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Understanding of the Health Insurance Program in the Perspective of Human Rights in Indonesia

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Abstract---This paper discusses the public's understanding of the health insurance program from the perspective of human rights in Indonesia. The author believes that the public needs to understand the health insurance program from the point of view of law and human rights as citizens living in Indonesia and democracy. A series of data searches on some insurance and health literature databases were reviewed from a legal perspective. The data that has been collected is then analyzed under a phenomenological approach, a study model that seeks to understand a phenomenon that exists in a context to be described and studied for re-understanding. The data search was carried out by keyword on the Google Scholar search engine in many publications published from 2010 to 2022. Based on the data and research results, we believe that all of these have met the requirements for validity and accuracy of the data to answer the problem. The results, among others, are that based on regulatory law number 24 of 2011, every citizen has the right to get assistance in health and social insurance like life insurance from the state.

Keywords---understanding, health insurance, legal perspective, human rights.

Introduction

Regulation Number 24 of 2011 stipulates that state employee pension assistance is directed by the Social Jamina Organizing Agency or BPJS, which consists of health insurance whose implementation began on January 1, 2014, the National Health Insurance (JKN) as a health care guarantee framework for all Indonesian residents is carried out through welfare administration specialists ranging from emergency clinics to health focuses that focus on all levels of society (Sulistyaningsih & Hartiwiningsih, 2021; Irdawati, et al. 2020; Manullang, S. O. 2021). BPJS Health capacities to coordinate a medical coverage program. They held broadly founded on social protection and the rule of value to guarantee that

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members get medical care advantages and security in gathering essential wellbeing needs (Fitriati et al., 2012). The advantages that are the freedoms of members are individual wellbeing administrations that incorporate promotive, preventive, remedial, and rehabilitative administrations, including drugs, clinical gadgets, and clinical consumables as indicated by clinical requirements. The presence of the National Health Insurance program by BPJS Health can assume a part in the government assistance area in the locales. The above is very interesting for BPJS Health officials to spread information on the National Health Insurance. Everybody Must Have BPJS Health. Jakarta, CNBC Indonesia-Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Muhadjir Effendy opened his voice regarding the Government's choice to make BPJS Health cooperation a necessity to get to a few public offices and administrations (Negara, S. D., & Ramayandi, A. 2020).

With this study, we want to get in-depth information in the form of study results and scientific evidence that can achieve the goal of a deep understanding of the importance of citizens' rights to health protection in the form of health insurance. This is important because residents' low level of medical treatment ability will affect public understanding of the importance of the JKN and BPJS Health programs. The review observes that BPJS Health task is more straightforward in understanding the oppressed, specifically by working on administration and free public legal rights. As shown by the Tanya (2017) study results, there is an effect of a chance of occurrence on the community's utilization of the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). According to Anjani & NurulAulia (2018), their study hypothesis states that adjusting the disposition depends on the improvement (improvement) that talks with the community as residents who seek health services.

This implies that the nature of the source of correspondence will determine the outcome of changes in individual perspectives and behavior, community-level meetings (Apriani & Rumana, 2018). For example, the Work Accident Insurance in BPJS Employment protects the risks of accidents in an employment relationship, including accidents that occur from home to work or vice versa, to business trips. Alternatively, the rules stipulate that BPJS participants can enjoy their rights when they retire. The Employment Social Security Administering Agency or BP Jamsostek said participants could still withdraw part of their old-age security or JHT balance of 30 percent with a minimum membership requirement of 10 years (Erniaty & Harun, 2020; Manullang, S. O. 2021).

According to Sitompul et al. (2016), the task of BPJS Health is considered to be more straightforward in understanding the oppressed, especially by working on various accessible public administrations. As shown by the impact of BPJS, there is an effect of a chance of occurrence on the use of the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). The right to health hypothesis states that health adjustment depends on the nature of the increase in health insurance that speaks to healthy citizens. This implies that the nature of health assurance is communication that will determine the progress of changing individual perspectives and behavior (Ni'mah, 2015; Manullang, S. O. 2021; Manullang, et al. 2020); Wirawan, et al., 2021; Maruf, et al. 2022; Revida, et al. 2021). Conversation This examination demonstrates that understanding is essential in cultivating a thought that spurs

