

ABSTRACT

This study examines the legal protection of health insurance for victims of crime from the Inner Badui community who do not have population administration registration. The National Health Insurance (JKN) normatively requires ownership of a National Identity Number (NIK) and a National Identity Card (KTP) as prerequisites for participation. However, the Inner Badui community culturally rejects such registration in order to comply with customary pikukuh. This condition creates serious obstacles for crime victims who require immediate medical services. This normative legal research uses a legislative and conceptual approach. The results of the analysis show that based on Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Articles 4 and 174 of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health, the right to health services is universal and must be prioritized in emergency conditions without administrative obstacles. The absence of a NIK does not revoke a person's citizenship status. Therefore, the state is obliged to provide adaptive legal protection through an alternative identification system based on certificates from traditional institutions or village governments, as well as provide special health financing for crime victims from indigenous communities to realize social justice.

Keywords: *Crime Victims, Health Insurance, Legal Protection, Population Administration*