Analysis of Public Trust in The Government on The Importance of Injecting The Covid-19 Vaccine in Aceh

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Abstract

This article aims to explain what efforts have been made by the Aceh Health Service in building public confidence in the importance of injecting the Covid-19 vaccination. The low coverage of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh as of 18 September 2021, which was only 11.74%, made Aceh one of the 3 regions with the lowest Covid-19 vaccination rate in Indonesia, until the end of November 2021. There were many people’s refusal to get vaccinated against the background of mistrust was the reason for the low coverage of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh at that time. However, since the end of December 2021 the coverage of Covid-19 vaccinations in Aceh has begun to increase, so that in February 2022 Aceh is ranked 18th nationally. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach through interviews, observation and documentation techniques. The results of the study show that public trust sought by the Aceh Health Service, Banda Aceh City Health Office and Sabang City increases when people benefit from programs carried out by the government as explained by J. M. Lewis in Mohammad Thahir 2020, that when the community benefits from programs carried out by the government, then public trust will increase.

Keywords: Public Trust; Covid-19 Vaccine; Aceh

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus or by another name Severe Acute Respiratory Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a collection of viruses that attack the respiratory system (Munthe et al., 2020). The first case due to exposure to this virus was found in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of 2019, and then spread rapidly to various parts of the country. This massive spread was then responded by the World Health Organization (WHO) by designating the Covid-19 outbreak as a global pandemic since March 11, 2020 (Ahmad Naufal Dzulfarah, 2021).

The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic that hit the world has caused emergencies in various countries, including Indonesia. Through Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of a Public Health Emergency for Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19), President Joko Widodo established a health emergency status (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021).

This Presidential Decree emphasizes that in Indonesia it is mandatory to carry out prevention efforts in accordance with statutory regulations. One of the countermeasures then is through the Covid-19 vaccination program as stipulated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 Concerning Procurement of Vaccines and Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Mitigating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) 19.

Vaccines are a way to actively increase the body’s immunity against an antigen, both from viruses, germs and bacteria (Tamara, 2021). Thus, vaccination is the administration of antigens derived from viruses or bacteria that are able to stimulate the body’s resistance (antibodies) through the immune system in the body (Muhammad & Nasution, 2020).

In the attachment to the Decree of the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control Number HK.02.02/4/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for Vaccination in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid-19), it is explained that the Covid-19 vaccination aims to reduce the transmission of the Covid-19 virus, reduce morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19, to achieve group immunity in the community or in health terms it is called herd immunity (Decree of the Minister of Health No. HK.01.07/MENKES/4638/2021 Concerning Technical Instructions for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Mitigating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) [JDIH BPK RI], n.d.).

The first phase of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Aceh began on January 15, 2021, with the Governor as the first recipient of the Covid-19 vaccination injection (Amiruddin Abdullah Reubee, 2021). Then it was continued with the injection of the Covid-19 vaccine for health workers. After completing vaccination for health workers, this program will continue for the general public, especially the TNI-Polri and ASN (State Civil Apparatus) who are in charge of public service, starting in March 2021. Especially for ASN, the Government of Aceh issued a Governor’s Instruction regarding Implementation of Covid Vaccination -19 for all civil servants and contract and outsourcing workers, by requiring the Covid-19 vaccination for all civil servants in the Aceh government environment. The first dose injection starts from 22-25 June 2021 and the second dose from 1 to 9 July 2021 (initial interview with the Head of Disease Control and Prevention Department of Health Office of Banda Aceh City).

Aceh is one of the 10 provinces that are prioritized for vaccination based on the highest level of risk of spreading Covid-19 in Indonesia (Oktaviano DB Hana, 2020). The Aceh government is targeting that as
many as 4 million more Acehnese people can receive the Covid-19 vaccine injection (AlFath Asmunda, 2021). However, according to preliminary data that researchers obtained from the official website of the Aceh Health Service until September 18 2021, this target is still not significant enough for the number of people who have been vaccinated against Covid-19. The following is data on the number of recipients of the Covid-19 vaccine in Aceh:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Aceh Province Covid-19 Vaccination Update As of 18 September 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Categories</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aceh target total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total vaccinations 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total vaccinations 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A total of 3 vaccinations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: dinkes.acehprov.go.id

During a period of 6 months (March-September 2021) the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh, the percentage of recipients of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh at that time was still around 11.74%. Of course this number is very low from the targeted achievement. This fact is also consistent with subsequent data that researchers obtained from the Ministry of Health, quoted by kompas.com, that Aceh is included in the 3 regions with the lowest Covid-19 vaccination rate in Indonesia as of October 10 2021 (Rosy Dewi Arianti Saptoyo, 2021).

