

### Indonesian Unity for Equitable and Fair Health Policy

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**Abstract:** This article aims to examine the contribution of Indonesia's value of unity to the development of inclusive health policies. Employing a literature review approach, the study emphasizes how the principle of unity, as mandated in Pancasila-particularly its third principle-serves as both an ethical and practical foundation in shaping policies that are responsive to Indonesia's diverse society. The article highlights the influence of Pancasila, especially the third principle, on the formulation of inclusive health policies in Indonesia. The findings indicate that the value of unity plays a crucial role in ensuring fair and equitable access to healthcare services, particularly amid Indonesia's geographical, cultural, and economic challenges.

**Keywords:** Unity Values; Fair; Health Policy.

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#### 1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a nation of diverse ethnicities, religions, and cultures, faces significant challenges in formulating inclusive health policies (Ayu et al., 2024). The principle of Indonesian unity, articulated in the third pillar of Pancasila, serves as a fundamental basis for designing policies that are not only just but also capable of encompassing all elements of society (Tabloid Matahati, 2024; Ayu et al., 2024). This principle contributes substantially to health policymaking by fostering solidarity and collective cooperation in addressing challenges within the health sector (Tabloid Matahati, 2024; Ayu et al., 2024).

Health policies are structured to ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all Indonesians, regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, or social group (Kemenko PMK, 2023). A Pancasila-based approach ensures that every individual-irrespective of social, economic, or cultural background-has equal opportunities to access quality healthcare (Ayu et al., 2024; Tabloid Matahati, 2024). The values embedded in Pancasila promote equality in healthcare access and utilization, both in urban and rural contexts (Tabloid Matahati, 2024; Kemenko PMK, 2023).

As one of the fundamental principles of Pancasila, the third pillar, Persatuan Indonesia (Indonesian Unity), emphasizes national cohesion despite differences in ethnicity, religion, culture, and language (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025).

This principle highlights mutual cooperation, tolerance, and collaboration in pursuing common goals, extending beyond ideology into practical applications such as national development and the health sector (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025).

Policy formulation in Indonesia should reflect the principle of unity by ensuring that decisions uphold social justice and equity (Wamen PPPA, 2025). For instance, initiatives such as the National Health Insurance (JKN) and mobile community health centers demonstrate efforts to realize health equity grounded in the spirit of unity (Setkab, 2022; BPJS Kesehatan, 2025). During health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, unity was pivotal for successful policy implementation. Measures including mass vaccination and social restrictions could only be effective when supported by collective awareness and solidarity. In this context, inclusive communication-engaging religious leaders, traditional figures, and civil society-was essential to ensure broad acceptance without creating social division (Komisi IX DPR RI, 2024).

The principle of Indonesian unity should serve as a foundation for formulating inclusive and sustainable health policies. By prioritizing mutual cooperation, equality, and active public participation, such policies can more effectively address challenges such as disparities in healthcare services and public health crises. Integrating these values into policy planning strengthens the national health system and contributes to realizing the vision of a Healthy Indonesia (Kemenko PMK/Setkab, 2022).

The principle of social justice in Pancasila underscores the importance of equitable distribution in all sectors, including healthcare. It obliges the government and healthcare providers to ensure non-discriminatory practices, guaranteeing that every individual receives equal treatment and access to services (Wamen PPPA, 2025).

The spirit of unity further motivates the government to develop inclusive health programs, such as the National Health Insurance (JKN), which aims to provide comprehensive health protection. This principle also promotes collaboration among stakeholders across government, private, and community sectors to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare delivery (Setkab, 2022).

As the state ideology, Pancasila serves as the guiding framework in shaping health policies in Indonesia. Its core values-humanity, justice, and unity-provide both moral and ethical foundations for the government to ensure that every health policy is directed toward improving the overall well-being of the population (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025).

