

# Reconstruction of The Social Security System Policy in National Development of Indonesia

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## Abstract

This research aims to analyze the policy of the national social security system in Indonesia, which refers to the 1945 Basic Law stating that every citizen has the right to employment and a decent living. However, in its implementation, it has not yet fully reached all layers of society and citizens. Data collection was performed through literature review and policy analysis on the applicable legal regulations concerning the national social security system. The findings identified that since the enactment of Law No. 14/1969 concerning Basic Provisions Regarding Manpower, followed by Law No. 3/1992 concerning Social Security for Workers in Indonesia, and up to Law No. 13/2003 concerning Manpower, Law No. 40 of 2004 on the National Social Security System, Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health, and Law No. 24 of 2011 on the Social Security Administering Body, the national social security system in Indonesia has not reached all citizens, still focusing on providing protection for workers/laborers. The correlation analysis between economic growth and poverty rates from 1998 to 2019 shows a negative relationship, where economic growth can significantly reduce poverty levels. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute 61.41% to Indonesia's GDP and provide employment for 96.71% of the labor force, playing a crucial role in the country's economic growth, yet many are still not protected by the national social security system, especially those not working in the formal sector. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government's role in providing national social security and health assurances for all citizens has proven the government's capability to provide health security and national assurances to all Indonesian citizens, and has managed to sustain the Indonesian economy which continues to grow robustly.

## 1. Introduction

Welfare and social justice are the goals of national development, as mandated in the preamble of the 1945 CONSTITUTION and specifically the fifth precept of Pancasila as the basis of the state. Their realization must continue to be fought through national development that is just in various sectors of life because social welfare relates to various aspects of life, such as the availability of food and clothing, improving the quality of life, poverty, unemployment, access to community services, and health and safety. Therefore, policies regarding social security, health, and safety are important factors in realizing social welfare as a just national development goal.

A good system or procedure can support smooth and equal access to social security. Effectiveness is an important aspect and needs to be considered in carrying out procedures. A critical evaluation of the national social security system needs to be carried out to see how effectively it can reduce the negative impact on the people's economy, and this can be shown when the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, which devastated the community's socio-

economic activities, eventually causing a slowdown in national economic growth and also encouraging an increasing poverty rate in Indonesia. The policy of social restrictions on people's movements during the Covid-19 pandemic was an emergency and had to be taken by the government to prevent the spread of the transmission of the Covid-19 virus pandemic.

However, with various serious efforts made in all fields by the government, both direct and indirect assistance programs, as well as health care guarantees from the government for handling people who are victims of the Covid-19 outbreak, it is enough to encourage the movement of national economic growth, even though it is very slow, and these efforts were able to withstand the radical increase in the national poverty rate. Community service functions and development functions are the main roles of the government in carrying out their duties (Putri & Murdi, 2019). The reconstruction of the national social security system that has been carried out by the government can be shown during the Covid-19 pandemic that serious handling from the government, as well as the existence of national social and health insurance, can increase economic growth and reduce the adverse effects of the national outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

This study aims to conduct policy analysis and discuss how the reconstruction of the national social security system has been quite successful in maintaining social and economic stability in society and, in the aggregate, can increase economic growth and national development. This research is expected to be a consideration for the government to strengthen the formulation of policies for the implementation of the national social security system. There are still problems in the implementation of the national social security system, including the uneven distribution of opportunities and access for the community to obtain social security, which is not only a health problem but also has socio-economic impacts for the whole community if they lose their livelihoods, face death, and experience accidents outside employment relations, namely for those who are not workers or non-workers in both the formal and informal sectors and SMEs.

