

Youth Participation in Public Legal Awareness: The Case of Mass Vaccination for COVID-19 in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has put new challenges for all countries, especially Indonesia. Tireless efforts have been made to mitigate the number of spread of the COVID-19 virus, such as by implementing physical distancing, washing hands regularly, and wearing masks in public area. In the other side, the government seeks to provide protection to the community through vaccination programs. The COVID-19 vaccination is expected to protect people by creating an antibody (immune system) and preventing transmission of virus among people. The effectiveness of this vaccination is supported by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 14 of 2021 as one of the government methods for the procurement and implementation of mass vaccinations in Indonesia. It is expected to have a significant impact on the fight against the pandemic. However, the regulation has not been properly implemented because there are still many negative assumptions that vaccine has dangerous side effects. Therefore, many people are reluctant to be vaccinated. The study used a normative legal research, and the data was taken from secondary data with statutory, analytical, and legal conceptual approaches. The results showed that youth participation was needed to support the government in realizing mass vaccination for the community, by going directly to the community to conduct dissemination to increase awareness in the community on the importance of the vaccine.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Vaccination, Youth Participant*

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) designated The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, a pandemic on March 11, 2020. (Bukhari & Jameel, 2020) Despite parallels to earlier pandemics and a quick reaction from the scientific community to comprehend COVID-19 and mitigate its global impact, there is still a lot we do not know, especially considering COVID-19's unique characteristics and governments' differing approaches to the crisis throughout the world. (Arden & Chilcot, 2020)

The COVID-19 is the greatest challenge that these expanded national education systems have ever faced. (Maqsood et al., 2021) The Indonesian government has also implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. Many public facilities are not allowed to operate, but for vital sectors such as hospitals,

clinics, health centres, markets, and minimarkets, they will remain open during the PSBB.

The governments also ordered institutions to cease face-to-face instruction for most of their students, requiring them to switch, almost overnight, to online teaching and virtual education. (Daniel, 2020) This government organization confronts a significant problem in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in society since individuals must be disciplined in following COVID-19 protocol and instruction throughout daily operations. (Yulianti et al., 2020)

The Covid-19 has already caused a nationwide epidemic in the most populous country in the world, while this isolation and containment policy approach prevails, towns in Italy and whole countries, such as Iran, and Indonesia are being quarantined, with boundaries and borders closed at gunpoint. (Watkins, 2020) The pandemic COVID-19 infected 51.949 million people as of November 11, 2020, caused food security problems, and one-third of the total population (35%) is already below the poverty line.

The pandemic has hugely affected the lower-income segments of society. (Chan Sun & Lan Cheong Wah, 2020)

Indonesia's government expects to acquire 30 million doses of vaccine by the end of 2020, with an additional 50 million doses arriving in early 2021, according to bilateral agreements with several vaccine producers. When a safe vaccine becomes available, the Indonesian government intends to carry out vaccinations as soon as possible, as required by the Presidential Decree issued in early October 2020. (KPCPEN, 2020)

The government decided to take serious action because of the large number of instances. The Indonesian government is attempting to address this issue by enacting legislation. (Pramardika et al., 2021) One of the steps taken by the government is through immunizing Indonesians against COVID-19 in accordance with Presidential Regulation 14 of 2021 on vaccine procurement and vaccination in the context of combating the COVID-19 pandemic. (Peraturan Presiden, 2021) In order to stop the transmission of COVID-19, the Indonesian government has vaccinated the Indonesian population.

This policy went into force in January 2021, with the President of the Republic of Indonesia being the first to get vaccinated, followed by health personnel as a priority target. (Pramardika et al., 2021) To achieving policy objectives. Physical distance advice and stay-at-home initiatives encourage people to push encounters out of their social lives.

The Indonesian government has begun to demonstrate its declaration made at the end of 2020, that the Indonesian state has set a goal for the COVID-19 vaccine to be given to Indonesians in phases and separated into multiple vaccination waves by early 2021. The Indonesian government expects that this vaccination would lower the rate of COVID-19 positive cases and COVID-19-related fatalities.

The second stage continued to target government employees and the elderly. Following that, the third stage's objective was vulnerable persons from economic, social, and environmental perspectives, with the final target being extended to the community and other economic players dependent on vaccine availability. (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021)

COVID-19 is caused by a virus with a single-stranded RNA genome and the ability to mutate. Mutations are unpredictably occurring occurrences. During the viral proliferation phase, this mutation happens. (Vinet & Zhedanov, 2011) The virus must

replicate its genome in order to proliferate, thus there is a 'pairing' process. A mutation will develop if a mistake in picking a 'pair' occurs during the creation of this genomic pair.