or empowers to carry out a movement that is seen as very valuable, during which time spent understanding in a more definite course can help towards methods involved in dealing with and working on individual expectations for daily convenience such as health insurance errands which incorporate directing and getting member enrollment, endlessly gathering commitments from members and bosses, getting commitment help from the Government, overseeing Social Security Funds to assist members, and gathering and overseeing program member information in federal retirement aide (EP, 2018). This can be understood if the local area can get data about the BPJS Health National Health Insurance Program. This follows the SOR hypothesis by Hovland et al. (1953), which expresses that the upgrade or message passed on to the communicant through the dispersal of data might be gotten or then again dismissed. This review observed that individuals partaking in the National Health Insurance utilized informal channels more than proper channels. The correspondence model utilized is two-way intuitive between members, as expressed (Saro et al., 2019), which considers correspondence as an exchange between members in which everybody adds to the exchange. The power of getting messages was generally acquired from socialization held at the sub-area office by BPJS Health Maros Regency.

Individuals in the community were exceptionally keen on messages about the National Health Insurance program since they felt it could further develop their wellbeing (Reger et al., 2017). This concentrate additionally shows that the spread of data on the National Health Insurance program fundamentally affects the degree of local area interest in the National Health Insurance members village and District in using the National Health Insurance program by BPJS Health. This concentrate likewise shows that the disposition of the people group cannot be isolated from the job completed by BPJS Health officials in a joint effort with the subdistrict sub-locale all through Health Center as a level wellbeing administration focus. Something else that decides the adjustment of demeanor is the pretended by change specialists in scattering the data/messages passed on. Manifest in conduct. This follows the mental reaction hypothesis, which expresses that the course of progress and information on the communicant (mental reaction) causes changes in the behavior of beneficiaries of data excellent in the utilization of JKN BPJS Health. This end can be perceived because of the aftereffects of information investigation on the connection coefficient esteem (Zein et al., 2020).

The Health Social Security Administering Body (BJPS) is a Public Legal Entity that is straightforwardly capable of the President. It has the errand of coordinating the insurance of National Health for each Indonesian, particularly for Civil Servants, Recipients of a civil servant and military and police Pensions, Veterans, Joint Independence Pioneers, their families, and other business components or standard people (Wiasa et al., 2022). BPJS Health is the organizer of the public authority-run annuity program in the government assistance area, one of five activities in the National Social Security System, be specific Health Insurance, Work Accident Insurance, Old Age Pension, and Death Security. Protection as expressed in the Act. Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System (Roziqin, 2020).

BPJS Health, along with BPJS Employment (previously known as Jamsostek), is a managerial program inside the National Health Insurance (JKN) unit that began on December 31, 2013 (Mansur, 2019). BPJS Health began chipping away on January 1, 2014, while BPJS for Employment began dealing with July 1, 2015. BPJS Health also finished managerial work (regulating limit) in policy implementation, which was recently run primarily by state-claimed endeavors and halfway by government workplaces. The blend of the two components of business and government limit is currently reflected in the circumstance of BPJS Health as a component of public regulation that completes policy management assignments in the field of bureaucratic public oversight of resigned associates (Anggara, 2018).

BPJS Health is additionally framed with beginning capital financed from the APBN and subsequently has its abundance, including BPJS Health assets and government annuity and reserve investment funds assets from sources specified in the law (Apriani, 2020). The powers of BPJS cover the whole domain of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and may have a location in Indonesia for the state related to worldwide workplaces. This approval is a particular brand name that is not equivalent to other legitimate substances and lawful elements. Besides, BPJS is a kind of State-Owned Legal Entity (BHMN), meaning to do its commitments to be dependable to the President as the head of state government. The Logo of Public Health Insurance BPJS was recently known as Askes (Health Insurance) fronted by PT Askes Indonesia (Persero), but as indicated by Law no. 24 of 2011 concerning BPJS, PT Askes Indonesia changed to BPJS Health on January 1, 2014 (MHD et al., 2020).

Method

Furthermore, the author will describe the steps for implementing health literature which aims to gain new knowledge of the importance of understanding health insurance programs from the perspective of law and human rights in Indonesia (Samerski, 2019). For this reason, we have searched for supporting data on many databases of health and legal science publications, both domestic and international publications. The data source for this study is secondary data in the form of a thought-provoking perspective which is evidence of fieldwork that has sharpened the understanding of public health insurance programs in human rights (Sørensen et al., 2015). We have done the data search mechanism electronically by using the Google engine with the help of keywords.

