

ABSTARCT

The handling of Vietnamese refugees on Galang Island is often referred to as a significant humanitarian event in Indonesian history. In the name of humanity, Indonesia agreed to temporarily accommodate these refugees before they were relocated to a third country. However, this handling process was not always smooth. One of the main challenges was health issues, especially malaria. This thesis examines the health management of Vietnamese refugees on Galang Island, particularly regarding malaria. This research discusses malaria cases among refugees, the control efforts undertaken, and an analysis of the effectiveness of these control policies.

The methods and analysis used in this paper are historical research methods and environmental analysis. The historical research method follows the stages of historical writing, starting from heuristics to interpretation, while environmental analysis is used to identify the risk factors for the spread of malaria on Galang Island. This analysis aims to determine the suitability of anopheles breeding in the refugee camp. By focusing on the health aspect, especially malaria, it is hoped that this research can encourage further studies on various other health aspects in the Galang Island refugee camp.

The results of this study are proof that malaria cases existed in the Vietnamese refugee camp on Galang Island and the efforts to control them. Malaria cases are related to the number of refugees affected by malaria on Galang Island and who were affected by malaria. Then, malaria control efforts, both preventive and curative, are explained comprehensively.

Keywords: Vietnamese Refugees, Galang Island, Batam, Malaria, Health Policy, Environmental Health.