In this situation, youth involvement is critical to better government. Decentralization should, in theory, make it easier for excluded groups to participate in government and decision-making. (Masuku & Macheke, 2021) The WHO, the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the National COVID-19 Task Force (Satuan Tugas (Satgas)) held a training for the second batch of volunteers who will participate in contact tracing (CT) activities in Bali, Central Java, DKI Jakarta, East Java, North Sumatra, Papua, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and West Java on December 4, 2020. (Disease & Report, 2021) From these activities, youth participants are needed in helping the volunteer movement to participate in contact tracing (CT).

In the COVID-19 health emergency situation, the role of youth participation, including students, to realize the new normal cannot be ruled out. Students with their abilities can help the government to educate the public that the new normal life order is a *bonum commune* political policy. (Adon, 2021)

In the lockdown situation, the youth participant is very much needed, because his immune system is better than the elderly, so here the youth participant can help the elderly who have difficulty to go shopping or get food. In collaboration with the local government, Youth can help channel aid and raise funds for people who are struggling during the lockdown period.

The role of Youth is also more needed to realize the ideals of the state to carry out comprehensive mass vaccinations in parts of Indonesia. Youth participation here can help the local government in providing education and vaccination counselling for the community. Either using social media or directly by fulfilling the protocol requirements.

Because there is a lot of unclear and incorrect information about vaccination on social media. The role of youth can be in collaboration with the government in creating media forms that can provide counselling, question, and answer services regarding vaccination. So that it can help the community in getting information about vaccination easily and validly.

In Indonesia, disinformation about COVID-19 has been widely disseminated on social media. This is hardly unexpected given that the majority of Indonesians access social media. (Nasir et al., 2020)

The presence of the Sinovac vaccination containing the attenuated COVID-19 virus was one of the hoaxes disseminated on social media, and the news was refuted by Bio Farma, who stated that the Sinovac vaccine does not include live viruses or attenuated viruses. (Rahayu, 2021) This type of news is what causes Indonesians to decline or be hesitant to be vaccinated. To minimize public views of material circulating that is not trustworthy and causes concerns, the government must enhance correct information regarding the COVID-19 vaccination.

Thus far this year, it has taken decades to identify the virus, and then decades to create and test the vaccine. For example, the polio vaccine was found 45 years after the polio virus was identified in 1909.

The COVID-19 was only discovered in December 2019, and now it is only October 2020, it has only been 10 months. But, of course, science has progressed to the point that decades in the past can now be compressed into roughly a year. (Prof. dr. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, 2020)

Negative stigma in Covid19 sufferers and their families arose as a result of a global pandemic in early 2020. COVID19 is an infectious disease with a very fast transmission process and can result in death. (Abudi et al., 2020)

As a result, even if they have been tested positive, many prefer to remain away and avoid direct contact with sufferers. There is agreement that stigma research follows two distinct and conflicting paths: (Abudi et al., 2020)

1) The micro-social method analyses stigma at the individual and inter-individual levels and is defined by psychological (social) work.

2) Sociological work denotes the macro-social approach, which is concerned with group-level (social/cultural) and structural analysis.

The number of deaths that the COVID-19 vaccine and accompanying immunization strategies can prevent will be used to assess their effectiveness.

The purpose of this study is to provide education to the public to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. The results of this study are expected to help the community in overcoming the spread of the COVID-19 virus. By complying with government regulations regarding vaccination in an effort to minimize the transmission of COVID-19. Vaccination by the government is held in bulk and provided by the government for free.

The purpose of writing this article is also expected to help increase the creativity, activity, and participation

of Indonesian youth participant in assisting the government's efforts to realize mass vaccinations for Indonesian citizens. The research question in the article is what the role of youth participation in the case of mass vaccination for COVID-19 in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

a. COVID-19

Corona virus is a zoonotic (spread from animals to humans) virus that can cause mild to severe symptoms. Previously, there were two types of corona virus known to cause disease in humans, namely MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV. (Moudy et al., 2020)

The Coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, was initially discovered to be spreading in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The pandemic then expanded around the world, engulfing several countries. Following more study by the World Health Organization (WHO), the COVID-19 was labeled a global health emergency and has become a source of concern. Millions of people around the world have been affected by the COVID-19 epidemic, both directly and indirectly.

The COVID-19 is a virus that infects the respiratory system that is caused by a corona virus. Fever, tiredness, and cough are the most common Covid-19 symptoms. (Covid-, 2020) The virus is transmitted from one person to another.

The COVID-19 is spread from person to person through intimate contact and droplets, rather than through the air. In general, the corona virus spreads because:

- Exposed to splashes of saliva of the sufferer (coughing and sneezing);
 - touching the hands or face of an infected person.
 - touching the eyes, mouth, or nose after touching objects that have been splashed by the saliva of a person with the corona virus.
 - through feces or feces (rare).
- People who are in close contact with COVID-19 patients, particularly those who care for COVID-19 patients, are at the highest risk of being infected with the disease.

