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# **IMPLEMENTATION OF COVID-19 VACCINATION IN PANDEMIC TIME**

## **(Policy Implementation Study based on Decree No. 10 of 2021 on The Implementation of Vaccination in the framework of Countering coronavirus pandemic 2019 in The South Sangatta District of East Kutai Regency)**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to describe the implementation of decree no. 10 of 2021 on the covid 19 vaccination policy in the district of the south of east Kutai, as well as looking at supporting factors and obstacles and how to overcome them. The approach used in theory is the implementation of George C. Edward III. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods where the collection of data through interviews and observations which are then analyzed techniques include data collection, condensed data, presentation data, and drawing conclusions in accordance with miles-Huberman. The results of the study found the number of people who did not want to follow vaccinations, lack of acceptance of information about the schedule of vaccination implementation, the need to be vaccinated only to get a vaccination certificate for the requirements of travelers, lack of synchronization of vaccination target data presented by health workers and reluctance of vaccination recipients to come back on the implementation of phase II vaccination. So it is necessary to socialize from the sub-district government of very southern in this case the task force covid 19 is very southern to provide education and enlightenment to the community about the importance of vaccination in the handling of covid 19, improved information about the schedule of vaccination implementation, as well as the improvement of information for prospective recipients of vaccinations to fill out biodata in accordance with their respective population master numbers at the time of the implementation of covid 19 vaccination so that the implementation of covid vaccination in the southern district region can be maximal and as expected by the government.

**Keywords:** Permenkes, covid vaccination -19, Pandemic.

## 1. Introduction

This research aims to describe the implementation of decree no. 10 of 2021 on the covid 19 vaccination policy in the district of the south of east Kutai, as well as looking at supporting factors and obstacles and how to overcome them. The approach used in theory is the implementation of George C. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods where data collection through interviews and observations that are then analyzed techniques include data collection, condensed data, presentation data, and drawing conclusions in accordance with miles-Huberman. The results of the study found the number of people who did not want to follow vaccinations, lack of acceptance of information about the schedule of vaccination implementation, the need to be vaccinated only to get a vaccination certificate for the requirements of travelers, lack of synchronization of vaccination target data presented by health workers and reluctance of vaccination recipients to come back on the implementation of phase II vaccination.

So it is necessary to socialize from the sub-district government of very southern in this case the task force covid 19 is very southern to provide education and enlightenment to the community about the importance of vaccination in the handling of covid 19, improved information about the schedule of vaccination implementation, as well as the improvement of information for prospective recipients of vaccinations to fill out biodata in accordance with their respective population master numbers at the time of the implementation of covid 19 vaccination, so that the implementation of covid vaccination in the southern district region can be maximal and as expected by the government. Corona Virus Diseases 2019 or referred to by another name COVID-19 is a problem that highlights the attention of many people in various parts of the world. Since it was first noticed from a COVID-19-infected patient in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China on Dec. 31, 2019, China reported a mysterious case of pneumonia that is unknown. In 3 days, patients with such cases amounted to 44 patients and continue to grow to date numbering thousands of cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

After that the Indonesian government entered a new phase in the adaptation of covid-19, namely the new normal or adaptation of new habits, which is a condition in which people can return to activities, work, worship as usual, but with a new design while still complying with the health prototype that is wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance. It is expected to improve the economic system by reopening public facilities that have been closed by reducing unemployment, reopening the means of worship as motivation to strengthen the soul of the Indonesian nation with various health protocols to welcome the era of adaptation of new habits has been prepared by the government. COVID-19 vaccination is one of the efforts of the Indonesian government in dealing with the COVID-19 problem. COVID-19 vaccination aims to create group immunity (herd immunity) so that people become more productive in carrying out their daily activities. Currently, entering the second year of handling COVID-19 in Indonesia, the acceleration of covid-19 vaccination is then poured through the minister of health regulation no. 10 of 2021, on the procurement and implementation of covid vaccination in order to combat the number of covid incidents that continue to increase and continue with. To accelerate efforts to combat Covid-19 in Indonesia, the government launched a Covid-19 vaccination program to all Indonesians.

About the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia, it is necessary to do more intense socialization both manually through limited meetings across sectors, education, health, society, as well as in various audio visual media such as television, radio, newspapers, online media / social media will benefit from Covid-19 vaccination, as well as other things about the prevention of hoaxes and so on to the community immunity to stop the Covid-19 pandemic, At least 70% of the Indonesian population has received the vaccine. The implementation of COVID-19 vaccination is carried out gradually according to the willingness of the vaccine. The determination of the group of vaccine recipients, divided into:

1. Health workers, health assistants and support personnel working in health care facilities,
2. Elderly people and public service personnel,
3. Vulnerable communities from geospatial, social and economic aspects

4. Other communities. At this time it is also intended for pregnant women and students aged 12 years and above. This regulation also contains other discussions about preparing for the implementation of vaccines until their intervention.

