

Proceeding Paper

Optimization of Performance as A Community Service Regarding The Implementation of The Covid-19 Vaccine Based on Article 25 Paragraph 3 Letter C Government Regulation Number 17 Of 2018 Concerning Districts

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Abstract

This study examines the optimization of community service performance for COVID-19 vaccine implementation in Durian Payung Subdistrict, Tanjung Karang Pusat. Utilizing a blend of normative juridical and empirical approaches, it delves into the practical application of Law Number 23 of 2014 and Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018. The research methodology combines analysis of legal documents with primary data collection through observations and interviews in Durian Payung Village. This approach allows for an in-depth understanding of the challenges and strategies in vaccine distribution and public awareness. Key findings reveal operational challenges, such as logistic issues and inadequate human resources, hindering the vaccination program's success. The study also highlights the significance of public awareness and the impact of cultural attitudes towards health and vaccination. Comparative and thematic analyses provide insights into the unique aspects of Durian Payung's approach to vaccine implementation. The research concludes with recommendations for improving vaccine administration, including enhancing medical personnel training, streamlining vaccine distribution, and robust public education campaigns. It emphasizes the need for policy revisions that are pragmatic and responsive to community needs. This study contributes to the understanding of public health policy and local governance, advocating for an integrated approach that respects legal, administrative, and cultural elements for effective public health service delivery..

Keywords: Vaccine Implementation; Public Awareness; Operational Challenges; Local Governance.

1. Introduction

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, public health has emerged as a vital element of societal resilience and economic stability. This crisis has highlighted the essential role of effective community service and strong local governance in managing public health emergencies. Durian Payung Village in Tanjung Karang Pusat stands as a key case study, illustrating the successes and challenges of grassroots health strategy implementation. This village's efforts, steered by Law Number 23 of 2014 and Law Number 9 of 2015, exemplify the balance between local administrative autonomy and overarching national health goals (Deny, 2021; Widjaja, 2020).

In Indonesia, the role of sub-districts is integral as they serve as a bridge between government and community services. Here, the sub-district head, appointed by the Regent/Mayor, plays a vital role in governance and public health promotion. According to Article 25 of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018, these sub-district units are responsible for executing government administration, including health initiatives. The case of Durian Payung Village, particularly its COVID-19 vaccination effort, offers an insightful perspective on the dynamics of local governance in public health (Fridayani & Soong, 2021; Satispi et al., 2021).

The Indonesian Constitution reinforces these regulations, asserting every citizen's right to a healthy living environment. This mandate is expanded in Government Regulation Number 66 of 2014, which highlights the interplay of various factors in disease prevention. This broad perspective on health, together with the country's dedication to controlling infectious diseases through vaccination, paves the way for an in-depth examination of Durian Payung Village's pandemic response (Ardiansah, 2020; Deny, 2021).

This study seeks to explore the complexities of COVID-19 vaccine implementation in Durian Payung Village, scrutinizing community service performance within the existing legal and health policy framework. It aims to understand how local governance, driven by health economics and public policy principles, addresses the intricate challenges of vaccine distribution, public awareness, and herd immunity creation. The research will analyze the practical application of laws and regulations in this specific context to derive insights that could enhance public health strategies in Indonesia and similar global settings (Chong et al., 2016; Deny, 2021).

Responding to the pandemic, the Indonesian government, under Law Number 23 of 2014 and Law Number 9 of 2015, has underscored the crucial role of local governments, especially at the sub-district level, in managing public health crises. These laws define the responsibilities of sub-district heads, positioning them as key figures in government and community service administration. They face the dual challenge of tackling infectious diseases, like COVID-19, and addressing the surge in degenerative diseases. The pandemic has emphasized the need for prompt and effective public health responses, necessitating a role beyond administrative boundaries for sub-district leaders in spearheading health strategies, such as vaccination campaigns, public education, and community mobilization (Deny, 2021; Pradana et al., 2020).

The Indonesian Constitution, especially Article 28 H paragraph (1), and Government Regulation Number 66 of 2014 emphasize the government's commitment to protecting public health through comprehensive approaches that blend medical, sanitation, and social science aspects. The government's proactive COVID-19 vaccination efforts aim to mitigate the pandemic's impact and establish herd immunity, supported by educational initiatives to improve public understanding and acceptance of vaccination (Pradana et al., 2020; Satispi et al., 2021).