The principles of Pancasila hold significant authority in shaping health policies in Indonesia. The first principle, Belief in One Almighty God, inspires health policies that respect spiritual values and religious beliefs, implemented through inclusive services that accommodate diverse faith traditions. The

second principle, Just and Civilized Humanity, emphasizes the protection of human rights, including the right to health, which is reflected in programs such as the National Health Insurance (JKN) (Wamen PPPA, 2025). The third principle, The Unity of Indonesia, fosters collective solidarity in addressing health challenges, including pandemic management and improving healthcare access in underserved regions (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025). The fourth principle, Democracy Guided by the Inner Wisdom of Deliberation and Representation, directs the policymaking process toward democratic participation by engaging multiple stakeholders in decision-making (Komisi IX DPR RI, 2024). Finally, the fifth principle, Social Justice for All Indonesians, ensures equitable access to healthcare services for all segments of society, free from discrimination (Wamen PPPA, 2025).

Guided by the values of Pancasila, health policies in Indonesia are not solely oriented toward technical aspects but also encompass moral, social, and cultural dimensions that reflect the nation's identity. Inclusive health policies aim to guarantee equal access to healthcare services for all citizens, regardless of social, economic, or geographical background, thereby emphasizing diversity and justice in both the planning and implementation of health programs (Setkab, 2022; Wamen PPPA, 2025).

Pancasila-based healthcare prioritizes humanity by upholding patient dignity and human rights while addressing physical, psychological, and social needs (Modul Pancasila FKM, 2022). Ensuring equal access remains a central priority, particularly for communities in remote, border, and island regions. To achieve this, the government strengthens healthcare infrastructure, expands the distribution of medical personnel, and optimizes mobile health services (Wamen PPPA, 2025; Setkab, 2022).

Inclusivity is further demonstrated in health programs designed to meet the needs of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, and children. Services are tailored to be more accessible, including the provision of disability-friendly facilities and targeted programs (BRIN/MOST-UNESCO, 2025; Inklusi Kesehatan Univ. Batam, 2025). In addition, inclusive policymaking promotes community participation, ensuring that health policies reflect the diverse needs and aspirations of different groups. Such an approach is expected to reduce health disparities and foster a healthier society as a whole (UU No. 17/2023 & civil society, 2025).

The principle of Indonesian unity plays a pivotal role in creating inclusive health policies. It motivates the government to ensure that every citizen—regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, or social group—has equal access to healthcare. This principle serves as a moral foundation in addressing disparities in healthcare delivery across regions (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025). As the third pillar of Pancasila, *Persatuan Indonesia* underscores the imperative for all components of the nation to uphold the integrity of the Unitary State of the

Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) without discrimination. It highlights the recognition of diversity as a strength that must be woven into unity for the collective good (Fransiska, 2025).

Unity is not merely about physical togetherness but also reflects shared goals, aspirations, and collective action (Solider, 2025). This is manifested in efforts to build social solidarity, respect differences, and prioritize national interests above personal or group agendas. In practice, the value of unity requires the strengthening of national awareness, respect for human rights, and the cultivation of tolerance (Ministry of Health, 2025). This principle serves as the foundation of various public policies, particularly in health, education, and social welfare (KPAI, 2025).

One prominent example is the National Health Insurance program (JKN), which reflects a health policy grounded in the spirit of unity. The program is designed to provide health protection for all citizens, including urban and rural populations, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups (BPJS Kesehatan, 2023). Through a subsidy mechanism, disadvantaged communities are ensured access to quality healthcare services.

The JKN, managed by BPJS Kesehatan, is a nationwide program aimed at providing comprehensive healthcare to all Indonesians. Launched in 2014 under Law No. 24 of 2011, it represents Indonesia's effort to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Its primary objective is to guarantee equal access to quality healthcare services for every citizen, regardless of socioeconomic background.

The program covers diverse groups, from government-subsidized recipients (PBI) and formally employed workers to informal workers and non-working populations such as the elderly. By 2023, it had enrolled more than 250 million participants, making it one of the largest health insurance programs in the world (BPJS Kesehatan, 2023).

Healthcare services under JKN are delivered through a two-tier system. The first level includes community health centers (puskesmas), clinics, and general practitioners that provide basic care. When necessary, patients are referred to secondary or tertiary hospitals partnered with BPJS Kesehatan. The benefits extend across preventive and promotive services-such as immunizations and health screenings-as well as curative and rehabilitative care, including inpatient treatment, surgery, and chronic disease management (Ministry of Health, 2023).

