

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From 2019 to 2021, the world was shocked by a massive pandemic caused by a virus called *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus2* (SARS-CoV-2), where the virus attacks the respiratory system. Along with time development, this virus is known as Corona Virus Disease 19 or COVID-19 (Cucinotta and Vanelli 2020). The spread of Covid-19 is swift, and the number of cases every day is increasing very rapidly. More than 200 countries have been affected by Covid-19 cases, one of them is Indonesia.

Figure. 1.1 Number of Case COVID-19 in World



Source: worldometers.info

Based on the picture above, the number of COVID-19 cases worldwide on August 19, 2021, was 210,296,084, with 4,409.524 deaths and 188,390,739 who managed to recover.

Figure 1.2 The Spread of COVID-19 in Terms of World

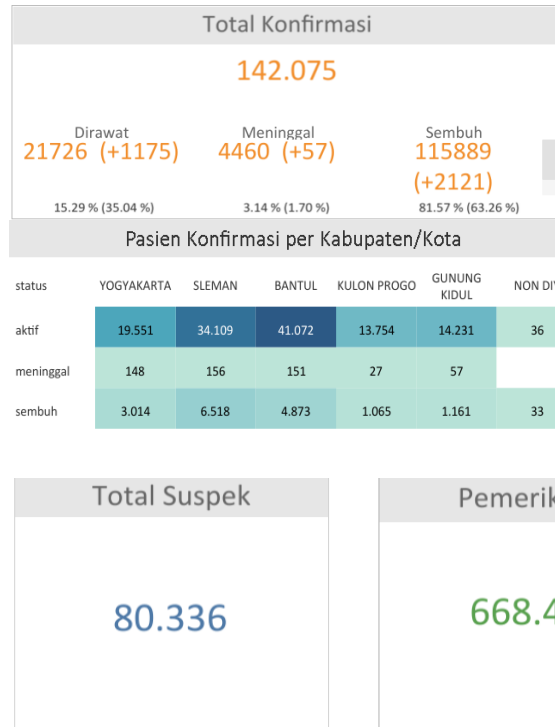
All	Europe	North America	Asia	South America	Africa	Oceania									
#	Country, Other	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths	Total Recovered	New Recovered	Active Cases	Serious, Critical	Tot Cases/ 1M pop	Deaths/ 1M pop	Total Tests	Tests/ 1M pop	Population	
	World	210,296,084	+229,602	4,409,524	+5,056	188,390,739	+198,082	17,495,821	108,114	26.979	665.7				
1	USA	38,072,656		641,346		30,341,886		7,089,424	21,134	114,266	1,925	561,827,980	1,686,190	333,193,717	
2	India	32,320,898		433,063		31,516,224		371,611	8,944	23,164	310	498,503,281	357,271	1,395,309,191	
3	Brazil	20,458,221		571,703		19,362,990		523,528	8,318	95,481	2,668	56,023,684	261,470	214,264,685	
4	Russia	6,884,531	+21,058	173,700	+791	5,983,054	+24,017	547,777	2,300	45,783	1,190	173,600,000	1,188,999	148,005,181	
5	France	6,533,383		112,676		5,966,263		454,144	1,807	99,843	1,726	111,773,788	1,708,122	65,436,653	
6	UK	6,355,887		131,260		4,923,892		1,300,735	925	93,074	1,922	259,176,591	3,795,312	68,288,604	
7	Turkey	6,138,452		53,675		5,651,819		432,958	633	71,910	629	72,681,603	851,445	85,362,614	
8	Argentina	5,106,207		109,652		4,774,760		221,795	3,489	111,822	2,401	20,976,494	459,370	45,663,669	
9	Colombia	4,877,323		123,781		4,702,478		51,064	8,155	94,715	2,404	23,530,438	456,950	51,494,577	
10	Spain	4,745,558		82,883		4,038,026		624,649	1,851	101,454	1,772	58,650,532	1,275,259	46,775,239	
11	Iran	4,587,683	+31,266	100,255	+564	3,840,568	+26,441	646,860	7,538	53,843	1,177	27,579,653	323,686	85,204,971	
12	Italy	4,456,765		128,579		4,199,404		128,782	442	73,835	2,130	81,145,420	1,344,327	60,361,351	
13	Indonesia	3,930,300	+22,053	122,633	+1,492	3,472,915	+29,012	334,752		14,200	443	30,031,689	108,502	276,785,820	

