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PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITION OF LECTURERS AND EDUCATION STAFF BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COVID-19 VACCINATION

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Abstract: This article aims to conduct research to determine the psychological condition of lecturers and academic employees prior to the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination. The respondents of this study consisted of 126 lecturers and academic staff who worked at the University of PGRI Madiun. The instrument format is an open questionnaire compiled in the form of a google form called a questionnaire before the Covid-19 Vaccine Immunization, with cognitive, affective and conative aspects. The research method uses a qualitative narrative method with the selection of cases of maximum variation, testing of data analysis in the form of processes of relevance, valence and dominance. The results obtained are 126 answers from research respondents who are considered relevant with 30 answers then the relevant process, the domination process narrows down to 10 answers that have been carried out by the results. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of the psychological conditions felt by Lecturers and the Academic Community of PGRI Madiun University before the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination were that the affective aspect was the first factor that dominated psychological conditions, then the next aspect. cognitive aspect and the most recessive is the conative aspect.

Key Words: Psychological condition; covid-19 vaccination

Introduction

Starting from the Covid-19 outbreak that hit the whole world including Indonesia and until now it has not ended, the Government is aggressively building so that all levels of society get the Covid-19 Vaccine. The Covid-19 vaccine is a liquid antigen containing weakened microorganisms to activate the immune system against diseases caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus by being injected into the body (Adrian, 2020; Habibi, 2020; (Hantono and Pramitasari 2018) .

The Covid-19 vaccine is considered the right solution to reduce cases of infection and death from the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes the Covid-19 outbreak. Government recommendations for the Covid-19 Vaccination program are being implemented in various communities, but not a few Indonesians do not agree with the government's policy to undergo Covid-19 Vaccination (Nadia, 2020; Peraturan Presiden, 2000). Even though presenting this vaccine is very important for the community, apart from the health aspect, it is also a social aspect and affects the economic aspects affected by the pandemic. That is, by getting the Covid-19 vaccine, people not only protect themselves, but also protect others around who do not yet have immunity to the Corona virus (Koirala, Khatami A, Chiu, and Britton 2020).

Some Indonesians have not agreed to approve the Covid-19 Vaccination, one of which is to focus on the type of Covid-19 Vaccine, Kim (2020) explained that the types of vaccines from China namely Sinopharm, CanSino Bilogics, Chinese Academy of Sciences will conduct phase 3 clinical trials and it's taste has not been sufficiently injected in the human body. In line with this, Reuter in Nature (2020) also added that Pfizer, Moderna and AstraZeneca vaccines have been clinically tested in the final stages and have shown effectiveness of up to 95%, but the effect is experiencing weakness and headaches after being given stage 2. (Nabila, 2021; UNESCO & IESALC, 2020) types of vaccines Novavax, Sinovax and Vaccines produced by PT. Bio Farma has received a CPOB certificate from the POM Agency and is declared eligible for injection to strengthen the immune system from the Corona Virus, but the companies that produce Novavax, Sinovax and PT Bio Farma vaccines have not provided updates on clinical trials in the final stages.

If you look at the analysis in each type of Covid-19 Vaccine, it is necessary to know the good psychological conditions, positive and negative responses from each level of society, especially Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University who send their full names and NIK KTP (Identity Card Identification Number) as the identity that will receive the Covid-19 vaccine attack. Although according to one of the WHO staff, Doctor Fukushima, the effects that arise from each individual are different, but in general the effects of the Covid-19 vaccination are normal, indicating the body is responding to protection against the virus (Saptoyo, R 2021).

Departing from the main problem related to the perception of the community, especially Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University before receiving the Covid-19 Vaccine, the purpose of this study is to describe narratively the psychological condition of Lecturers and Education Personnel who work at the PGRI Madiun University before carrying out the Covid-19 Vaccination. through answers to question items that were launched through an Open Questionnaire of Individual Psychological Conditions Prior to the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination, with Cognitive, Affective and Conative aspects (Bandura 1977); (Bandura 1998).

Psychological conditions prior to the implementation of Covid-19 are important to be thorough (Sumakul and Ruata 2020), because they are a benchmark for the success of the Government Program in organizing the Covid-19 Vaccination Movement to break the chain of spread of the SARS-CoV-2 Virus that causes the Covid-19 outbreak. especially Lecturers and Education Personnel who work at the University of PGRI Madiun. The campus environment is one of the clusters in the transmission of the Covid-19 outbreak, to prevent hoaxes and accurate information related to Covid-19 vaccination, the reason for researchers to take a leading role in seeking information from Lecturers and Education Personnel who work at PGRI University has stability and readiness to carry out and even refuse the Covid-19 Vaccination according to the physical condition of each individual based on accurate and accountable information. The main thing to do is to find out some of the question items in an open

questionnaire, of course it is also not direct respondents to seek accurate information to answer items according to the psychological conditions experienced.