In conclusion, the Indonesian response to COVID-19, rooted in legal frameworks and decentralized authority, underscores the pivotal role of sub-district governance in public health

management. This approach is key to navigating the complex landscape of infectious and degenerative diseases, calling for adaptive, localized, and informed public health strategies (Deny, 2021; Pradana et al., 2020).

The literature review identifies a range of approaches and findings from local governance studies, particularly in response to Law Number 23 of 2014 and Law Number 9 of 2015 in Indonesia. These studies highlight the expanded role of sub-district heads in coordinating community health services and managing health crises. Research also points to the necessity for enhanced capacities at the sub-district level for strategic planning, resource mobilization, and effective health initiative implementation (Deny, 2021; Satispi et al., 2021).

The central research problem of this study is the effectiveness of community service performance in Durian Payung Subdistrict in implementing the COVID-19 vaccine. The research focuses on how the sub-district's administration, under Article 25 paragraph (3) Letter C of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018, has adapted and executed vaccination strategies to address the pandemic's public health challenge (Mujiati et al., 2022; Sarihati & Santosa, 2021).

1. How have the operational challenges and local governance responses impacted the effectiveness and outcomes of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Durian Payung Subdistrict, considering both the implementation strategies and the influence of community engagement and awareness?
2. To what extent do existing policies and regulations align with or obstruct the practical execution of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Durian Payung Subdistrict, and what are the observable public health impacts and community service performance outcomes resulting from these policies?

These questions aim to dissect the multifaceted aspects of the vaccination program's implementation, assessing both the administrative and community-level dynamics. The research will contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between policy frameworks and on-ground public health initiatives in the context of a global health crisis.

This study, focusing on the optimization of community services for COVID-19 vaccine implementation in Durian Payung Village, offers critical insights into the practical application of Law Number 23 of 2014 and Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 at the sub-district level. It underscores the pivotal role of local governance in managing public health crises, particularly in implementing vaccination programs. The findings will not only contribute to legal and public health literature but also provide actionable recommendations for sub-districts across Indonesia. This research will aid in enhancing vaccine distribution efficiency, potentially shaping health policies and strategies that can be applied in similar contexts, thereby ensuring a more resilient public health infrastructure.

Literature Review: Public Health Policies, Vaccine Implementation, and Theoretical Frameworks in Regional Governance

The literature on public health policies, particularly in the context of pandemics, provides extensive insights into the complex relationship between government actions and health

outcomes. The scope of State Administrative Law forms the bedrock of this relationship. This law, encompassing both the legal rules for state apparatus function and the legal relations between state administration and citizens, is pivotal in structuring government responses to health crises (Ismail et al., 2020; Lutfi & Hariyati, 2020; Maysarah, 2020).

Studies on vaccine implementation in similar settings shed light on the challenges and strategies of executing large-scale health interventions. The Indonesian government's aggressive implementation of COVID-19 vaccination, as a response to the pandemic, highlights the importance of administrative efficiency and public engagement (Ministry of Health, Indonesia). The Sinovac vaccine's deployment in Indonesia, starting from January 13, 2021, serves as a prime example of this complex process (W. L. Arifin, 2017; Lutfi & Hariyati, 2020; Maysarah, 2020).

The theoretical frameworks relevant to public service performance and vaccine administration intersect significantly with the principles of State Administrative Law. The principles laid out by C.J.N. Verstedden and Philipus M. Hadjon, emphasizing legal certainty, balance, equality in decision-making, and fairness, are particularly relevant. These principles guide the governance of public health initiatives, ensuring that actions taken are legally sound, equitable, and effectively implemented (Budiono et al., 2021; Lutfi & Hariyati, 2020; Purba et al., 2021).

Within the Indonesian context, the law's role in defining the scope of regional government's power and responsibilities (Law Number 23 of 2014) is crucial. The autonomy granted to regional governments, along with the principles of deconcentration and decentralization (Amrah Muslimin; Indra Ismawan), shapes their capacity to manage public health crises, including vaccination drives. The definition of regional government, as per the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and its relationship with the central government, particularly in terms of financial and service-related autonomy, is a critical area of study in understanding regional responses to health emergencies (Aman Serah et al., 2020; Maysarah, 2020).