Figure 1.3 The Spread of COVID-19 in terms of Asia

All	Europe	North America	Asia	South America	Africa	Oceania								
#	Country, Other	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths	Total Recovered	New Recovered	Active Cases	Serious, Critical	Tot Cases/ 1M pop	Deaths/ 1M pop	Total Tests	Tests/ 1M pop	Population
	Asia	66,967,161	+164,326	982,239	+3,189	62,286,572	+148,299	3,698,350	40,819					
1	India	32,320,898		433,063		31,516,224		371,611	8,944	23,164	310	498,503,281	357,271	1,395,309,191
2	Turkey	6,138,452		53,675		5,651,819		432,958	633	71,910	629	72,681,603	851,445	85,362,614
3	Iran	4,587,683	+31,266	100,255	+564	3,840,568	+26,441	646,860	7,538	53,843	1,177	27,579,653	323,686	85,204,971
4	Indonesia	3,930,300	+22,053	122,633	+1,492	3,472,915	+29,012	334,752		14,200	443	30,031,689	108,502	276,785,820

Source: *worldometers.info*

Based on the picture above, we can see that in the spread of Covid-19 at the world level, the first position is occupied by the USA with 38,072,656 cases. Meanwhile, Indonesia was ranked 13th with 3,930,000 cases. In the scope of Asia, Indonesia is ranked 4th, where India occupies the first rank with the number of cases 32,320,898 (Worldometer 2021).



Source: <https://corona.jogjaprov.go.id/data-statistik>

Additionally, we can see from the picture above that the number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 is 142,075 in the examination of 668,426 with 80,332 suspects. (YOGYAKARTA 2021). The data described above is taken on August 19, 2021, where the data is updated every day. With the presence of COVID-19 in Indonesia, this is a new challenge for the society. The COVID-19 has had various negative impacts, namely in terms of economy, health, social, education, etc.

The development of COVID-19 in Indonesia has made all Indonesian citizens afraid and worried about the virus. Because there are so many media that show how dangerous the virus is. The Indonesian government, in this case, responded to the virus by issuing various policies, namely a semi-lockdown known as Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which refers to law number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine in *juncto* with PP 21 of 2020 concerning PSBB in the context of preventing the transmission of Covid. -19. The policy is social distancing, a physical distancing implemented for all Indonesian people

since March 2020 (Hardiwardoyo, 2020). The president and leaders made various appeals to state institutions and community leaders through print and electronic media. Various policy packages issued by the government are expected to be able to overcome the spread of Covid-19. However, the level of public awareness and awareness of these policies is still relatively low. (Thorik, 2020)

Another effort that has been carried out to control the spread of Covid-19 is research to produce a vaccine. Various foreign countries are vying to create an antidote or vaccine for Covid-19, apart from tackling the covid-19 pandemic. Vaccines will also be the main menu or option most awaited by the whole community and certainly have a high economic value. So, it becomes a very natural thing if all countries try to find a vaccine. The major countries at the forefront of researching the Covid-19 vaccine include Russia, the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, China, and Germany (Dwianto, 2020). The research that was previously carried out by these countries was the first step in the trade war.

In this case, the vaccine, in addition to a tool that is believed to be the antidote to Covid-19, certainly has economic value, has legal aspects that are no less important in protecting human intellectual works. As a human intellectual work that produces an antidote, it requires energy, thought, and time it takes quite a long time. This is because starting something new requires repeated trials (*trial and error*) until a vaccine formula is produced that can overcome the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. The vaccine is believed to have entered various countries, one of which is Indonesia. Indonesia is currently receiving tens of millions of doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, which is coming in stages. It is known that currently available vaccines in Indonesia are the Sinopharm Vaccine, CanSino Vaccine, Moderna Vaccine, AstraZeneca Vaccine, and Sinovac Vaccine. (Sumartiningtyas, 2021).