The role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is very important and supports economic growth, yet many individuals working in MSMEs remain unprotected by the national social security system. Research by Juanda, et al. (2023) reports that MSMEs in Indonesia have a negative impact on unemployment and positively impact economic growth, accounting for a variation of 60.92%. Kurniadi, et al. (2022) also reported that MSMEs contribute 61.41% to Indonesia's GDP and provide employment for 96.71% of the labor force, playing a vital role in the country's economic growth. Kamil (2022) additionally reported that the micro, small, and medium enterprises in Indonesia are an essential component of the Indonesian economy. The number of people working in MSMEs in Indonesia reaches 64.2 million, with the majority of the micro, small, and medium business community forced to engage in creative problem solving and quick adaptation or face the risk of closure. This role of MSMEs was evident during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, capable of supporting the economy of the community and national economic growth. However, without more comprehensive government policies to create a national social security system, there will be negative impacts on the community's economy, thereby increasing the poverty rate.

## 2. Research Methodology

This research employs a postpositivist view that emphasizes human knowledge not being based on an unlimited and strong background. Researchers can utilize their views and experiences to critique the background of the problem, theory, understanding, and values of what is observed. Postpositivism seeks objectivity by accommodating things that researchers might consider. Therefore, this research uses quantitative methods and qualitative methods simultaneously.

A constructivist approach is employed to build new knowledge based on experience and social interaction from the implementation of the national health insurance system in Indonesia. Reconstruction was integrated into a cognitive construction of the journey of protecting national health insurance, which initially started only for workers but was then constructed to provide protection for the entire community and citizens.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 National Social Security System

National social security has been mandated in Article 27, paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, stating: "Every citizen has the right to work and a life worthy of humanity." Therefore, work and a decent life are the rights of every citizen, and the state strives to fulfill them in a fair manner for all citizens and people of Indonesia. In this article, decent work and livelihood are considered as a single unit and a goal that must be continuously pursued in development, simultaneously with national social security. Therefore, one of the goals of national development is to expand employment and business opportunities as widely as possible for all people, ensuring social security for all Indonesian citizens.

Social security legislation has a long history involving various policies and has undergone various changes over time. Since the promulgation of social security provisions, such as Law No. 14/1969 concerning Basic

Provisions Regarding Manpower, followed by Law No. 2/1992 concerning Workers' Social Security, and Law No. 13/2003 concerning Manpower, social security provisions have been limited to work relations or referred to as labor social security. The context of social security for workers is defined as protection for workers in the form of compensation, both in the form of money as a replacement for part of lost or reduced income, and services as a result of events or conditions experienced by workers, such as work accidents, illness, pregnancy, maternity, days old, and death.

After the issuance of Law No. 40/2004 concerning the National Social Security System, the context of social security is not limited to workers with an employment relationship but applies to all Indonesian people. Social security becomes a form of social protection to ensure that all people can meet their basic needs for a decent life. With the issuance of LAW No. 40/2004, the realization of the mandate of Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution can be implemented, ensuring the right of every citizen to obtain decent employment and livelihood.

Law No. 40/2004 establishes a legal basis for safeguarding the rights of workers and providing social security, extending its coverage to citizens who are not workers or wage earners. The various forms of social security for workers in Indonesia outlined by this law include Occupational Accident Insurance, Death Benefit, Old Age Security, Pension Guarantee, and Health Care Insurance. The program is detailed as follows:

- 1) Occupational Accident Insurance (JKK): This program provides protection against the risks of work accidents and traffic accidents that occur on the way to and from work.
- 2) Death Benefit (JKM): This program provides compensation to the heirs of workers who die, either due to work accidents or not.
- 3) Old Age Security (JHT): This program provides guarantees for workers who have reached the retirement age limit to receive income after retirement.
- 4) Pension Guarantee (JP): This program provides monthly payments to workers who have reached the retirement age limit.
- 5) Health Insurance (JK): This program provides access to workers and their families to obtain health services through the National Health Insurance (JKN) program.
- 6) Health Care Guarantee (JPK): This program provides health benefits to workers and their families to help with medical expenses.