COVID-19 can cause a variety of symptoms in its patients. Here are some mild symptoms of the corona virus:

- Feeling unwell;
- Headache;
- Runny nose;
- Cough;
- Fever;
- Sore throat.

Patients with mild infections may not be hospitalized, but patients must understand the steps to prevent virus transmission. Isolation at home is important until the patient gets a negative COVID-19 test result.

Corona virus can cause severe symptoms. COVID-19 infection can proceed to bronchitis and pneumonia, causing symptoms such as:

- Fever, which can be quite high if the patient has pneumonia;
- Mucus-filled cough;
- It's difficult to breathe;
- Coughing and breathing causes chest pain or tightness.

Masks can help prevent the spread of the virus from the person wearing it to others. However, to be protected from COVID-19, it must be accompanied by other efforts. Basic protection is recommended by the WHO in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak, such as: (Susilo et al., 2020)

- Washing hands regularly with alcohol or water and soap;
- keeping a safe distance from someone who is coughing or sneezing;
- practicing coughing or sneezing manners;
- immediately go to the doctor if have symptoms that meet the category of suspect.

Vaccination is one of the efforts being developed to produce immunity and prevent transmission. (Susilo et al., 2020)

b. Youth Participant

Youth as a cultural code of beliefs, values, emotions, and practices shifted from 'youth' as a biological and social condition to 'youth' as a cultural code of beliefs, values, sentiments, and practices. Youth did not have its own 'youth,' but rather the 'youth' that

was imposed on it and everyone else by the media. Young people lacked a culture that was uniquely theirs.

Youth take on a variety of roles, including daughter, son, sibling, child, teen, peer, friend, student, and so on. Each of these identities has an impact on how we develop our understanding of juvenile study participants. The familiar youth as student identity must be unpacked for school librarians and school library researchers in order to explore the assumptions therein. (Harlan, 2016)

The Youth Law of the Republic of Indonesia defines young people as those between the ages of 18 and 35, although many individuals believe this age range is too high and prefer to use the UN definition of youth, which is defined as those between the ages of 15 and 24. Children are also defined as individuals under the age of 18 under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (Angelina, n.d.)

Defining youth development

Youth development supports have come to be characterized as the multitude of activities, opportunities, and resources supplied by youth serving organizations; and youth development outcomes have come to be defined as the goals specified in these organizations' programmatic and purpose statements. (Pittman, 1991)

In addition, the executive director of a local youth organization convincingly emphasized the use of strengths-based and empower-focused methods to work with high-risk youths, rather than defect-based methods: The "do" level previously tried to solve the weaknesses and tapped the strengths to provide more empowerment. The same community partner reiterated our project as "empowering" young people and providing them with life in the community" The value of a means of "lasting traction". (Iwasaki, 2016)

This basic principle shows that young people know the truth about youth best, and if adults can learn about these truths through participation, policies and practices will be improved. In this context, youth participation is seen as a source of knowledge for policy makers and practitioners. This reason illustrates the vision of young people as civic consumers. It evokes the neoliberal vision of a better society and realizes the citizenship of young people through service consumption. (Farthing, 2012)

The Process and Goals of Youth Development

Development is a process, not a goal. People are constantly evolving throughout their lives. Therefore, promoting youth development is a lasting and primary goal, not an ultimate goal. John Dewey (1938) captures this quality by pointing out that the purpose of development is to enable a person to continue to develop. Looking at development in this way can complicate goal determination. (Hamilton et al., 2004)

Improving the health and well-being of young people is critical to their well-being today and their future economic productivity. Behaviours and health conditions formed during these life stages are key predictors of adult disease burden, and health conditions such as education are key factors in the intergenerational transmission of poverty. (Ward C, 2015)

The Role of Youth in Participating Vaccination Programs

"Vaccine hesitation" is a concept often used in vaccination discussions. The increasing popularity of this concept in academia and public health is challenging the previously held view that individual vaccination attitudes and behaviours are a simple dichotomy of acceptance or rejection. (Dubé et al., 2016)

While the importance of vaccine hesitancy is well recognized, the factors that influence it are still unknown and warrant additional research. Researchers that conducted a global systematic evaluation of the drivers of vaccine hesitancy discovered that there is "no uniform protocol" and urged context-specific study. Other researchers have argued in favour of cross-disciplinary research, stating 'Vaccine hesitancy and acceptance are complex. (Deml et al., 2019)

Vaccine trials during a high-mortality infectious disease outbreak in a developing country emerging from years of internal war provide considerable hurdles. During the Ebola outbreak, the EBOVAC Salone trial was set up as impacted populations tried to make sense of the disease and its catastrophic impact on families and communities. (Enria et al., 2016)