With the entry of various Covid-19 vaccines in Indonesia, one vaccine has become a problem. Namely the AstraZeneca vaccine, the vaccine is causing concern because this vaccine initially appeared in the European Union. Concerns

about the AstraZeneca vaccine are the rare cases of blood clots in some of the vaccine participants and the confusing study results with an average effectiveness of 70% where other vaccines such as Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna reach 90%. However, the vaccine has been declared safe by the drug regulatory agency in the European Union (Rauhanda Riyantama 2021)

Several types of Covid-19 vaccines currently available have received Emergency Use Listing (EUL) from World Health Organization (WHO). The existence of vaccine recognition from the WHO can be a reference from a country that the vaccine has met international safety, effectiveness, and vaccine manufacturing. In this case, the EUL has an important role because if we go abroad, we must first use a vaccine certified by WHO. WHO believed several vaccines are verified by WHO, namely the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, the AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine, the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, the Moderna vaccine, and the Sinopharm vaccine. Sinovac Vaccine (Alam, 2021). Thus, based on the previous explanation that Indonesia uses the vaccine, the WHO does not verify vaccines

In dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesians do not just rely on vaccines. Nevertheless, the vaccine is only one of the options in preventing the spread of COVID-19. Still, with the policy to use vaccines, all Indonesian people are encouraged to always set a health protocol by using a mask when they want to travel. Therefore, the most effective prevention is adherence to health protocols by all individuals. This is necessary with efforts and communication to the community to balance the COVID-19 vaccination and health protocols. Steps to handle COVID-19 cannot be done singly. They must be comprehensive by involving strict health protocols to reduce the number of infected people (Covid19.go.id, 2021)

In conclusion, with the Covid-19 disease that has spread for almost 2 years, it is unknown whether this Covid-19 will end. So, various countries are now trying to research creating a vaccine that is believed to be an antidote to Covid-19. The Covid-19 vaccine is currently circulating in various countries, and one of them is

Indonesia. The Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia has spread throughout Indonesia. Many people, however, remain skeptical of the vaccine because there is still a lot of information available about the vaccine's flaws. Therefore, in this study, the author will explain the public's trust in the covid-19 vaccination, which focuses on the city of Yogyakarta, located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the problems presented in the background above, the research question in this study is :

1. How is the monitoring of implementation government policies on COVID-19 vaccination to increase the public trust?

1.3 Research Objective

In accordance with research issues and questions of the research, the purpose of this research is to find out about the implementation of government policies on COVID-19 vaccination to increase public trust

1.4 Research Benefit

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit

- a. Can provide a contribution and in-depth knowledge of information to the governmental science
- b. It becomes a reference for students and other researchers

1.4.2 Practical Benefit

- a. This research can be used as a reference in finding out of how the information Yogyakarta city people's view the Covid-19 vaccination
- b. Can be used as literature for the Yogyakarta Government in evaluating Covid-19 vaccination

1.5 Literature Review

20 kinds of literature are used as references or comparisons between studies that have a relationship with this issue

Indonesia.	Writer's Name	Research Title	Research Result
1.	Cucinotta, Domenico Vanelli, Maurizio	WHO declares Covid-19 Pandemic	explained that at the end of 2019 to 2020 the world was shocked by a