This research has benefits in the development of science, especially in the field of psychology and guidance and counseling, as well as alternative solutions to the main problem, namely the perceptions that emerged from Lecturers and Education Personnel before the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination. The hope is that it will have a positive impact on Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University, namely to be more ready to receive the Covid-19 Vaccine immunization by increasing awareness to provide provisions in the form of self-education and seeking accurate information related to Covid-19 Vaccination, so as not to cause psychological disorders that harm themselves and others.

Method

The method in this study is a qualitative narrative with the type of selection of maximum variation cases (John McLeod, 2003). The consideration of using this research method is that in addition to describing the description of the psychological condition of Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University who will carry out the Covid-19 Vaccination, it is also known information about the significance of psychological factors and social reasons from various conditions, both gender, age, association and paradigm of the subject. researchers, in their readiness to carry out Covid-19 Vaccine Immunization.

The research subjects are individuals with qualifications that have been determined for research needs, namely Lecturers and Education Personnel who work at the PGRI Madiun University and will carry out the Covid-19 Vaccination. The population for this study was randomly selected as many as 420 people, consisting of Lecturers with a total of 300 people and Education Personnel with a total of 120 people. However, from the total population of 420 people, only 30% of the target sample was taken on the grounds that the answers were relevant to the study. All Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University participated voluntarily in filling out an open questionnaire and previously received an explanation of the research objectives that had been written in the questionnaire by the researcher.

The instrument used in this study was an open questionnaire with the intention of providing an opportunity for respondents to answer in their own sentences according to the conditions they felt (Creswell, 2015). The purpose of this open questionnaire is to find out psychological conditions which are included in the Instrinsic Case Study for Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University before the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination (Mudjia Rahardjo, 2017; Robert K Yin, 2002). The key variable in this research is psychological condition. Aspects of measuring psychological conditions are generally divided into three aspects, namely cognitive, affective and conative (Tjandra and Tjandra, 2013; Hawkins et al. 2010; Schiffman et al, 2010; (Goodman 2005).

Each aspect of the psychological condition also has several descriptors that support, aspects (1) Cognitive, have prejudice descriptors, social learning, motivation, observation and

memory, (2) Affective, have energy generating descriptors, carry energy, interpersonal and intrapersonal communication, success info, (3) Conative, has physical, social and cultural descriptors. The instrument in the form of an open questionnaire to determine the psychological condition of lecturers and education staff has been validated by two experts, namely one expert in guidance and counseling from the State University of Malang and one expert in psychology from Widya Mandala Catholic University.

The data collected in this study is data regarding the description of the psychological condition of Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University who will carry out the Covid-19 Vaccination. The data was collected using an instrument in the form of an open questionnaire with a Google Form, with the reason that the situation on the PGRI Madiun University campus was carried out by social restrictions and the implementation of restrictions on community activities (Menteri Dalam Negeri 2021). The questionnaire is designed in such a way that it contains a number of questions regarding psychological conditions prior to the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination.

This research is a qualitative narrative research (Creswell, 2007) with the type of selection of maximum variation cases, the data analysis technique according to Mappiare-at (2012) by re-examining and assessing the raw data from the instrument by: (1) Relevance, interpretation refers to research questions with the results accepted and/or set aside, (2) Valence, the importance of interpreting the results referring to the emic and ethical categories to narrow to the main categories based on the results of the instrument, and (3) Domination, interpretation referring to the main characteristics to find phenomena based on research results. The flow of data analysis with the processes of relevance, valence and dominance can be visualized in Figure 1 (below).

