

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The concept of dynamic governance has become very popular in the millennial era, which is very quickly experiencing changes in various areas of life, not least the implementation of government due to the rapid development of information technology. However, the fundamentals of government administration never move away from the demands of the process that must be effective and efficient. The millennial era is characterized by rapid changes that ultimately change the focus of realizing the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, not only seen from the ability of the government to formulate, implement and control its various policies alone. The complexity of the problems faced by every government of various countries today indicates that good government and good policies alone are not enough. Moreover, the most important millennial era challenges are “dynamic, cut across many decisions, involve the need for continuous learning, and rest on effective and rapid implementation (Boon Siong Neo, 2007). Therefore, what is needed is a government that can answer that challenge. In this context, the concept of dynamic governance is becoming a trend today as a telling answer to the challenges faced by governments in various countries (Rahmatunnisa, n.d.-a).

Change is the basic essence of dynamic governance because to adjust the way the government takes in running the wheels of government with the dynamics of environmental change, various changes are needed both from the aspect of the plan and its implementation. Plans and implementations must be adaptive to the magnitude of the small uncertainty of the future of the global environment. Change is generally the result of combining culture (culture of government organizations) and dynamic

capabilities (government organizations). These basic elements are supported by able people and agile processes (people who are capable and carried out with good processes) and influenced by future uncertainties and external practices (Eka Syarlita, 2016).

Applying dynamic governance to local governments requires the involvement of community institutions that serve as a balancing force. Here, the government cannot work alone in carrying out a policy because there must be a relationship with various parties. Local governments must have at least two main pillars to have dynamic governance capabilities. These pillars are human resources that can process nimbly and responsively. The external environment strongly influences the implementation of the system of government itself. The external environment usually has uncertainties about the future and various practices carried out by other states (Mayarni, 2020).

Dynamic governance is the expected outcome when adaptive policies are implemented. Adapting this policy is not done passively, but proactively through various innovations, contextualization, and implementation. The basis of the process of producing dynamic governance is the foundation of the nation's cultural values (institutional culture). These cultural values will in turn, influence behavior. Three dynamic capabilities facilitate adaptive policies: thinking ahead, thinking again, and thinking across. This capability must be embedded in government agencies' policy strategies and processes (making policy choices, implementation, and evaluation) to continue learning, innovating, and adapting to change (Rahmatunnisa, 2019).

Therefore, departing from this situation and conditions encourages researchers to know the process and efforts of *sumbermulyo kalurahan* in realizing dynamic governance capabilities by the *kalurahan sumbermulyo* government in reaching the first village of dubbed herd immunity village. Based on three indicators of dynamic

governance capabilities, namely thinking ahead, thinking again, and thinking across. These three indicators facilitate a variety of adaptive policies. The implementation of a policy must embed these capabilities. Through these capabilities, some strategies will be used in the policy process at the stage of making, implementing, and evaluating policies (Mayarni, 2020).

This research will examine the capability of dynamic governance in the government of kalurahan sumbermulyo in reaching the first village that reaches herd immunity in Bantul district, Yogyakarta city. Because the citizens are very enthusiastic about the vaccine program in Sumbermulyo. From the target of 1,000 vaccinated citizens, as many as 1,200 people followed the first dose of the Sinovac vaccine. Since facing the COVID-19 pandemic that was first confirmed in Wuhan City, China (world health organization, 2020), The world is increasingly experiencing a prolonged crisis due to the spread of COVID-19, which is increasingly widespread in various countries (Zhou et al., 2020). In its development, in the end, Indonesia also led its first case in early March 2020, thus triggering excessive panic in the Indonesian people. If viewed in the spread process, Indonesia is one of the countries that other countries have long infected. Information about the emergence of the covid-19 outbreak in China is in December, while the Indonesian state itself gave an announcement of its citizens who were infected in March 2020. Of course, there are approximately four months to prepare and anticipate this virus before entering Indonesia. The government, medical teams, and the public are united in efforts to prevent and cure the covid outbreak by their respective capabilities, including media that participate in providing information. The process of minimizing the number of the spread of the covid-19 virus is influenced by several factors, one of which has an important role in minimizing covid-19 is the media (Chandra Sari et al., 2021).