Community service, as defined in the context of regional governance, is another crucial area covered in the literature. The conceptualization of community service in State Administrative Law, encompassing both vertical and horizontal services (Section K), provides a framework for understanding how regional governments can effectively mobilize resources and personnel in response to public health needs (Babussalam, 2020; Budiono et al., 2021; Purba et al., 2021; Sabirin et al., 2022).

The literature also delves into the specific challenges faced in implementing COVID-19 vaccination programs. Issues such as prioritizing vaccine recipients, managing logistical complexities, and maintaining high standards of vaccination service are recurrent themes. The COVID-19 vaccine's characteristics, as a biological product requiring specific storage and handling conditions, add another layer of complexity to this process (A. Dutta & Fischer, 2021; Holzer & Newbold, 2020).

In summary, the literature review underscores the integral role of State Administrative Law in shaping public health policies and practices, particularly in the context of pandemics. It highlights the challenges and strategies inherent in vaccine implementation, especially in a diverse and decentralized system like Indonesia's. Theoretical frameworks within this body of literature provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics between legal principles, administrative efficiency, and public health outcomes.

2. Research Method

This study aims to enhance the efficiency of community service for COVID-19 immunisation in Durian Payung Subdistrict, Tanjung Karang Pusat. It utilises both normative juridical and empirical approaches.

The study relies heavily on the normative juridical method. It involves a comprehensive examination of pertinent legislation and regulations, including Law Number 23 of 2014, Law Number 9 of 2015, and Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018. The aim is to analyse

statutory provisions, legal concepts, and doctrines in order to obtain a thorough comprehension of the tasks and obligations assigned to sub-district government, specifically in the areas of health care delivery and vaccination implementation (Muhajirin et al., 2018).

In addition to the normative analysis, the empirical approach is used to collect primary data directly from the field. This entails performing observational research and conducting open interviews in Durian Payung Village. The key individuals selected for these interviews comprise the Village Head, members of the COVID-19 Task Force Team, and healthcare professionals. The objective of employing these empirical methodologies is to acquire comprehensive understanding of the operational aspects of vaccine implementation, discern the obstacles encountered in the procedure, and assess the efficacy of the currently employed tactics.

The study employs two distinct data sources: Primary data refers to information that is obtained by firsthand fieldwork activities such as observations and interviews. It provides up-to-date and direct information regarding the ongoing immunisation process. Secondary data refers to a comprehensive examination of pre-existing literature, papers, and academic research that are relevant to the topic at hand. The resources are obtained from libraries and online databases, and they are used to complement and provide background information to the findings obtained from primary data (T. Dutta et al., 2020; Jain et al., 2020).

The data analysis in this research will encompass multiple dimensions. Qualitative juridical analysis refers to the process of analysing and analysing both the legal and empirical aspects of vaccination application. The analysis will concentrate on discerning patterns and drawing inferences from the normative and empirical data gathered. Thematic analysis will be employed to analyse the data obtained from interviews and observations. This approach facilitates the identification and analysis of patterns or themes within qualitative data, providing valuable insights into the perceptions and experiences of stakeholders. Comparative Analysis: The study will also entail juxtaposing the findings from Durian Payung Village with those from analogous case studies. The purpose of this comparison is to analyse the distinctiveness of the sub-district's strategy and evaluate its efficacy (T. Dutta et al., 2020; Oktariyanda et al., 2021).

Ethical considerations are a fundamental component of this research. It is crucial to prioritise obtaining informed consent from all participants and upholding confidentiality throughout the research process. The research seeks to offer a comprehensive perspective on the different obstacles and approaches in enhancing the effectiveness of community service for COVID-19 immunisation in Durian Payung Subdistrict by incorporating these methodologies. The results and suggestions obtained from this study are anticipated to possess legal validity and practical feasibility, thereby creating a substantial impact on the domains of public health and municipal governance (Tusiana et al., 2020)..

3. Discussion

In the quaint but bustling Durian Payung Village, a critical study was undertaken to analyze the performance optimization in vaccine administration, particularly focusing on the COVID-19 vaccination program. This study, crucial in the current health climate, unearthed several gaps in the execution of the program, leading to significant insights and potential avenues for improvement.

