The Effect of Socialization on Community Participation in Vaccination against Covid-19 in East Cilandak Village

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Abstract

Socialization is a process where individuals will learn many things about life before entering the wider community. The first agent of socialization is parents or family. Parents are the first to teach individuals to interact well. When an individual already has enough knowledge about the life of the wider community and can also behave when interacting with other people, it means that the individual has been able to enter into social life. Socialization can be very influential on individual actions if the motivating factor for individuals to take these actions is very large. This paper wants to see how much influence the socialization has on community participation in vaccinating Covid-19 in the East Cilandak sub-district. The purpose of this study was to analyze how much influence socialization had on community participation in the Covid-19 vaccination in the East Cilandak sub-district. This study uses quantitative methods. The research data was obtained from distributing questionnaires to the people who live in the East Cilandak sub-district. Based on data analysis using SPPP, it was concluded that there was a positive or significant effect between socialization and community participation in vaccinating Covid-19 in the East Cilandak sub-district.

Keywords : Participation, Socialization, Covid-19 Vaccination

INTRODUCTION

The development of Covid-19 which continues to increase is caused by the behavior of people who do not comply with the regulations given by the government, such as the rules for wearing masks when leaving the house, avoiding crowds, and not being allowed to go out of town. Many people violate these rules because they think if the disease comes from God and will surely be cured. It is better to prevent disease than to treat disease. As a result, the transmission of Covid-19 spread quickly to all walks of life. This phenomenon is caused because many people still do not accept the presence of Covid-19 and the lack of knowledge possessed by the public about Covid-19 as well as the large number of hoax news in various media about Covid-19 which creates distrust in the community.

The government is also making other efforts to stop the spread of Covid-19, namely by giving Covid-19 vaccinations. The vaccine program was first administered at the Presidential Palace on Wednesday, January 13, 2021. President Joko Widodo was the first person to inject the vaccine made by Sinovac. The Covid-19 vaccine made by Sinovac is a pharmaceutical company from China in collaboration with BUMN and PT. After that, a number of officials, religious leaders, professional organizations and community representatives participated in the vaccination at the State Palace. This is so that the wider community can believe that the Covid-19 vaccine that will be used in Indonesia is guaranteed to be safe and halal so that the Indonesian people are sure to take part in the Covid-19 vaccination program [1].

The Ministry of Health, the National Immunization Expert Advisory Committee (ITAGI), WHO and UNICEF conducted an online survey of COVID-19 vaccination receipts in Indonesia which took place from 19 to 30 September 2020. More than 115,000 respondents from 34 provinces took part in the survey.

There are two public perceptions regarding the Covid-19 vaccination program. First, there are groups of people who reject [2]. People who refuse the Covid-19 vaccination have various reasons, some because they don't believe in the usefulness and success of the Covid-19 vaccination and some because they go along with other people. This happens because many people do not know and find out correctly about the benefits and impacts after injecting the Covid-19 vaccination. Second, there are groups of people who accept. People who receive the Covid-19 vaccination also have various reasons, such as believing in the usefulness of the Covid-19 vaccination injection [3].

The latest updated data on November 3, 2021, made by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Office of Human Settlements, Spatial Planning and Land, shows that the East Cilandak sub-district is the

[1]Angela Maria Vinka dan Nicoline Michele. 2021. PENGARUH TEKNOLOGI INTERNET TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT JAKARTA SEPUTAR INFORMASI VAKSINASI COVID-19. Jurnal Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi. 8(1): 1-13.

[2]Brian Laurensz dan Eko Sediyono. 2021. Analisis Sentimen Masyarakat terhadap Tindakan Vaksinasi dalam Upaya Mengatasi Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Nasional Teknik Elektro dan Teknologi Informasi. 10(2): 118-123..