In addition, there are an additional program that can provide job loss guarantees, hereinafter abbreviated as JKP, which is a guarantee given to workers/laborers who have experienced termination of employment in the form of cash benefits, access to labor market information, and job training. JKP is given to workers who experience termination of employment (PHK) other than termination of employment due to resignation, permanent total disability, retirement, death, and PKWT whose working period has expired according to the contract period. In the context of employment and work relations, social security provisions are complete and adequate for workers who experience accidents, death, layoffs, and after retirement. Likewise, if workers and their families experience illness, they get health care insurance. Workers receive protection for both health and a decent life that has been obtained so far while working or after retiring or experiencing layoffs.

Consider the situation of people in Indonesia who do not work in the formal sector or in the informal sector and SMEs. In the National Social Security Law, people who cannot afford it are considered as not wage earners, so they get health care insurance managed by BPJS Kesehatan (Health). This health protection policy for citizens is quite helpful when sick or a family member has an accident or illness. The cost of health care and safety is very expensive, and for families who are less well-off, the high cost of health care will worsen their condition and their family's economy, ultimately impoverishing their lives.

### 3.2 Social Security System and National Development

The data on national economic growth after the reforms from 1999 to 2019, namely before the national outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, showed an average of 4.24%, with a standard deviation of 4.04. Meanwhile, the data on the poverty rate for the same period showed an average of 14.42 million people, with a standard deviation of 4.34.

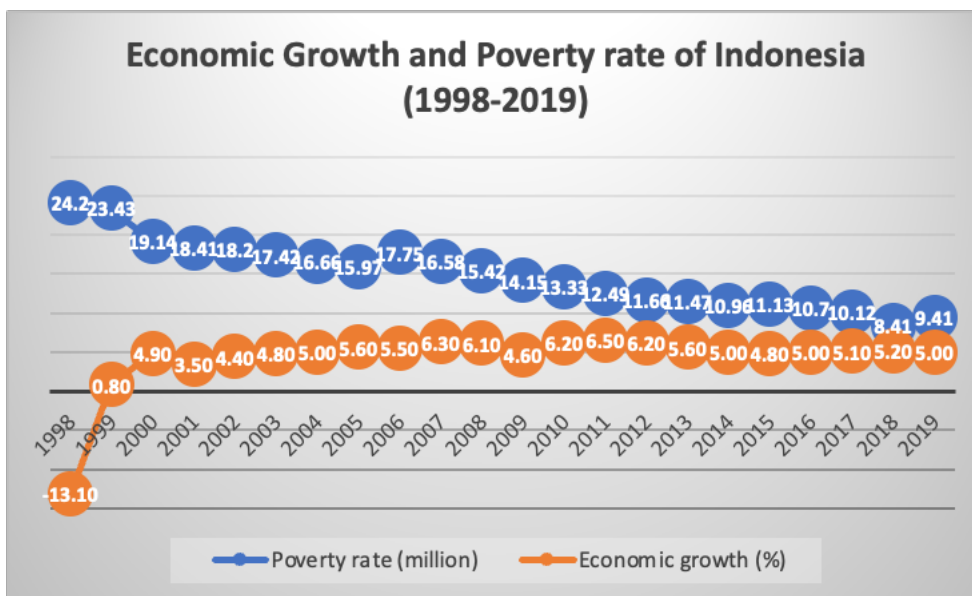


Fig. 1 Indonesia's economic growth and poverty rate (1998 – 2019)

Source: BPS (2023)

Figure 1 illustrates the economic growth rate and the poverty rate, indicating a fairly close relationship. An increase in the economic growth rate corresponds to a decrease in the poverty rate. The relationship between these two variables is negatively correlated, with a correlation value of -0.597. This signifies that an increase in economic growth will significantly reduce the poverty rate at the 5% alpha level. The calculation of the correlation coefficient between economic growth and the poverty rate was conducted using the SPSS statistical software. Table 1 below presents the results of the correlation coefficient calculation using SPSS software.