At the heart of the issue was a stark mismatch between the policy stipulations outlined in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 and the actual practices on the ground. Mrs. Rosminah, the head of the Durian Payung sub-district office, highlighted key challenges plaguing the system. These included inconsistent delivery of public services, slow responses, and inefficiencies in addressing the community needs, painting a picture of a struggling healthcare framework in the village.

The study further identified specific challenges that were impeding the vaccination program's success. A critical issue was the lack of public awareness and prevailing indifference towards vaccination, fueled by widespread misinformation and skepticism. Logistically, there was a significant discrepancy between the vaccine stock available and the needs of Durian Payung's population, which stands at approximately 55,925. Compounding these issues were human resource constraints, as personnel involved in vaccine administration were not adequately trained medical professionals, leading to suboptimal implementation of the vaccination program.

Another dimension of the study delved into the role of legal and cultural factors in influencing vaccine uptake. It became apparent that legal frameworks, such as Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018, needed to be more aligned with practical aspects of health service delivery. Additionally, cultural attitudes towards health and vaccination in the village significantly impacted the public's response to the vaccination campaign, suggesting a need for a more culturally sensitive approach to healthcare.

In comparing the situation in Durian Payung Village with other regions or similar studies, it was observed that the challenges faced here resonated with broader issues encountered in similar socio-legal contexts. This commonality suggested that the hurdles in vaccine implementation were not unique to Durian Payung but were part of a larger systemic issue that needed addressing at multiple levels.

The study in Durian Payung Village sheds light on the multifaceted challenges in vaccine administration, highlighting the need for a more coordinated, culturally informed, and resource-efficient approach to enhance vaccine uptake and healthcare delivery.

In recent times, the importance of effective vaccine administration has become more apparent than ever. To improve the effectiveness of vaccine administration, it's essential to enhance the training and recruitment of medical personnel specifically skilled in this area. This initiative aims to ensure that vaccines are administered efficiently and safely. Additionally, implementing targeted strategies to streamline vaccine distribution is crucial. These strategies should be tailored to align with the specific needs of the population, ensuring that vaccines reach those who need them most in a timely manner.

Parallel to these efforts, there is a pressing need for robust public awareness and education campaigns. The goal of these campaigns is to combat misinformation and build public trust in vaccination. This can be achieved through comprehensive information campaigns that provide clear, factual, and accessible information about vaccines. Engaging local community leaders and influencers in these campaigns is also vital, as they can play a significant role in promoting vaccine acceptance within their communities. Their involvement can bridge the gap between health authorities and the public, fostering a sense of trust and cooperation.

Moreover, it's imperative for local governments to play a proactive role in enhancing health services. This can be done by revisiting and revising current policies to ensure they are pragmatic and in tune with ground realities. Policies need to be flexible and responsive to the changing needs of the community. In addition, incorporating feedback mechanisms from communities is

essential to continuously improve the delivery of health services. Such feedback can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of current strategies and highlight areas for improvement. A multifaceted approach involving the enhancement of vaccine administration, public awareness campaigns, and pragmatic policy revision by local governments is key to improving health service delivery. Through these concerted efforts, it's possible to build a more resilient and responsive healthcare system, capable of meeting the challenges of today and preparing for those of tomorrow.

Conclusion

The research conducted in Durian Payung Village revealed significant issues in the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program. These challenges were primarily due to logistic hurdles, inadequate human resources, and a lack of public awareness. Furthermore, the study found that legal frameworks and cultural attitudes are critical factors influencing public health outcomes (B. Arifin & Anas, 2021; Susanti et al., 2021).

From these findings, several implications emerge for public health policy and local governance. Firstly, there's a pressing need for coherent and effective policy implementation. The success of public health initiatives is deeply intertwined with cultural sensitivity, highlighting the importance of understanding and respecting local customs and beliefs. Therefore, the study advocates for an integrated approach in public health service delivery, one that thoughtfully combines legal, administrative, and cultural elements (B. Arifin & Anas, 2021).

Looking ahead, the study outlines future research directions. Comparative studies across various regions are recommended to identify the most effective practices in vaccine administration. Additionally, there's a call for longitudinal studies to evaluate the long-term effects of such public health interventions and the ensuing policy reforms. These studies are crucial for understanding the broader impact of health policies and for guiding future decisions in public health management (Forman et al., 2021; Susanti et al., 2021).

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