The acquisition and distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine to the community is one method of preventing and controlling the virus's spread during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Although it does not guarantee that the virus will be eradicated, the purchase and administration of the COVID-19 vaccine can reduce the virus's spread and growth in a person. It aims to increase the body's metabolism and kill the seeds of the virus that may be part of the coronavirus (Fatmawati Octarina et al., 2021). According to the World Health Organization, the working system of vaccines is to train and prepare the body's immunity so that the human body can fight and kill viruses, bacteria, and germs. It allows them to disrupt the body's organs until death, so that the existence of vaccines can save human lives (Puji Astuti et al., 2021).

The procurement and administration of the COVID-19 vaccine are considered quite different from other vaccines because this outbreak has several types of vaccines and only one type of vaccine that needs to be given to the community at different times. Reviewing the procurement and implementation of vaccines in Indonesia also takes the role of the Village Government to vaccinate in the village area, considering that the implementation of vaccination requires equalization of all ages and genders. This is done to ensure that all villagers receive the same dose and type of vaccine to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The village that wants to be examined in this study is Kalurahan Sumbermulyo, Bambanglipuro subdistrict, Bantul regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. That sumbermulyo village is the first village to achieve herd immunity of 75 kalurahan in the Bantul district. More than 80 percent of the people who get vaccination shots, are the public, children over 12 years to, pregnant women, and the elderly. With this mass vaccination, Sumbermulyo is kalurahan in Bantul, which was the first to achieve the Herd Immunity target, which is almost 100 percent in efforts to deal with Covid-19.

The achievement of Herd Immunity is also to pursue the decline of PPKM level from level 3 down to level 2.

Lurah Sumbermulyo, Ani Widayani, said the number of residents was approximately 15,000, and the number vaccinated was around 12,000. Because the rest of the unvaccinated children are under 12 years, toddlers, and survivors of covid-19. With more than 80 percent of sumbermulyo residents who have been vaccinated, citizens can live a normal life again with new habits, and various economic activities can move back (Santo Ari, 2021). The reason is, that the impact of the covid-19 pandemic makes the community economy slump. With herd immunity, farmers can return to the rice fields, traders can return to trade, children can return to school, and the economy will soon recover. The village head still reminds that do not forget the Health protocol even though it has been vaccinated because, the vaccine does not guarantee people are exposed to covid-19 (Eko Sutriyanto, 2021).

In addition to the residents of Kalurahan Sumbermulyo, a similar level of vaccination rates also occurred in residents in Kalurahan se-Kapanewon Sewon, Bantul regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. It has reached above 80 percent, with details that have been vaccinated for Vaccine Dose 1 as much as 11,697 (16%) and Vaccine Does 1&2 as much as 56,569 (78%) of 72,237 targets. With this achievement, Village residents use-Kapanewon Sewon have been able to live normally. However, they are still supervised by the ranks of Kodim Bantul and Satpol PP Bantul Regency through “Blue Light Patrol” activities to cope with a crowd (Satgas Covid-19 Kapanewon Sewon, 2021).

COVID-19 Vaccination Activities in Indonesia are currently entering the second stage. In addition to the elderly, the second stage of vaccination is intended for community groups with high mobility. The potential exposure to COVID-19 is very

high or called public workers. The people of Indonesia very much welcome the COVID-19 vaccination. This is based on global market research companies (Ipsos) research on people's behavior during the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey stated that 80% of Indonesians welcome and are excited to receive the vaccine.

Procurement and provision of the COVID-19 vaccine to the community is one form of prevention and handling of the spread of the virus during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Although it does not provide a guarantee of completion on the spread of the virus, the procurement and provision of the COVID-19 vaccine can minimize the spread of the virus and the growth of the virus in a person because of the content of vaccines that aim to increase the body's metabolism and kill the seeds of the virus that does not rule out the possibility of being part of the coronavirus (Fatmawati Octarina et al., 2021)ka, 2021). The working system of vaccines is to train and prepare the body's immunity so that the human body can fight and kill viruses, bacteria, and germs that will disrupt organs until death so that the existence of vaccines can save human lives (World Health Organization, 2020).

