

The Urgency of Free Health Service Policy in Increasing Indonesia's Human Development Index

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ABSTRACT

This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that details one by one using descriptive text on each main topic used in this article, including Health, Human Development Index, and Free Health Check Policy. The data used in this study are secondary data that researchers obtain from second sources or indirect sources. Although obtained from indirect sources, researchers still select the research sources obtained and it can be ensured that the sources used by researchers are reliable. The research sources used in this study include books, scientific articles, magazines, and various other sources used in each study. The data obtained were analyzed by the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and drawing conclusions.

Keywords: Free Health Service, Human Development Index, Health

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, yaitu pendekatan yang merinci satu per satu menggunakan teks deskriptif pada setiap topik utama yang digunakan dalam artikel ini, antara lain Kesehatan, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, dan Kebijakan Pemeriksaan Kesehatan Gratis. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh peneliti dari sumber kedua atau sumber tidak langsung. Meski diperoleh dari sumber tidak langsung, peneliti tetap memilih sumber penelitian yang diperoleh dan dapat dipastikan bahwa sumber yang digunakan oleh peneliti dapat diandalkan. Sumber penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini antara lain buku, artikel ilmiah, majalah, dan berbagai sumber lain yang digunakan dalam setiap penelitian. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan tahapan pengumpulan data, pengurangan data, pemilihan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Kata kunci: Layanan Kesehatan Gratis, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Kesehatan

INTRODUCTION

According to (Soejoto, 2017) standard of living (purchasing power) or income. Increasing a person's education is often associated with increasing income or wages. When wages reflect productivity, the more people who have higher education or training experience, the higher their productivity and the result is a higher national economy or growth. In addition to education, health also plays a role in increasing income. The influence of health on income includes improving population health

which will increase workforce participation. Improved health can also bring improvements in education levels and development of self-potential which then connects to economic growth with increased income.

According to (Arifin & Fadlan, 2021), the Human Development Index (HDI) is a number that measures the achievement of human development based on a number of basic components of quality of life that can affect the level of productivity produced by a person. The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the important indicators in seeing the other side of development. The important benefits of the HDI include the following (Maulana et al., 2022): 1. HDI is an important indicator for measuring success in efforts to build the quality of human life (society/population). 2. HDI can determine the ranking or level of development of a region/country. 3. For Indonesia, HDI is strategic data because in addition to being a measure of government performance, HDI is also used as an allocator for determining the General Allocation Fund (DAU). Calculating the Component Index.

Humans are the wealth of the nation, if the community has enjoyed a long and healthy life and knowledge, then the productivity that will be obtained by the region or country so that the community can get a decent standard of living. A region or country if it has a high Human Development Index (HDI) then the success of human development. An increasing population will increase the number of workers and this addition allows for increased production (Giyono, 2021). The emergence of population growth towards economic growth and encouragement of increases in national production and the level of economic activity. A very important factor in economic growth is human resources. Humans are the most active in economic growth so that to achieve economic growth there needs to be efficiency in the workforce (Nugroho, 2016).

According to (A, 2016), the Human Development Index (HDI) is an index that measures the achievement of socio-economic development of a region or country, to achieve human development it can be measured by the achievement of human quality of life with several components, namely education, health and people's purchasing power. HDI is calculated based on data that can describe the three components, namely (Prasetyoningrum, 2018): 1. Education The level of education uses 2 indicators, namely the average length of schooling and the expected length of schooling to measure the level of community knowledge. The average length of schooling measures the average number of years that people have undergone formal education or school. The expected length of schooling is the expected length of time for children to undergo formal education or school. The calculation of both indicators is given a weighting of the average length of schooling by one third and the expected length of schooling by two thirds. 2. Health The level of health uses data on the life expectancy of the population with an indirect approach, the data used are the Live Birth Rate (ALH) and Children Still Alive (AMH). 3. Community Purchasing Power The community purchasing power indicator describes the level of community welfare which has an impact on improving the regional economy. The calculation of community purchasing power uses adjusted real per capita expenditure.

