1996.
- Regulation of the Ministry of Health Number 149 Year 201 0 Regarding Permits and Implementation of Tocologists
- Regulation of the Ministry of Health Number 1464 Year 201 0 Regarding Permits and Implementation of Tocologists
- Ministry of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2017 concerning Licensing and Implementation of Tocologists.

Independent Tocologist Practice

Tocologistry Practice is the application of Tocologistry in providing services to clients with a Tocologistry management approach. A Tocologist can provide Tocologistry services at health services, such as health centers and hospitals and other health places. The field of Tocologistry practice includes a variety of service settings for BPS / at home, which is currently called the practice of independent Tocologists (PBM), the Community, Puskesmas, Polindes / Poskesdes, RS / RB, Balai Treatment, Tocologists in the Village, Hospital (private / government), Clinic and other health units. The target of Tocologistry services includes individuals, families, communities, including girls, young women, WUS (women of childbearing age), pregnant women, maternity mothers, postpartum and breastfeeding mothers, newborns, infants and toddlers, families, group and community, mother / woman with a reproductive system. Target of Tocologistry services: individual, family and community which includes: efforts, prevention, healing and recovery.

The Scope of the Tocologistry Standard Includes 24 Standards Grouped as follows:

- General Service Standards
- Standard Antenatal Services
- Labor Standards

- Postpartum Service Standards
- Standard for Handling Obstetric-Neonatal Emergency

Tocologists as one of the main components of health care providers to the community have a very important role because they are directly related to the provision of health services and the quality of services provided. The high level of public trust in Tocologists, the rampant lawsuits filed by the community today is often identified with the failure of healing efforts by Tocologists. Conversely, if the medical action taken can be successful, it is considered excessive, even though the Tocologist with the scientific and technological devices she has is only trying to cure, and the failure of the application of Tocology is not always synonymous with failure in action.

TOCOLOGIST SERVICE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Tocology in Europe

The European tocologists association (ema) is a non-profit and non-governmental organization of tocologists, representing to cologistry organizations and associations from the member states of the european union (eu) and the european economic area (eea) and eu applicant countries. [16]

In the questionnaire, the researchers asked the countries to give a definition of a Tocologist. Some countries are referred to as the World Health Organization (WHO) or the International Confederation of Tocologists (ICM). Countries down to EU-directive 80/155 / EEC To prevent repetition in the report, these definitions will be described in this chapter :

The international definition of the Tocologist, according to WHO, ICM and the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (FIGO) is: "A Tocologist is a person, who has been completed and an official course of studies in Tocology, duly recognized in the country in which it is located, and has acquired the requisite qualifications to be registered and / or legally licensed to practice Tocology. "General, she is a competent care provider in obstetrics, especially trained for care during normal childbirth. However, there are great differences between countries with respect to training and tasks of Tocologists. In many industrialized countries, Tocologists in hospitals function under the supervision of obstetricians (WHO 1997). The effect of the International Definition of the Tocologist is to acknowledge that different Tocology training courses exist. Member States of the European Union shall ensure that Tocologists are at least to take up and pursue the following activities, according to EU-directive 80/155 / EEC. Article 4.

- To provide sound family planning information and advice
- To diagnose pregnancies and monitor normal pregnancies; to carry out the examinations necessary for the monitoring of the normal pregnancies
- To prescribe or advise on the examinations necessary for the earliest possible diagnosis of pregnancies at risk
- To provide a program for parents to prepare them for parenthood and childbirth, including advice on hygiene and nutrition
- To care for and to assist the mother during labor and to monitor the condition of the foetus in utero by appropriate clinical and technical means
- To conduct spontaneous deliveries including an episiotomy when required and breech delivery in urgent cases
- To recognize the referral to a doctor and to assist the latter where appropriate; in particular the manual removal of

the placenta, possibly followed by the manual examination of the uterus

- To examine and care for the newborn infant; to take all initiatives which are necessary and necessary to carry out immediate resuscitation whenever necessary
- To care for and to monitor the progress of the mother in the postnatal period and to give all necessary advice to the mother on infant care, to enable her to ensure the optimal progress of the newborn infant.
- To carry out the treatment prescribed by a doctor
- To maintain all records.

The WHO states that in many developed and developing countries, Tocologists are either absent or present only in large hospitals where they may serve as assistants to the obstetricians. In a number of European countries, Tocologists are fully responsible for the care of normal pregnancy and birth, either at home or in hospital. But in many other European countries, almost all Tocologists (if present) practice in hospitals under the supervision of the obstetrician (1997)[17]

Singapore

Researchers in Singapore found that pregnant women received a large amount of attention from their supervisors, the community, and local health workers. Those who work in the fields are not allowed to work after the 28th week of pregnancy. After the child is born, the mother can leave their child at a child care center, even though they are usually left at home to be cared for by their grandmother. Those who work in the factories receive *chek up* at work, allowed fewer working hours, and when their child is born, care is given to an hour for breastfeeding.