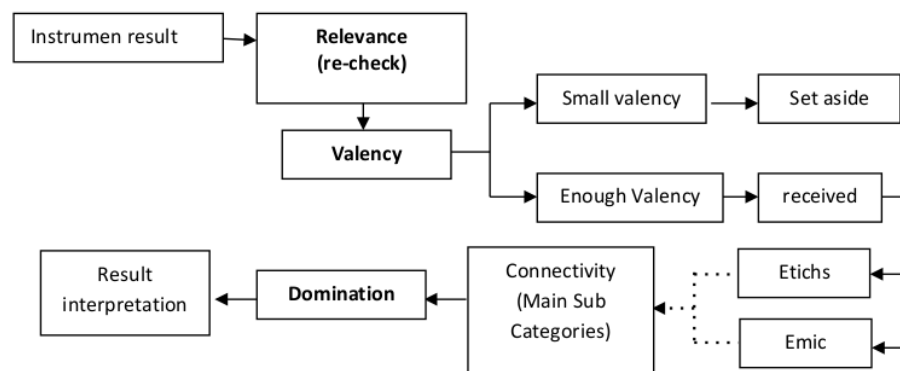


Figure 1. Data Analysis Flow with Relevance, Valence, and Domination Process

Results and Discussion

Based on the data that has been obtained by researchers through data analysis on research instruments, it can be seen that being a Lecturer and Educational Personnel in the midst of information on the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination that spreads in many social media, of course affects work professionalism. It can be seen the obligations of a

lecturer in compiling the Tri Dharma of higher education which consists of learning activities, research and community service. Like wise with Education Personnel in the fields of academic administration, technicians, librarians, security and cleanliness. Of course, the Lecturer and Educational Personnel professions experience conditions with various kinds of demands, both workload, task load and time, not to mention living daily in the family and society.

This situation certainly affects not only their cognitive adjustment, but also their affective and conative aspects. In presenting the data, the researcher divides the psychological condition of Lecturers and Education Personnel into several aspects, namely: (1) Cognitive aspects (prejudice, social learning, motivation, observation and memory), (2) Affective aspects (generating energy, carrying energy, interpersonal communication and intrapersonal, success info) and, (3) conative aspects (physical, social and cultural), to make it easier to understand.

Relevance

The process of relevance to the instruments that have been compiled aims to interpret the answers that refer to the research questions with the results being accepted and if they are not relevant the answers will be set aside (Mappiare-at 2012). This process is carried out by showing items that contain cognitive, affective and conative aspects that are converging on the individual's belief that the Covid-19 vaccination can break the chain of spread of the Covid-19 virus, which is visualized with a score of 1-10. Description of the relevance can be seen in Figure 2 (attached).

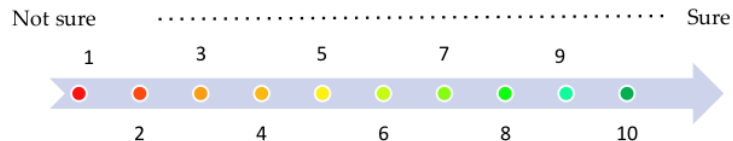


Figure 2. Individual Confidence Score Range Against Covid-19 Vaccination

As many as 30% of the 420 population of Lecturers and Education Personnel whose answers to the questionnaire have been relevant, 126 of them chose a score that can be seen in the selection of individual confidence scores for the covid-19 vaccination which can be visualized into.

Table 1 (attached).

Total score of lecturers and education staff on covid-19 vaccination

| Population | Relevance Result | Total Scor | Total |
|---|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| *Lecturer = 300 * Education Personnel = 120 *Total Population = 420 | 30% from Population | 2 | 2 Persons |
| | | 3 | 2 Persons |
| | | Not know | 1 Persons |

| Population | Relevance Result | Total Score | Total |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| | total 126 persons | 6 | 9 Persons |
| | | 7 | 23 Persons |
| | | 8 | 28 Persons |
| | | 9 | 37 Persons |
| | | 10 | 24 Persons |

Table 1. Total score of lecturers and education staff on covid-19 vaccination

From the entire population, 126 people were selected whose answers were relevant, the aim was that these answers were narrowed down to the phenomenon under study. The psychological condition studied consisted of 3 aspects: (1) Cognitive, (2) Affective, and (3) Conative, with a total of 12 predictors. Each answer from 126 people, will be selected in order to meet the needs of predictors. These activities are contained in the Valence Process.