The procurement and administration of the COVID-19 vaccine are considered quite different from the provision of other vaccines because this outbreak requires several types of vaccines that must be given to the community at different times. Some types of vaccines available in Indonesia to prevent COVID-19 are: 1) Sinovac, a vaccine containing inactivated virus given intramuscularly with a dose of 0.5 ml. This type of vaccine is the first vaccine given by the Government to the people in Indonesia. 2) AstraZeneca, Is a vaccine that contains viral vectors that have the power to kill the COVID-19 Delta variant while the of vaccine is given in doses of 2 ml. 3) Sinopharm, a type of emergency vaccine with the same content and dose as the type of Sinovac, with 78% efficacy in killing the virus. The type of vaccine used for vaccine delivery in

stage 2. 4) Moderna, is a type of vaccine based on messenger RNA with vaccine performance through the utilization of genetically engineered material components. This type of vaccine is a type of vaccine used for vaccine delivery at stage 3 in Indonesia. 5) Pfizer, This is a type of RNA-based vaccine given with a low dose of 0.3 ml in one vaccine, while in this type, it takes two stages of injection or injection of the vaccine to fight COVID-19 delta type. 6) Novavax, is a type of vaccine that contains pure protein antigens. It is unknown if this type of vaccine cannot infect COVID-19. The dose given is 0.5ml in 2 stages. (Telaumbanua, 2020).

According to Abdul Halim, the Regent of Bantul, if all parties in Bantul are consistent in one month, this district can reach 100 percent herd immunity. At least, the vaccination target per day in Bantul is as much as 13,000 doses. Lurah Sumbermulyo said 15,895 people inhabit the area, and more than 12,000 people have received the COVID-19 vaccine. He said not all residents, such as toddlers, children, elementary school, and survivors, cannot vaccinated, so 100 percent of the population cannot get the vaccine. Citizens can also live normal lives with new habits, and economic activity can move back already more than 80 percent vaccinated. Nevertheless, sumbermulyo residents do not euphoria and implement health protocols, considering that the vaccine does not guarantee people are not affected by COVID-19 (Sabandar, 2021).

1.2 Problem of Research

Based on the problems described in the background above, the research question for this study is as follows: **How do capability dynamics of government governance in Village sumbermelyo achieve herd immunity?**

1.3 Objective of Research

This research was conducted to explain **How capability dynamics of governance of government in Village sumbermelyo in achieving herd immunity?**

1.4 Benefits of Research

1.4.1. Practical Benefits

The practical benefit of this study is expected to be an input for sumbermulyo and other villages in Bantul in increasing vaccination and stopping the transmission of covid-19. In addition, this research can also be used as a reference for Village in Bantul in general and Village in sumbermulyo villages, in particular, to make the village more advanced.

1.4.2. Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefits of this research are expected to be a reference for the development of government science and be use as reference material for students who will research dynamic governance and herd immunity in Sumbermulyo.

1.5 Literature Review and Theoretical Frameworks

1.5.1 Capability Dynamic Governance

The rules and structures of government are choices made by society and reflect the values and beliefs of its leaders, which puts the basis of trust into the highest goals and expectations of government obtained from its people. Trust in leaders in shaping rules, informal norms, and institutionalized enforcement mechanisms become a single policy. In the concept of Dynamic Governance, a leader must think intelligently and tactically by articulating his ideas in a pattern of organizing organization in this case the implementation of government organization that begins from forward-thinking which means the ability to identify future environmental developments, understand the implications, and

identify the strategies needed to take advantage of new opportunities and prevent potential threats. It can be interpreted that the purpose of forwarding thinking is to encourage one institution in assessing the risks of current strategies and policies, refresh goals, and concepts of new policy initiatives to prepare for the future (Lukman Munawar Fauzi, 2017).

Dynamic Governance capabilities of Neo, Boon, and Chen (2007) consist of three main indicators, namely, Think Ahead, Think Again, and Think Across, Kazim Tahir (2017) thinking ahead refers to the thinking capacity of a leader in formulating a situation in the future and can have an impact on the sustainability of an institution. Syafri (2012) explained that the ability to think ahead could identify environmental factors that may occur in the future with adaptive policies that can improve people's survival by utilizing various opportunities to avoid various threats that may interfere (Mayarni, 2020).

Thinking ahead capability is the ability to identify environmental developments, understand the future consequences of economic and social goals, and identify appropriate investment strategies and choices that enable all elements of society to exploit new opportunities and address potential threats.

The process of thinking ahead involves:

- a) explore and anticipate future trends and developments that have a significant impact on policy objectives,
- b) understand how these developments will affect the achievement of current objectives, test the effectiveness of existing strategies, policies, and programs,
- c) strategize what options can be used to deal with emerging threats and exploit new opportunities, and

- d) influence key decision-makers and stakeholders to consider emerging issues and engage them in strategic conversations about the response to be undertaken (Neo & Chen, 2007, pp. 32–33).