Despite the numerous impediments to participation, just a few participants stated that they would never participate in an HIV vaccine trial. The vast majority of respondents listed criteria that would make participating in a clinical trial for an HIV vaccine more convenient. (Andrasik et al., 2014)

METHOD

The research was a normative legal study with the Indonesian law approach as its research method by discussing and reviewing the current related provisions. The statutory approach was applied because several regulations and conventions related to the discussed topic were mentioned. Furthermore, the study used normative legal research, and the data was taken from secondary data with statutory, analytical, and legal conceptual approaches. The author collected the data from the literature study by looking, studying, and analysing research materials from related sources (such as conventions, legislation, law books, journal articles, and others).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The vaccination in Indonesia

In January 2021, Indonesia began a massive rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine in Jakarta, with the initial target group being health workers and government employees. (Aldila et al., 2021) Vaccination coverage has increased globally in recent decades. (Vanderende et al., 2020) Whole viruses (live-attenuated or inactivated), viral vectors, nanoparticles or virus-like particles, subunit components, proteins/peptides, RNA, DNA, or live cells can all be used to make vaccines. On February 15, 2020, the first immunization trial against COVID-19 began in China. (Speiser & Bachmann, 2020)

Vaccines are an effective intervention that can reduce the global burden of disease. (Arumsari et al., 2021). The Indonesian government is attempting to begin a vaccination program to lessen the pandemic's impact. COVID-19 vaccinations would reduce present inequities and the overall illness burden caused by COVID-19 dramatically. (Kurniawan et al., 2021)

In general, everyone who need a vaccination would receive one. However, there are certain difficult questions that must be addressed. Who should be the first to receive vaccines? To minimize mortality and to prioritize the protection of the most vulnerable groups. (Choi, 2021) To prevent viral transmission, young adults should be vaccinated first. Governments may wish to prioritize critical services and safeguard the workers to keep a country functioning properly.

The other reason is that the prevalent idea is that people who need the vaccine the most, namely the elderly and those with specific pre-existing health issues, should be given priority access. However, it is possible that this is not the most effective method for

safeguarding the vulnerable. Much will rely on the vaccine's features, particularly which groups it will be more successful for and what the risks of adverse effects will be. (Giubilini et al., 2020)

The rising number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia indicates that the government is still battling the disease's spread. This scenario will likely persist until a vaccine is developed, which will have an impact on Indonesian children's growth. (Abudi et al., 2020)

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Health together with WHO and UNICEF, regarding the receipt of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia, shows that the highest level of vaccine acceptance is in the provinces located on the islands of Papua, Java and Kalimantan. (Kementerian Kesehatan RI et al., 2020) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to guarantee that vaccinations are provided at affordable rates.

The vaccine campaign offers therapeutic and socio-economic advantages, it is one of the long-term options to resolving the Covid-19 epidemic. (Aminah et al., 2021) In Southeast Asia, Indonesia was the first country to adopt the Covid-19 immunization program.

The agreement is part of Indonesia's commitment to COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX), the Accelerator for Access to COVID-19 Equipment (ACT-Accelerator), a Gavi and WHO-led initiative at ensuring seamless procurement and fair distribution of COVID -19 vaccines to all countries.

The eight Covid-19 vaccines currently in use around the world are Sinovac, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm, CanSino, Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, Janssen, and Sputnik V. Indonesia, which has the highest number of COVID-19 patients in Southeast Asia, took part in COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials for a variety of vaccinations. (Arumsari et al., 2021)

President Joko Widodo signed a contract for Sinovac, Novavax, AstraZeneca, and Pfizer-BioNTech to procure COVID-19 vaccines in early 2021. (Salesiano et al., 2021) Herd immunity, which is a condition in society when most of the population already has antibodies or is immune to an infectious disease, is hoped to be formed through vaccination.

President Joko Widodo became the first person in Indonesia to get vaccinated against COVID-19 on January 13, 2021. (Muhyiddin, M., & Nugroho, 2021) The vaccination that has been provided in Indonesia is of the Sinovac type, which is manufactured and imported from China.

In the first phase, 1.3 million health workers, 17.4 million public officials, especially police who have difficulty keeping their distance properly, and 21.5 million elderly individuals over the age of 60 would receive vaccines. (Rahayu, 2021) According to statistics from the Ministry of Health, there are 5,978,251 people who have gotten the Sinovac kind of COVID-19 vaccine and 2,709,545 people who have received two doses of COVID-19 vaccination in China. (Muhammad et al., 2021)

In 2020, Sinovac expected to be able to produce 600 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine. Developing nations such as Brazil, Chile, and Turkey have purchased almost 390 million doses. Indonesia will get enough vaccine ingredients in bulk to fill 40 million vials. (Choi, 2021)

The Indonesian government imported 1.2 million doses of the first stage of Sinovac vaccine from China on December 6, 2020, and 1.8 million doses of the second stage of Sinovac vaccine from China at the end of December 2020. (A. et al., 2021) The Indonesian government has also signed an agreement to import 50 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine candidate from Sinovac, China.

