

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY REGARDING THE PROVISION OF THE COVID-19 VACCINATION IN SIJUNJUNG REGENCY

^{1*}Syamsu J, ²F. Yasmeardi, ³Eva Suryani, ⁴Siti Mutia Kosassy

¹Public Administrastion Program, STIA LPPN Padang, Padang

² Public Administrastion Program, STIA LPPN Padang, Padang

³ Public Administrastion Program, STIA LPPN Padang, Padang

⁴ Professional Nurse Program, Institute Kesehatan Prima Nusantara, Bukittinggi

Author's email: 1syamsujumaris@gmail.com; 2fyasmeardi@stia-lppn.ac.id; 3evasuryani@stia-lppn.ac.id,
4sitimutiakosassy@gmail.com

*Corresponding author: 1syamsujumaris@gmail.com

Abstract

This research was motivated by the government's policy regarding the provision of Covid-19 vaccination to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia. One of the regencies in West Sumatra Province that has a low percentage of vaccination achievement is Sinjunjung Regency. The purpose of this study was to analyze government policies regarding the provision of Covid-19 vaccination in Sijunjung Regency by using the theoretical analysis of policy implementation used by Edward III. This type of research is library research, by analyzing various literature reviews related to the implementation of government policies regarding the provision of Covid-19 vaccination in the Sijunjung Regency. The results showed that the four variables of Edward III's theory of implementation consisting of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucracy had been fulfilled. There are several problems in implementing government policies regarding the provision of Covid-19 vaccination in Sijunjung Regency, such as direct communication and outreach to the public so that there are no misconceptions regarding the administration of Covid-19 vaccination and also its side effects. Furthermore, the quality and quantity of facilitators' resources must be met by the achievement of the Covid-16 vaccination target in Sijunjung Regency, therefore synchronization of data on receipt of the Covid-19 vaccine needs to be considered, monitored, and evaluated so that government policies regarding the delivery of Covid-19 vaccinations reach the target, especially in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province.

Keywords: Covid-19, Government Policy, Vaccination

1. INTRODUCTION

The big epidemic that has hit the whole world since 2020, known as Covid-19, is one of the issues that is still not over. The impact of the Covid-19 outbreak is very significant on all sectors of life. As explained by Cheng et al (2020), COVID-19 has affected our lives largely through trauma and isolation as well as economic loss, these are plausible influences underlying the well-being effects of COVID-19. Based on this, the government immediately issued various policies to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus, such as the PSBB policy which refers to Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, the government issued two derivative regulations concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PP Number 21 of 2020).

In addition, policies in other sectors such as work from home, online learning, and the prohibition of holding crowds.

However, without realizing it, these various policies have an impact on people's lives, especially the economy. As the results of previous studies that have been carried out, that in particular, economic consequences have been dire, with the collapse of economic activity pushing many economies to the brink of recession. A number of studies have documented significant declines in spending and labor market outcomes measured by employment and wages (Andersen et al., 2020; Baker et al., 2020; Béland et al., 2020; Carvalho et al., 2020; Chen et al., al., 2020; Coibion et al., 2020; Forsythe et al., 2020; Kim et al., 2020; Surico et al., 2020). So, as a form of assistance to the community, the Indonesian government has again issued several policies such as reducing electricity costs, reducing credit, and also providing social funds for people affected by Covid-19. So, the government has issued various written policies including Laws (UU), Government Regulations in Lieu of Law (PERPU), Government Regulations (PP), Presidential Regulations (PERPRES), Ministerial Regulations (PERMEN), Regional Regulations (PERDA), Regent Regulations (PERBUP), Mayor Regulations (PERWALI), etc. including Decrees (SK) and Letters from the Government, while Unwritten Policies are in the form of invitations from community leaders, traditional, cultural, religious leaders who contain prohibitions or appeals related to preventing the handling of Covid-19.

The policy was deemed to have not shown a significant impact on reducing the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, so the government established a policy stated in the Minister of Health Regulation (PMK) No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination which aims to reduce the transmission or transmission of Covid-19, reduce the number of deaths or illnesses due to the corona virus, achieve group community immunity (herd immunity), avoid and maintain healthy communities, improve the overall health system, and maintain and minimize social and economic impacts. The COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia began on January 13, 2021. For the first batch, the vaccine was given to health workers, public officials, and the elderly. In the second wave, the targets of vaccination are vulnerable groups and the general public. The government targets 181.5 million people to have received the COVID-19 vaccination by March 2022 (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

In fact, based on the results of previous literature studies, this vaccination program has not yet fully run optimally. Data collected from the Covid-19 Task Force in November 2021, of the total target of the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia for the first dose of vaccine, reached 65.02%, while for the second dose of vaccine it only reached 43.32%. One of the provinces in Indonesia with a low level of Covid-19 vaccination coverage is West Sumatra. Based on data from the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) as of October 10, 2021, from a total of 4,408,509 vaccination targets in West Sumatra, 25.29 percent or 1,114,877 people have received the first dose of vaccine, and 12.89 percent or 568,327 people have received the first dose of vaccine. get the full dose. The results of these data indicate that the rate of vaccine recipients in West Sumatra is still very low and has not even reached 30% for the first dose of vaccine. One of the districts in West Sumatra which is also still low in vaccine achievement is Sijunjung district with a percentage of vaccine recipients achieving 17.43% as of November 2021.