	(2020)		massive pandemic caused by <i>severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus2</i> (SARS-CoV-2) where the virus attacks the respiratory system. Along with the development of time, this virus is known as Corona Virus Disease 19 or COVID-19.
2.	Sulistyaningtyas, Tri Jaelani, Jegen Suryani, Yani (2020)	Power of Knowledge and Community Social Class above Covid-19 Pandemic Information on Social Media	explained that dealing with a case requires a deep understanding of the case and the case of COVID-19. Public understanding or knowledge of COVID-19 is very important during the current pandemic, including the causes, characteristics, and signs and symptoms of the virus. Knowledge can be given or obtained from anywhere, be it through social media, socialization, and in the form of government policies.
3.	Nurul Aula, Siti Khodijah (2020)	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND COMMUNITY OF WONOSOBO DISTRICT ABOUT COVID -19	explained that 95.8% of the people in the Wonosobo district showed good behavior and knowledge. This was because these people obeyed the rules set by the government, such as the mandatory rules for wearing masks when outside the house, avoiding crowds, washing hands using soap or hand sanitizer. Sanitizer, and maintain social or

			physical distancing.
4.	Thorik, Sylvia Hasanah (2020)	The Effectiveness of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Indonesia in Overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic	explained that the Indonesian government is Working hard to provide health protection guarantees from the Covid-19 pandemic. To provide this guarantee, the government continues to strive to reduce the number of infected groups with protection in the form of Patients Under Supervision (PDP), People Under Supervision (ODP), Lockdown Implementation. Some of the protections carried out by the government are believed to be the right way to temporarily suppress the development of the spread of COVID-19.
5.	Muh. Ali Masnun, Eny Sulistyowat, Irfa Ronaboyd (2020, 38)	LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE AND COUNTRY RESPONSIBILITY FOR VACCINE FULFILLMENT IN CREATING A COUNTRY OF WELFARE	explained that the Covid-19 pandemic cannot be allowed to spread freely, this is because the virus is very dangerous 8ea n8 left alone it can kill the human population. This is what researchers have then done to make a vaccine from COVID-19, as well as the government to make a policy in the form of PSBB, social distancing or better known as physical distancing.
6.	Priorities, Policy (2021)	Coverage for COVID-19 Testing, Vaccinations, and Treatment	Explaining that in America currently creating an emergency health agency or called

			the Public Health Emergency (PHE) which stipulates that all residents who do not receive health insurance will continue to receive a covid-19 test, covid-19 vaccine, and treatment without incurring costs at all
7.	Dr Khor Swee Kheng, Nurul Ezzaty Hasbullah (2021)	Should COVID-19 Vaccines Be Mandatory?	Explaining a mandatory vaccine policy will be very useful for public health, especially in the current pandemic. But it is not a big solution that gives an instant impact to solve the problem.
8.	Felter, Claire (2021)	What to Know About the Global COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout So Far Council on Foreign Relations	Explaining that foreign countries with wealth have already conducted experiments on vaccine manufacture, especially production for their own country, these countries are none other than China, the United States, Israel, Britain, Russia, and European countries. China and Russia have sent the results of their vaccine manufacture to Asian and Middle Eastern countries this is done to establish strong cooperation with these countries.
9.	Claire Felter (2021)	COVID-19: Why Vaccination Coverage Is Important	Explaining that the challenge in the covid-19 pandemic is not only in making the vaccine but also in convincing the public that the covid-19 vaccine is suitable for use. Most people will think the same as the

			vaccine from COVID-19, especially since the Covid-19 vaccine is something new for the community. Therefore, it is necessary to have good communication, transparency about vaccines, and the expected side effects. This is done so that the public can know that the COVID-19 vaccine is suitable for use.
10.	Rima Shretta, Ricardo Aguas, Kalipso Chalkidou, Hiral Shah, Francis Ruiz, and Lisa J White (2020)	The COVID-19 Vaccine: Do We Know Enough to End the Pandemic	Explained that the initial efficacy results of three COVID-19 vaccine candidates currently in phase three trials have shown more than 90% effectiveness against the development of COVID-19 symptoms. Judging from the percentage of effectiveness that 90% is a very good number, but it is still in a relatively early testing stage.
11.	Anggia Valerisha, Marshall Adi Putra(2020)	The Global COVID-19 Pandemic and Nation-State Problems: Data Transparency as a Socio-digital Vaccine?	Explaining that all the leaders of countries in this world certainly have their ways in preventing the spread of COVID-19. Whether it is employing social distancing, physical distancing, PSBB, and Lockdown, and so on, however, in doing this, data transparency is also an important thing, data transparency is needed to carry out <i>Contact Tracing</i> . This means that data transparency can be