The government has made it a policy to hold COVID-19 vaccines for Indonesians who satisfy the conditions for free in order to prevent and decrease the spread of the virus (national vaccination program). (Asep & Alvaro, 2021) Information on someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 is the primary source of health information needed to enhance vaccination results.

At the community level, there are pros and cons related to the implementation of vaccination in Indonesia. Several parties question whether vaccination for the community is a right or an obligation.

A person does not need to be vaccinated again once they have been diagnosed, according to the conclusions of the data research. (Abudi et al., 2020) It is also mentioned that someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 should not be vaccinated against COVID-19, according to the Indonesian Association of Internal Medicine Specialists (PAPDI). This is because someone diagnosed with COVID-19 has already formed antibodies in that person.

The side effects of vaccines are something that must be considered. Common effects experienced by some people after getting the vaccine include pain, redness or swelling at the injection site, fatigue, headache, muscle aches, chills, fever, and nausea. In fact, these

are normal signs that the body is building up protection against COVID-19. (Arumsari et al., 2021)

Herd immunity is the overall population immunity effect caused by the lack of pathogen transmitting individual within the population (Mallory et al., 2018) Herd immunity in Indonesia needs reach 70% to achieve vaccination quality and efficacy. In order to achieve this goal, special attention must be paid to vaccine implementation, from procurement to obstacles encountered.

Covid-19 vaccination has begun in rural regions, according to the Minister of Health (Menkes), Budi Gunadi Sadikin. After visiting several health centres (Puskesmas) in Indonesia, it was discovered that. Health centres at Ubud (Bali), Nias (North Sumatra), Miangas (North Sulawesi), and Rote Islands (NTT). (Dian Erika Nugraheny, 2021)

The current challenge is that some people think that if they have been vaccinated, health protocols are no longer important. That is a very wrong view. The President has reminded us several times that even though we have been vaccinated, everyone still must comply with health protocols, implement 3M (Wear masks, keep a distance from crowds, and wash hands with soap).

The COVID-19 Response Acceleration Task Force (Satgas COVID-19) would continue to educate the public about the importance of complying with health protocols until we can achieve a state of herd immunity. (Vinet & Zhedanov, 2011)

To avert the COVID-19 pandemic, high vaccine coverage may be necessary across the world. Vaccine demand in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is less extensively studied, and the public may have different concerns than in high-income nations. (Harapan et al., 2020) LMICs may have limited ability to offer new vaccinations and may have to cope with sceptical citizens. Indonesia is a middle-income nation with poor vaccine coverage and a high level of vaccine apprehension.

The legal aspects of the COVID-19 vaccine are then the responsibility of the State to play a role in meeting the needs of all citizens considering that in an emergency situation where if the public cannot afford the vaccine, it is not impossible to become a victim of the ferocity of COVID-19. (Adwiluvito & Rakhmawan, 2020) So to ensure that the Indonesian people get the vaccine, the government has provided free mass vaccination for its people.

Government policies in handling COVID 19 in Indonesia, which have so far been considered by many to be less effective in reducing the spread of

COVID-19 in Indonesia, are hopeful that the discovery of the COVID vaccine can be a concrete and effective solution in protecting and preventing the COVID 19 virus pandemic. (Watkins, 2020)

B. The Role of youth and local government in vaccination programs

In order to combat the pandemic, well-coordinated state health institutions will be essential. As a result, a pandemic response including central policy coordination and active community engagement is necessary. Community participation, which in this case is youth, is one of the community components required to support the government's collaborative management initiatives. (Awalurrizqi et al., 2021)

The innovation of public education with the GENCAR COVID-19 program (Gerakan Nakes Prevent COVID-19), this movement basically aims to make the public gain additional knowledge, especially about health related to COVID-19. (Islami et al., 2022) Here, the active role of volunteers from various elements of community organizations as well as youth movements is very much needed to help the government convey its vision and mission in the importance of the COVID-19 transmission prevention program.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a non-natural catastrophe, according to the Article 6 letters a and b of Law Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, which states that the government is responsible for disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and integrating disaster risk reduction with other initiatives. In addition, communities that have been impacted by catastrophes are protected. (Samudro et al., 2020)

Efforts that have been carried out by the Government in an effort to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19 include holding mass disinfection and preparedness meetings, COVID-19 examinations, tracing efforts for confirmed COVID-19 patients, preparing isolation rooms for patients at Wisma Athlete Jakarta, education to the public. community, providing basic food and vitamin support for families undergoing self-isolation.