One of the informants interviewed as initial supporting data explained that his reason for not vaccinating was that he was not sure about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine given by the government, because he saw that some of his friends were still exposed to the Covid-19 virus even though they had been vaccinated up to the second dose (CA, 2021). Not to mention that there are those who still doubt the halalness and safety of the Covid-19 vaccine on the grounds that "he said it contains pork" (M, 2021).

It is clear that the factor of doubt, distrust at the beginning requires the efforts of many parties (multi-stakeholders), especially the government, in this case the Aceh Government Health Service, the Aceh Covid-19 Task Force, which is certainly competent to provide a deeper understanding to the public regarding vaccination information. Because there are many government achievements that don’t seem to get a good response from the public, which has an impact on decreasing public trust (LAN RI, 2020).

However, in February 2022 Aceh was ranked 18th nationally for the coverage of the Covid-19 vaccine (Aceh Covid-19 Vaccination, Order 18 National, 2022). So this research will analyze the efforts that have been made by the Government of Aceh in fostering public trust in the government for the importance of injecting the Covid-19 vaccine in Aceh, so that rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine at the beginning has increased, as indicated by the level of community participation in injecting the Covid-19 vaccine. 19. With research locations in the City of Banda Aceh and Sabang. Because based on data from the Aceh Health Service, the percentage of recipients of the Covid-19 vaccination in these two regions is high in Aceh, namely; City of Banda Aceh the first dose was 113.7%, and the second dose was 80.6%, while the City of Sabang was the first dose 97.1% and the second dose was 72.1% (Aceh Health Office, 22 August 2022).

In a simple sense, public trust is public trust. Public trust related to this study rests on trust in the government, because it involves the community’s response to the programs that the government is running. Public trust is commonly interpreted as a form of condition where people entrust their fate to the government because it is considered that the government provides good services (serving the interests of citizens) (Agus Dwiyanto, 2011). High public trust will trigger people to be more obedient to policies or regulations, then have confidence in the government’s ability to carry out the wheels of government, so
that in the end it will have an impact on increasing public participation in programs designed by the government (Mohamad Thahir Haning et al., 2020). More than that, it is expected that the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in acting at least adheres to the three main dimensions of public trust including; competence, integrity and consistency (Silalahi, 2013). Meanwhile, one of the breakthroughs in the context of restoring public trust can be done through the principles of participatory governance or participatory governance (MOCH. ADE RAHMAN PUTRA, 2018).

Vaccines are biological products that are given to someone, with the aim of protecting them from diseases that can weaken, even threaten the safety of their lives (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The history of vaccines began with the findings of Edward Jenner in 1798 which stated that the transfer of microorganisms from the source to other media that had been prepared (inoculation) could prevent people from getting smallpox at that time (Ernawati, 2008). The types of Covid-19 vaccines that have received Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from BPOM are; Sinovac, Bio Farma, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm, Moderna, Pfizer, Sputnik V, Janssen, and Covidecia (Wahyuni Sahara, 2021).

The Covid-19 vaccination in its administration consists of 3 stages, namely the first dose of vaccination, the second dose, and the third dose (Booster). Some of the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine are (kemenkes.go.id, 2021): a) boosting the immune system, b) reducing the effects of transmission, c) reducing the heavy influence of the virus, and d) achieving herd immunity.

Public trust studies have been researched by a study by Nining Puji Astuti, et al regarding public perceptions of receiving Covid-19 vaccinations: literature review. The results of this study explained that the public's wrong perception of the Covid-19 vaccine was caused by a lack of communication about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine (Astuti et al., 2021). So doubts arise about joining the Covid-19 vaccination program. Then a community service-based study conducted by Tanti Asrianti et al related to increasing community willingness to take part in the vaccination program through socialization of the Covid-19 vaccination. The results of this study concluded that the implementation of the socialization of the Covid-19 vaccination was able to increase the public's willingness to take part in the vaccination program (Community Service et al., n.d.).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

Based on the nature of the problem to be studied, the researcher chose to use descriptive qualitative research methods, because qualitative methods can provide complex details about phenomena that are difficult to describe using quantitative methods (Anselm Strauss & Juliet Corbin, 2003). Moreover, qualitative descriptive methods are more relevant when used to research problems that require in-depth study, for example studies of the application of public policies in society, issues of consumer behavior towards products and others (Burhan Bungin, 2017). get a complete picture of the Aceh government’s efforts to foster public trust in the government regarding the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy (the importance of injecting the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh).