Breastfeeding is a common practice with factory workers, and farmers are able to take every few hours off to feed their child. Many women during the first month of pregnancy visit the local Tocologist, to make sure everything is fine and build a comfortable relationship. Every month after, the Tocologist will take blood pressure to check for toxemia. For those who work in factories, health workers are people who are given a biological pregnancy test. This is because every female worker must fill a menstrual card and that is the responsibility of the health worker to pay attention. The Tocologist is also able to provide help birth.

The first program was created to deal with the needs of mothers and children founded by Marian Young. He is part of John B. Grant's pilot program to promote public health for Peking Union Medical College. At that time, a survey was conducted to test the mortality rates of both mothers and their children. The maternal mortality rate is higher in Singapore, namely 17, 6 of 1000 mothers die, especially from puerperal infection. This figure is low compared to the deaths of children, which claimed 275 of 1000 babies, usually from tetanus neonatourm. Young believes this figure is high because of the lack of education for Tocologists. In 1929, there were only about 500 trained Tocologists in the entire territory of Singapore, forcing the majority of citizens to believe in care from 200,000 without formal training.

With a trained Tocologist, there will be a correct standard of birth management including standard sanitation and sterilization procedures. Tocology services including family planning include convincing teenagers to get married later, and for their initial focus on their careers. When they get married and want a family, it is advisable to have 1-2 children. Tocology laws in Singapore are made one with nursing namely the *Revised 2012 Nurses and Tocologists Act* (Chapter 209)

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BN.Marbun simply defines the rearrangement of the existing materials and is rearranged as they are present or occurrence.[18] while according to James P.Chaplin, *Reconstruction* is the interpretation of psychoanalytic data in such a way, to explain the personal development that has occurred, along with the meaning of the material that is now available to the individual concerned. One of them as mentioned by Yusuf Qardhawi the reconstruction includes three important points, namely first, maintaining the core of the original building while maintaining its character and characteristics. Second, fixing things that have collapsed and reinforcing weakened joints. Third, include some updates without changing their original character and characteristics.

The rule of law states that every legal action of the government must be based on laws and regulations, or any legal action of the government must be based on the authority given by the legislation. Every government legal action implies the use of authority, it implies an obligation of responsibility. Pound [19] states that law is the most important institution in carrying out social control. The law has gradually replaced the function of religion and morality as an important instrument for achieving social order.

Judging from Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health. The occurrence of a health crime if the head of the health service facility and / or health worker who practices or works in a health service facility intentionally does not provide first aid to patients who are in an emergency and such actions result in disability or death; producing or circulating pharmaceutical preparations and / or medical devices that do not meet the standards and / or requirements of safety, efficacy or usefulness, and quality as well as do not have a marketing permit; do not have the expertise and authority but do pharmaceutical practices; block exclusive breastfeeding programs. In Article 36 of the Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 28 of 2017 that the requirements for drugs and ingredients are used by MandiriTocologist Practice as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (2) includes the management of drugs and consumables needed for antenatal care, normal delivery, management of newborns, postpartum, family planning, and early treatment of obstetric emergencies and newborns. In implementing the authority of the Tocologist, it covers maternal and infant health services at delivery care. Reconstruction of health law aims to complement the existing legal concept by giving birth to a new legal concept of health law based on justice.

The new theory in this paper is the Theory of Integrated Health Services in Independent Tocologists with Fair Practices. In this case Justice means not biased, placing things in the middle, impartial, siding with the right, not arbitrary. Justice also has another meaning, namely a condition in the life of the community, nation and state to get what is their rights so that they can carry out their obligations. By basing justice according to Aristotle and FransMagnisSuseno, the meaning of justice is meaningful actions that lie between giving too much and little that can be interpreted as giving something to everyone in accordance with what they are entitled to. As well as human conditions that are treated equally according to their respective rights and obligations. Thus the reconstruction of the value of justice in the authority of the independent practice Tocologist is proportional to the rights and obligations. The reconstruction of health law regarding the authority of independent practice Tocologists is based on the value of justice as reported in the table below.

