

Views of the People of Kp. Babakan Ds. Banjarwaru Kec. Ciawi Regency Bogor on Vaccination and the Effect of Vaccination on the Economy

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ABSTRACT

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the emergence of a new type of coronavirus, namely Covid-19. The spread of the Covid-19 Virus has been increasing lately, especially through the emergence of the Covid-19 Delta variant, driving the spread of the pandemic significantly. Various government efforts in the world to control the spread of this virus encourage the development and distribution of Covid-19 vaccines to the community as an effort to control the flow of the spread of Covid-19, including in Indonesia. So that at the end of 2020, the government began importing vaccines from countries that have the latest vaccines for use in Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the government has been trying to import various types of vaccines from abroad such as Sinovac, Novavax, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Covax. These vaccines began to spread throughout Indonesia, including Bogor Regency also received 99,625 vials received by the Bogor Regency Government, consisting of Sinovac single dose 25,600 vials, Sinovac multidose 70,025 vials and Astazaneca 4,000 vials. However, the implementation of vaccination still has many obstacles due to the lack of public interest in participating in vaccination activities. Therefore, I also made several questions to the public, especially the Kp babakan Ds Banjarwaru to find questions that have been confused in the community. As well as how much the impact of vaccinations carried out from the beginning of 2021 to date has on the economy.

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INTRODUCTION

Corona virus is a zoonotic or virus that is transmitted between animals and humans. The spread of this disease has had a wide impact socially and economically. Coronavirus-19 (COVID) has been declared a world pandemic by the WHO. Corona disease 2019 or more commonly heard as COVID-19 is a disease in the respiratory area caused by one type of coronavirus. To date, the number of cases of this disease has reached 1,990,745 people spread across 166 countries, including Indonesia. The first COVID-19 was reported in Indonesia on March 2, 2020, a total of two cases. Data on March 31, 2020 shows that the number of confirmed cases amounted to 1,528 cases and 136 deaths.

The level of COVID-19 mortality in Indonesia is 8.9%, this figure is the highest in Southeast Asia. In Indonesia itself, as of April 14, 2020, the number of confirmed positive cases as COVID-19 patients is 4,839 with 426 patients recovering and 459 patients dying. The President of the Republic of Indonesia has declared the status of this disease a National Emergency Disaster on April 13, 2020. The President has also issued Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Handling chaired by the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). The Minister of Education and Culture has also issued Circular Letter No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in education units.

Singhai (2020) this disease is transmitted through droplets (splashes) when talking, coughing, and sneezing from people infected with the Corona virus. In addition, this disease can also be transmitted through physical contact (touch or handshake) with the sufferer and touching the face, mouth, and nose by hands exposed to the coronavirus.

In an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The government urges all levels of society to take various preventive measures such as wearing masks, maintaining distance, using hand sanitizers, diligently washing hands, carrying out Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and also participating in vaccinations where this is confirmed by a statement by President Joko Widodo: "After receiving a lot of input from the public and after recalculating, recalculating state finances, I can say that the COVID-19 vaccine for the community is free" on December 16, 2020 (Taher 2020). So that the policy issued by the government in the vaccination effort of the Indonesian people can be seen from the Gotong Royong Vaccine (VGR) policy where this program is aimed at workers and their families and other individuals related to the person in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021.

Vaccination is the administration of vaccines (antigens) that can stimulate the formation of immunity (antibodies) of the immune system in the body. Vaccination is a very reliable primary prevention effort to prevent diseases that can be prevented by vaccination. With the correct vaccination procedure, it is hoped that optimal immunity, safe injections and minimal Post-Immunization Adverse Events (AEFIs) will be obtained. Actually, the immune system against a disease can be formed naturally when a person is infected with a virus or bacteria that causes it. However, Corona virus infection has a high risk of death and infectivity. Therefore, another way is needed to form the immune system, namely vaccination.