These several efforts will run more effectively and be realized quickly if they get support and assistance from youth who have easier space for movement. Where the role of youth is anticipated to assist the government in its responsibilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the community to quarantine under strict conditions, causing increased anxiety among many people. Analysis of the content on the negative aspects revealed that the depressed mood of all groups, which appears to be confirmed by considering various aspects of the economic crisis, anger, and even depression. (Maulida et al., n.d.)

Poor compliance with recommended preventive recommendations has been linked to feelings of invincibility and a lack of perception of the COVID-19 influence on young populations. Youth in our study expressed similar concerns about their age group's lack of preventive efforts. Regardless of their motivations, many young people are doing more to prevent transmission than the media depicts. (Waselewski et al., 2021)

There were more young individuals with a proclivity for psychological issues, which was greater than the ratio of psychological problems observed in another research. According to studies, the public's capacity to comprehend and respond to the information acquired was critical in halting the spread of SARS. As a result, public media education should be carried out throughout this pandemic. (Liang et al., 2020)

The youth participant can also teach the public about the goal of the new normal as a *bonum commune* politics by asking people to constantly wear masks, wash their hands, and urge the public about the need of vaccinations as part of their participation in this pandemic crisis. Students are a group of young minds in society who have been educated in a variety of areas. (Adon, 2021)

In this context, pointing to the highly institutionalized role of adolescent health services and the organized approach to vaccination policy, most parents see immunization as quasi-compulsory. Written vaccination invitations are issued to parents of babies, along with paperwork to submit any concerns. (Paul & Loer, 2019)

In order to maximize the chance of vaccination effectiveness, parents should be taught that the objective is to vaccinate females before they become sexually active. In addition, views about religion and religious beliefs differed from those found in prior studies. (Thompson & Arnold, 2013)

Because of the many misunderstandings and worries regarding vaccinations, such material should be included in the school curriculum from an early age. Vaccination instruction should be incorporated into

the curricula of younger children. (Herman et al., 2019)

The usage of social media can facilitate youth contributions. It is possible to make an appeal by publishing messages on social media platforms. Various types of information may be accessed through social media. This is due to the speed with which information is shared between parties. (Pamungkas, 2020)

Discipline must be enforced, and there are parties that will remind individuals if they become negligent or forget the health regulations. Local governments often conduct judicial operations in the community and impose fines if residents fail to follow the regulations governing the execution of health procedures. (Islami et al., 2022) Local governments carry out justice operations to the community and impose sanctions if they do not comply with the rules that have been set regarding the implementation of health protocols.

Giving during or during the Covid-19 epidemic is to energise the community, particularly those who give aid that directly benefits people's livelihoods. During the Covid-19 epidemic, our efforts will take the form of giving essentials or items that may be utilized to satisfy daily dietary demands. The community was also taught the necessity of keeping a safe distance, washing hands more frequently, and using masks appropriately and intelligently when participating in activities outside the house. (Gerakan et al., 2020)

Youth, like all citizens, have a role and a responsibility to contribute to the fight against Covid-19 (youth). Given that young are agents of change and growth, the role of youth in breaking the chain of COVID-19 dissemination is undeniably important. Through the use of technology, it is possible to offer education to the general population via appealing. (Probolingo, 2021)

Noncompliance with measures to prevent COVID-19 transmission can raise the chance of getting the disease. Discipline must be enforced, and there are parties that will remind individuals if they become negligent or forget the health regulations. Discipline enforcement can be carried out by local governments and assistance from the youth movement which is responsive in helping the government carry out its duties.

In instance, The Pidie Jaya Regency Government implemented a number of strategies, including the formation of a task force and the designation of COVID-19 posts, the preparation of facilities and infrastructure, the involvement of academics, the

media, and other stakeholders, the education of health protocols and vaccinations, and the promotion of the 3T (Tracing, Testing, and Treatments). (Islami et al., 2022)

C. The role of Youth in providing education related to the number of hoax news circulating in the community.

To learn and explore social media, that it can be utilized correctly and effectively to enhance the economy during a pandemic in order to help young people in particular able to continue to work and grow throughout this epidemic. To stay up with the advancements of this more advanced society, creativity and innovation must be taught. (Lestari et al., 2021)

According to data provided by Rudiantara, the Minister of Communication and Information (Menkominfo) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), the propagation of hoaxes and hate speech originates from 800,000 sites in Indonesia. According to a survey done by a doctor named Ari Fahrial Syam, up to 90% of health information comes from shady and untrustworthy sources. (Juditha, 2017)

It is necessary to have the ability to differentiate and evaluate information. Because many individuals still lack literacy abilities, they are unable to recognize social media frauds. As a result, they are more likely to comment on and share stories that have not been fact-checked, spreading falsehoods. (Juditha, 2017)

As a result, it's critical to create an online platform like Indonesian Fake, which seeks to minimize the amount of hoax news stories that circulate on social media. Starting with the process of identifying information, coverage, planning, obtaining information, analysing, managing, and presenting information, each member's information literacy is created by joining it.