Based on this, it is necessary to study the low achievement of this vaccination. The implementation of policies that are still not optimal is carried out even though there are many people who do not heed this regulation because of developing issues. Observation results show that people in Sijunjung district are still afraid to be vaccinated because they hear the news that the Covid-19 vaccination has various effects. In addition, they feel that the Covid-19 vaccine is not needed because some residents who have been vaccinated are still infected with the Covid-19 virus. People also question the policy of this vaccination, because they feel that the Covid-19 vaccination is not really needed. So, this analysis of the Covid-19 vaccination policy is deemed necessary because an evaluation of the implementation of the policy is needed to see how far the policy is carried out and what things need to be changed so that

the implementation of the policy is in accordance with what it should be, especially the Covid-19 vaccine policy. The Covid-19 vaccination during a pandemic is a "Public Goods" effort carried out by the Government as an Obligatory Public Health Functions, so the implementation of this policy is very important considering that the Covid-19 pandemic is not over yet. Based on this, the purpose of this study is to analyze the policy of the Covid-19 Vaccination in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is an appropriate way to carry out a correct policy in order to achieve a goal that has been approved or set by policymakers (Kadji, 2015). The goal to be achieved by the government in issuing this Covid-19 vaccine policy is to suppress the spread and also the harmful effects of the Covid-19 virus so that the death rate and subsequent effects of the Covid-19 virus can decrease. In other words, policy implementation refers to actions to achieve a goal that has been agreed upon in a decision. This is an action to change a decision into an operational pattern and to achieve a previously agreed change (Mulyadi, 2015:12).

Likewise, according to Jones (1991) in La Ode Muhammad Elwan, (2011: 18) explains that policy implementation is easy to understand theoretically and conceptually, but not always in a concrete form because its actual implementation is not something easy (Supriadin et al. ., 2020). Therefore, implementation is the implementation of any plans, ideas, models, specifications, standards, and policies when doing something. George C Edwards III views policy implementation as a dynamic process, which has a variety of factors that influence the implementation of a policy. These factors are important to be raised in order to understand the influence of these factors on implementation. Thus, George C. Edwards III emphasized that in an implementation study it is first important to ask two main questions, namely:

1. What are the prerequisites for implementing a policy?
 2. What are the important factors for the successful implementation of a policy?
- Based on these two statements, four factors or variables are formulated which are important requirements for the success of the implementation process. The four factors are communication factors, resources, bureaucratic and executor attitudes as well as the organizational structure and workflow of the implementing bureaucracy (Edward III in Subianto, 2020).
- a) Communication. Communication is very important because a program can only be implemented properly if it is clear to the implementers.
 - b) Resources. These resources include four components, namely sufficient staff (quantity & quality); information needed for decision making; Authority (authority) to carry out the duties and responsibilities as well as the facilities needed in the implementation.
 - c) Disposition. This is the attitude and commitment of the implementers to the program, especially from those who become implementers, in this case especially the bureaucratic apparatus.
 - d) Bureaucratic Structure. In this case, see the SOP (Standard Operating Procedures), workflow and program implementation.

So, Edward III's theory in Subianto (2020) regarding policy implementation is the basis in this research to study, analyze and understand the success in implementing the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province.

2. Vaccination Concept

Vaccination is a process in the body, where a person becomes immune or protected from a disease so that if one day they are exposed to the disease, they will not get sick or only experience mild illness, usually by giving a vaccine. Vaccination does not only aim to break the

chain of disease transmission and stop the outbreak but also in the long term to eliminate and even eradicate the disease itself (Gurning et al, 2021). Vaccines are currently an important new tool in the fight against Covid-19 in the current pandemic era and it is very encouraging to see so many vaccines that have been proven successful and continue to be developed (Akbar, 2021).