Thinking Again According to Syafri (2012), Think Again means thinking again. Here the government must have the ability to review all policies and programs that have been created and implemented. Meanwhile, according to Aminullah (2015), thinking relates to reviewing or re-analyzing any data from actual government work and feedback from every stakeholder involved. (Mayarni, 2020).

Thinking capability concerns again assessing the performance of existing strategies, policies, and programs to be redesigned to achieve better results. The process of thinking again involves:

- a) review and analyze actual performance data and understand feedback from the public,
- b) investigate the underlying cause of the observed feedback or facts, information and behavior, either to meet or to know the missing target,
- c) review strategies, policies, and programs to identify characters and activities that function well or those that do not,
- d) redesign policies and programs, in part or whole, so that their performance can be improved and objectives achieved, and
- e) implement new policies and systems to serve citizens better and enjoy meaningful results (Neo & Chen, 2007, p. 37).

Thinking Across Kazim, in relevant research conducted by Tahir (2017), that thinking Across explained the ability and openness in insight to participate in learning the experience of ideas and concepts from other actors. The process of cross-border thinking is creating a new idea derived from various innovative ideas on various issues. (Mayarni, 2020).

Thinking across capability is the ability to learn from the experience of others, so those good ideas can be adopted and adapted to internal conditions so that goals can be better met. Think across capabilities involve processing:

- a) seek new and interesting practices adopted and implemented by others in approaching similar issues,
- b) reflect on what they do, why and how they do it, and the lessons they learn from experience,
- c) evaluate what may apply to the local context, consider unique conditions and circumstances, and what will be accepted by locals,
- d) find new relationships between ideas and new combinations of different ideas that create innovative approaches to emerging problems, and
- e) adjust policies and programs to conform to local policy requirements and the needs of citizens (Neo & Chen, 2007, pp. 41– 42).

1.5.2 Dynamic Governance

Dynamic governance emphasizes that governments be able to pay attention to external factors of the policy environment. Adaptive policies are not just passive reactions to external pressures, but croak approaches to innovation,

contextualization, and implementation (Andhika, 2017: 93). Policy innovation means new ideas in policies to achieve better and different outcomes. Nevertheless, not only about new ideas or ideas in the form of contextual planning, but also related to the implementation of policies. Dynamic governance can create a fast, responsive, and innovative government in the face of environmental changes (Tuah Fitriano Putra, 2020).

According to (Mazidah et al., 2019), dynamic governance can be a dynamic government. The government can adjust the policies made to the community's needs and keep up with the times. The pattern of government implementation with the concept of dynamic governance requires the government to have capabilities such as thinking ahead, thinking again, and thinking openly like learning from other countries (thinking across). Therefore, the dynamic concept of government can be applied in various areas of government services, including health services.

Another challenge facing today's world is technological innovation going so fast, resulting in many policies becoming rapidly obsolete and opening new opportunities. Therefore, the government needs to improve adequate facilities and services, however, the role of the community is also very important to succeed a policy (Kamil, et al. 2021). So with the conditions of change in society itself, more of them are getting better education intensively with global development, which ultimately requires being involved in formulating and implementing various state policies. Even in Taiwan, service innovations have been carried out using the implementation of e-government, this service is also used by the local government to see whether there is an

influence of system quality on handling the Covid-19 pandemic in the city (Iqbal dan Fridayani, 2022).

The concept of dynamic governance has become very popular in the millennial era, which is very quickly experiencing changes in various areas of life, not least the implementation of government due to the rapid development of information technology. However, the fundamentals of government administration never move away from the demands of the process that must be effective and efficient. The millennial era is characterized by rapid changes that ultimately change the focus of realizing the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, not only seen from the ability of the government to formulate, implement and control its various policies alone. The complexity of the problems faced by every government in various countries indicates that good government and good policies alone are insufficient (Rahmatunnisa, n.d.).

