

The Community Participation in the Prevention and Transmission of Viruses Through the COVID-19 Vaccination Policy in DKI Jakarta: Case Study on COVID -19 Vaccination Policy in Paseban Village, Central Jakarta

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Abstract: The Low awareness to carry out Covid-19 vaccinations in the Paseban Village, Central Jakarta, which creates obstacles in realizing community participation for the prevention and transmission of the Covid-19 virus. The purpose of this study was to find out from community participation in the prevention and transmission of the virus through the Covid-19 vaccination in Paseban Village as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach that focuses on one institution. This case study approach is used because there are in-depth case studies researching either an individual, a group, an organization, or a program. The data collection of this research used the method of interview, observation, and data collection with documents. The results of this study indicate that community participation is quite enthusiastic, but only as a beneficiary. Not yet fully aware of the participation in the implementation, it goes directly into the implementation, because there are donations or contributions that are mostly carried out by the local government of Paseban Village. The arrangement or (organization) is formed and implemented from the stakeholders of Paseban Village.

1 INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of the outbreak that has been running for two years in Indonesia, namely the corona virus or called the Covid-19 Pandemic, is a disease that is developing and is still being explored for ways of healing for the community. This Covid-19 pandemic case looks mild because it is similar to the flu, cough is accompanied by fever, but the outbreak that came earlier from China started at the end of 2019 until now. When the government started, it was stated according to the WHO (World Health Organization) that this outbreak was a pandemic, so Covid-19 became a global health emergency (Kompas.com, 2020). In the Ministry of Health, the Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment (2021) explained that there are 3 steps to strengthen community participation in preventing the spread of Covid-19, namely; (1) strengthening narratives of social solidarity, mutual cooperation, and community empathy, (2) building space for managing community participation at the Central

and Regional levels, (3) strengthening structural networks. This is a joint collaboration between the community and local governments who collaborate to become the most important role during this Covid-19 pandemic.

With this Covid-19 vaccination program policy, it is important to determine the success of community participation who participates in helping prevent the spread of the corona virus or Covid-19 outbreak, not only as spectators because the community has an important role for a policy. stated by Adisasmita in Hermawan & Rofiq (2020), that community participation is also a community empowerment, their participation in activities (contributions) in the implementation of development or in terms of this corona virus prevention program. The program that was built in Paseban Village, namely "pick up the ball" tries to create an active role from community participation in assisting the implementation of vaccination. However, what can be seen in the article from the Central Jakarta City Government that the "pick up the ball" activity is still being carried out from the

Paseban Urban Village government, there is no direct contribution from the community in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination.

Along with the policies of both the Regional Government and the Central Government that set the game changer or vaccination program, the Covid-19 vaccination program started from President Jokowi in early January 2021, followed by medical personnel and other prioritized groups (Kompas.com, 2021). The Covid-19 vaccination program was carried out at several points, namely SDN 05 Pagi, Paseban Village Health Center and SMAN 68 Jakarta. This Paseban Kelurahan which has a vaccination implementation according to the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government which applies a mass to mobile system, even a mobile vaccination center in Paseban Village is carried out in collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and several collaborating parties (Beritajakarta.id, 2021). This mandatory mobile system is regulated by Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 14 of 2021 on the amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning the Procurement and Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccinations. There is also the opening of access by the Paseban Village as a "pick up ball" program in collaboration with the Paseban Village Health Center and several other regional parties in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, especially for the elderly in Paseban Village who have concerns about the effects of this Covid-19 vaccination.

Paseban Village in implementing door to door community motivation directly by the Paseban Village Head brought several places by providing the first and second doses, this resulted in some residents stating that they were afraid of the safety and halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, community participation in carrying out this vaccination is still not fully carried out by citizens. Implementation, especially for the elderly as an effort to speed up the spread of Covid-19 vaccination, the Paseban Village Head immediately carried out a "pick-up" by taking several elderly people who started having responses about hoax news circulating (central.jakarta.go.id, 2021). The researcher understands that the Paseban Village community lacks knowledge about the safety of Covid-19 vaccination to achieve herd immunity during a pandemic, therefore the importance of increasing socialization about the Covid-19 vaccination program must be closer to the residents, because it builds a trust for this vaccination. especially for the

elderly who urgently need an in-depth approach not only through social media but directly.

With this, the role of the local government of Paseban Village, both Kelurahan, Rukun Warga, and Rukun Tetangga, must be more comprehensive in the motivation of the community for community participation in the implementation of this vaccination evenly. So, from the problems above, the title of the researcher to be carried out is; "Public Participation in the Prevention and Transmission of Viruses Through the Covid-19 Vaccination Policy in DKI Jakarta Province (Case Study of the Covid-19 Vaccination Policy in Paseban Village, Central Jakarta)".

