

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PERMENKES NUMBER 10 YEAR 2021 CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF VACCINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19 IN THE COMMUNITY

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Abstract. Vaccines in the sense of Minister of Health Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines in the Context of Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic, in article 1 number 1 it is explained that vaccines are biological "weapons" used to help the human immune system fight disease. Vaccines are made from weakened or dead disease microbes, or agents containing certain toxins or proteins, which have been added with other ingredients to provide immunity against certain diseases. In fact, the current COVID-19 vaccine plan faces a variety of reasons for acceptance and related to it. The problem and the purpose of this research is how to implement Permenkes No. 10 of 2021, the implementation of vaccination in the context of dealing with COVID-19 in the community and how the community responds to vaccination in Indonesia. This research method is based on empirical jurisprudence, collecting data through questionnaires to determine the effectiveness of Health Regulation Number 10 of 2021 regarding the application of vaccines in the context of the community's struggle against the Covid19 pandemic. Based on the research, Key is that actually with the implementation of Ministerial Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines in the Context of Public Resistance Against the COVID-19 Pandemic, this policy has received many benefits. approval of the COVID-19 vaccine plan because the plan aims to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: effectiveness; regulation of the minister of health; the COVID-19 vaccine

INTRODUCTION

Since the end of 2019, the emergence of the new corona virus (Covid19) has had an impact on all areas of life, both in the economic, political, and educational fields, this is an issue that is of serious concern to all countries today (Susilo et al., 2020). The rapid spread of this virus has had a tremendous impact, where COVID-19 is a virus that attacks the human respiratory tract, resulting in high fever, cough, and shortness of breath, even this virus has claimed many lives (Kamila, 2020). The main transmission occurs through droplets from the respiratory tract, in some cases even air. The incubation period occurs on days 0-5, reported an average of about 3-9 days with a range of 0-24 days with an age ranging from 30-79 years. (Hairunisa & Amalia, 2020)

The impact that was also felt in the development of the world economy, many companies began to falter due to the decline in people's purchasing power, weak economic growth, decreased exports and imports, and even various media that predicted a global recession (Nasution et al., 2020). The real impact is that many employees have been laid off, not only that, COVID-19 also has an impact in the field of education, namely learning from home (Putri et al., 2020). In addition to the impact on tourism, many tourism sectors experience unique visitors, causing huge losses (Dwina, 2020). Not only that but there are also impacts from this pandemic that are felt in terms of worship, social, and even government politics.

Based on the BPS survey, the main actors in micro and small enterprises (UMK)

and medium and large enterprises (UMB) experienced a decrease in income. Around 13% of MSEs and 15% of MSEs stated fixed income. Then, 2% of UMBs and 3% of UMBs stated that there was an increase in income.



Figure. 1. Presentation of the impact of COVID-19 on the business field

Efforts by the government to issue policies to address the pandemic case. These policies include, among other things, a half- lockdown or what is known as the term Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), social distancing policies, a physical distancing that is enforced in the community. These policies are expected to be able to overcome the spread of Covid-19, but the level of public awareness of these policies is relatively low (Masnun et al., 2021). Although the policy is expected to overcome the spread of Covid-19, in reality the level of public awareness of the policy is relatively low. This is based on a survey of 2,000 respondents in six major cities conducted by Ac Nielsen in collaboration with UNICEF regarding the 3M case. Risang Rimbamaja, a UNICEF adviser, revealed that community actions related to 3M on the ground in the survey showed that 31.5% of respondents had implemented all 3M actions in a disciplined manner. We also found that a total of 36% of respondents performed 2 3M actions and 23.2% performed one of 3M actions.

Meanwhile, 9.3% of the respondents did not comply with 3M at all. Risang said that when analyzed individually, maintaining social distancing behavior (47%) was more than using masks (71%) and washing hands (72%). Currently, efforts are being made to tackle the spread of COVID-19 through vaccination, where various countries are competing to research to produce vaccines, in addition to tackling cases of the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines will also become a commodity because they have high economic value. However, in reality, there are many false rumors circulating about the COVID-19 vaccine regarding the composition of the COVID-19 vaccine, the impact of the COVID-19 vaccine, and the rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine in people's lives ([Akbar](#), 2021).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in taking the title "Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Minister of Health Regulation Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating COVID-19 in the Community". Therefore, the focus of this research is to focus on how effective the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Health no. 10 of 2021 regarding the implementation of vaccinations in the context of controlling covid19 in the community, and how the public responds to vaccinations in Indonesia. has not been determined by Covid-19. 19 Those who refuse to vaccinate. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of Regulation 10 of the Minister of Health in 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccinations related to the Handling of COVID-19 in the Community and

Community Responses to Vaccination in Indonesia.