Table 1: Reconstruction of the Law on Authority of Tocologists of Self- Practice Based on Justice

Before Reconstruction	Reconstruction	Reason
<p>Authority in the Field of Handling of Labor</p> <p>Article 1 of Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health:</p> <p>Article 30 plus 1 (one) paragraph. Minister of Health Regulation No. 97 of 2014: Delivery must be done in a health facility.</p> <p>Minister of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2017</p> <p>Article 1 Health care facility is a tool and / or place used to conduct health service activities both promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative carried out by the Government, Regional Government and or organization.</p> <p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) Tocologists can carry out Tocologistry Practices independently and or work in health care facilities</p> <p>(2) Health Service Facilities in the form of clinics, health centers, hospitals and other service facilities.</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2016 concerning health facilities</p> <p>Article 14</p> <p>Types of Health Service Facilities as referred to in Article 3 consist of: independent practice places Health Workers; community Health centers; clinic; hospital; pharmacy; blood transfusion unit; health laboratory; optical</p> <p>Authority of Tocologists in Provision of Contraceptive Devices - Family Planning Services Act No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health</p> <p>Article 68: Installation of Implants for medicines and / or medical devices into the human body can only be carried out by health workers who have the expertise and authority and carried out in certain health care facilities.</p> <p>Ministry of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2017</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>In providing female reproductive health and family planning services as referred to in Article 18 letter c, Tocologists are authorized to provide oral contraceptive services, condoms and injections.</p> <p>Authority of Tocologists in Drug Administration</p>	<p>Article 30</p> <p>Paragraph (3) Health care facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Government, Regional Government and Private / Independent.</p> <p>Minister of Health Regulation No. 97 of 2014: Delivery must be carried out at health facilities and Tocologist Independent Practices.</p> <p>Minister of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2017</p> <p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) Tocologists can practice Tocologistry independently and or work in health care facilities;</p> <p>(2) Health Service Facilities in the form of clinics, health centers, hospitals and other service facilities including Tocologist Independent Practices.</p> <p>Ministry of Health Regulation 28 of 2017</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>In providing female reproductive health and family planning services as referred to in article 18 letter c, the Tocologist is authorized to provide oral contraceptive services, condoms and injections, IUD and AKBK</p> <p>Article 18</p> <p>(2) Maternal health services include counseling services in the period before pregnancy, antenatal care in normal pregnancy, normal childbirth, normal postpartum mothers, breastfeeding mothers and counseling between the two pregnancies, antenatal care integrated with specific diseases specific interventions.</p>	<p>In Article 30, types of health care facilities: individual health services and the community.</p> <p>The MandiriTocologist Practice is a place for individual health services and public health and is in the midst of the community in 24 hours.</p> <p>One of the authorities of Tocologists is to carry out childbirth assistance. If it is not stated that PMB is a health care facility, the delivery assistance carried out by PMB has violated the regulation or Minister of Health Regulation No. 97 In 2014 Maternity Aid was not included in Health Service Facilities including Tocologist Independent Practices.</p> <p>There is a term that there is a Tocologist there is a family planning or there is a birth attendant there is a Tocologist.</p> <p>Tocologists working in the community are always in contact with government programs, especially Family Planning.</p> <p>In providing antenatal, intranatal, post natal, perinatal services, mothers who are served often experience health problems. Judging from the competence of the Tocologist, the Tocologist can handle the problem.</p> <p>For example a family member has a fever, the Tocologist is given the authority to overcome the problem.</p>

<p>Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health</p> <p>Article 98 (2): Anyone who does not have the expertise and authority is prohibited from holding, storing, processing, promoting, and distributing drugs and ingredients that are medicinal.</p> <p>Minister of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2017</p> <p>Article 18 (2) Maternal health services include counseling services in the period before pregnancy, antenatal care in normal pregnancy, normal childbirth, normal postpartum mothers, nursing mothers and counseling in the period between two pregnancies.</p> <p>(2) the need and supply of drugs, vaccines, and / or other logistical needs in the exercise of authority must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law first.</p> <p>Article 36</p> <p>a. Drug requirements and consumables for Tocology Independent Practices as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (2) include the management of medicines and consumables needed for antenatal care, normal delivery, management of new babies, births, postpartum, family planning, and the initial handling of emergency cases obstetrics and newborns.</p>		
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CONCLUSIONS

Reconstruction of Health Law Regarding the Authority of Independent Practical Tocologists Based on Justice Value, among others, in the provisions of P originating from 36 Regulation of the Ministry of Health No. 28 of 2017 that the requirements for drugs and materials used by MandiriTocologist Practice as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (2) include drug management and consumables needed for antenatal care, normal childbirth, management of newborns, childbirth, family planning, and early treatment of obstetric emergencies and newborns. Reconstruction of health law aims to complement the existing legal concept by giving birth to a new legal concept of health law based on justice.

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