The data collection technique for this article is carried out through three elements, namely; interview, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted with 26 informants, consisting of; 6 people from policy actors (Head of Disease Prevention and Control (Head of P2P) Health Office of Banda Aceh City and Sabang City, health workers at the Sabang City Health Service, UPTD Doctor at
The location of this research is the Banda Aceh City Health Service, Sabang City Health Office, the Covid-19 vaccine outlets include the Aceh Museum, the courtyard of the Ulee Kareng Mosque in Banda Aceh, the Keuchik Gampong Lamgugob Banda Aceh Office, Banda Aceh 16 High School, Kopelma Darussalam Health Center and Banda Aceh Port Health Office (Vaccination Clinic). The time for research is from March to August 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public Trust in Government in Aceh

Based on the latest data that researchers obtained from the results of a survey conducted by the Initiative Survey Network (JSI) in 2016 regarding public trust in the Government of Aceh, the results are still high, namely more than 60% of the people of Aceh still trust the Government of Aceh. However, the results of the survey stated that the percentage comparison of the Acehnese people’s level of trust in the national government was actually higher than that of the provincial and district/city governments. This should serve as material for evaluating the local government to explore the causal factors and in what context the public trust in Aceh to the local government is lower, so that regional programs are implemented effectively.

This survey was conducted within 1 month (February - March 2016), with survey locations for all districts/cities in Aceh (Nivada & Yani, 2020). The details of the survey results can be seen from table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Province Government</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regency/city Government</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Journal of Political Sphere, 2020

Meanwhile, regarding the level of public trust in Aceh, specifically in the context of vaccination, this is of course a different matter, as stated by an informant from the...
community who had not received the Covid-19 vaccination in this study: "Vaccines insert foreign objects into our bodies, so I’m worried about what will happen to my body which certainly cannot be seen with the naked eye" (Interview with the people of Banda Aceh, RR, May 2022).

This means that certain government programs are still questionable regarding the level of public trust, especially if the program involves a problem whose reaction cannot be seen directly in the body. This can also be seen from government data regarding immunization coverage for infants and infants under five years (BALITA) in Aceh, where Aceh ranks lowest in the province (2019 BPS data). In fact, from the history of vaccines in Indonesia, the vaccination program (immunization) is not new, but has been implemented since 1956 (smallpox immunization), then followed by other immunizations to prevent several types of diseases, including measles (1963), BCG for tuberculosis. (1973), tetanus toxoid (1974) and diphtheria vaccination (1976), as well as polio vaccination in 1981 (Puspasari Setyaningrum, 2022). So the socialization and knowledge related to the program should have been at the level of maximum community participation, but in fact it is quite the opposite, there are still many things that the government and relevant stakeholders have to work on to restore public confidence in the immunization program (vaccination) for infants and toddlers in Aceh in particular. Because it is not impossible that diseases that have long been resolved will reappear due to a lack of community participation in obtaining immunizations (Head of P2P Health Office of Banda Aceh City, June 2022).

The following is the data for the two lowest provinces for Complete Basic Immunization (IDL) achievements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Year 2017</th>
<th>Year 2018</th>
<th>Year 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>19,72%</td>
<td>23,84%</td>
<td>21,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>27,1%</td>
<td>18,23%</td>
<td>17,32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This fact was also acknowledged by the Banda Aceh and Sabang City Health Offices, as quoted from the following interview:

"We reached the golden peak of immunization in 2017, after that it dropped very much (starting in 2018), plus when the pandemic was decreasing its achievements. Even now, when the Covid-19 case has been very low, the level of community visits to the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) has also fallen by 50%" (Head of P2P Health Office Banda Aceh City interview, June 2022).

"Residents’ trust in our immunizations has decreased, even now it is below that of Papua. Even though the visit rate of parents and children to Posyandu is quite high, usually the purpose of residents coming to the Posyandu is only to weigh their child’s weight, not to get immunizations” (Head of P2P Health Office interview, Sabang City, June 2022).

This information illustrates that public trust is also a dynamic issue. This means that even though immunization is actually a program that has been going on for a long time, currently people’s interest in getting it has decreased for various reasons, ranging from not believing in the contents of immunization (halal or haram), the benefits it will get in the child’s body and fear of post-immunization effects (fever). one of them). In accordance with indicators of public trust that integrity, competence, consistency and loyalty from the government are needed to regain public trust in this particular program.