[3]Fajar Fathur Rachman dan Setia Pramana. 2020. Analisis Sentimen Pro dan Kontra Masyarakat Indonesia tentang Vaksin COVID-19 pada Media Sosial Twitter. Indonesian of Health Information Management Journal. 8 (2):100-109.

area with the highest percentage

people who have vaccinated dose 1 in the Pasar Minggu sub-district, namely 81.10%, followed by Ragunan village with 80.88% of the population having vaccinated dose 1, Pasar Minggu sub-district with 80.65% of the population having vaccinated dose 1, Kebagusan village with 79.66% of the community having done dose 1 vaccination, Pejaten Barat kelurahan with 79.6% of the population had vaccinated dose 1, Jati Padang kelurahan with 79.42% of the community had vaccinated dose 1, and finally Pejaten Timur kelurahan with 76.7% of the population had vaccinated dose 1. In the Cilandak kelurahan area East, the highest percentage of people who have vaccinated dose 1 is in the RW 05 RT 07 area, which is 93.3% of the population. The smallest percentage is in the RW 02 RT area, which is 60.3% of the people who have received dose 1 vaccination.

Around 112,888 respondents who took part in the online survey, 64.8% of respondents said they were willing to accept the Covid-19 vaccine if provided by the government, 7.6% of respondents refused, and 27.6% of respondents were hesitant [4].

Socialization as "a process by which a child learns to be a participant member of society" [5]. Before a child participates in society, they must go through a learning process to acquire knowledge, values, skills, and norms, the process is called socialization. 3 stages of human self-development, namely [6]:

1.   Play Stage

The play stage is the first stage of human self-development. At this stage a young child begins to learn to take on roles or imitate the roles of those around him, but young children do not yet fully understand the contents of the roles they imitate. For example, a child imitates his father's behavior while working using a laptop at home or a child imitates his mother's behavior when using make-up, the child imitates the behavior of his father and mother but does not understand the reason and meaning of what his father and mother do.

2.   Game Stage

The game stage is the second stage in human self-development. At this stage, a child already knows what role he has to play and the role of other people in interacting. For example, in a playgroup, a child is able to understand his role as well as the role of a friend who plays with him. When a child plays soccer as a striker, he knows the roles of other players (both friend and foe), the role of the referee, and so on.

3.   Tah ap Generalized other

The generalized other stage is the third stage in human self-development. At this stage, a child is able to imitate and know someone's role more broadly. He is able to interact with other

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[4]Nining Puji Astuti , Erlangga Galih Zulva Nugroho , Joma Chyntia Lattu , Imelzy Riana Potempu , dan Dewi Anggiani Swandana. 2021. PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PENERIMAAN VAKSINASI COVID- 19: LITERATURE REVIEW. Jurnal Keperawatan. 13(3): 569-580....

[5]Sunarti, Kamanto. Pengatar Sosiologi. Jakarta : Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 2004..

[6]Rafiek M., Ilmu Sosial dan Budaya Dasar. Yogyakarta: CV. Aswaja Preessindo. 2012.

people in society because he understands his own role and the role of others when interacting. For example, at school, a child already knows his role as a student and he also knows the role of a teacher.

The four main socialization agents are [7]:

1.   Family

The first agent of socialization is the family. At the beginning of human life, they first interact with nuclear family members, namely parents and siblings, but if a family has a broad family system, then the interaction of children can increase with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and so on. Gertrude Jaeger (1977) suggests that the role of these first agents of socialization, including parents, is very important. A child first learns to communicate verbally and nonverbally is taught by the first agent of socialization. The teaching abilities given to children will have an impact on the child's condition when interacting with people outside of family members or the wider community.

2.   Playgroup

The next socialization agent is a play group or playmate who usually has the same age as those around us such as relatives, neighbors, and school friends. A child will interact with their peers and play together according to their circumstances and age. When interacting and playing, a child will learn new things about the rules that govern the roles of people of the same age and equal position. In addition, in play groups, a child begins to learn the values of justice.

3.   Education System

In this stage, a child will learn new things and get an education that cannot be obtained at home or in a playgroup. Robert Dreeben (1968) argues that a child in addition to learning how to read, write, and count at school, they also learn the rules of independence, achievement, universalism, and specificity. According to Dreeben, at school children must learn to be independent. Independent in this case is related to the responsibility for the tasks given by the teacher at school and at home. At school, teachers demand students to excel, both in formal and informal activities. Students are encouraged to develop all their abilities in various ways and compete with each other. The position of a student in school is equal to that of other students. At school, every student gets the same treatment by the teacher, but a student can also get different treatment when they excel or have bad behavior. Student activity and assessment of their behavior is specifically restricted to those at school. For example, a student who is not good at physics and gets poor grades in that subject will not affect his teacher's assessment of the achievements he gets in arts and culture lessons.