The Requirements for Recipients of Vaccination are in accordance with the Decree of the Director-General of Disease Control and Prevention of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. HK. 02.02/4/1/2021 regarding the Guiding of the Vaccination Implementation Process During the COVID-19 Pandemic Handling regarding the provisions for the recipient of the Covid 19 Vaccine. The following are some of the provisions that need to be fulfilled, namely: 1. Do not have the disease contained in the screening/screening format. The disease is being exposed to Covid 19, suffering from early indications of respiratory tract infection, for example, cough, flu, asthma within 7 days, while receiving prolonged active treatment for blood malfunctions, heart failure, chronic kidney disease, hyperthyroidism, and cancer. 2. Not pregnant or breastfeeding. 3. There are no family components that are connected in treatment due to exposure to COVID-19. 4. If the body temperature measurement for the recipient of the vaccination is not hot (body temperature is below 37.5°C). 5. If according to blood pressure measurements, the results are above 140/90, then the vaccine is not allowed. 6. Controlled type 2 diabetes and Hb A1C below 58mmol/mol or 7.5% are allowed to be vaccinated.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the type of library research. Literature research is research carried out using literature (library), both in the form of books, notes, and reports of previous research results (Hasan, 2008). Literature research has several special characteristics, including; First, this research deals directly with text or numerical data, not with the field or eyewitnesses, in the form of events, people, or other objects. Second, the data is ready-made, meaning that the researcher does not go anywhere, except only dealing directly with sources that are already in the library. Third, the data in the library is generally a secondary data source, in the sense that the researcher obtains data from the second hand instead of the original from the first hand in the field. Fourth, the condition of the data in the library is not divided by space and time (Mestika, 2004). This study uses a qualitative approach. Because the sources of data and research results in library research are in the form of word descriptions. The sources of data in this study are literature or come from various literature, including books, journals, newspapers, personal documents, and so on. The technique of collecting data is by means of documentation because this type of research is library research. Furthermore, data analysis is carried out by several processes, namely content analysis, wherein this process valid conclusions are drawn from a book, or document. Second, inductive analysis, where the data obtained are developed in a certain relationship pattern to organize matters related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province. Furthermore, descriptive-analytic is used to describe as well as analyze the implementation of the Covid-19 policy in Sijunjung district using the theory of public policy implementation developed by Edward III.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The vaccination program created by the government during the Covid-19 pandemic is one of the government's policies in reducing the death rate and the bad effects of the Covid-19 virus. The regulations regarding the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination are:

1. Presidential Decree No. 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Countering Covid-19 Vaccinations

2. Decree of the Minister of Health No. HK.01.02/MENKES/12758/2021 concerning Determination of Vaccine Types for the Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination, stipulates:
 - a. Types and criteria of vaccines that can be used in the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination.
 - b. Stipulates that the vaccine can only be used if it has received EUA from BPOM.
 - c. Change No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the Covid-19 Pandemic.

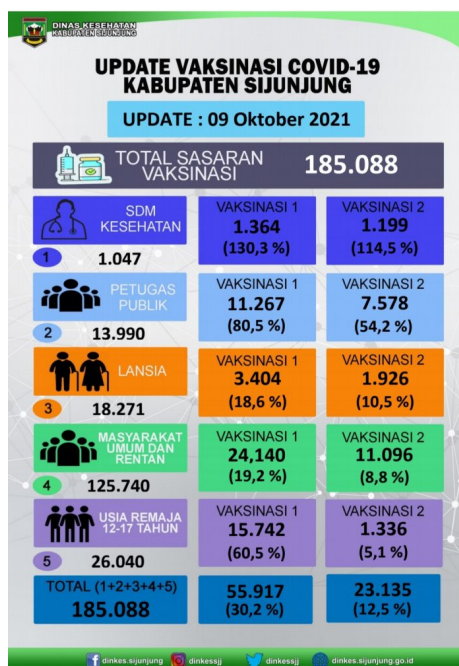
Minister of Health Regulation (PMK) No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines is one form of top-down implementation policy, the program is centralized from the central government level then to the West Sumatra Government, then forwarded to the lower level of the Sijunjung Regency Government. However, in its implementation, this policy has not yet fully reached the target because according to data compiled from the Covid-19 Officer Unit of West Sumatra Province, in November 2021, the vaccine rate is still below 30%, making West Sumatra Province one of the regions that are still low. in the procurement of Covid-19 vaccines.

Based on this, the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine policy needs to be studied and analyzed.