During the COVID-19 epidemic is to energise the community, particularly those who give aid that directly benefits people's livelihoods. The community was also taught the necessity of keeping a safe distance, washing hands more frequently, and using masks appropriately and intelligently when participating in activities outside the house. (Gerakan et al., 2020)

In this situation, social media serves as a forum for responding to Indonesia's immunization campaign. Traditional rallies have been transformed into more digital protests as a result of social media. By leveraging social media as a platform, sociality has

become a powerful voice. Netizens, on the other hand, utilize hashtags to create fake voices in order to create a trend. (Kurniawandandarissy & Sutan, 2015)

Movement restrictions will limit young leaders' and organizations' capacity to mobilize and assist their communities. Youth civil society groups (CSOs) are frequently in a unique position to grasp the unique problems that their communities confront, as well as existing coping strategies that may assist communities reduce the pandemic's consequences. (Kurniawandandarissy & Sutan, 2015)

D. The effectiveness of Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021

The Indonesian government continues to make various efforts to combat the spread of COVID-19 in response to the high infection rate of the virus. Large-Scale Social Restrictions, social distances/physical distances, and an urge to frequent handwashing with soap, as well as eating and getting sufficient rest to maintain the immunity, are all part of the government's strategy to tackle COVID-19.

Basically, the government's efforts through these policies are meant to stop COVID-19 from spreading and transmitting. However, it appears that this is insufficient. The public's awareness of these policies remains weak, and the spread of the virus and the number of COVID-19 cases are still happening. Another effort that is expected to be capable of preventing the virus's spread is vaccination.

The government has determined that the COVID-19 pandemic is a non-natural disaster that qualifies under the national disaster classification. This policy is the government's responsibility, which is viewed as a state-based economic perspective with a specific focus on national interests. (Pramardika et al., 2021)

The Indonesian government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is regulated by Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021. Therefore, the government initiates mass vaccinations that will be provided to the general people at no cost. The Ministry of Health would collect data and define the target recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine who are obligated to participate in vaccination activities in accordance with Article 13A of Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021.

Anyone who refuses to participate in vaccination activities even though they have been designated as the target recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine, may be subject to administrative sanctions. Administrative punishments include the postponement or termination of social security or social assistance benefits, the postponement or termination of government administrative services, and/or fines. (Peraturan Presiden, 2021)

In addition, Article 13B requires the imposition of criminal penalties in accordance with the requirements of Law Number 4 of 1984 on Infectious Disease Outbreaks. This is because vaccination is being implemented in order to protect the rights of the Indonesian people as a whole and refusing to obtain the vaccine is being regarded an obstacle to stopping the spread of COVID-19. (Peraturan Presiden, 2021)

The Minister of Health Regulation Number 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic further regulates the technicalities and guidelines on the transmission of COVID-19. The regulations include the target of the vaccine, the type of vaccine, and the number of vaccines.

The regulation indicates that the COVID-19 vaccine to be distributed comes from WHO. (Perbawa, 2021) So, Indonesia might be said to be waiting for the vaccine to arrive from the international organization and be distributed. However, Indonesia can produce and distribute its own vaccine with WHO certification. Vaccines are intended for every Indonesian citizen, for both domestically and abroad, because every Indonesian citizen has the same rights, particularly as it relates to disease protection.

Sanctions for persons who obstruct the prevention of infectious disease outbreaks are outlined in Article 14 of Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases: (Oti Handayani, 2021)

1. Anyone who intentionally causes obstruction of the control of an infectious disease outbreak is subject to a maximum sentence of one year in prison and/or a maximum fine of one million rupiah.
2. Anyone whose negligence obstructs the prevention of an infectious disease outbreak and is regarded a violation threatens a possible penalty of 6 months in prison and/or a maximum fine of 500 thousand rupiahs.

The availability of administrative and criminal consequences for anybody who refuses to administer the Covid-19 vaccine, which are both incorporated in the Presidential Regulation and Regional Regulations, has sparked debate. Including the Regional Regulation of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 2 of 2020, namely the threat of a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000.0000.00 (five million rupiah) for every person who deliberately refuses to be vaccinated against Covid-19. (Jakarta, 2020)

Even though the law regarding vaccine obligations already exists, even regarding the sanctions, there are still many people who refuse to be vaccinated.

The most common reasons for COVID-19 vaccine rejection are related to vaccine safety, doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine, distrust of the vaccine, worries of side effects such as fever and pain, and religious reasons. (Vaksin & Di, n.d.)