Theoretically, this research is expected to make a scientific contribution to the development of legal science, especially in the context of simplifying the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number 10 concerning the Application of the COVID-19 Vaccine in the Community. Although it provides considerable benefits for the community and readers, the results of the study can provide additional knowledge and broad insight to the community, especially that this prevention program is in accordance with safety standards.

METHODS

The research method is a method used in collecting research data and comparing it with a predetermined standard size. The type of research used is empirical juridical research, in other words, is a type of sociological legal research ([Sonata](#), 2014), so it can also be called field research, namely examining applicable legal provisions and what is a reality in society ([Prakoso](#), 2017). This research is included in empirical research, because in this study, the author was involved in the implementation of vaccines in the context of overcoming Pandemic Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid19) in the community according to Minister of Health Regulation No. 10 of 2021. The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach which emphasizes the deeper aspects of understanding the problem rather than looking at it for generalization studies. Also determining the effectiveness of the

implementation of the provisions of the Minister of Health No. 10 of 2021, the researcher also uses a quantitative approach. The type of data collection research conducted by the researcher is because this research is still in the COVID-19 pandemic so that there is an interview activity, then researching google forms or a brave survey (online), the number of respondents selected is 60 people in the Central Java area. and surrounding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines in the Context of Combating COVID-19 in the Community

According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of effectiveness, the factors determine whether the law is effective or not, one of which is the lawmaker ([Soekanto, 2007b](#)). The government is an institution that forms the rule of law, if it does not carry out its duties and authorities to the maximum, then what may happen is that the law will not be effective in its application. Effectiveness of Minister of Health Regulation No. 10/2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines in the Context of Combating Corona Virus Disease (Covid19) in 2019 is related to 5 determining factors to determine whether the law is based on Soerjono Soekanto, including:

1. Legal Factors

For the law to work well, it must meet 3 elements of the rule of law, namely juridical, sociological, and philosophical elements. The rule of law

applies juridically at the time Permenkes No. 10/2021 will be effective, this is stipulated by the Minister of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccine Procurement in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic Management as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 79 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 28 of 2020 concerning Implementation Procurement of Vaccines in the context of Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic. The legal rules apply sociologically if Permenkes No. 10/2021 runs effectively, because its implementation can be carried out by citizens in the context of accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 outbreak. The community also acknowledges that Permenkes No. 10/2021 is a positive law that must be obeyed. Legal rules apply philosophically if all or most of the values contained in Minister of Health Regulation No. 10/2021 can be implemented effectively in accordance with the values of social development, where the value of the rule of law applies philosophically.

2. Law Enforcement Factors Law

enforcers have a very important role in the enactment of a law, such as socialization, enforcement, and supervision. If a regulation is prepared by what the law wants, but the quality of law enforcement is not good, there will be a gap in the ineffectiveness of implementing regulation. Permenkes No. 10/2021 is implemented effectively in accordance with the provisions of

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Article 16. The distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine is carried out by the Central Government, regional governments and district/city governments. The role of law enforcement in implementing Permenkes No. 10/2021 can be found in several articles, one of which is Article 3.

3. Factors of Facilities or Facilities to Support the

Enforcement of Permenkes No. 10/2021 must be supported by adequate facilities and facilities related to the Vaccine Program. Fulfillment of the availability of goods and services as necessities of life, such as health facilities and the provision of aid funds for low-income communities.

4. Community Factors

One of the factors that influence the effectiveness or not of regulation is the community, namely public awareness to comply with the laws and regulations, which is called compliance. If there is public knowledge of the law, the degree of compliance can be measured. Public knowledge of Permenkes No. 10/2021, is used as a benchmark to determine the extent to which community compliance is an indicator of the effectiveness of the Permenkes No. 10/2021. It is believed that people not only know, but also understand and apply the values embodied in them. With the implementation of the vaccination plan against COVID-19, it is hoped that the public can contribute and obey the government, which can prevent and stop the spread of Covid-19. Without good and close cooperation from the community, this policy will not be

implemented successfully. In fact, there are still many people who do not listen to the government's advice. In fact, the public's fear of vaccine safety is one of the factors in people's reluctance to implement vaccines.

5. Cultural factors

According to Soerjono Soekanto's opinion that culture has a very important function for humans and society, namely rules that allow humans to understand how to act, act and determine their attitudes when interacting with other people. Therefore, culture includes values on which the law applies, and its values are abstract concepts about what is good and must be obeyed, and what is bad and should be avoided. Customary law applies in Indonesian society, which is customary law that applies to the people. This also applies to written law which was originally born from a community group that has official power and authority. According to Rindam Nasruddin (2020) in ([Fahriyani et al., 2021](#)) so that legislation must reflect the values that apply to customary law.