2 LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1 Governance

Governance or what is known (governance) according to Ganie Rochman in Harbani (2017) that there is an understanding of governance as a system in the management of economic and social resources that affect the state sector and includes the government sector which becomes a collective activity. Meanwhile, according to Pinto in Widodo and Harbani (2017) that governance is a practical activity in the administration of power and authority of the government to manage all government affairs in general and development, especially the economy. With this governance practice emerged what is called Good governance in the World Bank's explanation in Harbani (2017) that Good governance is the implementation of stable and responsible management, with democracy that is in line and has an efficient market, prevention of wrong investment allocations, and avoids corruption/ Political or administrative KKN, disciplined budget execution and the creation of a legal and political framework for the growth of entrepreneurship. In Governance, this concept explains that management activities are related by several parties related to government by increasing the country's development goals.

2.2 Community Empowerment

According to Andi et al, (2019) Empowerment is the ability of a person or group of people to take an action in the form of reason, an effort to increase the ability of a community or community group to be able to act in accordance with the dignity and worth in exercising the rights and responsibilities

of being a member of the community. Another definition from Rahman (2016) regarding empowerment as the basic foundation at the individual and social levels in honing the abilities of a person or group who is vulnerable and weak, so that they have the ability or strength to fulfill their basic needs, reach all productive sources, participate in the development process and in making influential decisions.

2.3 Society Participation

The word Participation which means 'participation' or 'participation' According to Tawai & Yusuf (2017) participation is defined as a process of participation, involvement and togetherness of citizens either as individuals or social groups or community organizations that are realized by the awareness of citizens, either directly or indirectly, directly without coercion from certain parties. Meanwhile, according to Pasaribu in Tawai & Yusuf (2017) participation is usually given by the participating groups, namely the community. Therefore, the role of this community as a benchmark for the success of a development. There are five indicators of community participation described by Oakley in Rahmawati, et al (2021), including the existence of donations (contributions), preparation or (organization), the role of the community and their active actions, community motivation, and community responsibility.

2.4 Definition of Society

Society as defined by Smith, et al (1950) in Anwar & Adang (2017) that society as a group in which several individuals are organized and think about themselves as a different group. Another opinion according to Koentjaraningrat in Anwar & Adang (2017) explains that this community is a group of humans or a unit of human life that interacts according to a certain customary system that is continuous and is related by a sense of shared identity. It can be concluded that society as a social being has continuous interaction. So that the community in this study has the most important role for community participation to take place, because public policy is made from the people and for the people, namely the community.

2.5 Public Policy

Society plays an important role in public policy

because of the implementation carried out by someone as a driver. Policies are made because of the best and appropriate decision choices (Harbani, 2017). From the concept of public policy according to Chandler and Plano in Harbani (2017) that public policy is a strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems. Meanwhile, Willian N. Dunn in Harbani (2017) explains that the notion of public policy is a series of several related choices from government institutions or officials to areas related to government duties. Public policy is a determinant or choice in future development steps, during the Covid-19 pandemic, vaccination is a game changer who is believed to be changing that results in an increase.

2.6 Understanding Covid-19 Vaccination

This vaccine is a biological product that contains antigens when given to a person, the specific immunity for the body is active against certain diseases. Vaccines are not drugs but encourage the formation of more specific immunity, such as the Covid-19 vaccine, which is useful for avoiding or preventing transmission that causes serious illness (pom.go.id, 2019). It is stated in Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as National Disasters.

The driving or supporting factors as positive traits encourage community participation which include:

- a. Opportunity,
- b. Willingness, as well as
- c. Ability.

The inhibiting factors as negative traits that affect community participation include:

- a. The individual nature of the indifference of the community,
- b. The demographics contained in the location of the implementation,
- c. The economy that comes from one's work income.

3 METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative method with case studies. The location of this research is Paseban, Central Jakarta. There are two sources of data in this study, namely primary data and

secondary data. The results of primary data obtained through records of interviews with informants, results of field observations, and data on informants. While secondary data include books, journals and related articles which are sources of supporting data. The informants of this study consisted of several who provided information in the research problem. Some of the informants included the Paseban Village Head, the Head of the Paseban Village Health Center, the Head of the Community Units from 02 and 03, members of the Youth Organizations RW 02 and 03, the Paseban Village Community who had already vaccinated stages I and II and who had not vaccinated. Then the data collection method is carried out in three ways, namely interview (interview), observation (observation and recording), and data collection techniques with documents that can be used to support the validity of research results using source triangulation. Meanwhile, the data analysis used in this study was through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (verification).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Community Participation in the Covid-19 Vaccination Policy in Paseban Village, Central Jakarta City

Based on the research results obtained regarding public participation in vaccination policies in the Paseban Village, Central Jakarta, including:

- a. The existence of donations or donations (contributions) in the form of cash contributions from RW and Youth Organizations in several areas, and contributions in the form of collaboration from Paseban Village stakeholders. As well as the community who only contribute energy in the implementation.
- b. The arrangement or (organization) is based on the regional government, namely the Covid-19 Task Force is still held by the Lurah. Then several members as volunteers from the RW. So that the formation is not made an election.
- c. The role of the community and active action from the community, the enthusiasm of the residents is based on their personal needs, only the acceptance of the benefits is considered very good, although many

people still have a perspective that this vaccination is only an administrative requirement for survival.