Valence

The interpretation of the valence process has been studied for several answers by bringing up emic and ethical categories that are narrowed to the preparation for the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccine based on the results of the instrument. There are several answers that point sharply to aspects of the instrument, but the identity of the respondents whose answers were chosen from the results of the valence process selection will be kept secret on the grounds of establishing the principle of counseling confidentiality (Suharni & Christiana 2020). The findings of the answers that have been selected can be seen in Table 2 (attached).

| No | Facet | Predictors | Answer Selection from Valency Process |
|----|----------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Cognitif | a. Prejudice | "Saya rasa vaksin Sinovac lebih aman dan halal kalau di banding vaksin Astra Zeneca" |
| | | | "Setau saya iya, katanya sudah ada sertifikat aman dan halal dari MUI" |
| | | | "Entahlah, kalau memang itu menjadi solusinya" |
| | | | "Bisa jadi aman dan halal, demi menjaga kesehatan" |
| | | b. Social Learning | "Menurut saya halal dan aman, tapi buat saya penderita autoimun katanya ga boleh" |
| | | | "Dalam Fatwa MUI Nomor: 02 Tahun 2021 Tentang Produk Vaksin Covid-19 dari Sinovac Life Science Co. LTD China dan PT Bio Farma (Persero), MUI menyatakan bahwa vaksin tersebut hukumnya suci dan halal" |
| | | | "Siapkan diri aja, banyak teman dan keluarga yang sudah di vaksin. Kenyataannya mereka ga apa2. Be Positive" |

| No | Facet | Predictors | Answer Selection from Valency Process |
|----|-----------|--|--|
| | | c. Motivation | <p>"Ya saya yakin, walaupun tidak demikian minimal menambah kekebalan batin dan psikologi"</p> <p>"Tidak perlu menunda untuk vaksin, tapi kalau tubuh kurang sehat bisa jadi penundaan atau lihat kondisi kesehatan fisik"</p> <p>"Secara tidak langsung menambah kekebalan tubuh tp tidak menutup kemungkinan tetap bisa tertular sebab tergantung pola hidup masing-masing"</p> |
| | | d. Observation | "Dari teman saya yang sudah vaksin, efeknya ngantuk dan lemas" |
| | | e. Memory | <p>"Pemerintah belum ada yang membahas keberhasilan kebalnya vaksin tersebut"</p> <p>"Kayak wabah yang dulu-dulu, intinya kesadaran masyarakat dan kesiapan pemerintah dalam menanggulangi wabah"</p> |
| | | a. Motivation | <p>"Saya antusias ketika akan di vaksin, supaya corona bisa hilang "</p> <p>"Biasa aja, karena salah satu ihtiar"</p> <p>"Vaksin adalah salah satu bentuk pencegahan penularan covid-19, jadi saya merasa siap"</p> <p>"Khawatir, karena takut efek sampingnya"</p> |
| | | b. Strenght | <p>"Saya merasa bahwa dampaknya dapat membantu melindungi dari risiko penularan COVID-19"</p> <p>"Untuk saat ini cukup menenangkan, walaupun setelah saya merasakan terpapar Covid-19 serta dampaknya ke tubuh saya, saya sangat berharap adanya vaksin ini dapat mengurangi peluang terkena Covid-19."</p> <p>"Was-was karena belum pernah vaksin, tapi lega karena ada alternatif solusi untuk bisa memutus mata rantai penyebaran Covid-19"</p> |
| 2. | Affective | c. Interpersonal and intrapersonal Communication | <p>"Semua terjadi atas kehendakNya, vaksin adalah bentuk usaha untuk tetap sehat dan beraktivitas seperti biasa."</p> <p>"Saya akan sehat dan baik-baik saja, all is well"</p> |
| | | d. Succesded information | "Terbukti ada penurunan angka positif skala nasional, kalau misalkan angka yang terpapar covid19 naik lagi itu perlu ada peningkatan kesadaran diri dalam menjaga prokes dan 5M" |
| | | a. Phisic | <p>"Kalau sehat badannya, kerja kan juga nyaman. Kalau vaksin covid-19 bisa mencegah sakit Corona, kenapa tidak"</p> <p>"Jangka panjang menjaga dan melindungi imunitas fisik"</p> |
| | | b. Social | "Salah satu langkah efektif memutus rantai penularan virus, tapi sosialisasi vaksin tidak selalu berjalan lancar dan masih mengalami kendala. Masyarakatnya bisa lebih kompak dan sadar diri aja." |
| | | c. Cultural | <p>"Indonesia terlalu banyak info, ada yang serius dan hoax. Perlu selektif nyari info vaksin covid-19 yang bisa di pertanggung jawabkan."</p> <p>"jangan menyebarkan berita yang meragukan. Croscek dengan sumber lain yang akurat."</p> <p>"Jangan bikin panik orang lain dengan berita-berita Vaksin Covid-19 yang belum tentu benar"</p> <p>"Yakin kondisi akan membaik, selain dengan vaksin ditambah dengan cara meningkatkan spiritualitas"</p> |
| 3. | Conative | a. Phisic | <p>"Kalau sehat badannya, kerja kan juga nyaman. Kalau vaksin covid-19 bisa mencegah sakit Corona, kenapa tidak"</p> <p>"Jangka panjang menjaga dan melindungi imunitas fisik"</p> |
| | | b. Social | "Salah satu langkah efektif memutus rantai penularan virus, tapi sosialisasi vaksin tidak selalu berjalan lancar dan masih mengalami kendala. Masyarakatnya bisa lebih kompak dan sadar diri aja." |
| | | c. Cultural | <p>"Indonesia terlalu banyak info, ada yang serius dan hoax. Perlu selektif nyari info vaksin covid-19 yang bisa di pertanggung jawabkan."</p> <p>"jangan menyebarkan berita yang meragukan. Croscek dengan sumber lain yang akurat."</p> <p>"Jangan bikin panik orang lain dengan berita-berita Vaksin Covid-19 yang belum tentu benar"</p> <p>"Yakin kondisi akan membaik, selain dengan vaksin ditambah dengan cara meningkatkan spiritualitas"</p> |