			useful in overcoming negative risks that are not only related to public health but also relate to social aspects of the community
12.	Indonesia Harun, Dea Putri Ananda(2021)	Analysis of Public Opinion Sentiment About Covid-19 Vaccination in Indonesia Using Naïve Bayes and Decision Tree	Explaining the rapid spread of COVID-19 and its dangers, the Indonesian government carried out prevention by vaccination, the information of which had been spread to various social media applications, including the Facebook page owned by the Ministry of Health. A Facebook page with a comment feature on its posts gets many comments from <i>Citizen of The Net</i> , better known as Netizens. Of course, in providing data or information there will be positive and negative comments. The results of the study explain that there are slightly more comments containing negative elements than comments containing positive elements
13	Yunus, Nur Rohim Rezki, Annissa (2020)	Lockdown Policy to Anticipate the Spread of the Corona Virus Covid-19	Explaining that an area included in the red zone or an area with many people infected with the Covid-19 disease must be locked down to prevent the virus from spreading further. Although, of course, it will have a risky negative impact on the country's economic structure. In

			implementing this lockdown, it is necessary to have good cooperation between the government and the community in order to realize social welfare and public health without limiting groups, religions, and professions.
14	Marco Hafner, Erez Yerushalmi, Clement Fays, Eliane Dufresne and Christian van Stolk (2020)	The global economic cost of COVID-19 vaccine nationalism	Explains that nationalism can lead to unequal allocation of COVID-19 vaccines and cost the global economy up to \$1.2 trillion per year. Even if several countries succeed in immunizing their people against Covid-19, but if Covid-19 cannot be resolved worldwide, there will continue to be global economic costs associated with Covid-19
15	Agung Nurrahman (2020)	THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN MAINTAINING PURPOSE AND PUBLIC ORDER (STUDY ON HANDLING THE SPREAD OF THE COVID 19 VIRUS IN DKI Indonesia PROVINCE)	Explaining that the DKI Indonesia government has taken short-term preventive measures to follow up and anticipatory efforts in dealing with the spread of Covid-19 by closing/closing schools, asking for transparency in handling covid-19 to the ministry of health, asking for postponement/alertness of receptions, or events for residents, an appeal for DKI Indonesia residents not to return to their village, and an appeal for residents to worship while still following

			health protocols
16	Anung Ahadi Pradana, Casman, Nur'aini(2020)	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL DISTANCING POLICY ON THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON VULNERABLE GROUPS IN Indonesia THE	Explaining that in the pandemic phase requires the role of all levels of society in <i>Social Distancing</i> . Vulnerable groups consisting of the elderly, pregnant women, and children are among the worst affected groups. This means continuing primary prevention through routine screening and isolation to reduce disease spread, using internet-based Counseling, Information, and Education (IEC) techniques for the community to reduce community dependence on primary and secondary health services, creating programs to protect vulnerable groups from infections, and ensuring that the community is aware of the risks.
17	Udin Rosidin, Laili Rahayuwati, Erna Herawati(2020)	Behavior and Role of Community Leaders in the Prevention and Management of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Jayaraga Village, Garut Regency	Explaining that the behavior of community leaders is a product of their knowledge and attitude towards COVID-19. They have proactive behavior to respond to the pandemic. The knowledge of community leaders raises anticipation for the very fast spread of COVID-19. So that community leaders apply rules for clean and healthy living behavior and assist residents whose socio-economic conditions are affected by