4.   Mass Media

Mass Media consists of print media (newspapers and magazines) and electronic media (radio, television, film, and the internet). Light, Keller, and Calhoun (1989) suggest that mass media

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[7]Dwiningrum, Siti Irene Astuti. (2011). Desentralisasi dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pendidikan. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

(print media and electronic media) are forms of communication that reach large numbers of people. The magnitude of the influence of the mass media on the behavior of a child depends on the quality of the message and the frequency given by the media. Television is one of the mass media that is very influential as an agent of socialization because almost all levels of society have television in their homes. When a child watches shows that are not appropriate for their age continuously, the longer the child imitates the scenes conveyed in the show that should not be done by children his age. The purpose of this study was to analyze how much influence socialization had on community participation in the Covid-19 vaccination in the East Cilandak sub-district.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative research [8]. The research will be conducted in the East Cilandak sub-district, South Jakarta. Researchers will randomly distribute questionnaires to people who live in the East Cilandak area using a google form. Researchers will also distribute the questionnaire [9] to social media. Researchers will conduct research in January 2021. After collecting data and all necessary data has been collected, the next stage is data processing and analysis. This research uses simple linear regression analysis, which is a way to find the relationship between one independent or independent variable and the dependent or dependent variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

East Cilandak Village is one of the villages in the Pasar Minggu Subdistrict, South Jakarta Administrative City which has an area of about 3.52 km^2. The existing infrastructure in the Cilandak Timur sub-district includes government offices, village heads, kindergartens, schools, universities, clinics/puskesmas/posyandu, hospitals, places of worship (mosques, churches and temples), gas stations, banks, sports fields, swimming pools, electrical substations, and communication towers. Data from the monthly report of the DKI Jakarta provincial government in November 2021.

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[8]Siregar, Syofian. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif. Jakarta: Kencana, 2017
[9]Sugiyono. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan RND. Penerbit Bandung: Alfabeta. 2012.

Table 1 The monthly report of the DKI Jakarta

No.	Information	Pearson Correlation (rcount)	rtable (α = 5%)	Research result
1.	X.9	0.566	0.1966	Valid
2.	X.10	0.590	0.1966	Valid
3.	X.11	0.697	0.1966	Valid
4.	X.12	0.712	0.1966	Valid
5.	X.13	0.539	0.1966	Valid
6.	X.14	0.632	0.1966	Valid
7.	X.15	0.586	0.1966	Valid
8.	X.16	0.602	0.1966	Valid
9.	X.17	0.691	0.1966	Valid
10.	X.18	0.703	0.1966	Valid
11.	X.19	0.730	0.1966	Valid
12.	X.20	0.723	0.1966	Valid

it was noted that the number of people in the East Cilandak sub-district was 30,219 people, of which 15,654 were male and 14,565 were female.

Validity test is used in quantitative analysis to determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not. Checking the validation test is done by comparing the calculated r value (the number of correlations of correlated items) with the r table value. If the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$ and is positive, then the command is considered valid. Meanwhile, if $r_{count} < r_{table}$, the variable is not valid. The following are the results of the validity test of the variables of socialization and community participation in vaccinating Covid-19 with a total of 110 respondents. Based on the table above, the social environment instrument consists of 12 questions. The calculated value is in the _Corrected Item – Total Correlation column_. While the r_{table} can be seen in the 98th Product Moment table (the 98 results come from 110 respondents minus the number of questions for X as many as 12 questions = 98. The rtable value is 0.1966. After analyzing the validity, it is found that all question items are declared valid because has a value of $r_{arithmetic} > r_{table}$, so these 12 questions can be used as a real research questionnaire for the socialization variable.