According to (Lukman Munawar Fauzi, 2017), the concept of dynamic governance is known today to be a government's ability to continuously adapt public policies and programs and a pattern of changing how public policy is formulated and implemented, thus impacting long-term interests achieved. The condition of dynamism in government is essential for sustainable economic and social development, especially in an environment that experiences uncertainty and rapid change where a society that increasingly demands sophistication, is more educated and more affected by globalization and the birth of new concepts in the implementation of global governance and competition. The concept of dynamic governance theory reflects the deliberate efforts of leaders to shape their future. The basic concept of dynamic governance is to combine culture with capabilities to produce changes in a better direction. As mentioned above,

a concept of Dynamic Governance is a combination of culture with capabilities that produce changes based on a particular group's culture, beliefs, and values. It is a shared or accumulated lesson from a particular society based on the history of tangible experiences into a state of value in life.

So the operational concept of Governance is the way the government of a country takes in running the wheels of government to achieve state goals. About how to run the wheels of government, in addition to us knowing the principles of good governance (called good governance because the government involves the public and the private sector in the administration), the World Bank (in the World Bank Economics Review, vol 18, 2002) also recommends the need to pay attention to 6 (six) dimensions of governance:

- a). Freedom and accountability – the expansion of the participation of society in choosing government organizers, freedom of expression, freedom of organization, and freedom of the press;
- b). Political stability and no more violence – no more change of government through violence, unconstitutional and fighting terrorism;
- c). Effective governance – quality public services by the government apparatus free from political pressure, the government's commitment to making policies and implementing quality policies;
- d). Quality laws – the government's ability to create and implement policies that encourage the role of the private sector in development;
- e). Law enforcement – convincing various parties that the rule of law will be obeyed, especially the continuity of agreed contracts, as well as the police, prosecutors can enforce the law fairly; and

f). Control or elimination of corruption.

1.5.3 Herd Immunity

Covid is an outbreak of disease that is very dangerous for the whole world and even very detrimental to the economy, especially in our country, Indonesia. This pandemic has a multidimensional impact because it is not only on human health, but also has a socioeconomic impact (Wen et al., 2020). The shock caused by the Covid-19 pandemic caused huge and global losses, worse than the global financial crisis. If not managed properly, it can lead to mass unemployment and business closures. A series of other crises will follow, such as the financial, sectoral, balance of payments, and debt crises (Loayza and Pennings, 2020).). According to Kusuma et al. (2021), tourism is one of the sectors that has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The growth of tourists and hotel occupancy rates in DIY is negative during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many tourism industries have suffered losses, so they are forced to terminate relations with employees. Many employees in the tourism industry are laid off without being paid. This is in accordance with the research of Gossling et al. (2020) which states that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on many different sectors, which in turn can cause the industry to close for months. Because of this, with the efforts to stop the covid-19 virus, the government provides a solution by providing vaccines for the community that aims to reduce the transmission of covid-19. Socialization to the public about the introduction of vaccines aims at how important vaccines are, and dismisses the existence of hoax news about vaccines (Putri Agustiarasari et al., 2021).

According to (Mayarni, 2020), The implementation of the system of government itself is strongly influenced by the external environment. The external environment usually has uncertainties about the future and various practices carried out by other countries. Bakar and Rosbi (2020) also agreed that existing policies have an impact on decreasing consumers, losing business income, termination of employment which results in a higher number of unemployed in a country.

One of the government's efforts to eliminate the covid-19 virus is exporting the covid-19 vaccine directly from China. Vaccines are antigens in the form of microorganisms that are dead, still alive but attenuated, still intact or parts, that have been processed, in the form of toxins microorganisms that have been processed into toxoids, recombinant proteins that, when given to a person, will cause actively specific immunity to certain infectious diseases. The purpose of the covid-19 vaccine, the target of the covid-19 vaccine, the dose and how to administer the covid-19 vaccine, and the flow of covid-19 vaccination services. It is very important to hold socialization about the covid-19 vaccine to combat hoax news circulating today so that the public does not feel afraid to be vaccinated against covid-19 (Putri Agustiarasari et al., 2021).

Herd immunity indirectly protects from infectious diseases when a population is immune through vaccination or immunity developed through previous infections. To achieve herd immunity safely against COVID-19, most of the population needs to be vaccinated, lowering the number of viruses that can spread throughout the population. One of the goals of pursuing herd immunity is to keep vulnerable groups that cannot be vaccinated (e.g. due to health conditions such as allergic reactions to vaccines) safe and protected

from disease (Richa Rahmatin, 2015). Herd Immunity can be created in two ways: By injecting vaccinations or drugs to prevent the spread of the virus. The immunity will arise from the injected vaccine and not make the virus from the infected person contagious to others. Herd Immunity can be created not by injecting vaccines, namely by natural means (Ranggauni, 2020).