			the pandemic.
18	Alila Pramiyanti ,Ira Dwi Mayangsari, Reni Nuraeni. Yasinta Darin Firdaus(2020)	Public Perception on Transparency and Trust in Government Information Released During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Explaining that by using an Indonesia of 500 participants from various generations, it can be concluded that the government's transparency of information regarding Covid-19 is still at a low point. This low transparency results in a lack of trust in Covid-19 information.
19	Achmad Herman(2021)	Indonesian government's public communication management during a pandemic	Explain that the Indonesian government's public communication management cannot be effective due to the different and inconsistent dissemination of public information. This is because the government gives freedom to various media to provide information to the public, thus creating gaps in the handling of COVID-19 in Indonesia, resulting in low discipline and public awareness.
20	Guirado Schröck, Steuble Falkesgaard (2021)	Public Trust in Information Media of the Spread of Covid-19	Explain that information is a tool to create transparency for the public to find accurate scale information so that the process of conveying movements carried out by the government or a group of people can give the public confidence. Framing the news is needed to maintain a positive perspective from the community towards the government. This will

			15ea n important action for the government to resolve the pandemic because collaboration between the government and the community is urgently needed.
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Based on several explanations from the researchers described above, what distinguishes this research from previous research is differences in data and research locations. Covid-19 and vaccines used in Yogyakarta have been analyzed in this study using the most recent data available. Due to the study's different research locations, the city of Yogyakarta, located in the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, was chosen as the research location.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is a process of assessing the running of a program that aims to find out whether the program has been running as planned or not. As for the further understanding of monitoring from several experts :

Dipuhusodo (1996) Monitoring can be interpreted to observe and influence the main activities and work results. Monitoring will provide information about the status and trends that measurements and evaluations are completed repeatedly from time to time, monitoring is generally carried out for a specific purpose, to check against the process and the object or to evaluate conditions or progress towards the goals of management results on the effects of actions of several types in the form of actions to maintain ongoing management.

Casley and Kumar (1989) monitoring identifies the real or potential success or failure as early as possible and can complete its operations to review progress and propose steps to be taken to achieve and realize goals to help humans carry out certain tasks.

Mardiani (2013) Monitoring is the process of collecting and analyzing information based on indicators determined systematically and continuously about an activity or program so that corrective actions can be taken to refine the program or activity further.

Hunter, Justine(2009) monitoring is a systematic collection and analysis of information as a program progresses. Khalid Nabris (2002: 8) adopted in the book (Mustofa 2012) explained that monitoring is an activity carried out continuously to track the progress of program implementation, whether it is in accordance with the plan. The purpose of monitoring is to provide regular monitoring of program implementation related to receiving inputs, scheduling work, results to be achieved, etc. Through the implementation of routine activities such as data collection and analysis, and reporting during the program.

In journal (Soebagyo 2017) monitoring is an activity that provides information about the causes and effects of a policy that focuses more on the activities being implemented. Monitoring is done by digging up data to get information regularly based on certain indicators. The purpose of monitoring is to determine whether ongoing activities are in accordance with agreed plans and procedures.

1.6.2 **Public Policy**

Public policy is a rule made by a group of state officials to regulate a good social order. The understanding of public policy from several experts, including:

Thomas R. Dye (1992) public policy is “*Whatever government chooses to do or not to do*” So, public policy can be made because of a problem and also made from that problem. Soetari (2014) argues that the government makes public policy in government actions, whether to do or not do something has a specific purpose.

Soetari (2014) Public policy objectives are regulated government actions to achieve certain results expected by the public as government constituents. Public policy is a policy made based on theories, models, hypotheses regarding cause and effect.

Furthermore, Bill Jenkins as quoted in the book Rushananto (2014) public policy is a decision based on the relationship with the activities carried out by political actors in order to determine goals and obtain results based on consideration of certain situations. Opinion of DR, Andriansyah, M.Si as quoted in the book Rushananto (2014) explains that public policy is a set of rules that must be obeyed. When the public policy is determined to be a public policy, whether it is a government regulation, law, or presidential regulation including regional regulations, the public policy turns into a law that must be obeyed by all levels of society, and if it violates it will get sanctions in accordance with the rules that have been set.

Furthermore, in journal Abdullah Ramdhani & Muhammad Ali Ramdhani(2017) Public policy is a series of decisions related to the public interest, measurable and directed by the government by involving interested parties in certain fields leading to certain goals.