Table 2 Results of Vaildity Test for Community Participation in

Vaccination against Covid 19

No.	Information	Pearson Correlation (rcount)	rtable (α = 5%)	Research re-sult
1.	Y.1	0.798	0.1927	Valid
2.	Y.2	0.683	0.1927	Valid
3.	Y.3	0.876	0.1927	Valid
4.	Y.4	0.814	0.1927	Valid
5.	Y.5	0.605	0.1927	Valid
6.	Y.6	0.758	0.1927	Valid
7.	Y.7	0.866	0.1927	Valid
8.	Y.8	0.891	0.1927	Valid

Based on the table above, the instrument of individual interest in participating in the Covid-19 vaccination program consists of 8 questions. The $_{calculated}$ r value is in the *Corrected Item – Total Correlation column* . While the rt $_{table}$ can be seen in the 102nd Product Moment table (102 results came from 110 respondents minus the number of questions for Y as many as 8 questions = 102). $_{Table}$ r value is 0.1927. After conducting a validity analysis, it was found that all question items were declared valid because they had a value of r $_{count}$ > r $_{table}$. Then these 10 questions can be used as actual research questionnaires for the variable of community participation in vaccination Covid-19.

The reliability test is used to determine the consistency of the measurement results, if the measurement is carried out twice or more for the same symptoms using the same instrument. The measurement technique used is using the *cronbach's alpha technique*, where the search support criteria is said to be *reliable* (feasible) if *cronbach's alpha* > 0.60 and said to be *unreliable* if cronbach's alpha < 0.60. The following are the results of the reliability test of social environment variables and individual interest in participating in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Table 3 Reliability Test Results

No.	Variable	cronbach's alpha	Reliability Results
1.	Socialization (X)	0.907	Reliable
2.	Community Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination (Y1)	0.938	Reliable

In this study, to get an overview of the background of the research sample, a test will be carried out on the sample description in the form of gender, age, address, education level, and occupation. The analysis step using SPSS is by selecting the *analyze menu > descriptive statistics > frequencies*. The sample to be used is 110 respondents, which in general can be described as following:

The majority of 110 respondents in this study were women. The number of female respondents in this study was 61 respondents with a percentage of 55.5%, while the rest were male respondents as many as 49 respondents with a percentage of 44.5%.

The majority of 110 respondents in this study were less than 25 years old. The number of re-spondents who are under the age of 25 years is 63 respondents with a percentage of 57.3%. Furthermore, the age range of 25-35 years as many as 38 respondents with a percentage of 34.5%. The last is the age range of 36 - 46 years as many as 9 respondents with a percentage of 8.2%, 110 respondents in this study were spread to the seven RWs. Most of the respondents live in RW 01, namely 24 respondents with a percentage of 21.8%. Furthermore, RW 5 is 17 respondents with a percentage of 15.5%, then there are RW 2 and RW 3, each of which there are 15 respondents with a percentage of 13.6%, RW 04 is 14 respondents with a percentage of 12.7%, and lastly RW 06 which is 13 respondents with 11.8%. High school education dominates as the last education of respondents, namely 58 respondents with a percentage of 52.7%, then undergraduate education as many as 23 respondents with a percentage of 20.9%, junior high school educa-tion as many as 18 respondents with a percentage of 16.4%, diploma education as many as 10 respondents with a percentage 9.14, and 1 respondent who took his last education, namely elementary school with a percentage of 0.9%. the majority of respondents in this study work as government/private employees. The number of respondents who became government/private employees were 37 respondents with a percentage of 33.6 percent, respondents who were still students/students were 34 respondents with a percentage of 30.9%, housewives were 20 respondents with a percentage of 18.2%, and entrepreneurs as many as 19 respondents with a percentage of 17.3%.

The following are the results of a simple linear regression analysis of the socialization variable (X) with community participation in carrying out Covid-19 vaccinations (Y).

Table 4. Socialization Simple Linear Regression Test Results (X)

Coefficients [a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	9,760	1,814		5.382	.000
Socialization	.495	.040	.769	12,521	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Y= Community Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination					

Based on the table above, a simple regression is obtained as follows: Y = 9.760 + 0.495 X1 the regression equation above can be explained as follows:

The constant value (a0) = 9.760 means that when the socialization variable is 0, then Y will increase by 9.760. The regression coefficient value of the socialization variable is positive at 0.495 which states that for every 1% addition to the socialization value, the value of community participation in the Covid-19 vaccination increases by 0.495. The regression coefficient is positive, so it can be said that the direction of the influence of the variable X on Y is positive.