There are four things that need to be considered in order to achieve human development goals, namely (Utami, 2020): 1. Productivity, the ability of the population to increase the productivity of a product or service and in working full time the population gets the desired wages. 2. Equity, equal opportunities for the population to utilize all economic and social resources. There are no obstacles in obtaining opportunities from the utilization of economic and social resources, in the productivity of the population participating so that the welfare of the population is created. 3. Continuity, the use of natural and social resources is not only utilized in the present, but it must also be considered that economic and social resources can be utilized in the future 4. Empowerment, the population participates in decision-making that will determine the direction of their lives, and participates in the utilization of resources in the development process (Primandari, 2019).

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded comprehensively that the Human Development Index and Health have a strong continuous bond and each influences each other. The logical consequence is that the increasing level of community health will increase the Human Development Index. To improve community health qualitatively, programs are needed that can support it. Based on this, researchers believe that the policy that can support public health is the free health check program.

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this study aims to analyze the urgency of the Free Health Check policy in improving public health and the Human Development Index in Indonesia (Imam Gunawan, 2014). This study is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that details one by one using descriptive text on each main topic used in this article, including Health, Human Development Index, and Free Health Check Policy (Windarto, 2021). The data used in this study are secondary data that researchers obtain from second sources or indirect sources (Hasan, 2011). Although obtained from indirect sources, researchers still select the research sources obtained and it can be ensured that the sources used by researchers are reliable (Rukin, 2019). The research sources used in this study include books, scientific articles, magazines, and various other sources used in each study. The data obtained were analyzed by the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and drawing conclusions (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Health and Human Development Index

According to (Soejoto, 2017) standard of living (purchasing power) or income. Increasing a person's education is often associated with increasing income or wages. When wages reflect productivity, the more people who have higher education or training experience, the higher their productivity and the result is a higher national economy or growth. In addition to education, health also plays a role in increasing income. The influence of health on income includes improving population health

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The Urgency of Free Health Check Policy in Increasing Indonesia's Human Development Index

The term health in everyday life is often used to state that something can work normally. Even inanimate objects such as motor vehicles or machines, if they can function normally, then their owners often say that their vehicles are in healthy condition. Most people say they are healthy if their bodies feel fresh and comfortable. Even a doctor says that his patient is healthy when the results of the examination show that the patient's entire body is functioning normally. Health is a state of well-being of the body, soul, and social that allows everyone to live productively socially and economically (KEPUTUSAN MENTERI KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 1407/MENKES/SK/XI/2002 TENTANG PEDOMAN PENGENDALIAN DAMPAK PENCEMARAN UDARA, 2002).

The concept of health and illness is actually not absolute and universal because there are other factors outside the clinical reality that influence it, especially socio-cultural factors. Both concepts influence each other and one concept can only be understood in the context of the other concept. Many experts in philosophy, biology, anthropology, sociology, medicine, and other fields of science have tried to provide an understanding of the concept of health and illness reviewed from each discipline. The problem of health and illness is a process related to the ability or inability of humans to adapt to the environment both biologically, psychologically and socio-culturally (Albertin, 2019).

Law No. 23 of 1992 concerning free health states that: Health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being that enables a productive social and economic life. In this sense, health must be seen as a complete unity consisting of physical, mental and social elements in which mental health is an integral part of health

(Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 1992 Tentang Kesehatan, 1992). Free Health Services or Free Health Checks are all basic health services at health centers and their networks and referral health services in class III Hospitals/Health Centers owned by the government (Central and Regional) free of charge and the drugs provided use national formulary/generic drugs based on regulations issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Ultimately, this policy can be massively implemented to increase the level of public health in Indonesia. By increasing health, it can directly and indirectly increase the Human Development Index.

CONCLUSION

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