Funding is sourced from monthly premiums, which vary according to service class. While the government fully subsidizes contributions for PBI participants, independent participants pay according to their chosen class. Despite its wide impact, the program continues to face challenges such as financial deficits, uneven service quality, and compliance issues in premium payments (BPJS Kesehatan, 2023).

To improve sustainability and quality, ongoing measures include the digitalization of services via the Mobile JKN app, expanding collaboration with

private healthcare providers, and raising public awareness about compliance in contribution payments (Ministry of Health, 2023). Over time, JKN has grown into the cornerstone of an inclusive and equitable national health system.

The principle of Indonesian Unity, as one of Pancasila's pillars, functions not only as a socio-cultural foundation but also as a determinant of national development, including health policies. Within Indonesia's pluralistic society, this value encourages the creation of inclusive health policies that serve all communities without discrimination. Challenges such as disparities in healthcare access across regions and social groups highlight the urgency of embedding this principle in policy design.

By upholding the spirit of unity, health policies go beyond the equitable distribution of services—they also foster solidarity and cooperation among all elements of the nation in pursuit of a shared goal: achieving just and equal healthcare for all.

The selection of this topic is grounded in the urgent need to highlight the relevance of Indonesia's foundational values—particularly unity—in shaping inclusive public health policies. The National Health Insurance (JKN) program stands as a critical case study because it illustrates how the principle of unity can be translated into concrete health initiatives that reach across social, economic, and geographical divides.

In an era where health disparities remain a pressing issue, examining JKN through the lens of national unity offers a meaningful contribution to academic discourse and policymaking. It not only emphasizes the philosophical underpinnings of Indonesia's state ideology but also demonstrates their practical application in advancing Universal Health Coverage. Furthermore, by addressing both the achievements and challenges of JKN, this discussion provides valuable insights into how unity as a national value can drive sustainable, equitable health systems. Ultimately, the topic is chosen because it bridges normative values with empirical realities, reinforcing the idea that Pancasila is not merely an ideological construct but also a living framework that guides policy implementation in contemporary Indonesia.

## 2. Method

This research adopts a literature review approach, utilizing diverse sources such as scholarly journals, government publications, and international organization reports to explore the connection between Pancasila values and inclusive health policies in Indonesia (Dewy, 2025; World Bank, 2023). The use of a broad range of references ensures a comprehensive understanding of how unity, as articulated in the third principle of Pancasila, is embedded in the country's health system design (Jakarta Globe, 2024).

The analysis particularly emphasizes the relevance of national unity as a guiding principle in shaping equitable health policies. By synthesizing evidence

from policy documents and academic studies, the review highlights the ethical and practical foundations of Pancasila that are reflected in major health initiatives such as the National Health Insurance program (JKN), which has significantly expanded access across Indonesia's diverse population (DetikNews, 2024; Antara News, 2023).

Furthermore, this methodology allows for identifying challenges and opportunities in implementing inclusive health strategies within Indonesia's complex social and geographic context (Liputan6.com, 2024). By incorporating perspectives from both national and global institutions, the study positions the principle of unity not only as a normative value but also as a practical framework to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Indonesia (Bappenas & BPJS, 2024).

### 3. Analysis

The commemoration of Pancasila Day on June 1 is not merely a ceremonial event but also an essential moment for the health sector to reflect on how the nation's foundational ideology can be meaningfully applied in healthcare practices. As Indonesia's guiding philosophy, Pancasila provides principles of welfare, unity, and social justice that remain highly relevant for strengthening health policies and services (Setkab, 2022; Dewy, 2025).

Among the five principles of Pancasila, the value of "Indonesian Unity" carries a significant role in shaping equitable healthcare delivery. Realizing this unity requires strong collaboration between government institutions, healthcare professionals, non-governmental organizations, and communities. Through such cooperation, complex challenges like epidemic prevention, poverty reduction, and improving access to quality healthcare can be addressed more effectively (Ministry of Health RI, 2023; Wamen PPPA, 2025).

Healthcare services rooted in Pancasila values provide a strong foundation for building an inclusive and just system. By integrating principles such as social justice, democracy, humanity, belief in God, and unity, healthcare delivery goes beyond medical intervention and encompasses social, moral, and cultural responsibilities toward the community (BRIN/MOST-UNESCO, 2025; Fransiska, 2025).