After the data was collected and then started from more than 100 literature sources, Lisa finally around 50 entered the telephone category to be studied and get the results of this study (Rolindrawan, 2015). As for the system, we have involved intensive data coding, short evaluation, in-depth interpretation, and finally concluding by considering the data findings to answer the problem and accept the hypothesis. Furthermore, we are going to design the article in a descriptive qualitative design, how we do this situation with a phenomenological approach, namely seeking understanding of a problem, in this case, is getting a deal of the importance of public health insurance programs in the context of the law and human rights in the country. Such is the process of carrying out the study from problem formulation to final reporting (Bassuk & Washington, 2013).

Discussion

Understanding public health insurance

Medical care in the United States is any program that helps pay for clinical expenses, whether through secretly bought inclusion, social insurance, or an officially upheld government social help program (Erlangga et al., 2019). The reciprocals for these purposes join "prosperity consideration," "clinical consideration," and "clinical benefit." Likewise, in Indonesia, the public clinical benefit structure is headed to accomplish general clinical benefits. In 2014, the state gave a compulsory medical coverage program called the National Health Insurance (JKN). It is expected to make fundamental clinical contemplations and workplaces available to all inhabitants. By 2020, it is assessed that the arrangement will cover 83% of the populace (223 million people). The point is to offer free help to all inpatients in a fundamental crisis facility bed (Laksono et al., 2021).

We can all say, "Wellbeing is vital because it is a significant part of bliss throughout everyday life," except we, when all is said and done, find it challenging to apply this comprehension in our regular routines (Maurya, 2019). From how we carry on with a solid life to getting ready for things we would instead not occur, specifically "falling wiped out," which requires short-term or ongoing consideration. Obliviousness about the comprehension of the significance of health care coverage for the local area regularly prompts tragic stories where we lose friends and family because of the inaccessibility of assets for the therapy of somebody who is wiped out. We felt the significance of health care coverage when we took a postgraduate program in Sydney, Australia. As per unofficial Australian laws, each understudy is expected to take an interest in a medical coverage program. Citizen never had any difficulty when we were wiped out while examining in Australia since all clinical costs were covered by health care coverage (Evans & Stoddart, 2017).

Community feel many advantages about the importance of medical insurance coverage (Dang et al., 2021). The main benefit is that keeping a limited number of assets in the form of money held by paying guarantees security. There is no need to stress over assets or trouble other people or close relatives when a person is sick. To the point of bringing a protection card and going to an emergency clinic, an insurance agent's accomplice, we get health administration at the clinic. An example one gets is transferring all bets to an insurance agent. Overall, protection is a health net and a guarantee of health assets for a person to avoid calamity and burden other relatives with increasingly expensive clinic fees. With the unit-connected type of insurance, Citizen get two benefits at once as health care coverage and a limited amount of reserve funds that can be used to pay the following protection installments or be issued after ten years of participation (Obermann et al., 2018). The third benefit I feel is protecting our health from diseases that come from nowhere.

Finally, we also obtain information about primary diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and disease through instructions directed by health care insurance. Customers believe that through this article, the entire population

can save assets to put resources into something significant in life called "welfare" (Nambiar et al., 2020). So one can choose the medical protection item he wants accurately and precisely, the correct item and cost, the proper protection situation, and a good reputation. We have to look at the welfare programs run by our Government. To further develop the nature of the welfare of the Indonesian people, since January 1, 2014, the public authorities have established the state program as a government-supported public pension framework which means providing guarantees and government social assistance for all individuals by establishing a legal substance in the form of directing managed pensions government called the National Security Administration (Pearson et al., 2013).