Table 1 Correlation coefficient calculation

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Angka Kemiskinan	14.8641	4.34139	22
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	4.2273	4.04748	22
Correlations			
		Angka Kemiskinan	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi
Angka Kemiskinan	Pearson Correlation	1	-.597**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	22	22
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Pearson Correlation	-.597**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	22	22

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Processed secondary data (2023)

Simultaneously, the two variables have a significantly close relationship. The following is a regression calculation of the poverty rate and economic growth. Table 1 above illustrates the regression calculation of the economic growth rate with the poverty rate. The regression equation for these two variables is  $Y = 17.57 - 0.064X$ , where Y represents the poverty rate, and X represents economic growth. Economic growth significantly affects the poverty rate with a p-value = 0.003 (below the alpha value of  $\sigma = 0.05$ ). From the beta value of -0.0640, it can be observed that every one-unit increase in economic growth will reduce the poverty rate by 0.064 times, with an intercept rate of 17.571. The effect of increasing economic growth on reducing poverty by 35.63% is indicated by the value of R-square = 0.3563.

**Table 2** Regression calculation of economic growth and the national poverty rate

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.597 <sup>a</sup>	.356	.324	3.56897		
a. Predictors: (constant), pertumbuhan ekonomi						
ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	141.051	1	141.051	11.074	.003 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	254.751	20	12.738		
	Total	395.802	21			

a. Dependent variable: angka kemiskinan

b. Predictors: (constant), pertumbuhan ekonomi

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	17.571	1.114		15.775	.000
	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	-.640	.192	-.597	-3.328	.003

a. Dependent variable: angka kemiskinan

Economic growth is an increase in a country's ability to produce goods and services as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) or per capita output income. Economic growth shows quantitative changes in the current year compared to the previous year, or is formulated as follows:

$$PertumbuhanEkonomi(t) = \frac{(PDBt - PDBt - 1)}{PDBt - 1} * 100\%$$

$$PDBt = (PDB0)(1 + r)^t$$

With this definition of economic growth, there is a link between economic growth and an increase in the per capita income of the population in Indonesia. This increase is derived from national production activities, encompassing production and service activities of all components of the nation or citizens, both in the formal sector and the informal sector and SMEs. Thus, it can also be inferred that the connection between increasing national social security and economic growth lies in the assurance that social security for the community or the people guarantees the continuity and augmentation of the economic activity of citizens or the entire community in the national economy.

This synthesis of the attachment of the national social security system to economic growth is evident during the Covid-19 pandemic, where state intervention in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak successfully mitigated the adverse socio-economic impacts in Indonesia. The national economy was able to continue growing, despite a decline from before the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak. Economic growth in 2020 was 2.07%, and in 2021 it increased to 3.70%, with a further rise in 2022 to 5.31%. The decline in national economic growth was also attributable to a slowdown in community activities across various sectors due to the policy of limiting people's movements to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. Additionally, other factors, such as a slowdown in household consumption, declining foreign tourist arrivals, and falling retail prices for several commodities, contributed to the decline.

Concerning the poverty rate, correlated with economic growth, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) stated that the increase in the poverty rate was influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic impacting Indonesia's economy. The impact was particularly felt by 12.2 million near-poor people working in the informal sector, making this group vulnerable to poverty and affected by Covid-19. The number of poor people in the country increased to 26.4 million people, or 9.78%. This figure increased by 1.63 million compared to September 2019. The state's intervention in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic through social security programs and direct

assistance resulted in the national economy surviving and experiencing some growth. This practical evidence supports the rationale established since the reform era in 1998 and during the Covid-19 outbreak, affirming the link between social security, national health, and national economic growth.