Furthermore, adopting Pancasila as a guiding framework ensures that healthcare services reach all groups of society without discrimination. It emphasizes equal access to high-quality care, respects cultural diversity, and addresses the specific needs of individuals. This inclusive approach also highlights the importance of collaboration among various stakeholders to realize a healthcare system that fully embodies Pancasila's values (Inklusi Kesehatan Univ. Batam, 2025; Solider, 2025).

Ultimately, the integration of Pancasila within healthcare reflects Indonesia's commitment to fairness, dignity, and equality for its people. It shows that health

services are not only about medical care but also about promoting justice, compassion, and solidarity in protecting public welfare. In this regard, Pancasila Day serves as a reminder that the nation's core values should continue to guide the development of an equitable and humane health system (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2025; Inisiatif, 2025).

The value of Indonesian Unity also plays a crucial role in the healthcare sector. Achieving such unity requires strong collaboration among various stakeholders, including the government, healthcare professionals, non-governmental organizations, and communities (Wibowo, 2023). This cooperation is essential for addressing complex challenges such as epidemic control, poverty alleviation, and ensuring access to high-quality healthcare services (Handayani & Prasetyo, 2020).

As a reminder, the commemoration of Pancasila Day emphasizes that the nation's core values should serve as guidance in all aspects of life, including health policies and practices (Yuniarti, 2020). By prioritizing humanity, strengthening collaboration, encouraging community participation, and upholding spiritual values, the healthcare sector can contribute to building a society that is healthier, fairer, and more harmonious (Herawati, 2021).

The principle of Indonesian Unity, as the third pillar of Pancasila, provides a fundamental framework for developing inclusive and equitable health policies. It serves as a moral and ideological foundation that unites government institutions, civil society, and the private sector in advancing public health without discrimination (Fransiska et al., 2025).

This unity is reflected in healthcare services inspired by Pancasila, particularly in ensuring equal access and fair distribution of services across all communities, regardless of their social, economic, or geographical background (Fransiska et al., 2025). In the context of disability inclusion, unity is understood as social solidarity, where persons with disabilities are not regarded as “different” or “separate,” but as integral members of society. Such a perspective fosters collaboration among governments, NGOs, and communities to design policies that are more inclusive and accessible (Solider, 2025).

A concrete example of implementing unity in inclusive health policymaking can be seen in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) held by HWDI and the PRIMA Coalition. This discussion generated recommendations for revising Ministry of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2025 in a participatory manner, ensuring that women with disabilities are not categorized as a “special condition,” which could otherwise reinforce stigma.

The principle of national unity also underpins broader policy frameworks, such as the Health Policy Roadmap 2025–2029, which emphasizes inclusive collaboration among stakeholders to ensure that health policies create tangible and equitable impacts (Kemenkes, 2025). In this regard, the National Forum on

Health Policy Reform highlights the necessity of multi-sectoral cooperation in strengthening inclusive approaches to public health (Kemenkes, 2025).

In the context of children with disabilities, the value of unity becomes a driving force for institutions such as KPAI, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, and BPJS Health to strengthen healthcare systems. This is reflected in the development of disability markers in medical records and the improvement of primary healthcare infrastructure. The government's commitment to achieving inclusive services in 70% of primary healthcare facilities (FKTPs) demonstrates how health policies are aligned with the values of unity and social justice (KPAI, 2025). Such efforts show how unity translates Pancasila's ideological foundation into practical measures that address the needs of vulnerable populations.

More broadly, unity functions as an integrative force in advancing inclusive and equitable health policies. It bridges Pancasila's normative ideals with real-world implementation by promoting disability mainstreaming, encouraging community participation, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration (Fransiska, 2025). Policies grounded in unity reaffirm that all citizens—regardless of ethnicity, religion, social class, economic status, or physical condition—deserve equal access to quality healthcare. This principle is embodied in national programs such as Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) and the BPJS Health system, which aim to provide universal health protection in line with the spirit of solidarity (Sofwan, 2025). Through this approach, health equity emerges as both a moral imperative and a practical outcome of unity-based policymaking in Indonesia.