This uplifting news opens the door to more Indonesians getting well being insurance with more reasonable charges or commitments (Tangcharoensathien et al., 2011). For poor people and the oppressed, they will be the beneficiaries of commitment help. In light of Presidential Decree 12 of 2013, BPJS Health Regulation No. 1 of 2014, the extent of wellbeing administrations covered by BPJS (Erniaty & Harun, 2020) are; 1) First Level Health Services First level wellbeing administrations, including non-expert wellbeing administrations: a) Administration organization; b). Promotive and preventive administrations; c). Assessment, therapy, and clinical discussion; d). Non-expert clinical measures, both employable and non-usable; e). Administrations for medications and clinical consumables; f). Blood bonding as indicated by clinical requirements; g). Essential level lab analytic help assessments; and h). First Level Hospitalization as per clinical signs. 2). Progressed level reference wellbeing administrations, including short-term and ongoing wellbeing administrations: a). Administration organization; b). Assessment, treatment, and expert conference by trained and sub-trained professionals; c). Expert clinical activities, both careful and non-careful as per clinical signs; d). Administrations for medications and clinical consumables; e). Progressed demonstrative help administrations as per clinical signs; f). Clinical recovery; g). Blood administration; h). Clinical scientific medication administrations; Administration for cadavers for patients who passed on after being hospitalized at a wellbeing office that participates (Dahlia, 2019).

Health as a human right

Fundamental liberties are freedoms inborn in people because of their introduction to the world as people. These freedoms are acquired not by others or the state but because of his introduction to the world as an individual (Zanariyah et al., 2021). In a strict setting, these freedoms are a gift from God, and just God has the privilege to renounce them. Since common liberties are privileges acquired upon entering the world as people, fundamental freedoms incorporate privileges that, assuming renounced or decreased, will bring about a diminished level of humanity. The proportion of the level of humanity generally creates as per the progress of individuals. The primary essential right is the right to life which has ramifications for different privileges, for example, the right to a respectable life and work, the option to have a family and keep posterity, the option to acquire citizenship, and the option to offer viewpoints, partner and gather. In resulting advancements, the level of humanity is not set in stone by the degree of schooling and wellbeing, so instruction and wellbeing then become fundamental liberties with any remaining freedoms to training and wellbeing (Raharjo, 2016).

Subsequently, wellbeing is the premise of acknowledging the level of humanity. Without wellbeing, an individual turns out to be restrictively inconsistent. An individual can not acquire other freedoms (Rim & Tassot, 2019). An individual who is not solid will consequently lose his right to life, cannot get and carry on with fair work, cannot partake in his freedoms to affiliation and gathering and offer viewpoints, and cannot get schooling for his future. To put it plainly, one cannot wholly appreciate life as a person. Commitments of the Government The fundamental premise that the insurance of common liberties is the public authority's obligation is the rule of a vote-based system in which the public authority is given the command of the force to safeguard the privileges of residents. Also, the idea of the government assistance state as a cutting-edge state has empowered the public authority to act. This power is exclusively to advance and accomplish the satisfaction of everyday freedoms. The public authority is not simply holding individuals back from disregarding or abusing their freedoms, but it should make progress toward the satisfaction of these privileges (Halimatussadiyah et al., 2020).

Moreover, with the right to wellbeing, the public authority's commitment is to satisfy it. Endeavors to satisfy the right to wellbeing can be completed differently, including avoidance and fix. Anticipation endeavors incorporate the production of appropriate circumstances for good wellbeing guaranteeing the accessibility of food and occupations, great lodging, and a stable climate. In the meantime, recuperating endeavors are completed by giving ideal wellbeing administrations. Wellbeing administrations incorporate parts of Government-backed retirement for wellbeing, satisfactory wellbeing offices, qualified clinical staff, and affordable help financing by the local area (Abma et al., 2019). Article 12 of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights frames the means that should be taken to accomplish the best expectations of physical and emotional wellbeing, to be specific: Provisions for decreasing kid stillbirth rates and solid youngster advancement; Improvement of all parts of natural and modern wellbeing; By and large, Article 10 of the Health Law expresses that accomplish ideal wellbeing status for the local area, wellbeing endeavors are done with a supportive approach, wellbeing improvement (promotive), illness anticipation (preventive), illness fix (therapeutic), and wellbeing recuperation (recovery)—executed thoroughly, incorporated, and maintainable (Mayka, 2021).

Future Challenges the Ministry of Health as the agent of government obligation in the wellbeing area, has proclaimed Healthy Indonesia 2010. It is trusted that ideal ailments can be accomplished in 2010 (Caballero-Anthony, 2018). As per information from the Ministry of Health, a few upgrades have been accomplished in the wellbeing area. In 2000, the future had arrived at 66 years, from 46 years during the 1960s. The rate of birth from 1000 live births diminished to 45 infants at the end passed on, from 1995 upwards of 55 children, at last, kicked the bucket. For wellbeing administrations in 2000, pretty much every sub-area had a Puskesmas. Around 20,000 specialists and around 5,000 dental specialists have been allowed as Non-Permanent Employees (PTT). The number of birthing specialists in the town contacts 54,956 individuals, and 20,000 Polindes has been working with local area support. Different upgrades have likewise been accomplished to understand and satisfy the local areas correct to wellbeing as a

component of the satisfaction of everyday freedoms. Notwithstanding different accomplishments, we are also confronted with different difficulties (Hadiprayitno, 2011).

