

The Role of Jamkeswacht in Helping Cicadas Village Communities Who Experience Health Service Difficulties

Sugih Maulidin Rasid ¹, Nisa Lestari ²
Universitas Ibn Khaldun, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received January 4, 2023
Revised January 11, 2023
Accepted January 22, 2023

Kata Kunci:

Cicadas Village
Health Services
Jamkeswacht

ABSTRACT

Jamkeswacht is a national social health insurance supervisory institution established by the Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions as a control function for the implementation of National Health Insurance and the Social Health Security Organizing Agency. This is done to ensure that the implementation of health insurance in this country can run as we expect. In addition to criticizing policies, Jamkeswacht also advocates for people who have difficulty having access to health insurance. In this research, we will discuss the role of Jamkeswacht in helping people who experience difficulties, especially in the Cicadas Village area, Bogor Regency.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Sugih Maulidin Rasid
Universitas Ibn Khaldun
Email: sugihrasid@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The Real Work Lecture (KKN) is one of the media for students to apply their theories into a real form of community service. KKN is also a concrete form of experience that includes education, research, and community service. With this KKN, students are expected to be able to actualize disciplines that are still at the theoretical level with the form of direct service and assistance to the community, in addition to research carried out as an effort to develop knowledge obtained previously. In addition, KKN also has skills in overcoming and solving problems that occur in the community as a medium to learn to build integral relationships in society, as the main object that will be faced later after completing studies. In its implementation, students who carry out KKN must report all details of activities and activities carried out while at the KKN location. The report is in the form of student attendance reports, daily journal reports, reports on each core activity and additional activity reports.

Health development is an adaptive process that is a combination of socio-cultural contexts or conditions with behavioral regulation systems that can affect individuals. To realize optimal health status, it is necessary to strengthen the health system which is a collaboration between vertical and horizontal approaches to achieve the desired results. Health is a human right and one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Comprehensive health development is carried out based on general and specific local conditions, in accordance with socio-cultural determinants, with effective and productive governance involving all components responsible for the implementation of health.1

In order to achieve optimal public health status, the national health system underlines that the delivery of health services needs to be carried out in the context of overall health development by considering social determinants, including daily living conditions, education level, family income, distribution of authority, security, resources, public awareness, and the ability of health workers to overcome these problems. The health system is a key instrument created to encourage and help achieve goals. Health systems are a collaboration of resource flow, resource allocation, mechanisms and management of service delivery through the use of the latest technology for those in need.²

A key component of a well-functioning health system responds equally to societal needs and expectations by improving the health status of individuals; family and community; Defend the population against what threatens its health; Protect people from the financial consequences of ill health; and Provide equitable access to person-centered care.

In the context of the decentralization era, the position of the health system continues to move towards the district level. This condition is very risky if the government is unable to prepare capabilities to respond to problems or problems that will arise. Strengthening health systems at the district-city or provincial level is an effective effort to provide basic health services to marginalized people and families at the community level. In health system management, there are various concepts about definition and scope. Health system management includes determining strategic direction and objectives, making policies, laws, rules and decisions, and mobilizing resources to achieve goals and targets and ensuring or supervising the achievement of targets and objectives that have been set.

Political support and funding for the strengthening of health systems in developing regions, create a force to achieve better health status. In addition, human resources and several aspects also contribute to the strengthening of the health system. In the framework of the health system there are four dimensions which include goals, principles to achieve goals, control knobs, and health system functions or building blocks. The framework emphasizes the role of various correct functions in health systems.

Health system strengthening is carried out to improve and support in producing optimal health outcomes through various strategies. In this context, the political environment (leadership) is a crucial aspect that facilitates the strengthening of the system. The concept of health system strengthening is based on efforts to support the strengthening of comprehensive health services, community empowerment, and advocacy integration for the achievement of program targets.

The right to health is one of the Human Rights, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, and the 5th Pancasila sila, Social Justice for All Indonesian People. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 Article 28 H paragraph (1) also states "Everyone has the right to live a prosperous life physically and mentally, live and get a good and healthy living environment and have the right to get health services".³ Article 34 paragraph (3) which states "The State is responsible for the provision of health care facilities and proper public service facilities." ⁴ The government has established standards of service in health services. The standards that have been set and used as guidelines in health services have legal certainty in benefit, which is useful for the community, have legal certainty in justice, namely providing equitable services to all patients. The goal is to create a healthy society in order to achieve the nation's ideals, namely a healthy Indonesian society as a whole in accordance with the mandate of Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945. Law No.36 of 2009 concerning Health, in consideration letter a affirms that health is a human right, and one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation, as referred to in Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.⁵ Letter b writes that every activity is in an effort to maintain and improve the degree the highest possible public health is carried out based on non-discriminatory, participatory, and sustainable principles in the context of the formation of Indonesian human resources, as well as increasing the nation's resilience and competitiveness for development national. ² The rapid development of the world of information, has made people smart in finding information about Health. In this case, the important highlight is in the field of health services. Patients demand the best service from a doctor, doctors in carrying out their duties are regulated by SOPs and medical peofesi standards. With existing policies in place where doctors work, it also limits movement for a doctor. Health services are regulated in Permenkes No.43 of 2016, namely Minimum Service Standards in the Health Sector. Minimum Service Standards are regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 18 paragraph (1), namely: Implementation of Basic Services in Compulsory Government Affairs related to Basic Services as referred to in paragraph (1) guided by minimum service standards set by the Central Government.⁶ Permenkes No. 43 of 2016 concerning Minimum Service Standards in the Health Sector, has regulated the standards that must be used as a reference in health services, so that the services obtained are in accordance with patient needs and the achievement of national development targets in the health sector.⁷ The Minister of Health has also issued Decree No. 129 / Menkes / SK / II / 2008 concerning Hospital Minimum Service Standards, which regulates outpatient standards in hospitals. The purpose is to be a guide for regions in carrying out planning and control as well as accountability for the implementation of minimum hospital

