

Perceptions of the People of Haruku Country Regarding Covid-19 Vaccination

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to find out how the people of Haruku state perceive the covid-19 vaccination, and what the government's role is in dealing with the covid-19 pandemic. This research was carried out in Haruku country. Primary data collection was carried out through interviews with a number of informants who were considered to be directly involved. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The results of this interview can show that the people of Haruku Country have different views regarding the covid 19 vaccination. There are still many people in Haruku Country who see the covid 19 vaccination as a policy that does not bring benefits to the community, which actually has a lot of bad impacts on society. In addition, the people of Haruku Country consider that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination is a policy that violates people's rights, namely the right to refuse or receive vaccines. So that the role of the government and medical personnel in Haruku Country is very important to convince the public about the importance of the Covid-19 vaccination through socialization that is being carried out. However, the socialization that was carried out also did not change one hundred percent of the public's perspective on Covid-19 vaccination.

Keywords: Community Perception, Covid-19 Vaccination



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INTRODUCTION

Corona is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In most cases this virus only causes mild respiratory infections such as the flu. So serious action must be taken by elements of society, the government and even medical personnel. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration has also issued circular letter number 8 of 2020 concerning Covid-19 Response Villages as an effort to increase community readiness and participation in handling Covid-19. However, currently vaccination is an effort made by the government to overcome this problem. Currently vaccination is very useful because this vaccination process can break the chain of transmission of Covid-19. Vaccination can also protect yourself from viruses that enter. Vaccination can prevent or reduce the danger of viruses that enter.

Indonesia prefers social distancing as a solution to implementing a lockdown, namely locking access to entry and exit of the territory for anyone to prevent the spread of the virus which is generally used by most countries. The essence of social restrictions is to stay away from social activities directly with other people, while a lockdown means an area will be isolated and there will be a complete stop of all activities in that area. The fundamental reason why Indonesia prefers to impose social restrictions is that many Indonesians rely on daily wages, so they will be vulnerable to finding a livelihood if the lockdown is enforced. Maintaining social distance at least imposes several appeals to all citizens, including working from home, studying from home, and worshipping at home.

In the Mayor of Ambon regulation number 19 of 2020 concerning changes to the Mayor of Ambon regulation number 18 of 2020 concerning the implementation of large-scale social restrictions in handling the 2019 corona virus disease in Ambon City, this regulation explains that in order to be able to reduce or even break the chain of Covid-19 infection in Ambon city, PSBB is carried out or a person must maintain a safe distance from other humans of at least 2 meters, and not make direct contact with other people and avoid mass gatherings. The mayor's regulation also affects the world of education, health, services, religion, and social and cultural activities.

Improvement services in the health sector are carried out by surveillance and risk assessment of Covid-19 transmission from the RT, RW, Kelurahan, village/country and sub-district levels. Providing support for health workers and health support workers, increasing the prevention and control of COVID-19 through outreach, monitoring, coaching and mentoring for workplaces or the community as well as providing drug facilities and infrastructure, Medical devices and media materials have been used for handling Covid-19 and for other supporting places for self-isolation or quarantine as well as providing health services for Covid-19 patients. Closing 2021 the government succeeded in injecting 280 million doses of the Covid-19 vaccine. The data was collected on Friday (31/12). The coverage of 280 million doses is a combination of doses 1, 2 and 3 with a total target of 208.2 million people. In detail dose 1 reached 165.2 million doses, dose 2 reached 113.8 million doses, and dose 3 reached 1.3 million doses. The 280 million doses achieved were higher than the calculated estimate of 277 million doses.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research that the author uses is Qualitative Research Qualitative research is carried out to build knowledge through understanding and discovery, this research is a process of research and understanding that investigates a social phenomenon and human problems. This research attempts to describe the problem with the perceptions of the people of Haruku regarding the Covid-19 vaccination. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on a methodology that investigates social phenomena and human problems. In this approach, the researcher creates a complex picture, examines words, reports detailed views of respondents, and conducts studies in natural situations. Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2007:3) argue that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.

The subjects in this study were the people of Haruku Country. Research subjects or respondents are parties that are used as samples in a study. Research subjects also discuss the characteristics of the subjects used in the study, including explanations about the population, sample and sampling technique (random/non-random) used.

The sampling technique in this study is Snowball Sampling. Snowball Sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where the sample has properties that are rarely found, so that the sampling technique is placed at the existing subject stage providing a reference for recruiting the sample needed for research studies. Data collection techniques in this study used three techniques:

1. Observation (observation) is a data collection method in which the researcher or his collaborators record information as they witness during the research. intended a way of collecting data through direct observation of situations or events in the field.
2. Interview The researcher conducted in-depth interviews to obtain information for research purposes by way of question and answer while looking at the interviewer and the

informant or someone being interviewed, acting as a "leader" in the interview process and the informant is the person being interviewed, the interviewer asked for information.

3. Documentation according to Sugiyono (2015: 329) is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation is used to collect data and then reviewed.