1.5.3 Public Trust

In (Soetari 2014) public policy and public trust are interrelated dimensions. The relationship between the two will affect the effectiveness of the policy and its public conduciveness. The effectiveness of public policies will be realized in the form of smooth implementation of service tasks, the creation of orderly administration, low mal-administration, simple mechanisms, and ease to implement. Meanwhile, public conduciveness will be built in the form of a common perception in policies, and a high carrying capacity for policies, a pattern needed to solve problems. Public conditions that are conducive to a policy will be an effective encouragement and spirit for the policy

Furthermore, (McAuliffe et al. 2017) Justice as a dimension of public trust refers to the consistent treatment of society and business by the government, and overall prioritizing the interests of society. Because justice is a characteristic of human behavior that underlies social cohesion.

(Cooper, Knotts, and Brennan 2008) Public trust is an important tool for creating good governance in all political systems. The government, which has a higher level of public trust, can govern effectively. (Gozgor 2021) people can trust their government if they think it has the capacity, expertise, and technical knowledge to make decisions in the public's best interest.

(Schröck and Falkegaard 2021) Information is an effort to create transparency for the public to find information on an accurate scale so that the delivery process that has been carried out by the government or a group of people can give public confidence. News framing is needed to maintain a positive perspective from the public towards the government. This is important for the government to resolve the pandemic because collaboration between the government and the community is needed.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition used in this study are:

1.7.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is a process of assessing the running of a program that aims to find out whether the program has been running as planned or not.

1.7.2 Public Policy

Public policy is a rule made by a group or state officials with the aim of regulating a better social order.

1.7.3 Public Trust

Public trust is a form of public trust in the actions or policies taken by the government

1.8 Operational Definition

Based on the conceptual definition described above, the researcher uses an operational definition in the form of:

1.8.1 Monitoring

1. Information on COVID-19 vaccination in Yogyakarta city

2. Progress of COVID-19 vaccination in Yogyakarta city
3. The Actions of Yogyakarta City Government After Implementing COVID-19 Vaccination In Order to Increase the Public Trust

1.9 Research Method

Research methodology has a very important role in conducting research, because the success or failure of research is determined from the method used in the research. The research method is a method used by researchers to obtain research results. In general, research methods are divided into two, namely qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods. The research method is knowledge of various ways, namely from how to work to understand the objects that are the target of the science concerned (Surakhmad 1982)

1.9.1 Type of Research

In this study, researcher used descriptive qualitative methods, which are methods that focus more on how to understand and explain certain situations, not just looking for cause and effect of the phenomenon under study. Research objectives are usually the reason for carrying out research from conducting research. Hadari nawawi (2005) said that the descriptive method is a method that can be interpreted as a problem solving procedure that is investigated by describing and describing the state of the subject or object of research such as individuals, institutions, groups and communities at the present time based on visible facts. furthermore, Winarno Surachmad (1982) said that the characteristics contained in descriptive research are: first, focusing on solving problems that exist in the present or actual problems. Second, the data collected is first compiled, explained and then analyzed.

1.9.2 Research Location

The research location in this study is in the city of Yogyakarta, the province of D.I Yogyakarta. This is where the city of Yogyakarta is one of the cities with a number of people affected by the Covid-19, and the city of Yogyakarta has also used vaccine injections.

1.9.3 Type of Data

1. Primary Data

According to Hasan (2002) primary data is obtained or collected directly in the field by the person conducting the research or the person concerned who needs it. Primary data can be obtained from informants, namely individuals or individuals, such as the results of interviews conducted by researchers. These primary data include:

- The result of the interview
- The result of the observation
- Data about informants

2. Secondary Data

Hasan (2002) explained that secondary data is data obtained or collected by people conducting research from existing sources. This data is used to support primary information that has been obtained from literature, previous research, library materials, books, etc.

1.9.4 Unit of Analysis and informan

A. Unit of analysis

Hamidi (2010) The unit of analysis is the unit under study in the form of an individual, group, organization, object, or a social event such as an individual or group activity.