Covid-19 vaccination is carried out after certainty of safety and efficacy exists, is an effort to reduce pain and death and encourage the formation of herd immunity. In addition, Covid-19 vaccination aims to protect and strengthen the health system as a whole, as well as maintain productivity and reduce the social and economic impact of the community.

Since the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) officially announced the granting of an emergency use authorization (EUA) for the Sinovac vaccine in January, almost all levels of society have been waiting for when they can get their turn to receive the vaccination. The process of administering the first phase of the Sinovac Vaccine itself has been completed during the period of January – February 2021, with health workers as the majority of target recipients. Currently, the second phase of the vaccination process is also being prepared with the target recipients being the elderly group, public service officers, educators, market traders, religious leaders, people's representatives, state and government officials, security officers, transportation officers, tourism sector workers, journalists and media workers, and athletes.

On February 11, 2021, the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) has issued a Circular Number: HK.02.02/II/368/2021 concerning the Implementation of COVID-19 Vaccination in the Target Groups of the Elderly, Comorbidities, and COVID-19 Survivors and the Delayed Target. Based on this latest circular, the Ministry of Health has added several groups that were still 'contra indications' as vaccine recipients, to be 'allowed' to receive vaccines with certain conditions and requirements. The first group mentioned in the circular is the elderly group, which is said to be able to receive two doses of the Sinovac Vaccine, with a 28-day interval between the two doses. In the first phase of vaccination yesterday, the elderly group was still a 'contra indication' of vaccine recipients, considering that at that time, the clinical trial of the Sinovac Vaccine involving elderly respondents had not been completed and showed results, both in terms of safety and efficacy. However, along with the completion of the Sinovac Vaccine clinical trials in Brazil and Turkey which also involved elderly respondents, BPOM and the Ministry of Health also evaluated the policy of administering the Sinovac Vaccine for the elderly.

However, of course, not all elderly groups 'can' receive the Sinovac Vaccine. In the elderly who have severe comorbidities, where it is feared that the possibility of side effects is greater, or in the elderly with immune system disorders where immunity is unlikely to form, the administration of vaccines is certainly not considered to be given. Therefore, before administering the vaccine, the elderly should first conduct a health examination to determine their eligibility to receive the vaccine. Meanwhile, for the Comorbid group, in this case Hypertension, can be vaccinated unless the blood pressure is above 180/110 MmHg, and blood pressure measurements should be done before the screening table. For comorbid groups with diabetes, they can be vaccinated as long as there are no acute complications. For the comorbid group, cancer survivors can still be

given the vaccine. In addition, COVID-19 survivors can be vaccinated if it has been more than 3 months. Likewise, breastfeeding mothers can also be vaccinated.

After the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021, many companies have begun to require their employees to be obliged to participate in vaccination activities so that starting at the end of July, many people are taking part in vaccination due to their obligations at work. Not only regarding work, some public transportation access also requires its users to show a vaccination certificate / letter in the name it is stated in the Number 27 (for Java-Bali) and 28 of 2021 (for outside Java). However, there are still many rural communities who have not carried out faksinasi because of their doubts about vaccines and some hoaxes about vaccines, both regarding their reactions to the body and also several hoaxes related to SARA.

Problem formulation

Based on the above problems, the formulation of the problem in the research on the Community Views of Kp. Babakan Ds. Banjarwaru Kec. Ciawi Regency Bogor on Vaccination and the Effect of Vaccination on the Economy is as follows:

1. How much do people understand about vaccination?
2. Is there an increase in the economy after the implementation of the Gotong Royong Vaccine policy activities from the initial stage of January 14 until now?

Purpose

This community service aims to develop knowledge and understanding of the influence of vaccination on the running of economic activities and the reduction of the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia.

Benefit

In order for the community to be more educated and participate in vaccination activities, which until now are still less than 70% of district residents. Bogor who have been vaccinated.