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## **2. Literature Review**

According to Afan Gaffar, (2009: 295): Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process. Usually implementation is implemented after a policy is formulated with a clear purpose. Implementation is a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the community so that the policy can bring results as expected. According to George Edward III's Policy Implementation Theory quoted by Budi Winarno, the factors that support policy implementation, namely:

1. Communication. There are three important things discussed in the policy communication process, namely transmission, consistency, and clarity. The first factor that supports policy implementation is transmission. An official who implements a decision must be aware that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued. The second factor that supports policy implementation is clarity, namely that the guidelines for policy implementation must not only be accepted by policy implementers, but that communication must be clear. The third factor that supports policy implementation is consistency, i.e. if policy implementation wants to be effective, then implementation orders must be consistent and clear.
2. Important sources. That support policy implementation include: adequate staff and good skills to carry out their duties, authorities and facilities that can support the implementation of public services.
3. The tendencies or behaviors of implementers have important consequences for effective policy implementation. If the executor is kind to a particular policy that in this case means support, they most likely carry out the policy as desired by the original decision makers.
4. Bureaucratic structure. Bureaucracy is one of the most frequent bodies even as a whole to implement policies, both government structures and also private organizations (Budi Winarno, 2002: 126-151).

According to James Anderson quoted by Bambang Sunggono, the public knows and implements a public policy because:

1. Respect of community members to the authority and decisions of government agencies.
2. There is awareness to accept policies.
3. There is a belief that the policy is made lawfully, constitutionally, and made by authorized government officials through established procedures.
4. The attitude of accepting and implementing public policy because the policy is more in accordance with personal interests;
5. Certain sanctions will be imposed if they do not implement a policy (Bambang Sunggono, 1994: 144).

Vaccination is a biological product that contains antigens in the form of dead or living microorganisms that are attenuated, still intact or part of it, or in the form of toxins microorganisms that

have been processed into toxoids or recombinant proteins, which are added with other substances, which when given to a person will cause actively specific immunity to certain diseases (Permenkes, 2021). Vaccination is a vaccine that is specifically given in order to cause or increase a person's immunity actively against a disease, so that if one day exposed to the disease will not be sick or only experience mild pain and not be a source of transmission (Permenkes, 2021). Immunization is an effort to build a person's immunity to a disease, so that if one day affected with the same disease will not be sick or only experience mild pain (KemenkesRI, 2021)

The main purpose of COVID-19 vaccination is to reduce the transmission /transmission of COVID-19, reduce the number of pain and death due to COVID-19. Achieving group immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protecting the public from COVID-19 in order to remain socially and economically productive (Permenkes, 2021). Also the requirement of vaccination recipients is for those who are healthy, there are some criteria of the community that should not be vaccinated COVID-19:

1. People who are sick, if they are sick participants must recover first before the vaccine
2. Have uncontrolled accompanying diseases, such as hypertension and diabetes, because before the implementation of vaccination everyone will be checked for health first. Those with comorbid diseases should have the approval of the treating doctor.
3. Not age appropriate. As recommended by the government. As recommended by the government the age of getting vaccinated is 18 years and above, although now with certain vaccines bias for children aged 12-18 years
4. Have a history of autoimmune diseases
5. Survivors of covid. That is people who have been affected by covid disease less than 1 month
6. Pregnant women under 13 weeks gestation.

### **3. Methods**

In this research used this type of research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people or behaviors that can be observed (Moleong, 1988: 3). Descriptive research is a study for careful measurement of a particular social phenomenon. According to Nawawi (1995), descriptive research is nothing more than research that is the discovery of sober facts (Fact Finding). Where the results of the study are more emphasized on providing an objective picture of the actual state of the object being investigated. Therefore, in this study it is not justified to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but it is necessary to view it as part of a wholeness, so that qualitative in this study is used with the intention that a deeper picture of the object to be studied in this case is the implementation of the health minister's regulation policy no. 10 of 2021 challenging the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the sub-district. south of east Kutai district. From the theory of policy implementation that uses variables according to George c. edwar III in the results of factors that support and hinder the implementation of covid-19 vaccination in the southern subdistrict, then can be described as follows:

1. Communication  
The amount of information that does not correspond to the facts about the side effects of the implementation of covid-19 vaccination received by the community so as to cause reluctance to vaccinate. Also less clear the schedule of vaccination implementation both stage I and phase II that affect the number of vaccine participation.
2. Health resources  
In this case the vaccine team is also influential in the implementation of vaccination. In the future, additional trained personnel are needed to achieve vaccination targets as expected by the south.
3. Disposition  
Implementor support in this case the task force to accelerate the covid-19 development in the southern region including the sub-district, village and village covid task force is very influential on the acceleration of the implementation of covid-19 vaccination starting from the stage of

socialization, determination of implementation location, registration process, supervision of implementation, input of online system data as well as cross-sectoral cooperation that has not been maximal.

4. Bureaucratic structure

The bureaucratic structure becomes important so that the implementation of government policies in this case the implementation of covid vaccination becomes more effective and efficient. For in the southern region, the entire vaccine team is an officer who has been trained by the east Kutai district health office to carry out covid-19 vaccination which is certainly not separated from the structure of the covid-19 task force both district and sub-district. In this case there is still a lack of coordination between the vaccine team and the sub-district covid task force, both implementation and reporting.

#### **4. Discussion**

in Edward III theory there are several factors that affect the results of implementation in a public policy and this affects the implementation of public policy itself and there is conformity with the results of our research where it is expected that communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure play a role in the successful implementation of a public policy.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Implementation of decree no. 10 of 2021 on the implementation of covid vaccination in the southern region in its implementation is still found obstacles both from the process of vaccination socialization, determination of activity schedules, resources, health workers vaccineators, surveillance on the ground, data entry teams, and community motivation to follow vaccinations different from the actual vaccination goal. In this case, it is expected that the government in the future will improve the service system of the covid-19 vaccination program so that the public can receive and implement the government's policies properly.

#### **6. Limitation and Suggestions**

In this thesis the author feels many shortcomings in the preparation that must be continuously refined in subsequent research.

## Proceedings

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