Table 4 Results of the Socialization Determination
Coefficient (X)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.769 [a]	.592	.588	4.157
a. Predictors: (Constant), Socialization				

Based on the table above, the coefficient of determination R square is 0.592 with a percentage of 59.2%. This shows that the social environment has a significant relationship with individual interest in participating in the Covid-19 vaccination program. R square explains how big the dependent variable is explained by variable X. This means that the socialization variable (X) has an influence of 59.2% on community participation in vaccinating Covid-19, while the remaining 40.8% is influenced by other variables. not investigated in this study.

t-test is as follows:

a. Expressed by looking at the value of sig. and compare with the error level
   (5% or 0.05) which is used if sig. < 0.05.

b. If t count > t table, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a significant effect between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Determine the null and alternative hypotheses. To read the table i.e. :
   25 t /2 ; df (n − 2) = t 0.05/2 ; df (110-2)
                      = t 0.025 ; df(108)

Table 5 T-Test Results or Partial

Coefficients [a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	9,760	1,814		5.382	.000
Socialization	.495	.040	.769	12,521	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Y= Community Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination					

Based on the table above in the column t and sig. it can be explained that the socialization variable has a value of tcount > ttable, namely 12.521 > 0.1874 with a significance level of 0.000

0.05, this means that the hypothesis test accepts H1: 1 0 rejects H0: 1 = 0, so, partially the socialization variable significant effect on community participation in vaccination Covid-19.

the results of the coefficient of determination from the socialization variable (X) and the community participation variable in vaccinating Covid-19 (Y).

The Coefficient of Determination of _Adjustend R Square_ is 0.588, thus the magnitude of the effect of socialization on community participation in vaccinating Covid-19 is 58.8%. While 41.2% is explained by other variables outside of this research variable.

Discussion

Based on the test results, it shows that the socialization variable (X) has an effect on the community participation variable in carrying out Covid-19 vaccination.

19 (Y), meaning that the greater the push for socialization, the greater the influence on community participation in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination. This is supported by the results of the socialization variable having a value of tcount > ttable, namely 12.521 > 0.1874 with a significance level of 0.000 0.05. The socialization variable known from the coefficient of determination (Adjustend R Square) has an influence of 58.8% on community participation in vaccinating Covid-19, while 41.2% is explained by other variables outside of this research variable.

This research is strengthened by the answers given by respondents to the questions in the mixed questionnaire in the google form, where 35.5% of respondents participated in the Covid-19 vaccination program because they followed government policies, 13.6% of respondents participated in the Covid-19 vaccination program because encouragement from the workplace, 12.7% of respondents participated in the Covid-19 vaccination program due to encouragement from schools or colleges, 10.9% of respondents participated in the Covid-19 vaccination program due to encouragement from their parents or family, and the remaining 27.3% respondents participated in the Covid-19 vaccination program because of their own encouragement.

So it can be concluded that socialization is the biggest factor in influencing community participation in carrying out Covid-19 vaccinations. The policy made by the government, which requires the Indonesian people to participate in the Covid-19 vaccination program, encourages people to implement or follow the policy. Moreover, the government has also implemented a policy to enter public facilities and social facilities, requiring a certificate of Covid-19 vaccination.

This makes people want to participate in the Covid-19 vaccination program in accordance with the direction of the government.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the results of the research and discussion entitled "The Effect of Socialization on Community Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination in East Cilandak Village" is that there is an influence between socialization on community participation in carrying out Covid-19 vaccination with a value of tcount > ttable which is 12.521 > 0.1874 with a level of the significance of 0.000 0.05 and in a simple linear regression test which is known from the coefficient of determination (Adjustend R Square) has an effect of 58.8% on community participation in Covid-19 vaccination, while 41.2% is explained by other variables outside of the variable this research. So it can be concluded that socialization has an influence of 58.8% on community participation in carrying out Covid-19 vaccinations in the East Cilandak sub-district.

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