One of the goals of herd immunity is to keep vulnerable groups that cannot be vaccinated (e.g. due to health conditions such as allergic reactions to vaccines) safe and protected from disease. The percentage of people who need immunity to achieve herd immunity differs for each disease. For example, herd immunity to measles requires about 95% of the population to be vaccinated. The remaining 5% will be protected because measles will not spread among those vaccinated. For polio, the threshold is about 80%. The proportion of the population that COVID-19 must be vaccinated to begin encouraging herd immunity is unknown. This is an important area of research and will most likely vary by community, vaccine, population prioritized for vaccination, and other factors. Achieving herd immunity with a safe and effective vaccine makes the disease rarer and saves lives (WHO, 2021).

Acquired immunity is formed at the individual level through natural infection with pathogens or immunization with vaccines. Herd immunity comes from the immune effects of individuals scaled to the population level. It refers to indirect protection from infection given to vulnerable individuals when a sizable proportion of immune individuals exist within a population. This population-level effect is often considered in vaccination programs, which aim to build group immunity so that those who cannot be vaccinated, including the

very young and immune disorders, remain protected from disease (Randolph & Barreiro, 2020).

Herd Immunity can be measured by testing a population sample for the presence of selected immune parameters. Herd effect can be measured by measuring decreased incidence in non-immunized segments of the population where immunization programs are instituted. Herd Immunity applies to immunization or infection, human-to-human transmission, or vice versa. On the other hand, the herd effect applies to immunization or other health interventions that reduce the likelihood of transmission, limited to infections transmitted from human to human, directly or through vectors. The “herd immunity” induced from a given vaccine shows geographic variation because it depends on the scope and efficacy of the vaccine, “which” varies geographically. The effect of the herd is determined by herd immunity and the appropriate strength of infection transmission. A clear understanding of this phenomenon and its relationship will help improve the design of effective and efficient immunization programs aimed at controlling, eliminating, or eradicating vaccine-preventable infectious diseases (John & Samuel, 2000).

Community participation is the main key to preventing the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. The government encourages people to implement social distancing and physical distancing to cut the chain of the spread of the virus. Some societies consciously and critically follow the mechanisms of social restriction, but some have not participated. Community participation in the handling of Covid-19 has a very important role, the community can play a role not only as an object but also as the subject of handling Covid-19. Community participation is a sincere willingness from the community to help disease

management activities in their respective regions so that the spread of Covid-19 is not increasingly widespread. Therefore, people with their awareness do social distancing / physical distancing, self-quarantine, and self-isolation. Participation, in this case, needs to be distinguished by mobilization that contains elements of coercion/necessity, either by the government/ruler or by other parties with more power (Mulyadi, 2020).

In addition to community participation in handling Covid-19, local governments also have an important role in dealing with Covid-19. Local governments can provide policy innovation in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, for example, by effectively providing activities related to the recovery of the bureaucratic sector and community services, innovation in the health and or public order sectors, and economic innovation carried out by local governments, including tax breaks. (Pratiwi, 2021). Handling Covid-19 can be carried out properly if good cooperation is established between the central government, the private sector, and partners who play a role in helping the handling of Covid-19 (Febty, et al. 2021).

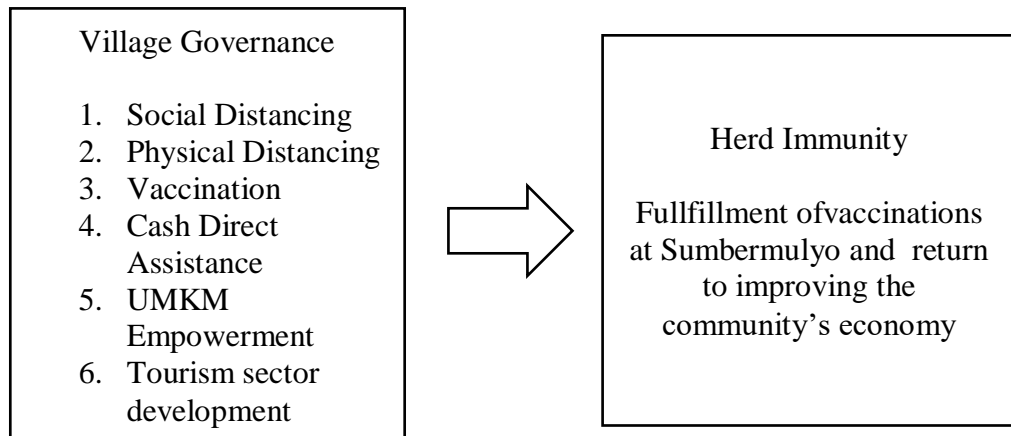
Social media can also help handle this as a research and tracking tool in public health related to COVID-19. For example, researchers have used social media to track and estimate the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. With so much publicly available information about various diseases and other public health issues, there is great potential to use social media as a source of data mining for pandemic management development. Social media can even be used to track public opinions, such as the use of disinfectants and other efforts to prevent and handle COVID-19. Furthermore, health agencies and professionals can act on information circulating on social media. For example, they can plan