In addition, because a vaccine is a technique of introducing a weakened virus
or bacteria into the body that aims to stimulate the production of antibodies. So, it is important for Muslim communities who have halal-haram rules, especially for objects that are inserted into the body, to know the contents of the vaccine and require belief based on law, both from the Al-Qur’an, Hadith, Ijma, and Qiyas. So that the role of the clergy is urgently needed in increasing public trust in Aceh regarding the importance, safety and lawfulness of the Covid-19 vaccine.

**Cleric Involvement in Vaccination Programs**

As a region with a majority Muslim population, Aceh places the role of the clergy strategically in solving various problems in society. This can be seen from the position of the Ulema Consultative Council (MPU) as a partner of the Government of Aceh in the development and administration of government which is regulated through the Aceh Qanun Number 2 of 2009 concerning the Ulema Consultative Council. The Aceh Ulema Consultative Council is a fatwa institution formed at the provincial, district/city levels. This assembly consists of clerics, Muslim scholars and the Aceh People’s Representative Council (DPRA).

Likewise in handling Covid-19, the government also involves Aceh Ulama, which is regulated in the regulation of the Governor of Aceh Number 51 of 2020 Concerning Improving Handling of Covid-19. Article 24 of the regulation states that Ulama are one of the seven elements assigned by the Governor/Regent/Mayor to carry out outreach about the Covid-19 outbreak with FORKOPIMDA. The government of Aceh involves Islamic scholars (MPU) to provide an explanation to the public about the Covid-19 outbreak and link it to religious arguments.

In addition, the Aceh MPU at that time also issued a number of Fatwa and Tausyiah in the context of handling Covid-19 in Aceh, including:

1. **Fatwa of the Ulema Consultative Council Number 3 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions According to the Perspective of Islamic Sharia.** This fatwa decides a number of important points, among others; A). PSBB which includes social distancing, physical distancing, organized health quarantine and independent isolation is permissible as a form of effort, as long as it does not conflict with Islamic teachings, b). Under certain conditions, the procedure for performing worship that is not a substance can change according to the conditions that accompany it, then the way of spacing saf in prayer is permissible, spacing saf in prayer without need is makhruh, wearing a mask is permissible, shortening the sermon is better, C). it is hoped that the government will pay attention to local wisdom in the context of preventing Covid-19 (Secretariat of MPU Aceh | Download Page of MPU Aceh Decree 2020, n.d.)

2. **Fatwa of the Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Tajhiz Corpses of Covid-19 According to the Fiqh Review.** Several important decisions in the MPU fatwa, namely; A). the law of tajhiz corpses, both because those who are positive for Covid-19 or not are fardhu kafayah, b). corpses that cannot be bathed, it is obligatory to perform tayammum, c). a body that is positive for Covid-19, in an emergency situation can be wrapped in a safety bag after first being shrouded in a shroud, d). corpses positive for Covid-19 that are not washed or not enshrined, then it is unlawful and invalid to pray, e). corpses that are positive for Covid-19 must be prayed for before burial and ensure that they face the Qiblah (MPU Aceh Secretariat | Download Page of MPU Aceh Decree 2020, n.d.)

3. **Tausyiah of the Aceh Ulama Consultative Council Number 4 of 2020**
concerning Management of Disease Outbreak Patients. In this Tausyiah several main points were decided; every patient who dies due to a disease outbreak (Covid-19) must be carried out fardhu kifayah as far as possible and adjusted to medical instructions and buried by the government, Aceh Government and District/City Governments to provide complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all media staff, corpse tajhis officers and other officers (MPU Aceh Secretariat | Page Download MPU Aceh Decree 2020, n.d.)

4. 4. Tausyiah of the Aceh Ulema Consultative Council Number 4 of 2020 Concerning the Implementation of Worship and Other Social-religious Activities in Emergency Conditions. With several important decisions, namely; a). In the case and condition of a disease outbreak (Covid-19) with the potential to spread and spread with certainty (muhaqqaq) and based on medical instructions and government decrees, a Muslim is allowed not to perform congregational prayers at the mosque, meunasah or mushalla, and not perform prayers Friday, but still replace it with the Zuhur prayer at their respective places, b). Mosques that carry out congregational prayers and Friday prayers based on considerations of the benefit of the place, must comply with medical procedures and health protocols such as maintaining distance between congregations (physical distancing).