The values that exist are the value of justice and values. The value of justice serves to protect the rights of weak parties such as people who have little knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine program. This is expected to get special attention from the government so that the values of justice can be fulfilled. Decree of the Minister of Health No. 10/2021 highly anticipates the establishment of a legal order in society, so it must be obeyed and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the

legislator. Regarding whether the law is effective or not, it is influenced by culture, customs, informal norms, and traditions that were born and practiced in the community.

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Application of Vaccines in the Context of Eradicating Corona Virus Disease (Covid19) in 2019 explains the application of the COVID-19 vaccine. According to article 1 Permenkes No. 10/2021, vaccines are biological products containing antigens in the form of live or dead microorganisms that have been attenuated, intact or partially, or present in the form of microorganisms. Antigens that have been processed into toxoids or recombinant toxin proteins, plus other substances, when given to humans, will cause active and specific immunity against certain diseases.

While the provision of vaccines that are given specifically is intended to cause or increase the immunity of a person or group actively against a disease, so that if infected with the disease it is not fatal or only causes mild symptoms and there is no spread of disease in accordance with Article 1 Number 3 of the Minister of Health Regulation No. . 10/2021.

Based on Article 3 of the Minister of Health No. 10/2021 regarding the implementation of vaccination, that:

1. The central government has the right to vaccinate
2. In the implementation of vaccination, the central government cooperates with local governments, both provincial and district/city as well as legal entities as

regional implementers

3. As stated in points 1 and 2, a vaccination program or mutual cooperation vaccination is carried out
4. Vaccine recipients in point 3 listed are free of charge
5. As recipients of the COVID-19 Vaccine in the Mutual Cooperation Vaccination service, employees, families and other individuals involved do not receive a fee.

So to reach an effective point in the implementation of Article 3 of the Minister of Health No. 10/2021, the government as a law-forming institution is obliged to carry out the COVID-19 vaccination as described above in Article. This is so that people believe in the safety of the vaccine content.

Article 4 explains that vaccines aim to:

1. Reducing the transmission of covid 19
2. Achieve herd immunity (group immunity in the community)
3. Protecting the people so that they can carry out their activities productively, both socially and economically
4. Raising the number of deaths caused by COVID-19

Depending on the type of COVID-19 vaccine used, regulated in Article 7 of the Minister of Health 10/2021, the type of COVID-19 vaccine is determined by a ministerial decision in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The type of COVID-19 vaccine used for COVID-19 vaccination must obtain authorization for use in an emergency period (authority emergency use), or issue a distribution permit (NIE) from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency by the provisions of the legislation.

In addition, the communication strategy needed takes into account the

diversity of information needs of the community before, during, and before the introduction of vaccines, especially those related to vaccine safety, effectiveness, and equitable distribution.

In accordance with Article 8 (3) of the Minister of Health Regulation Number 10 of 2021 Covid19, the priority groups of recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine are as follows: the availability of the COVID-19 vaccine as referred to in paragraph (1).

- a. Medical Facilities, Assistant Medical Personnel, Support and personnel in medical facilities.
- b. Advanced Society and Strengths/Policies for public services.
- c. The community is vulnerable from geospatial, social and congratulatory aspects.
- d. Another society.

Everyone who has been registered in the COVID-19 vaccination program legally as stated in the previous article must take the covid 19 vaccination in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, this is based on Article 14 of the Minister of Health No. 10/2021.

Therefore, in the implementation of Permenkes No. 10/2021 the community, if it is associated with the responses of respondents/communities on the previous questionnaire, has been running in accordance with the regulatory policies that have been set, considering that the Covid19 vaccination plan is one of the efforts to protect repressive laws. Repressive legal protection is a step or method taken if an event that has legal consequences has occurred. In addition, it has been explained in Permenkes No. 10/2021 that the implementation of the

COVID-19 Vaccine must be followed by the provisions of the legislation.

Community Response to Vaccination in Indonesia It is

important to know the public's response to this vaccination. Responses from these respondents were obtained from distributing questionnaires via a google form. Based on the research results obtained from the respondent's questionnaire, it was found that as many as 77% were aged 18 to 25 years, 11.5% reached 35 to 45 years, 4.9% from 26 to 35 years and ages 46 to 55 years with female sex dominating the results. questionnaire respondents amounted to 73.8%, where these respondents came from various agencies.