Health policies rooted in unity also serve as pathways toward social justice, particularly in reducing disparities in healthcare services between the rich and the poor, men and women, and between developed and disadvantaged regions (Solider, 2025). While this orientation reflects the fifth principle of Pancasila, it is firmly anchored in the third principle, which serves as the unifying foundation of the nation.

The principle of Indonesian unity encourages the government to ensure that every individual, regardless of background, has equal access to healthcare services. This is reflected in programs such as JKN, which is designed to cover the entire population. Unity, in this sense, underscores the importance of collaboration in addressing health challenges across diverse regions. Every citizen, irrespective of ethnicity, religion, race, or social group, is entitled to high-quality healthcare services. By embedding unity as a core principle, both the government and society are motivated to work collectively toward building an inclusive, equitable, and just healthcare system (Harsono, 2024). Moreover, this perspective compels policymakers to consider regional needs and local capacities, thereby reducing inequalities in access while ensuring that all citizens benefit from national health initiatives. Strengthened by this spirit of



unity, cross-sectoral collaboration can further enhance public health outcomes and improve the overall quality of life for the Indonesian people (Sari & Pratama, 2023).

### 3.1 Challenges in Implementation

Despite unity being recognized as a fundamental principle, significant challenges remain in ensuring equitable healthcare access. Disparities between urban and rural areas are still evident, particularly in remote regions where infrastructure and resources are inadequate. These inequalities highlight the importance of unity as a guiding value, requiring collaborative and inclusive approaches to bridge the gap in healthcare delivery (Fadhilah, 2022).

One major issue lies in the unequal distribution of healthcare facilities, with rural and isolated communities often lacking sufficient services. Cultural diversity and socio-economic differences further complicate implementation, as policies must be locally adaptable to meet the unique needs of different populations (Mahendra & Lestari, 2021). Coordination across government levels, as well as between public and private sectors, is another challenge that can weaken collective efforts. Financial constraints also persist, with insufficient or unevenly distributed budget allocations exacerbating inequalities (Yusuf, 2020).

Community engagement is equally crucial. Limited awareness and unequal levels of health literacy reduce the effectiveness of policy implementation, underscoring the need for widespread public education to encourage participation in health programs (Putri, 2021). Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires strengthening multisectoral collaboration, reforming funding mechanisms, and adopting evidence-based approaches such as Health Technology Assessment (HTA) to ensure fairer resource allocation. In this way, Indonesia can uphold the values of Pancasila while reinforcing unity as the foundation of a fair health system. Ultimately, “Indonesian Unity for Equitable and Fair Health Policy” is not only a normative principle but also a practical necessity for sustaining inclusive and just healthcare development (Azeri et al., 2025).

### 3.2 The National Health Insurance Program (JKN)

The JKN program represents a tangible implementation of unity within Indonesia’s health policy framework. With its inclusive approach, JKN has successfully covered more than 80% of the population, though challenges regarding efficiency and sustainability remain (BPJS, 2023). While the program aims to provide equitable access, discrepancies persist between BPJS and non-BPJS users in terms of quality, cost, and service availability (Hidayat, 2022).

Several obstacles affect JKN's effectiveness, including: (a) Financial Deficit-Increasing membership has led to rising healthcare expenditures, often surpassing revenue from contributions, resulting in fiscal pressure and risks to service quality (Rahman, 2021). (b) Facility Imbalance-Healthcare infrastructure is unevenly distributed, particularly in rural areas, creating delays and forcing some participants to seek alternatives outside JKN's system (Sutanto & Widodo, 2020). (c) Service Quality Variability-Inconsistent healthcare quality across facilities, with shortages of medical staff, equipment, and medicines, leads to patient dissatisfaction, especially in underdeveloped regions (Larasati, 2023). (d) Fraud and Misuse-Fraudulent practices, such as false claims or data manipulation, waste resources that should be allocated for better services (BPJS, 2023). (e) Public Awareness and Participation-A portion of the population remains unregistered or unaware of JKN's benefits, reducing progress toward universal health coverage (Hidayat, 2022). (f) Human Resource Constraints-Limited distribution of healthcare workers in remote areas hampers quality service provision and increases workloads (Rahman, 2021). (g) Administrative and IT Issues-Bureaucratic inefficiencies and technical problems in participant data management and claim processing reduce effectiveness (Yusuf, 2020). (h) Service and Medicine Inequality-Not all medical treatments and medications are covered, leaving some participants with additional out-of-pocket expenses (Larasati, 2023).