5. 5. Tausyiah of the Aceh Ulama Consultative Council Number 5 of 2020 Concerning Procedures for the Implementation of Ramadan Worship and other Religious Activities in 1441H. This Tausyiah stipulates several important things, related to the implementation of worship, mualamah during the months of Ramadan and Shawwal during the Covid-19 pandemic, you should follow the recommendations of the government and the public are advised not to reject people with the status of Persons Under Monitoring (ODP), Patients Under Monitoring (PDP), Covid-19 bodies and medical personnel.

Likewise, when the Covid-19 vaccine entered Indonesia for the first time in early December 2020, namely the Sinovac type, and the injection began in early January 2021, there were still many people refusing to be vaccinated at that time. One of them is the rejection of the Covid-19 vaccination program which occurred at the Ujung Insect Fish Landing Base (PPI), Padang Baru Village, Susoh District, Southwest Aceh (Abdya) on September 28 2021. Local residents rejected this Covid-19 vaccination activity, apart from not knowing the benefits (lack of education) also because the PPI location was deserted of visitors which according to them this happened as a result of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination at that location. Not only was it refusal, but the residents actually participated in destroying the vaccine outlets, which also resulted in several doses of vaccines, masks, hand sanitizers, syringes, even blood pressure monitors and medicines being unable to be used anymore. Coupled with the injury of one health worker (vaccinator) in the incident.

This was then followed up by the Government of Aceh with an appeal submitted by the Aceh Police Chief for Abdya’s Regional Leadership Communication Forum (FORKOPIMDA) to synergize with the local District Leadership Conference (MUSPIKA) to conduct education related to the importance of Covid-19 vaccination to citizens, and the Police continue to carry out investigation into the case.

Meanwhile in North Aceh there was also a demonstration against the Covid-19
vaccination for students and santri which was carried out by hundreds of residents on February 3, 2022. They gave speeches at the door of the North Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRK) Building, rejecting coercion of Covid-19 vaccination become administrative requirements in obtaining public services and social assistance.

This condition then prompted the Aceh Regional Government to take the initiative to re-involve elements of the Acehnese clergy (MPU) to help convince the Acehnese people about the safety and importance of injecting the Covid-19 vaccine. Because according to the culture of the Acehnese people, the words of Ulama in Aceh still have a very big influence on the mindset and actions of the Acehnese people. Ulama in Aceh are an important element and have a strong source of legitimacy to be able to influence the people of Aceh (Muazzinah et al., 2022).

The following are several forms of MPU Aceh’s involvement in supporting the Covid-19 vaccination program in Aceh:

1. Giving a statement as the author quotes from the Aceh Health Service website, 2021, namely: "we all agree to follow the central Islamic Ulema Council (MUI) Fatwa Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Covid-19 Vaccine from Sinovac Life, that the Covid-19 vaccine is halal and sacred" (Aceh MPU Representative, 2021).

2. The Aceh Ulema Consultative Council (MPU) also corroborated this statement by issuing Tausyiah Number 1 of 2021 concerning Covid-19 Vaccination with the Sinovac vaccine, which asks various parties to follow the Central MUI Fatwa regarding the Sinovac vaccine.

3. The Aceh MPU advises the Aceh Government to carry out a campaign to refute hoaxes among the public about the Covid-19 vaccine, in order to maximize the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Aceh.

4. Acehnese clerics support the vaccination movement in Islamic boarding schools (dayah) as a form of effort to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19 in the dayah environment (acehprov.go.id, 2021).

Thus it is clear that the Acehnese ulama are very supportive and even actively involved in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Aceh. One example of injecting the Covid-19 vaccine which was attended by clerics was when the first injection of the Covid-19 vaccine in Aceh was attended by the Governor of Aceh, the Deputy Chairperson of the MPU was also vaccinated at the same time, on January 15 2021 to be precise. Another example of involvement direct clerics in the Covid-19 vaccination program are the Covid-19 vaccination activities which were attended by Dayah Leaders of the Islamic Education Foundation Ma’hadul Ulum Diniyyah Islamiyyah (MUDI) Abu Syekh H Hasanoel Basri HG on September 5 2021.

**Aceh Community Participation in the Vaccination Program**

One of the proofs or results of public trust in the government is the increasing participation of the community in programs designed by the government (Mohamad Thahir Haning et al., 2020). Participation is voluntary community involvement without pressure (Henry et al., 2014).