B. Informan

According to Moelong (2007) In the qualitative research method book, informants are people who are used to provide information about the

situation and condition of the research background. Informants in this study are:

1. Health Department of Yogyakarta City
2. The society of Yogyakarta City

1.9.5 Data Collection Technique

Researchers use the data collection technique to obtain data or information needed from related parties (in the form of documents/archives or oral data from sources/respondents) by spending a relatively large amount of time. Data collection carried out by researchers is necessary to strengthen the analysis and accuracy of scientific research (Ridho Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta Muhammad Eko Atmojo 2020). The Data Collection technique uses in this research :

a. Interview

Interview is one technique that can be used to collect research data. In simple terms it can be said that the interview is a process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information through face-to-face or offline communication (Yusuf 2014). According to Yunus (2010), There are five types of interviews that can be used, including: :

- In-depth interview, where the researcher explores information in depth by being directly involved with the life of the informant and asking and answering questions freely without pre-prepared question guidelines so that the atmosphere is lively, and carried out many times
- Guided interviews, where the researcher asks the informants things that have been prepared in advance.
- Interviews with general instructions, where the researcher must develop a framework or outline of the subject in the form of interview instructions.

- Open standard interview, where the interviewer uses a set of standard questions, namely questions with the same wording, sequence, and presentation method for all interviewed informants.
- Undirected interviews, where the interviewer emphasizes exceptions, deviations, unusual interpretations, reinterpretations, new approaches, expert views, or single perspectives.

List of Interview			
No.	Name	Gender	Position
1.	Eko Rahmadi, S.K.M., M.P.H	Male	Head of Health Certification and Licensing Section
2.	Wildan Okto Bilal Maghribi, S.IP	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
3.	Suryanto	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
4.	Junita	Female	Citizen of Yogyakarta
5.	Alfathari Akbar	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
6.	Waromlah	Female	Citizen of Yogyakarta
7.	Firman Saputra	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
8.	Suryadi	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
9..	Muchamad Fahrudin	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
10.	Rafael Kurniawan	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta
11.	Bambang Riyadi	Male	Citizen of Yogyakarta

b. Documentation

Hamidi (2004) explained that documentation is information that comes from important records either from institutions or organizations or from individuals. In this study the authors use documentation as an aid in collecting data in the form of book and journals such as Society & Natural Resources, Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional, Buletin Hukum dan Keadilan, Journal of Chemical and Modeling, Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Social Sciences Study, Jurnal

Manajemen Publik & Kebijakan Publik, Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia, Acta Biomedica, Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia : JKKI, SALAM: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar-i, The global economic cost of COVID-19 vaccine nationalism, Kertha Semaya, etc, and also Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 10 tahun 2021 etc, and also website resmi yang digunakan ialah www.jogjakota.go.id; www.kesehatan.jogjakota.go.id ; <https://corona.jogjaprovo.go.id/>; dan last for the report news such as [:https://warta.jogjakota.go.id/detail/index/13447](https://warta.jogjakota.go.id/detail/index/13447); <https://www.antaranews.com/>; <https://jogja.suara.com/>; <https://news.detik.com/>; <http://dikti.go.id/> etc.

1.9.6 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis systematically searches and compiles data obtained from data collection techniques such as interviews, field notes, documentation, and others. Data analysis is usually done by categorizing data and making it more specific and detailed. This is done so that the data collected can be understood easily, making it easier to inform the findings to others. (Biklen and Bogdan 2007). Furthermore, Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014) dan Sugiyono (2015) popularized the four steps that must be carried out in the data analysis process: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding.

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. According to Moelong (2007) Qualitative analysis is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior. The steps taken in analyzing qualitative descriptive data are:

1. Collect the data and information needed about the running of a vaccine program that is currently being applied in Yogyakarta City
2. Identify existing problems and analyze (Nvivo) in depth with the approach of several theories used in this study.

3. Draw conclusions from the data that has been obtained.

Figure. 1.9.6.1 Data Analysis Technique in Analysing Vaccination Program in Yogyakarta