The rate of economic growth indicates the percentage increase in real national income in a given year compared to real national income in the previous year. The higher the level of economic growth, the faster the process of adding regional output, thereby improving the prospects for regional development. There are three main factors or components that affect economic growth: capital accumulation, population growth, and technological progress. The development of these three factors will directly boost economic growth by expanding employment, increasing consumption with a balanced inflation rate, reducing the unemployment rate, and, in the aggregate, encouraging an increase in national productivity. Indirectly, national economic growth will stimulate the implementation of social security and health through the availability of contribution funds for wage-earning workers and non-wage recipients paid by the government.

Indonesia, as a developing country, continues to integrate social security systems and procedures, aiming for equitable development. During the New Order era, several social security companies for pensions and health were initiated for pension recipients, soldiers, and private employees, such as Jamsostek, Askes, and Asabri (Setiyono & Chalmers, 2018). Other social assistance programs, such as rice staples, were initiated in 1998, including raskin, a subsidized rice program by the government (OEDC, 2019).

Research by Škare & Družeta (2016) supports the fact that as growth occurs, poverty will decrease, regardless of the level of inequality. Economic growth is good for poverty alleviation, but this depends on how we measure poverty, and on the absorption capacity of poor people, as well as the speed and pattern of growth. Roemer & Gugerty (1997) provide strong support for the proposition that GDP per capita growth can be a powerful force in reducing poverty. Additionally, the paper suggests that sound macroeconomic policies and openness to the world economy may be important in reducing poverty. Study by Ngubane et al (2023) found that economic growth reduces poverty in the long-run, while unemployment inflates poverty in the long-run.

### 3.3 Reconstruction of The National Social Security System

The experience of national social security policies from the New Order era to the reform era has led to the realization of a better national health and social security system as mandated by the 1945 Constitution, specifically Article 27, paragraph (2), which states that "Every citizen has the right to work and a livelihood worthy of humanity." Increasing national economic growth is both an effort and evidence of a national policy to expand employment opportunities and strive to enhance a decent living for all Indonesian citizens.

The construction of the National Social Security System begins with improving the governance and procedures for health and safety protection for workers through Law No. 3/1992 concerning Workers' Social Security, and Law No. 13/2003 concerning Employment. However, the construction of this social security system is initially labor-focused, intended for workers while working, covering death security, work accident insurance, and old age insurance.

After the promulgation of Law No. 40/2004 concerning the National Social Security System and Law No. 36/2009 concerning Health, along with Law No. 24/2011 concerning the Social Security Administering Body, and their implementing regulations through Government Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, or Decrees, the national social security system policy has been reconstructed to realize guarantees for all Indonesian citizens and people to obtain decent jobs and livelihoods, as mandated in Article 27, paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution.

Through Law No. 40/2004 concerning the National Social Security System, the policy of the social security system is not limited to workers with work relations but guarantees protection for all Indonesian people. The state provides protection for people who can't afford it by including them in the health insurance program for non-wage earners. Subsequently, Law No. 36/2009 concerning Health states that health efforts encompass any activities and/or series of activities carried out in an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable manner to maintain and improve public health. These activities include disease prevention, health promotion, disease treatment, and health recovery, conducted by the government and/or society.

Article 2 of Law No. 36/2009 states that health development is carried out based on principles such as humanity, balance, benefits, protection, respect for rights and obligations, justice, gender and non-discrimination, and religious norms. Furthermore, Article 3 states that health development aims to increase awareness, willingness, and the ability to live healthily for everyone, thereby realizing the highest degree of public health as an investment for the development of socially and economically productive human resources. Article 4 emphasizes that health is the right of everyone, and Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2, state that everyone has an equal right to access resources in the health sector, and everyone has the right to access safe, quality, and affordable health services.