According to the data that the researchers have described in the background section of the problem, as of September 18, 2021, the coverage of the Covid-19 vaccine in Aceh was still low, namely 11.74%, where Aceh was included in the 3 lowest provinces for Covid-19 vaccination coverage and was in second place lowest in November 2021. According to the Head of the Aceh Provincial Health Office at that time the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh was low because the public’s doubts about getting vaccinated were still high, including the
weakness of the related local government that it was still not optimal in explaining to the public the importance of the Covid-19 vaccination to improve herd immunity. Although public doubts regarding the halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine have been clarified by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) through MUI Fatwa Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Covid-19 Vaccine from Sinovac Life Co. Ltd. China and PT. Bio Farma (Persero) and strengthened by the Tausyiah of the Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly.

The impact of the low vaccine coverage at that time was the high number of positive cases of Covid-19 in Aceh in the period from May to August 2021, so that the Zainal Abidin Regional General Hospital (RSUDZA) was almost full every day with positive Covid-19 patients (JUBIR SATGAS Covid -19 Aceh, in dinkes.go.id, 2021). At that time the number of Covid-19 cases in Aceh was 25,743 people, and 1,096 people died (Aceh Covid-19 SATGAS interview, 11 April 2022).

Several informants in this study who had not received the Covid-19 vaccine until now also added that they were doubtful and worried that there would be a decline in the health function of their organs by the introduction of the Covid-19 vaccine into their bodies (Interview with the people of Sabang, 20 June 2022). There were also those who stated that the reason they had not carried out the Covid-19 vaccine was because they did not feel the need to go out of town using air transportation, especially (Interview with the people of Banda Aceh, 15 June 2022).

At that time, several government efforts made people "forced" to have vaccines, among others;
1. Obligations, where the workplace requires downloading (uploading) the Covid-19 vaccine certificate as a requirement to enter the office
2. Students at one of the state universities in Aceh to be able to access the Study Plan Card (KRS) must already have a vaccine certificate and also download it on the university portal
3. The need for travel outside the area by using air, sea and even land transportation which requires/requires passengers to have been vaccinated against Covid-19.

However, apart from those who have not received the Covid-19 vaccination because they do not believe in it or are not pressed for need, there are also people who have indeed received the vaccine on the basis of their own initiative and belief, even though the number was still small at that time. Several informants did the Covid-19 vaccine on their personal awareness and without pressure because they realized that everything had to be left to experts (MA informant interview, 2022). Then there are those who say this is a precautionary measure because their children are studying at boarding schools so they are afraid of being vulnerable to an environment where the intensity of joint activities is more (IM, 2022).

Specifically for those who had not done the Covid-19 vaccine in Aceh because they were still unsure and there was no urgent need or tangible benefit to the public, it also turned out that the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination was very low at that time. This was acknowledged by the Head of the P2P Health Office of the City of Sabang; "At that time, the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sabang City were very low, so we received a firm warning from the leadership of the local government."

Then various efforts were made by the government both from central and regional. Even President Joko Widodo specifically visited Aceh on September 16 2021 to directly monitor the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination at several locations in Aceh. Likewise the Head of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri) instructed all Indonesian National Police (Polda) and
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(Polsek) to set up precision vaccine outlets to help accelerate the achievement of Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia, including in Aceh. There are 298 points of Aceh Police precision vaccine outlets (Serambinews.com, 2022).

One of the precision vaccine locations that the researchers observed and conducted the interview process in Banda Aceh was a vaccination that was jointly held by the Regional Police, Bhayangkara Hospital and the Ulee Kareng Police. The vaccination executor explained that this was one of the ball-picking programs to achieve the vaccination target in Aceh, especially the City of Banda Aceh.

Likewise with the Aceh Health Service, seeking various breakthroughs to boost the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh, so that in February 2022 Aceh ranks 18th nationally for the coverage of the Covid-19 vaccine (dinkes.acehprov.go.id, 2022). Meanwhile, based on data on the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh, the City of Banda Aceh and Sabang are still the top 2 presentations of the Covid-19 vaccination, with details; the second dose is Banda Aceh as much as 80.6%, Sabang as much as 72.1% and for the third dose (booster) Sabang 10.5%. Banda Aceh 9.5%.