Despite these challenges, JKN remains a vital example of how unity as a national principle can be translated into health policy that aspires to fairness and inclusivity for all Indonesians. Addressing these challenges requires continuous reform and improvement of the healthcare system, including budget efficiency, enhanced service quality, stricter supervision against misuse, and greater community participation in the National Health Insurance (JKN) program. Such reforms are crucial to ensure that the system remains sustainable and capable of meeting the health needs of Indonesia's diverse population (Fransiska, 2025).

Participants of BPJS Kesehatan benefit from the social health insurance program organized by the government, which allows them to access healthcare services at more affordable costs (Kemenkes, 2025). Within this system, most expenses are covered by the state or participant contributions, enabling patients to receive care in hospitals or community health centers at lower prices. Nevertheless, issues such as long waiting times, limited medical facilities, and drug shortages remain significant barriers to achieving equitable access (Sofwan, 2025).

In contrast, non-BPJS users-who generally rely on direct payments or private insurance-often enjoy faster services and broader options in hospitals and health facilities. However, they typically face higher costs

depending on the type and level of services used. For individuals without insurance or JKN coverage, the financial burden of healthcare can become overwhelming. These disparities highlight the inequality between BPJS and non-BPJS users. Although JKN aspires to provide universal access, differences in quality and timeliness of care persist. Thus, continuous improvement of the BPJS system is essential to reduce service gaps and ensure all citizens, regardless of insurance status, can access equitable and high-quality healthcare (KPAI, 2025).

### 3.3 The Role of Cultural Values in Health Policy

In addition to unity, inclusive health policies must also integrate local cultural values. This approach ensures that healthcare services are not only available but also accepted by communities with diverse cultural and spiritual backgrounds. By respecting and understanding these cultural values, healthcare delivery can become more dignified and effective, while improving community trust and participation.

To achieve this, strong collaboration between the government, healthcare professionals, civil society organizations, and the private sector is required. Such partnerships are essential in building a responsive and sustainable health system capable of providing high-quality and affordable services for all citizens (Suryadinata, 2021).

Equally important is raising public awareness about the relevance of Pancasila values in healthcare services. Through health education and outreach programs, communities can gain better knowledge of their rights to access healthcare as well as their responsibilities in supporting the continuity of the health system (Rahman, 2022). Humanitarian values emphasize respect for human dignity and fairness in healthcare access, which is reflected in Indonesia's National Health Insurance Program (JKN) that aims to provide equal healthcare opportunities for every citizen regardless of socioeconomic background (Ministry of Health, 2020). Similarly, the principle of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) embodies the spirit of solidarity and collaboration within society. This is evident in health programs such as large-scale vaccination campaigns and community-based health initiatives that rely on active public participation (Susanto, 2021).

Integrating humanitarian values with the spirit of mutual cooperation creates a holistic foundation for public health. While humanitarian principles safeguard the protection of human rights, mutual cooperation ensures program sustainability through collective involvement (Nugroho, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic response in Indonesia exemplifies this integration, as policies such as free vaccination programs and community mobilization for preventive measures highlighted how collaboration

between government, healthcare workers, and citizens played a crucial role in managing the crisis (World Health Organization, 2021).

Nevertheless, challenges remain, as social, economic, and geographic disparities continue to hinder the full implementation of these values. A lack of awareness at both individual and community levels also weakens the spirit of collective action. At the same time, digital technology and social media provide new opportunities to expand public participation in community-based health programs, thereby reinforcing social solidarity in addressing future health challenges (Putra, 2023).