Then, through Law No. 24/2011 concerning the Social Security Administration Agency (BPJS), the government established two BPJS entities: Health BPJS and Employment BPJS or BP Jamsostek. Under Law No. 24/2011, regarding BPJS Health, companies register all workers, including permanent employees, casual workers,

and foreign workers, in the BPJS health care insurance program. For individuals who are not wage earners, the government provides contributions to the health care insurance program. The improvement of tariffs and contributions for the protection of workers and their families was confirmed through Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2013, amending Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning Health Insurance. The government defines wage-earning workers (PPU) and stipulates that companies are also required to pay BPJS health contributions for the working family, with a maximum of 5 people, including: legal wife/husband, legal biological children, legal adopted children, and stepchildren from legal marriages.

Presidential Decree No. 19 of 2016 stipulates the definition and provisions regarding wage earners, stating that any person working for an employer and receiving a salary or wages is considered a wage earner, while a non-paid worker is any person working or doing business at their own risk. The decree also emphasizes provisions regarding recipients of contribution assistance or PBI, namely participants who are not PBI Health Insurance, categorized as wage workers and their family members, non-wage workers and their family members, and non-workers and their family members. It also outlines definitions and limitations regarding wage earners, including: (a) government employees; (b) TNI members; (c) police members; (d) state officials; (e) leaders and members of the Regional People's Representative Council; (f) non-Civil Servant Government Employees; (g) private employees, and; (h) workers not included in the mentioned categories who receive wages. Meanwhile, the definitions and limitations regarding workers who are not wage earners are also emphasized, including workers outside of work relations or independent workers and workers not included in the previous category who are not recipients of wages.

Conceptually, the policy reconstruction of the national social security system has changed to fulfill the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 27, paragraph (2), encompassing: 1) Unlimited social security for workers with work relationships in companies or government agencies, the TNI and Polri; 2) Citizens who are not workers and are categorized as unable to access contribution assistance (PBI) from the government to obtain health care guarantees; 3) Socio-economic guarantees provided by the government in the form of direct assistance, such as direct cash assistance (BTL) or indirectly through labor-intensive programs for individuals seeking employment; 4) Assistance for the new workforce in the form of a Pre-Employment program, provided as direct assistance to find work and indirect assistance for acquiring job-ready skills training; 5) Educational program assistance, both directly through the *bidik-misi* program for high-achieving and underprivileged children, and indirectly through BOS funds, specifically school operational assistance; and 6) Direct and indirect subsidy programs in the economic sector aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of the market economy in the era of globalization.

However, the experience of implementing the national social security system in handling the Covid-19 outbreak, which has proven effective in reducing adverse socio-economic impacts on society and, in aggregate, can still encourage economic growth that has not been maximized, necessitates improvements in policies, programs, and their implementation. For citizens who work and have the status of wage earners, social security for workers can be said to fulfill their socio-economic security needs—while working, during job loss due to termination of employment (PHK), and the benefits received upon retirement. However, for citizens who are not workers, have access to become citizens eligible for contribution assistance (PBI), but still face limitations in health care insurance and do not have the same benefits as those who work, the government may consider formulating integrated policies, programs, and implementation within the national social security system. This could include citizens who are not workers or those without a permanent livelihood, casual laborers, farmers, farm laborers, and others, into the death security program (JKM), work accident insurance (JKK), and old age insurance (JHT).

As an illustration, assuming there are 20 million people living in poverty, and if the total JKK, JKM, and JHT contributions are set at 5% with an average monthly wage of 2 million, then the potential contribution that the government must pay is 2 trillion per month and 24 trillion per year. While this budget may seem substantial as a direct cost to cover JKK, JKM, and JHT contributions for citizens not in the workforce and on the poverty line, it can be managed from direct and indirect budgets allocated nationally for other purposes, particularly those intended for national development, poverty alleviation, or the improvement of underdeveloped villages. Since a significant portion of those in poverty resides in rural areas and on the outskirts of cities, directing resources to these areas can address both social security concerns and broader development goals.