The data analysis technique was carried out using a qualitative approach. This data analysis is done by logically describing the existing information. By using this qualitative approach, the researcher wants to find out more and more deeply about how the people of Haruku see related to Covid-19 vaccination.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Covid-19 vaccination is one of the ways the government has done to break the chain of the spread of the corona virus, by giving injections to the body as one of the efforts to deal with covid-19. Covid-19 vaccination aims to provide antigens to the body in order to stimulate the formation of immunity or antibodies. That way, the body becomes more immune to Corona virus attacks. However, vaccination has not been well received by all people, there is still a bad perception among the people. The government itself thinks that the Covid-19 vaccination is a very important thing to implement because with the Covid-19 vaccination it is hoped that it will be able to break the chain of transmission of the Corona virus, so that the death rate from Covid-19 can be reduced. However, many contradictions have occurred because every community has a different perspective on the Covid-19 vaccination. There are people who think that the Covid-19 vaccination is something that is very important to do.

People who have been vaccinated generally hope that vaccination will help end the epidemic and allow them to return to normal lives such as interacting with other people without social restrictions or wearing masks. After being vaccinated, many people get side effects, but these are only temporary and will go away on their own within a few days, such as pain at the injection site, low-grade fever, fatigue, dizziness or headache. However, in general, people's responses to the Covid-19 vaccination vary depending on various factors, including social, the information they receive, and personal experience.

Based on recommendations from the World Health Organization (WHO), two doses of vaccine are injected for each individual to create optimal body immunity. In addition, there are people who are against vaccines, arguing that vaccines do not guarantee that someone will avoid the corona virus, but vaccines will speed up death. So they conclude that vaccines are not very important. Apart from that, there are people who support vaccines who think that the Covid-19 vaccine is very important for the human body because it can strengthen the body's immunity so that those who have been vaccinated can avoid the corona virus. They think that vaccines are very important and very beneficial for the human body. As stated by the Minister of Health, the covid-19 vaccine has three benefits including increasing the immunity of everyone who is vaccinated directly, if the number of people who are vaccinated is large, then the population's immune system will provide protection for those who have not been vaccinated or have not become the target population for the vaccine (Zisi Lioni Argista, 2021: 13-14).

Since the government announced the covid 19 vaccination in Indonesia, the community has been faced with various dilemmas about this implementation. There are people who still don't believe in exposure to information that vaccines can prevent us from the Covid-19 virus, but there are also people who think that Covid-19 is just an engineering made by the government and assisted by medical personnel so that they can get big profits while on the

other hand it can be detrimental to cloud society such as people in rural areas. But there are also people who think that the corona virus exists, but the government and medical staff make people doubt this, for example by the process of taking the bodies of Covid 19 by families which are not allowed by the hospital. The people of Haruku Country conveyed a statement that people who are easily exposed to the Covid-19 virus are people who have been vaccinated against Covid-19, while people who have not been vaccinated are still in a safe position. Many people do not want to do vaccines for various reasons. As for the reasons that make people not want to take vaccines including; fear of side effects, do not believe in the effectiveness of vaccines, because of congenital diseases, fear of dying from vaccines.

Public response to hoax information can change over time. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the problem of hoax or fake information had become a global concern. However, with the emergence of the pandemic, the spread of false or inaccurate information about Covid-19 has also increased significantly. The public's response to hoax information about Covid-19 can vary depending on various factors, including social factors and social media which make news about vaccinations awkward. Some early research shows that some people tend to spread hoax information without checking the truth first. This can be caused by a lack of understanding about health topics, high anxiety, or a desire to share information that is considered important to others.

The following are some common responses that may be observed in society regarding hoax information about Covid-19: (1) Hoaxes related to Covid-19 can trigger anxiety and fear in society. People who do not have reliable sources of information may become influenced by false or misleading information, which can increase their anxiety about the pandemic. (2), Hoax information can influence people's behavior regarding health protocols such as wearing masks, maintaining physical distance, and washing hands. If the public believes hoaxes stating that the protocol does not need to be followed, this can reduce compliance and increase the risk of transmission of Covid-19.

Hoax information about Covid-19 is often related to conspiracy theories that accuse the government, companies or certain groups of being the masterminds behind the pandemic. Some people may believe in these conspiracy theories and be skeptical of official information provided by health authorities. Some people may reject or not believe hoax information about Covid-19. They may have confidence in legitimate health authorities and rely on official sources of information for accurate knowledge. Social media can be a strong factor for spreading hoax information. Some people may be influenced by the information they see on social media without checking the truth. However, on the other hand, social media also enables the dissemination of accurate information and accelerates understanding of the situation. Hoax information about Covid-19 can influence people's behavior regarding preventive measures. For example, if there is a hoax that says that consuming certain ingredients can prevent Covid-19, people may ignore preventive measures that have been proven effective, such as washing hands, wearing masks, and maintaining social distance.

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 vaccination is one of the ways the government has done to break the chain of the spread of the corona virus, by giving injections to the body as one of the efforts to deal with covid-19. the policy carried out by the government to break the chain of the spread of the covid-19 virus, and also increase immunity by means of the covid-19 vaccination which is carried out by giving drugs in the form of injections into the human body has received rejection and also acceptance in the community. The reasons for rejection that many people put forward are about the ineffectiveness of the drugs given to the human body, causing awkwardness among the public and making people unwilling to be vaccinated, there are also

those who have congenital diseases so they are not allowed to be vaccinated against Covid-19. People tend to spread hoax information without checking the truth first. This can be caused by a lack of understanding about health topics, high anxiety, or a desire to share information that is considered important to others. But there are also people who are able to identify information obtained from other people, there are also those who are easily affected by the hoax news so that they don't want to be vaccinated.

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