The Banda Aceh City Health Office explained that community participation increased in doses 1 and 2 of the Covid-19 vaccine due to government regulations that were binding on various rules, for example ASN employees were not allowed to enter the office if they had not received the Covid-19 vaccine doses 1 and 2. Whereas for the booster dose at that time (until June 2022) there were no similar regulations, but only a requirement for boarding the plane, that is, if you have a booster, you no longer need to do a PCR (Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction) swab test, so it is estimated that the percentage The small amount (booster dose) is only for those who have high mobility.

Data on the percentage of Covid-19 vaccinations for the province of Aceh as of August 2022 can be seen in detail in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doses</th>
<th>1st Doses</th>
<th>2nd Doses</th>
<th>3rd Doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: dinkes.acehprov.go.id, 2022

Thus for giving dose 1 it has reached the herd immunity target which is above 70%. As for the second dose, the trend decreased to 51.5% and for the third dose (Booster) the percentage was still low, namely 4.1%. This is in accordance with what was explained by the Head of P2P Health Office of the City of Banda Aceh in the previous interview excerpt.

The Ministry of Health divides the targets for the Covid-19 vaccination into several categories, namely: Human Resources (HR) for health, the elderly (LANSIA), public workers, vulnerable and general public, youth, and children (Letter of the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health Number: SR.02.06/II/1862/2021 Concerning Changes in Target Data for Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination).

**Efforts to Grow Public Trust in the Government**

Since the beginning of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh, the Aceh Health Office together with the District/City Health Office have attempted several breakthroughs including conducting education and outreach to the community by means of outreach to villages, holding meetings with urban preachers with the aim of at this stage then they become an extension of the government in conveying the importance of Covid-19 vaccination to the public through recitals, and other forms
of religious preaching. Then the Banda Aceh City Health Office also invited the Dayah Agency, Islamic Sharia Service, Khatib and all Heads of Religious Affairs Offices for each sub-district in Banda Aceh City to share knowledge about the importance of this Covid-19 vaccination, as well as provide appropriate information in order to reduce or prevent the development of fake news (hoaxes) related to Covid-19 vaccination in the community.

The Government of Aceh also socialized the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination to Dayah (Pesantren) leaders in October 2021, at which time the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Aceh were still low. From this meeting it is hoped that the active role of Dayah leaders will convey to the students the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine, and convince them that the Covid-19 vaccine is safe and halal.

As for several places or locations that serve Covid-19 vaccination injections in the City of Banda Aceh include; Zainal Abidin Regional General Hospital, Meuraxa Regional General Hospital, Mother and Child Hospital, Iskandar Muda Regional Military Health Hospital (Kesdam), Police Medical and Health Polyclinic (Dokkes), 11 Community Health Centers in the working area of the Banda Aceh City Health Office.

Not only that, the Banda Aceh City Health Office is also working with the TNI and POLRI through their precision vaccine program. Because the implementation of vaccination at the Health Facility (FASKES) appointed by the Health Office is very limited in time (not open every day), but only 2 times a week (at the Puskesmas). Meanwhile, precision vaccines were open every day at that time which were centered on the Aceh Museum Building and the Banda Aceh Convention Hall Building (now called Balai Meuseuraya Aceh). As for the location of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sabang City: Sabang City Regional General Hospital (RSUD), Balohan Public Health Center, Cot Ba’u Health Center, J Lililipory Lanal Sabang Hospital.

However, the Head of the Disease Prevention and Control (P2P) Division of the Banda Aceh City Health Office admitted that all these efforts still had no significant impact on increasing the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine until November 2021 (interview, 6 June 2022). In fact, the increase in the achievement of Covid-19 vaccination in Banda Aceh, in particular, only jumped when the government issued regulations regarding travel requirements for domestic people during the Covid-19 pandemic as stated in the Circular Letter of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19 Number 11 of 2022 which regulates several matters:

1. Domestic travelers (PPDN) who have received the second dose of vaccination or the third dose of vaccination (booster) are not required to show negative RT-PCR test results or rapid antigen tests.

2. PPDN who have received the first dose of vaccination must show a negative RT-PCR test result whose sample is taken within 1X24 hours before departure as a travel requirement.

3. Apart from that, the government of Aceh has also made several efforts in various forms of offering as compensation for people who have carried out the Covid-19 vaccination, in the form of SEMBAKO assistance, as well as an umrah prize draw (interview with doctor at Bhayangkara Hospital, Banda Aceh, March 2022). The Head of P2P Health Office of Banda Aceh City also admitted that it would be difficult if public trust was built through community knowledge, but indeed it had to be bound through government regulations (interview, 6 June 2022).