The primary test is the state of the Indonesian individuals who are not out of the squish of the emergency with the goal that it is challenging to get fantastic wellbeing administrations (White, 2016). Destitution is, without a doubt, the fundamental adversary of wellbeing. This condition is incorporated with the pattern of wellbeing as an industry that regularly fails to remember the wellbeing perspective as a philanthropic help. Wellbeing is a costly thing. In addition, strategy producers do not yet have a promise to their obligations towards wellbeing. This is confirmed by the absence of subsidizing apportioned to the wellbeing area through giving offices and foundation and federal retirement aide for wellbeing administrations. The present society should pay a significant expense to get fantastic wellbeing administrations. Low-pay individuals regularly do not get fantastic wellbeing administrations. A few occasions show that the emergency clinic's direction to benefit can overpower humanity. Indeed, even a patient is an essential condition in some cases needs to finish different monetary prerequisites and administration prior to getting administration, and it is not inconceivable around then the patient passed on (Jon & Purcell, 2018).

Wellbeing administrations can be given by the private area and the public authority. Administrations by the private area are, for the most of better quality; however, they are more costly and, here and there, exorbitant (Henry, 2015). While the administrations given by the public authority are less expensive, however, the quality is more terrible. Nonetheless, the rule that should be complied with is that wellbeing should be arranged towards compassionate administrations, and the public authority should satisfy it. Amidst an emergency and lack of circumstance, strategy making is generally confronted with a quandary.

Nonetheless, assuming it is understood that wellbeing is the primary reason for accomplishing human pride and protecting ages, then it ought to be trailed by approaches and substantial strides to satisfy the right to wellbeing as fundamental liberty (Gill & Dalton, 2022). The real sign of the public authority's obligation to wellbeing as fundamental liberty is arranging an excellent financial plan for wellbeing administrations. The people group ought to have the option to get essential wellbeing administrations at no expense. If the arrangement of such administrations is not yet imaginable, it should be done bit by bit, particularly by working on the nature of foundation and the nature of wellbeing administrations to the overall population (Lang & Bachinger, 2017).

The birth of the right to health

The advancement of fundamental liberties has gone through three phases so that everyday freedoms can be gathered into three classifications: original, second-and third-era common liberties (Meier et al., 2020). The original fundamental liberties are everyday freedoms in the standard and political fields, which T. Koopmans calls "de klassieke grondrechten (old-style fundamental rights). The personality of the original of basic liberties is pessimistic" because it requests opportunity from a specific limitation (independence from). The second era of fundamental

freedoms is portrayed by the rise of requests for basic liberties in the financial, social, and social fields, which Koopmans calls *de sociale grondrechten* (fundamental social rights), and along these lines have a positive person (right-top). In contrast, the third era of fundamental liberties is known as "fortitude privileges," which characterizes everyday freedoms to advance local area welfare (Paim et al., 2011).

According to this classification of fundamental freedoms, the right to wellbeing is frequently remembered for the second era of fundamental liberties and the fundamental liberties of the future. Third, if the right to wellbeing is connected to "individual wellbeing," it is remembered for economic, social, and social privileges; however, assuming it is connected with "general wellbeing," it is remembered for the right to advancement (Montenegro et al., 2020). The comprehension of the three classes of fundamental liberties should not be "divided" because it will prompt quality definition. However, the expectation is to work with distinguishing proof. The treatment of fundamental freedoms, aside from being all-inclusive, should be "inseparable and reliant." In a few words, it is generally expected noticed that the improvement of fundamental freedoms has started from beginning to end, to be specific an understanding between the King of England Henry and a gathering of blue-bloods whose substance incorporate, in addition to other things, the King is ensured privilege freedoms yet should be dependent upon limitations. Lawful limitations, both conventional regulation and material regulation (Yamin & Habibi, 2020).