The comprehensive reconstruction of the national social security system, encompassing all citizens in the JKK, JKM, and JHT programs, whether working or not, and particularly focusing on citizens living in poverty, will ensure their survival, guarantee their children's access to education and healthcare, and structurally improve their standard of living. This approach extends socio-economic guarantees to workers entering retirement age and citizens who are not workers as they age. Referring to the analysis and synthesis of the relationship between economic growth, poverty reduction, and the connection between the social security system and economic growth and national development outlined above, improving the national social security system policy is key to the success of a sustainable national development strategy.

This policy will serve as a robust foundation for building national economic resilience, increasing the resilience and vitality of communities to engage in socio-economic activities. In measurable ways, it will help maintain micro-production and service activities at the community level and macro activities at the national level. For the community, the primary focus is on social and economic security, enabling them to work peacefully, educate their children, access health services, and have insurance for old age.

Certainly, implementing this policy requires courage and political will to prioritize enhancing the national social security system in support of sustainable and just national development. Considering the government's commitment in handling the Covid-19 pandemic until 2022, amounting to IDR 1,895.5 trillion, it is not challenging for the government to devise a policy expanding the implementation of a more comprehensive national social security system. This system can become a robust infrastructure and foundation, strengthening other policy programs in national development.

Moreover, with the support of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in Indonesia, which is an essential component of the Indonesian economy, employing 64.2 million people, where the majority are micro, small, and medium business communities, it has been proven to engage in creative problem-solving and quick adaptation or face the risk of economic crises, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This capability has supported both the community's economy and national economic growth.

This reinforces the need for the government to implement more comprehensive policies to establish a national social security system for all citizens, thereby having a positive impact on the community's economy and nationally increasing the poverty rate. The administration of the national social security system needs to be more comprehensive and reach all segments of the society and Indonesian citizens, by including life insurance, accident insurance, and old-age security for non-wage earners or those not working in the formal sector, including MSMEs. Thus, they can continue their productive activities with security for themselves and their families. This policy will ensure the social life of all citizens and directly or indirectly guarantee the activities and growth of the national economy.

The role of the government in handling the Covid-19 pandemic from late 2019 to early 2021, with its various policies, demonstrates the relationship between the existence of a national social security system and economic growth. The socio-economic impact during the Covid-19 pandemic could be mitigated, and the economy was able to continue growing with various national social security and health maintenance policies. Research by Rassanjani et al (2023) reports that the social and economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic requires expanding social security and assistance programs by strengthening collaboration between local governments and non-state institutions.

In connection with the social security system, Rice (2006) emphasized that it takes more than just a large and well-targeted flow of aid to reduce poverty levels, but how national development can encourage jobs, fight infectious diseases, improve public health, prevent and helping the recovery of post-conflict communities which often occur due to problems of economic inequality in society. Subsequent research findings showed that insecurity contributes to poverty with implications for development and the need to avoid violence (Ajodo-Adebanjoko & Walter (2014).

Study by Tukur & Aguiyi (2022) in Negeria found that poor education and unemployment have social, economic and political impacts on national security, including in the areas of health, education, social protection, and many more. Poor education and unemployment are threats to national security. Previously, Singh & Chudasama (2020) confirmed that there is complementarity of various poverty alleviation approaches which need to be implemented simultaneously to achieve comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts.

#### 4. Conclusion

The national social security system and national economic development are unified goals to fulfill the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Article 27, which states, "every citizen has the right to work and a life worthy of humanity." The health protection and social welfare embedded in the national social security system have provided coverage for both workers and non-workers, but the quantity and scope remain limited. Through the correlation analysis between the decrease in poverty rates and the increase in economic growth, evidence is presented that could serve as a foundation for the government to expand national health coverage and protection to the entire society and citizens of Indonesia. Health issues for the public are a critical factor in improving well-being, and the lack of social security protection for the poor will further deteriorate their economic conditions, contributing to a national increase in poverty. Certainly, with broader social security protection for all citizens, not just workers, in conjunction with other national development programs, there will be a positive impact on both public health and the growth of national economic development.

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## Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of the paper.

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