Likewise, the Sabang City government has also followed the steps of the central government in an effort to convince the public to administer the Covid-19 vaccine, namely by starting vaccine activities for regional heads (Mayors of Sabang),
followed by health workers. Then it was strengthened by convincing village officials, especially the Keuchik, with the hope that the Keuchik would also convey to the community the importance of the Covid-19 vaccination program. However, there were still many community members who refused to be vaccinated at that time, one of the informants admitted that he was not willing to be vaccinated because he did not trust the government, especially for the Covid-19 vaccination program, coupled with the ever-changing regulations from the government regarding handling corona (interview 7 June 2022).

Regarding the changing rules regarding the handling of Covid-19, the Spokesperson for the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid stated that "this happened because the case of the corona virus or other names for Covid-19 is something that has just happened, so the government also needs time to participate in studying it. patterns of handling and inputting complete information in issuing a policy, as well as following developments in cases, whether they are high or low, so that the rules adjust to the number of positive confirmed cases.

Subsequent efforts made by the Health Office of the City of Sabang are also coordinating with the Sabang Resort Police (Polres) to carry out vaccinations at vaccination outlets both at schools and ports, even facilitating the Keuchik and the public to pick and drop them to the Covid-19 vaccination location. However, until the end of November 2021, the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination was still low in Sabang City.

Therefore, the government of Sabang City took quick steps by requiring parents receiving the GEUNASEH (Movement for Healthy Children) assistance program to vaccinate against Covid-19 to be able to disburse the aid funds for their children (interview, Head of P2P Dinkes Sabang, 6 June 2022). The GEUNASEH program is one of the Sabang City government’s efforts to reduce stunting for children aged 0-6 years. Assistance is given in the amount of IDR 150,000 per month per child. Likewise with other assistance such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) for recipients in Sabang City, they are also required to have received the Covid-19 vaccine if they want to withdraw the funds. Whereas ASN specifically are required to take part in the Covid-19 vaccination program up to the second dose, as a requirement to enter the office and get Additional Employee Income (TPP) (interview 6 June 2022). Meanwhile, activities in and out of Sabang Island are bound by regulations from the Mayor of Sabang Circular Number 440/6373 concerning Requirements for Travelers to and from Sabang City, they must show a vaccine certificate up to the second dose, which will take effect on October 4, 2021. If you can’t get a ticket at the time of purchase show a Covid-19 vaccine certificate, then prospective passengers will be directed to the vaccine booth at the port.

The Aceh government is also aggressively increasing the number of vaccination activities such as mass vaccination, which is a collaboration between the Covid-19 Task Force, the Iskandar Muda Military Regional Military Command, and the local Health Service. Even the Governor of Aceh took part in roadshows to schools to remote areas, in order to directly observe the implementation of the main vaccinations, namely doses 1 and 2 (dinkes.prov.go.id, 2022). After these various efforts, in early December 2021 the coverage of Covid-19 vaccination in Sabang City increased rapidly. Even at the end of August 2022 it had reached 97.1% for dose 1 and 72.1% for dose 2 and 10.5% for the third dose. The impact is that currently the cases of Covid-19 are decreasing, even since Ramadhan month (April 2022) until now (February 2023).

CONCLUSION
Based on the data obtained from the field and the results of the analysis, the researchers concluded that, if efforts to build public trust in the government, especially for the Covid-19 vaccination program in Aceh, only rely on educating the public, then the level (coverage) of Covid-19 vaccination is very difficult to measure. Improved in a short time. However, if regulated through strong regulations, it has proven to be more effective in Aceh. Similar to the concept explained by J. M. Lewis, in Mohamad Thahir 2020, that when people benefit from programs carried out by the government, public trust will increase.

Even though it is proven that the Covid-19 vaccination program (vaccination coverage) in Aceh has increased significantly, especially in the first dose starting from the end of December 2021 to August 2022. However, it turns out that this is more dominated because it is regulated strictly in a regulation that is "coercive". So if the Public Trust to the government is only seen from the results of vaccination in terms of data, then it is feared that it will be manipulated by irresponsible persons, for example there are agents serving the issuance of Covid-19 vaccine certificates or fake PCR swab results. For this reason, the government needs to tighten the database system, so that the data in the field is in accordance with reality.

THANK-YOU NOTE

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REFERENCE


Cut Zamharira & Muqni Affan Abdullah, Analysis of Public Trust in The Government on The Importance of Injecting The Covid-19 Vaccine in Aceh