service standards. Minimum Service Standards are made with the aim of being a guide for the region and used as an indicator of work organized by hospital managers.

RESEARCH METHOD

We do this method by collecting data based on interviews or interviews with several Cicadas Village residents through short messages or observation online messages through internet sources or media sources.

The KKN method with online interviews and observation through other media, including one type of qualitative data collection. In the initial research, it was looking for information and some of the people of Cicadas Village and the Chairman of Jamkeswath. The public or respondents are given several questions to obtain relevant information. The type of interview or interview used is an interview or persuasive interview which has the aim of knowing the way a respondent thinks, feels, in an action. Data collection techniques are a way of collecting data needed to answer the formulation of research problems.

In the next research, namely conducting online operations through other information media. This aims to observe whether what is reported is true what is done by Jamkeswath to the people of Cicadas Village in helping health service security. The results of these two studies can provide evidence of the role of JAMKESWATCH in helping the guarantee of health services to the people of Cicadas Village.

RIVIEW LITERATURE

In conducting this research, the author found literature that can be used to support the writing of this article, namely an article found on the official website of Sedane Labor Magazine with the title "Jamkeswatch: Health Issues as Media Mingling with the Wider Community" which was published in 2018.

In his writing, it was explained that Jamkeswatch is one of the organizational wings of the Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI), which was formed to monitor the implementation of BPJS kesehatan.

What Jamkeswatch advocates for is not limited to workers. Originally, it was because the volunteers were all in the trade union, and most of those who were advocated were workers. But over time many people believe in us. Until the beginning, the volunteers were only from trade unions, now there are also volunteers who are ordinary people. Usually, those who join the volunteers get a decree from JamkesWatch. They also created Jamkeswatch at the village level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following interview results from most residents of RW 02 Cicadas Village are as follows:

	DISCUSSION	YES	NOT
1.	Jamkeswatch is very helpful for people to get health services	95%	5%
2.	In the absence of BPJS, it will be difficult to get health services	70%	30%

Furthermore, observations through the media sent by jamkeswatch members themselves as evidence of jamkeswatch's assistance as a national insurance health supervisor to the community, here are some examples below:

In the discussion of the results of interviews or interviews and observations, what can be seen is that Jamkeswatch plays a lot of role in helping people who are difficult to get health services Various efforts in helping the community have been carried out by Jamkeswatch by deploying cadres in several villages. Cicadas Village, Bogor Regency is one of the targets of Jamkeswatch itself.

Some ways jamkeswatch itself in socializing by:

1. By descending directly to the community through rt, rw, according to the environment visited
2. By being invited by parties who ask for socialization, for example, such as workers or laborers or the community

Usually jamkeswatch itself does not socialize about the difficulties of health services and there are several kinds of socialized about BPJS health how to register, pay BPJS itself and use when you are sick

CONCLUSION

Health services in Indonesia must be in accordance with the rules recommended by the government in accordance with Permenkes no. 43 of 2016 because it is stated that they must serve patients as well as possible in this case there are still those who do not carry out the regulations of the Ministry of Health, health services that are complicated by the Hospital. It is the cicadas community that is also complicated by health services.

Jamkeswatch volunteers are currently there at a time when the people of Cicadas village complain about hospital services. And here is the important role of jamkeswatch in helping the community. The concern of this jamkeswatch to the community not only helps about health services but also this jamkeswatch helps people who are still blind about BPJS. With fast handling, Jamkeswatch has succeeded in helping complaints experienced by the people of Cicadas village

REFERENCES

- [1]. Ardita, Mikho. "Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Jaminan Kesehatan Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia." Jurnal HAM
- [2]. Indonesia , Undang- Undang Dasar 1945 pasal 28 H ayat (1) Undang Undang Dasar 1945 pasal 34 ayat (3)
- [3]. Indonesia, Undang – Undang nomor 36 tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan Indonesia , Undang- Undang nomor 23 tahun 2014 tentang pemerintahan daerah
- [4]. ISRIAWATY, Fheriyal Sri, et al. Tanggung Jawab Negara Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Atas Kesehatan Masyarakat Berdasarkan Undang Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945. 2015. PhD Thesis. Tadulako University.
- [5]. Luthfia Ayu Azanella, Penolakan Jenazah Pasien Covid-19, Mengapa Bisa Terjadi?", <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/04/13/110821765/penolakan- jenazah-pasien-covid-19-mengapa-bisa-terjadi>, diakses pada 26 September 2021 pukul 15:30 WIB
- [6]. Peraturan menteri kesehatan nomor 43 tahu 2016 tentang standar pelayanan minimal bidang Kesehatan.