The results of the data analysis of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine policy in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province using the theory developed by George C Edwards III, where there are four policy implementation variables that can hinder and support the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency and also see if the process of implementing the Covid-19 policy refers to George C Edwards III's theory. The results of the data analysis are described as follows:

1. Communication

Sijunjung Regency has actively communicated to the public for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine. This can be seen from the news updates regarding Covid-19 on the official website of Sijunjung Regency with the website address <https://infopublik.sijunjung.go.id/category/covid-19/>. All information on the spread of Covid-19 to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination has been updated regularly on this website. Even the requirements to participate in vaccination are clearly informed, such as a minimum age of 12 years and bring an ID card/KK and being in good health. In addition, to attract public interest in participating in the Covid-19 vaccine, several programs were also carried out by the Sijunjung district government in collaboration with various community forums, one of which was Gebyar Sumbar Awareness of the Covid-19 Vaccine. There were even door prizes for some lucky people who wanted to be vaccinated. However, according to data compiled from the website of Sijunjung Regency, as of October 2021 vaccinations in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province have still not reached the target. More detail can be seen in the following image:



Source: Sijunjung Regency official website data

The results of the analysis of data obtained from several pieces of literature reveal that the cooperation of the Nagari apparatus is very much needed to invite and inform the public about the importance of this Covid-19 vaccination. In addition, there is still anxiety and fear by residents of getting vaccinated because they hear news from social media about the side effects of vaccines which can cause paralysis, even death. This of course needs to be straightened out and the role of the Nagari apparatus, as well as health workers and the public in providing information related to the Covid-19 vaccination, is very necessary because there are still many residents who need information not only on social media but also word of mouth and also from the village apparatus. directly so that the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency can achieve the target.

2. Resources

Resources, in this case, relate to the availability of workers in the health sector who play a direct role in the process of implementing this policy. According to the results of data collection, it was found that the human resources who played a direct role in the Covid-19 vaccination in Sijunjung Regency were sufficient and even all of them had been vaccinated. The data in Figure 1 above shows that of 1,047 human resources in the health sector, all of them have been vaccinated, even the number of health workers is more than the existing data, namely 1,364 so that the achievement of vaccination for health personnel is more than 100%. In addition, in the field, all personnel are not only in the health sector but are also supported by the Sijunjung Regency Police and TNI who assist residents in providing services and information at the Covid-19 Vaccination place, such as at the Puskesmas in each Nagari in Sijunjung Regency.

3. Disposition

This disposition section explains how the character and characteristics possessed by policy implementers or implementers, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature, will affect the success of implementing a policy. In other words, if the implementor has a good disposition ability, then in carrying out the policy it will be right on target and achieve the objectives of the policy. The implementors of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung

Regency are health workers as the frontline. In addition, Sijunjung Regency is also collaborating with the Sijunjung Police and the West Sumatra Police Mobile Brigade Unit for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency. However, this has not fully shown good results because the Covid-19 vaccine target in Sijunjung Regency has not been met. Based on this, the spokesman for the handling of Covid-19 in Sijunjung Regency instructed the Nagari apparatus such as the Nagari guardian and his staff to succeed in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine policy because the Nagari apparatus became one of the central figures in the village community in providing and disseminating information. This is in line with what was expressed by Elwan in Akbar (2021) that asking the public to provide public services by government officials is a form of embodiment of the function of the state apparatus as public servants.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

This bureaucratic structure is related to SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) where the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency is regulated in the workflow and program implementation. The basis for the COVID-19 vaccination SOP in Sijunjung Regency follows the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/MENKES/4638/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic. In Sijunjung district itself, the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy is led directly by the Regent of Sijunjung Regency as the Regency Government, as well as policymakers, program managers, and vaccination logistics by health workers at the Sijunjung Regency office and its implementation in every Puskesmas in the district. Nagari Sijunjung Regency.

In addition, health workers who are at the forefront of implementing the Covid-19 Vaccination policy and also the implementers are also collaborating with the Police and TNI in Sijunjung Regency in bringing order and also ensuring that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination runs as it should and uses the health protocol. set. In other words, the bureaucratic structure of the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy is well coordinated with adequate human resources because it has been adjusted to the organizational structure at the Sijunjung District Health Office, then the division of tasks to the central government, then proceeds to the provincial government, and handed over to the government. area, namely the Sijunjung District Health Office.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province was analyzed using the policy implementation model developed by George C Edwards III in four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. It can be concluded that the results of data analysis carried out using this theoretical perspective generally explained that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency was sufficient to meet the variables developed by Edward III. Even so, there are still things that still need to be improved, such as the communication process. The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Sijunjung Regency which has not reached the target can be overcome if verbal communication by Nagari officials, such as Nagari guardians, can be carried out optimally. So that the level of public trust and knowledge about the covid-19 vaccination can increase, because not all people update information by looking at social media.

In addition, the quantity of human resources in charge of the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination needs to be considered, because an adequate number of health workers in Sijunjung Regency supports the number of potential recipients of the Covid-19 vaccine, which is still low in this Regency. In addition, the quality of the implementation of the Covid-19

vaccine policy is certainly needed so that an evaluation from the district government is needed. Meanwhile, in the bureaucratic structure, Kabupaten Sijunjung has created an organizational structure for policy implementers in accordance with the SOP which refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) no. 84 the year 2020.

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