for availability and service providers if they are aware of an impending disease outbreak. They can also direct appropriate research to counteract the impact of incorrect medical information. This is due to the global nature of social media, where social media information applications can be used worldwide (Sampurno et al., 2020).

1.5.4 The Concept of Relationship Capability Dynamic Governance and Herd Immunity

The concept of relationships in this study shows relationships or relationships formed from village governance activities that can achieve herd immunity. The concept carried out by the Sumbermulyo Village government to achieve herd immunity is depicted in the following chart:

figure 1.1. Relation Concept



1.5.5 Conceptual Definition

According to (Lukman Munawar Fauzi, 2017), in the concept of Dynamic Governance, a leader must think intelligently and tactically by articulating his ideas in a pattern of organizing organization in this case, the implementation of government orgasms that begins from forward-thinking, which means the ability to identify future environmental developments, understand the implications, and identify the strategies needed to take advantage

of new opportunities and prevent potential threats. The purpose of forwarding thinking is to encourage one institution to assess the risks of current strategies and policies, refresh goals, and concept new policy initiatives to prepare for the future. According to Neo, Boon, and Chen (2007), Dynamic Governance capabilities consist of three main indicators: Think Ahead, Think Again, and Think Across.

One of the important things in dealing with Covid-19 is to increase the number of vaccines in the community. To launch activities to increase the number of vaccines, the role of the community itself is important, for example, by applying social distancing and physical distancing to cut the chain of the spread of the virus. When the number of vaccinations has increased in a region, the region can have Herd Immunity. One of the goals of pursuing herd immunity is to keep vulnerable groups that cannot be vaccinated (e.g. due to health conditions such as allergic reactions to vaccines) safe and protected from disease.

1.5.4 Operational Definition

An operational definition is an aspect of research that provides us with how to measure variables. Because of this information, researchers can take measurements of variables built on the same concept.

Table 1.1 Definisi Operasioal

Variabel	indicator	Parameter
Capability Dynamic Governance	Thinking Ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify environmental factors that affect the implementation of future development, understand their impact on the socio-economic community. b. Identify investment options that allow the community to take advantage of new opportunities and avoid potential threats that can hinder the progress of society
	Thinking Again	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review various policies, strategies, and programs in progress. Whether the results achieved by policies, strategies, and programs have met the expectations of many parties or need to be redesigned to obtain a better quality of results in accordance with the conditions that are being faced and in the future
	Thinking Across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adopt thoughts, opinions, other ideas outside the mindset that has traditionally been attached and become the basis for doing something. It can also be said to be a way to benchmark to best practise from other countries or governments that are innovative and creative.
Herd Immunity	Support to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Quality of interaction between customer service and community b. Ensuring the community gets good service when using the service
	Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. facilitate community service b. develop performance c. Increase productivity d. Increase effectiveness

1.6 Research Methods

1.6.1 Type of Research

This type of research uses qualitative description. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in written or oral words of people and observed behaviors. The findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or calculation forms (Wekke, 2017). According to the researchers' perspective, attempt to understand and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavioral interaction in certain situations (Gunawan, 2016). This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach by analyzing herd Immunity in Capability Dynamic Governance in Sumbermulyo.

According to (Bruno, 2019), objects in qualitative research are natural objects and natural settings, commonly called naturalistic research. To be an instrument in his research, researchers must have a broad theory of insight to ask questions, analyze, and photograph the objects studied to be clear and meaningful. This research uses cluster analysis, crosstab query analysis, and text research analysis.