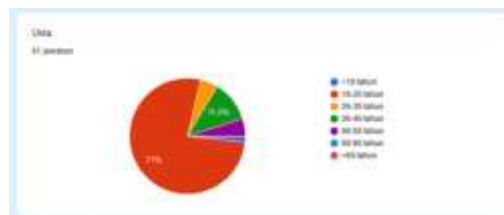


Figure 1. Age percentage diagram of respondents

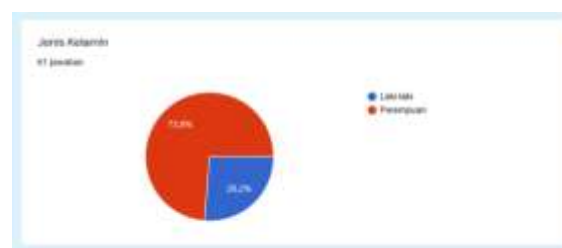


Figure 2. Gender percentage diagram of respondents percentage

In addition, the average of respondents who are students with a percentage of 72.1% of the respondents we obtained from this questionnaire is ready for vaccines and the rest are working in the formal sector and as housewives. Of the 60

respondents, 54.1% of people enjoy implementing the COVID-19 vaccine, 36.1% of people have not decided whether they have implemented the COVID-19 vaccine and 9.8% of people are not free to implement the COVID-19 vaccine.

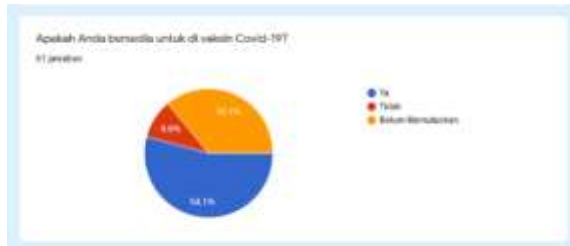


Figure 3. Diagram of the percentage of people who are willing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine

One of the reasons for the public's willingness to participate in vaccine activities is to fulfill government policies. Respondents expressed vaccine safety and effectiveness, expressed distrust of vaccines, and questioned the halalness of vaccines. The most common reasons for the COVID-19 vaccine are related to vaccine safety (18.8%); doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine (21.9%); the presence of side effects such as fever and pain (40.6%); distrust of vaccines (6.1%); and religious reasons (6.1%).



Figure 4. Percentage diagram of the reasons for the lack of COVID-19 vaccine preparation

Doubts arise from the existence of untrue news (hoaxes) circulating in the community and/or a deliberate attempt to spread fear through the media to gain

profit, besides that there are people who do not believe that COVID-19 is real or has the potential to spread and threaten public health. Public perception of health and disease prevention is an important factor.

Based on willingness to pay, 14.8% of these respondents are willing to pay; about 65.6% do not want to pay to get the vaccine and the remaining 19.7% are still unsure.



Figure 5. Diagram of the percentage willing to pay for the COVID-19 vaccine

Based on the information requirements of the interviewees, about 45.9% of respondents wanted to know more about the COVID-19 vaccine.

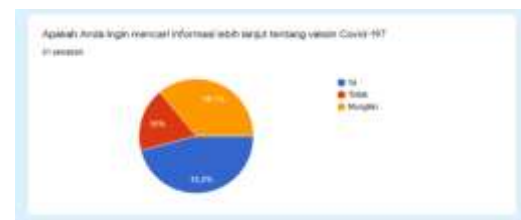


Figure 6. Presentation diagram of COVID-19 vaccine information requests



Figure 7.1 Diagram of presentation where respondents get information



Figure 7.2 Diagram of presentation where respondents get information

Health workers (64.9%) are most trusted by respondents to get more information about the COVID-19 vaccine so that respondents can decide to refuse or refuse to be vaccinated. In addition, as many as 10.5% of family members became the second choice of respondents. So that from the many respondents who took part in the survey, around 35 respondents were able to get the vaccine, where the respondents were aged 18 to 25 years which indicated that they were millennials where the respondents knew that the vaccine was very necessary for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting research related to the effectiveness of Permenkes No. 10 of 2021 regarding the COVID-19 vaccination program can be seen from 5 factors where not all indicators or factors can be met. This means that Permenkes No. 10 of 2021 is not and is not progressive in terms of tackling the effective spread of Covid-19. This is due to the lack of support from community members in planning and the lack of supporting facilities or infrastructure. From the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of

the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in the Community, it was concluded that the public response to public vaccination was prepared to implement the COVID-19 vaccine, the survey was dominated by respondents aged 18-25 years, so this shows that they are millennials, and respondents know that the vaccine is urgently needed to overcome this COVID-19 pandemic. Based on Permenkes No. 10/2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in the Community, has been carried out in accordance with the regulatory policies set by the Government, where the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination must be followed by the entire community in accordance with the laws and regulations.

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