- d. Community motivation is carried out "door to door" or collected by stakeholders in Paseban Village, but not evenly distributed. And nearby residents in several areas motivate each other.
- e. Community responsibility has been realized by some residents from achieving herd immunity, however, there is also awareness based on the necessities of life such as administrative requirements.

4.2 Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors

The supporting factors among the society in Paseban Village includes:

- a. First, is the opportunity factor which consists of the public's awareness that the Covid-19 vaccination is an epidemic that is a shared responsibility and the community knows the experience after the Covid-19 vaccination.
- b. Second, is the willingness to have an incentive to foster interest from the community in this vaccination, including the pick-up and drop-off program where the post that opens the vaccination implementation becomes easier for residents to access, administrative requirements in work, transportation, social activities outside the home, and etc. However, the provision of basic necessities is also a factor in the growth of the willingness to carry out this Covid-19 vaccination, because there have been so many increases as a result of this being done.
- c. Third, is the ability to carry out various RT, RW, Karang Taruna and Kelurahan directly who provide socialization and motivation for things that are worried by the community after carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination. This is from the principle of role capability in good governance related to the role of stakeholders in Paseban Village, but it has not been evenly distributed. Then there is collaboration between the local government in this case the Kelurahan, RT, RW, and Puskesmas as well as the support of other institutions, so that this vaccination target can be achieved

even in some areas exceeding the target coverage in a day of implementing the Covid-19 vaccination in Paseban Village.

The inhibiting factors among the society in Paseban Village includes:

- a. First is the individual's inner nature related to laziness, apathy, ignorance related to indifference to the environment, both from health and in development for the development of the country. The nature of the individuals who are hindering in the Paseban Village includes their own perspective regarding vaccinations that have negative issues, making him feel that this policy has no effect on himself or his life. This indifference was also spurred by the effects of hoax news on social media, the results of interviews with almost all parties who saw that this was absorbed by the community as well as the news was raised by the community so that they had a negative perspective with the Covid-19 vaccination policy.
- b. Second is the demographic factor, the obstacle to this vaccination activity is age. This is because the Paseban sub-district, Central Jakarta, has a very large number of elderly people, so they do not want to vaccinate because the effects of this vaccination on the elderly are very vulnerable (especially those with hormobid or congenital diseases). Therefore, the Paseban sub-district carried out a "pick-up ball" program where access was closer in the community area, both implemented by the Puskesmas and other parties collaborating with the Paseban Village.
- c. Third, namely the economic factor, this factor is related to the income obtained from work because people need more income during the pandemic, namely their personal needs. So that aspects of the government and government policies on vaccination are neglected. With this, the Paseban sub-district government should pay more attention to the most important thing in good governance, namely accountability, where the Covid-19 Task Force pays special attention so that people are aware that this participation is needed during the Covid-19 pandemic.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the research results obtained regarding public participation in vaccination policies in the Paseban Village, Central Jakarta. Some conclusions can be drawn that community participation is quite enthusiastic but only as a beneficiary. Not yet fully aware of the participation in the implementation, it goes directly into the implementation, because there are donations or donations (contributions) that are mostly carried out by the local government of Paseban Village. The preparation or (organization) is also based on the implementation of the Paseban Urban Village government and its formation. This is because the principle of transparency in government management has not been implemented properly so that the role of the community and their active, enthusiastic actions are based on their personal needs for survival. As well as from the ability of the Paseban Village stakeholder role which has not been evenly distributed which makes the active role low. Then the motivation of the community from various Paseban Village programs has not been evenly distributed. So that the responsibility of the community is realized by some residents based on the necessities of life such as administrative requirements. Regarding the supporting factors of external encouragement to make this community aware of this vaccination. As well as inhibiting factors from deeper health benefits that are known to the public and do not require Covid-19 vaccinations for their daily needs. With this the importance of growth for the realization of community participation in Paseban Village, through democracy that invites transparent togetherness, so that some residents who have the opportunity to contribute to the implementation can be seen and do not cause negative issues from the proximity of one party to the stakeholders of Paseban Village.

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