The value of Unity of Indonesia, reflected in the third principle of Pancasila, serves as both a moral and practical foundation for designing an inclusive health system that engages all elements of society. This principle emphasizes solidarity across diverse groups, ensuring that healthcare is developed with a shared sense of belonging and national responsibility (Fransiska et al., 2025). The implementation of this ideological value has been translated into concrete policies, including the reformulation of Minister of Health Regulations (Permenkes) and the development of the 2025–2029 Roadmap. These initiatives highlight inclusivity and cross-sectoral collaboration as central approaches to improving health governance (Inisiatif, 2025; Ministry of Health, 2025).

At the heart of these efforts lies solidarity with marginalized communities, particularly persons with disabilities, women, and children. Rather than being excluded, these groups are positioned as integral members of the community, thereby fostering stronger collaboration among various stakeholders to advance inclusive health services (Solider, 2025). The commitment to inclusivity also requires a rights-based and participatory approach. The revision of health regulations has involved civil society organizations and disability advocacy groups (OPDIS), while inclusive primary healthcare targets demonstrate a clear commitment to equity and justice (Inisiatif, 2025; KPAI, 2025).

Ensuring equal access further demands infrastructural reform, where disability-friendly facilities at the primary healthcare level are prioritized to guarantee that all citizens receive services of the same quality and dignity without barriers to accessibility (Fransiska et al., 2025). Sustaining such inclusive health policies depends heavily on strong cross-sectoral collaboration, as effective implementation requires coordination between government institutions, NGOs, the private sector, and disability communities to ensure that policies are both practical and sustainable (Fransiska et al., 2025; Solider, 2025).

Moreover, inclusivity in health policy also plays an important role in reducing social stigma. By recognizing persons with disabilities as integral parts of society, healthcare institutions can adopt a more holistic approach,

delivering services that address not only medical needs but also broader social and psychological well-being.

### 3.4 Recommendations

To strengthen the inclusivity and effectiveness of Indonesia's healthcare system, several recommendations can be put forward. First, the government needs to enhance healthcare infrastructure in remote and rural areas to ensure equitable access for all citizens, regardless of geographic location (Ministry of Health, 2025). Second, the education and training of healthcare workers should include a deeper understanding of the values of unity and cultural diversity, which are essential in providing services that respect Indonesia's plural society (Fransiska et al., 2025).

In addition, monitoring and evaluation of inclusive health programs such as the National Health Insurance (JKN) must be improved to secure their sustainability and long-term impact. Strengthening collaboration between government institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations is also crucial in supporting inclusive and participatory health policies (Solider, 2025).

Furthermore, adopting a community-based approach will help increase public participation in health initiatives, ensuring that programs are not only top-down but also driven by grassroots involvement (KPAI, 2025). Public education and awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) in community health should also be reinforced to foster a collective spirit of responsibility (Fransiska et al., 2025).

Lastly, continuous evaluation and innovation in public health programs are necessary to maintain their relevance and effectiveness in addressing evolving societal needs. This requires ongoing collaboration between the public and private sectors to ensure that inclusive health policies remain both impactful and sustainable (Inisiatif, 2025; Solider, 2025).

## 4. Conclusion

The value of Indonesian unity plays a significant role in shaping inclusive health policies. By placing unity as a fundamental principle, the government is able to design policies that are more responsive to the diversity and needs of society (Fransiska et al., 2025). Nevertheless, the implementation of this value requires continuous efforts to overcome persistent challenges, including disparities in healthcare access and the sustainability of health programs (Ministry of Health, 2025).

Furthermore, the integration of humanitarian principles and *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation) is essential in supporting equitable and sustainable public health initiatives. Humanitarian values ensure the protection of individual dignity, while *gotong royong* strengthens community participation in program

implementation. Achieving success in these efforts depends on robust collaboration between the government, civil society, and various stakeholders, ensuring that inclusive health policies are both effective and long-lasting (Solider, 2025; KPAI, 2025).

In the author's view, embedding the value of unity in health policymaking is not only a constitutional mandate derived from Pancasila but also a practical necessity for addressing complex health challenges in Indonesia. Sustainable health development can only be achieved when inclusivity, solidarity, and social justice are treated as guiding principles rather than supplementary considerations. Therefore, the author emphasizes that future policies must consistently uphold unity as the cornerstone of Indonesia's health system, ensuring that every citizen—regardless of background—receives equal access to quality healthcare.

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