METHOD

This community service is arranged based on the existing potentials and problems and is carried out through a series of activities as a form of solution offered. This community service involves vaccination participants in Kp. Babakan Ds. Banjarwaru Kec. Ciawi Regency. Technically, the implementation of the activity is carried out in several stages. The first stage is to give permission to the head of RT 05 / RW.01 Kp. Babakan and learn how the community responds to vaccination. The second stage, participate directly in becoming a vaccination officer and learn about some obstacles in the field. The third stage, distributing questionnaires to the people of Kp. Babakan Ds. Banjarwaru Kec. Ciawi Regency Bogor online to be more flexible and also for the community to maintain their privacy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the first stage of conducting an interview with the head of the RT, a statement was obtained that:

"Many residents have not been vaccinated because many are only at home or to the countryside, it is also difficult to have correct information about the location of the vaccine which is nomadic so the community is lazy with the vaccine there are also many news of people who are sick in the vaccine there are people who are paralyzed, right, so I am afraid of it, Mr. Alhamdulliah has been faxed and it's okay to be healthy, Yes, there must be news that should not appear in the same information on the location of the tea factization to the community".

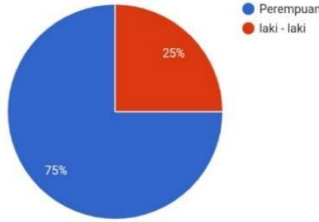
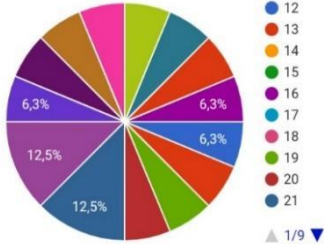
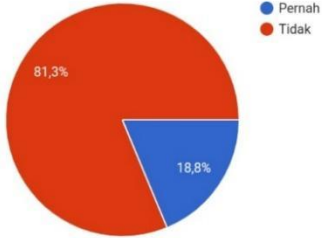
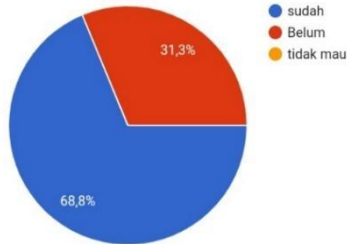
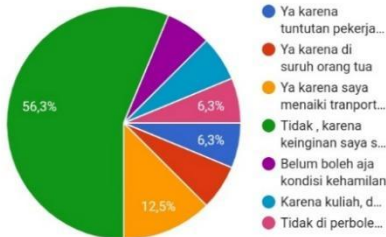
From the results of the interview, it was found that there is still a lack of public awareness of the importance of vaccination and a lack of equitable information distribution from the Bogor Regency Task Force / related agencies.

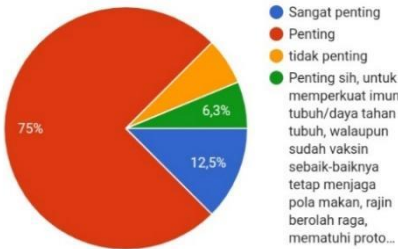
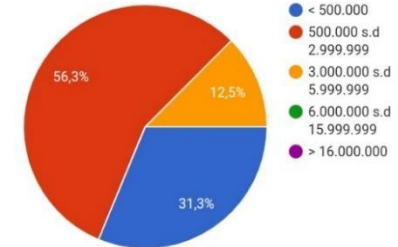
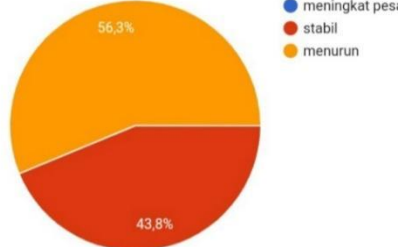
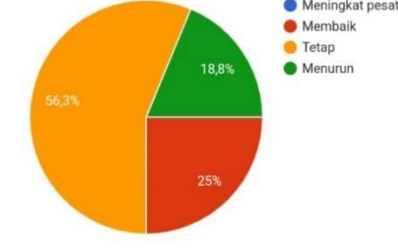
second stage The second stage is to participate directly in becoming a vaccination officer. Starting from August 23, 2021 to the last on September 23, 2021, the results of this second stage each have many obstacles in the implementation of vaccination.