1.6.2 Research Location

The location of this penenlitian is held in sumbermulyo: Jl. Ganjuran No.13 Sumbermulyo, Bambanglipuro, Bantul. This location was chosen because in this study no one has studied herd immunity in kalurahan sumbermulyo.

1.6.3 Data and Source Data

This study has two types of data sources: primary and secondary. Secondary data is existing data, the data has been collected from sources in the form of readings or literature and various other data sources. Secondary data

can be publications or related organizations and attachments from official bodies such as results, studies, thesis, etc. Secondary data in this study was obtained from documents obtained from the internet and books, journals, reports, and archives related to research.

While the primary data is data obtained directly to the object of the study without conducting an intermediary (Rukajat, 2018). The researcher's primary data was obtained from Lurah Sumbermulyo, and Ani Widayani. They said that the number of residents was approximately 15,000, and the number vaccinated was about 12,000.

1.6.4 Techniques Collection Data

Data collection techniques are the most important step in conducting a study, data gathering techniques are a way that researchers collect various data sources to get data in a study. In this study, researchers used qualitative methods to find accurate, clear, and specific data. As explained in the book Social Research Theory and Paradigm that in qualitative methods, there are three ways of data collection can be obtained from the results of data collection techniques conducted in this study using interview techniques, Ncapture, and documentation that is equipped with documentation of each research examination, observations that can be done either individually or by the team, and instrumentation needed to obtain a wealth of information in a program.

1.6.4.1 Interview

An interview is a conversation conducted by two parties between the interviewee and interviewed on the question itself by communicating to the informant the object of the investigation. In this study, interviews will be conducted to get as much detailed information as possible from the parties

concerned in sumbermulyo Village, pukesmas sumbermulyo, and nearby residents. The interview results conducted by the researchers will be used as one in answering this study.

1.6.4.2 Observation

Sugiyono (2015: 204) states that observation is a research loading activity on an object. When viewed in collecting data, observations are distinguished into participants and non-participants. The type of observation used in this study was participant observation. In making observations, researchers selected the observed things and recorded matters related to the study (Lutfia et al., 2019). The observations made in this study are asking about the policy of the source of Sumbermulyo Village.

Informant	Posision
Totok Dwi Hermawan, S.T	Carik
Tarsius Glory	Head of Health Center

1.6.4.3 Documentation

Documentation data, according to Sugiyono (2015: 329), is a way used to obtain data and information by investigating data and studying data such as from documents, records, news, files, or other things that have been documented so that there are facts and data obtained during the interview or from other media.

1.6.5 Techniques Analysis Data

According to (Sutopo & sukmadinata, 2007), in this study, the data was analyzed using interactive method models (Huberman, 1994), stating that data analysis includes data reduction and data presentation, and conclusion

withdrawal. In this study, the interactive techniques of the model are used as follows:

1.6.5.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction is the filtering of rough data found by researchers both in the field, namely the location of research related to the effectiveness of vaccination programs in Kalurahan Sumbermulyo where researchers will filter data from villages and Bambanglipuro health centers as research sites that researchers will visit to get primary data in the form of the accuracy of vaccine goals and targets in Sumbermulyo Village, the implementation of vaccine activities, the productivity of stakeholders who participate in the implementation of the vaccine program, namely the Village Government, Health Team and sumbermulyo village community as the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine in Sumbermulyo Village. Another data filtering is through previous research to make it easier for authors to conduct summaries and analysis implementation to get accurate data that is appropriate to be displayed in this study. This form of analysis can sharpen, classify, and sort in such a way to get the withdrawal of results from the effectiveness of implementing the COVID-19 vaccine in Sumbermulyo Village.

1.6.5.2 Presenting Data

After the researcher collects data and selects the data obtained from the research site, then the researcher will present the data by the needs of the study so as not to display excess data that can cause complexity of analysis or even lack of data that causes less relevance and accuracy of the research due to the lack of facts in the field that will

be adjusted to the research variables, namely effectiveness with related indicators so that later it will be aligned with the topic of research, namely the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine in Sumbermulyo.

1.6.5.3 Matrics Conclusion

Matric's conclusion is a drawdown of the common thread the authors get from the acquisition of data found by researchers in the form of primary or secondary data on vaccination. At this stage, the author can compare, connect, and choose data supporting this study's problems. Several formulations of problems must be solved by finding a way out of the things considered in this study.