An individual may just be captured for genuine reasons and get equity by the legal executive. Notwithstanding, the historical backdrop of the advancement of current common liberties is, for the most part, set apart since the seventeenth century, specifically after the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution in England. Furthermore, residents in the ordinary and political fields related with their administration (Gillespie & Melching, 2010). At a practically similar time in the United States, the Virginia Bill of Rights was established, and the initial ten alterations to the Charter were consolidated into the 1787 United States Constitution. Even though the personality of fundamental liberties was more concentrated freedoms in the standard and political fields, one essential liberty is perceived, which we currently known as economic privileges, specifically the right to property. Locke proposed three extremely fundamental freedoms: life, freedom, and property (Landman, 2018).

We underscored that "Each man has a property in his individual. This no one has an option too, yet himself." In Locke's idea, an individual's private life is his own, and if his private life creates a work, the work is his, which can be sold or exchanged (Minkler, (2010). This is the thing known as the original of common liberties, which depends on the psyche of progressivism. The overall attributes of these common liberties, first, fundamental freedoms, are privileges. Regardless of whether there is a commitment, the commitment is exclusive to guarantee the execution of these privileges, as expressed in Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everybody commits to a general public where he has the likelihood to foster his character completely and totally" (Everyone has obligations to the local area in which alone the free and full improvement of his character is possible). Second, these privileges are all-inclusive

(comprehensiveness), which people have due to their human poise. Third, fundamental freedoms are considered to exist without anyone else since human life and do not rely upon acknowledging a broad set of laws (Minkler, 2010).

Fourth, common liberties are considered a significant standard. Albeit not outright and regardless, common liberties have a good situation as a standardizing thought to be upheld, assuming there is a contention with other positive standards. Although at first, the "commitments" joined to privileges were only to restrict the activity of one's fundamental freedoms not to disregard the privileges of others, since the interests of others grew, new common liberties or second era fundamental freedoms arose, in particular freedoms - privileges connected with financial and social. Following the rise of the idea of the government assistance state, public interests addressed by the state comparable to one's everyday freedoms are at last seen as fundamental liberties (Kaminska & Nazarko, 2017). Such is the situation with the right to wellbeing.

Similarly, as with freedoms in other monetary fields, the right to wellbeing was just created around the nineteenth century. The Industrial Revolution in England, which from one perspective prevailed with regards to making cost-effectiveness of creation, however, then again welcomed an effect on the bringing down of the negotiating posture and buying force of the laborers. Their capacity as work was moved via programmed machines. Accordingly, there is much joblessness. The laborers live in ghetto regions with unfortunate water dispersion and sterilization frameworks. Accordingly, there are incessant assaults of irresistible illnesses that influence actual and emotional wellbeing. Baby and youngster death rates around then were very high because of a lack of healthy sustenance and disturbance of the regenerative arrangement of moms (Shevchuk et al., 2021).

Conclusion

Finally, we would like to summarize the main points that have been presented in the results and discussion section, with the aim of the study being to gain new knowledge on how to understand the health insurance program when viewed from the perspective of human rights law in Indonesia. As explained earlier, the citizen health protection program under the law requires the state to provide health protection in insurance when sick. Likewise, what has been described by the experts that we have summarized in general illustrates that the state's obligation to provide health protection to every citizen is following health law number 24 of 2011 where every citizen has the right to obtain health assistance, including insurance that group it into the category of health and safety protection network. As for the critical points that we have received, we found the importance of public understanding of health insurance as we know that Indonesia is a democratic country that upholds human rights, including health protection for every inhabitant. Furthermore, we also summarize how the health law requires every human being to obtain health insurance protection following the nature given by God where humans must get welfare and the environment.

Next, we also note how human rights were born, freely given by God, and protected by law; every citizen has the right to live and be healthy. Therefore, Indonesia, a democratic country, upholds the protection of human rights,

including the right where citizens need to be protected. On that basis, the health law gives the Government the authority to exercise the people's right to obtain health. This is in line with every regulation made by the Government, providing an understanding that every citizen must receive health protection regardless of the transition they have to pay for or have been provided by the state. Through this movement, we believe that this study has fulfilled the requirements to answer the main problem where the understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens to obtain a healthy and prosperous, and intelligent life is per the ability of the state to provide the fairest protection. We believe this finding certainly has many weaknesses; therefore, appropriate input and feedback will be for the sake of improving the quality of future studies.

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