Both in technical where server errors often occur that make data input constrained, the duration of the vaccine certificate evaluation in the Peduli Protect application.

Many people do not understand the application and vaccination cards can be printed only for workers who need it for the day.

For the third stage, namely distributing questionnaires to the people of Kp. Babakan Ds. Banjarwaru Kec. Ciawi Regency Bogor online. The following is the content of the questionnaire that I shared:

No.	Question	Concluding data	Description
1	Gender	 <p>Perempuan laki - laki</p>	75% of the respondents are women and 25% are men.
2	Age	 <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21</p>	Respondents aged 21 and 22 years filled in 12.5%, respondents aged 12, 13, 20, 25, 28, 32, 35, 37, 38, 44, and 47 years old were 6.3%
3	Have you ever been infected with Covid-19?	 <p>Pernah Tidak</p>	As many as 81.3% of respondents stated that they were not infected and the remaining 18% had been infected with Covid-19
4	Have you received the vaccine before?	 <p>sudah Belum tidak mau</p>	68.8% of respondents stated that they had received the vaccine and 31.3% had not received it.
5	Reasons for not taking the vaccine	Some reasons not to follow the vaccination <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not registered 2. History of disease 3. Fear 4. Pregnant 5. Prohibited by parents 	-
6	Is there any compulsion to follow the vaccination?	 <p>Ya karena tuntutan pekerja... Ya karena di suruh orang tua Ya karena saya menaiki tranport... Tidak, karena keinginan saya s... Belum boleh aja kondisi kehamilan Karena kuliah, d... Tidak di perbole...</p>	56.3% of respondents expressed their own desires and 12.5% because they took public transportation. the other by 6.3%

7	How important do you think it is to follow vaccinations to prevent you from getting Covid-19?		81.3% of respondents stated that it was important, 12.5% stated that it was important and 6.3% that it was not important
8	What was your estimated salary before the pandemic?		56.3% = 500,000 to 2 million 31.3% = <500,000 12.5% = 3 million to 5 million
9	Is there a decrease or even an increase in your income?		56.3% of respondents said it decreased and 43.8% stated that it was stable.
10	After vaccination starting from January 28, 2021, many people have been vaccinated from this increase, whether it greatly affects the increase in your income		56.3% of respondents felt that there was no increase and decrease, 18.8% decreased and 25% improved

Some criticisms and suggestions from the questionnaire filling community:

1. "Criticism: This vaccination is good for health, but please the government also help the community in the economy, especially social assistance is equalized. Message: the vaccine is still not orderly, especially those who are still anti-COVID outside, are still piling up"
2. "Hopefully it is right and right on target"
3. "Don't crowd too much when vaccinated, hopefully with Vadinasi our economy will be stable"
4. "Accelerate Equitable Distribution of Vaccinations to Make Indonesia Pandemic-Free"
5. "Vaccines do not guarantee DR COVID-19 virus free"
6. "It is better to continue to carry out health protocols (health protocols) after vaccination is carried out to avoid the spread of the coronavirus, if we are negligent or challenge the vaccines and no longer carry out the health protocols, the spread of the coronavirus may exist again or increase again"

CONCLUSION

From the questionnaire data, many people are aware that vaccination is important, but still many have not taken part in vaccination for several reasons. This proves that more public education is important for information that is more open and easy to access and the readiness of vaccination officers in guiding and providing good information to the public. Many people are really experiencing a decline in income and it is proven that the vaccination rate affects because 25% of people's income has increased. I quote from the criticism and suggestion of the respondent, it is true that vaccination does reduce the risk of death due to covid-19, but does not prevent that we will not be affected by covid-19, continue to carry out the Proker and also 3M in carrying out activities.

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