The Ministry of Health stipulates the conditions for receiving the COVID-19 vaccine in the Decree of the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.02.02/4/1/2021 concerning technical instructions for the implementation of vaccinations in the context of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The regulations stipulate that vaccine recipients must be healthy people who have not been infected to the COVID-19 virus, which can infect others. (Oti Handayani, 2021)

People who are pregnant or breastfeeding, as well as those who have diseases indicated in the screening format, or those who have conditions that can cause harmful effects if vaccinated, should not receive the vaccine. If a person who does not meet the conditions for vaccination refuses to get vaccinated, it will not be the cause of the obstruction of the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and thus will not be subjected to sanctions.

Another reason is, according to Article 5 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health, "Everyone has the right to individually and responsibly decide the health services needed for himself". (Article 5 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health). Under Indonesian law, these legal reasons can be used to rationalize the COVID-19 vaccine's rejection. However, when considering the situation in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccination may become a legal requirement.

One of the natures of the state, according to State Science, is to have a force nature. The state has the ability to employ force to achieve its goals. The purpose of force is to achieve state goals. (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021) In relation of vaccination, Indonesia is a country that may force its citizens to participate in a vaccination program and follow health requirements.

This is performed in order to realize the state's purpose of protecting the whole Indonesian nation and country (to protect Indonesia from the COVID-19 virus), as stated in the Preamble to the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945. In the current development of theory about the state, the state does not necessarily carry out acts of violence in coercion to achieve its goals. There are human rights or civil rights that must be respected by a country.

Due to several reasons from the public to refuse the vaccine, the regulations governing this vaccine are less effective. The disease caused by the COVID-19 virus still has no definite cure. (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021)

As a result, vaccination is important in preventing the spread of COVID-19. The goal of the COVID-19 vaccination is to limit COVID-19 transmission, reduce COVID-19 morbidity and mortality, achieve herd immunity, and protect the community against COVID-19 in order to maintain social and economic productivity. The availability of the COVID-19 vaccine will assist in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, the public should not refuse vaccination.

Health is a human right and one of the elements of welfare that is very important for the progress of a country, therefore it must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian people as referred to in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. (Oti Handayani, 2021)

In Health Law there are 5 (five) basic functions, which consist of:

1. Granting rights,
2. Provision of protection,
3. Improved health,
4. Health financing,
5. Assessment of quantity and quality in health care

The principle of Health Law rests on the right to health care as a basic social right (the right to health

care) which is supported by 2 (two) individual basic rights consisting of:

1. the right to information
2. the right of self-determination

Persuasive methods such as invites, and socialization precede the execution of any policy. (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021) Prior to the imposition of criminal sanctions in the vaccination process, the state adopted a persuasive approach, urging the public to engage in the success of the government's vaccination program through community leaders both locally and nationally.

Criminal sanctions are only applied as a last resort when other mechanisms fail (e.g., socialization, persuasion, counselling, and even administrative punishments), and the situation in Indonesia is worsening as a result of COVID-19. So that, criminal sanctions can be applied in order to protect Indonesia and all of its people from this dangerous situation.

Overall, the purpose of this regulation is to encourage all Indonesian people to carry out vaccinations as an effort to support stopping the spread of COVID-19. Because vaccines are currently considered a solution, everyone must follow the rules in the interest of the country and to protect all Indonesian people. Anyone who refuses to receive a vaccine without a valid reason is considered a violation of the law and will be subject to sanctions. However, if a person is unable to be vaccinated due to health reasons, they will not be punished.

CONCLUSION

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has tried to do many ways to save and protect its people. One of the efforts made by the government is to provide free vaccines for the public and provide them in large quantities. In order to strengthen the basis for mass vaccine procurement and counselling, the government amended Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021. It is believed that by enacting this legislation, the public will be more compliant and trust the government when it comes to mass vaccination campaigns. Moreover, if we are compared to Article 5 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health, Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021 is the newest regulation. Where in the health law, the responsibility for determining health services is an individual right. However, in

government regulations, it is now an obligation to comply with government regulations, especially in terms of vaccination. In another word, refers to the principal *Lex posterior derogate legi priori* where a later law repeals an earlier law. So, Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021 is what must be prioritized to be obeyed and applied. There is still a lot of misinformation among the public about vaccination. Based on the results of the study, the researchers put some recommendations that the youth should immediately move to take action to assist the government in socializing, educating, and providing counselling to the public on the importance of vaccines, in an effort to achieve herd immunity faster. This reduces the risk of death and transmission of COVID-19. The results of the learning show that the government and youth participants are a combined effort to fight the COVID-19 outbreak well, by working together to help achieve the welfare of the Indonesian.

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