Table 2. Finding answers that have been selected in the valence process

Domination

After all answers have been selected for interpretation through a valence process based on ethics and emics, it is then necessary to carry out a domination process to find the phenomenon of psychological conditions experienced by Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University in preparation for the Covid-19 vaccination. All answers that have been selected will be articulated to be able to show the dominant meaning in the answer specifically. The connectivity of the sub-categories to the process of dominance on the psychological condition of UNIPMA Lecturers and Education Personnel on the readiness for COVID-19 vaccination can be visualized in table 3 (attached).

| Valence Process Towards Main Sub-Category Connectivity | Domination Process | coding |
|---|--|--|
| Group Statement 1 1. <i>"Bisa jadi aman dan halal, demi menjaga kesehatan"</i> 2. <i>"Ya saya yakin, walaupun tidak demikian minimal menambah kekebalan batin dan psikologi"</i> 3. <i>"Secara tidak langsung menambah kekebalan tubuh tp tidak menutup kemungkinan tetap bisa tertular sebab tergantung pola hidup masing-masing"</i> 4. <i>"Vaksin adalah salah satu bentuk pencegahan penularan covid-19, jadi saya merasa siap"</i> 5. <i>"Saya merasa bahwa dampaknya dapat membantu melindungi dari risiko penularan COVID-19"</i> 6. <i>"Untuk saat ini cukup menenangkan, walaupun setelah saya merasakan terpapar Covid-19 serta dampaknya ke tubuh saya, saya sangat berharap adanya vaksin ini dapat mengurangi peluang terkena Covid-19."</i> 7. <i>"Was-was karena belum pernah vaksin, tapi lega karena ada alternatif solusi untuk bisa memutus mata rantai penyebaran Covid-19"</i> 8. <i>"Jangka panjang menjaga dan melindungi imunitas fisik"</i> | A. Prevention of Covid-19, Increase immunity, Stop the transmission of the Covid-19 Virus. | 1.1.A 1.2.A 1.3.A 1.4.A 1.5.A 1.6.A 1.7.A 1.8.A |
| Group Statement 2 1. <i>"Pemerintah belum ada yang membahas keberhasilan kebalnya vaksin tersebut"</i> | B. Doubt the success of the Covid-19 Vaccinate | 2.1.B |
| Group Statement 3 1. <i>"Kayak wabah yang dulu-dulu, intinya kesadaran masyarakat dan kesiapan pemerintah dalam menanggulangi wabah"</i> 2. <i>"Saya antusias ketika akan di vaksin, supaya corona bisa hilang"</i> 3. <i>"Semua terjadi atas kehendakNya, vaksin adalah bentuk usaha untuk tetap sehat dan beraktivitas seperti biasa."</i> 4. <i>"Terbukti ada penurunan angka positif skala nasional, kalau misalkan angka yang terpapar covid19 naik lagi itu perlu ada peningkatan kesadaran diri dalam menjaga prokes dan 5M"</i> 5. <i>"Salah satu langkah efektif memutus rantai penularan virus, tapi sosialisasi vaksin tidak selalu berjalan lancar dan masih mengalami kendala. Masyarakatnya bisa lebih kompak dan sadar diri aja."</i> | C. Public awareness of the importance of health protocols and covid-19 vaccination | 3.1.C 3.2.C 3.3.C 3.4.C 3.4.E 3.5.C |
| Group Statement 4 | D. Insights about the type of covid-19 | 4.1.D |

| Valence Process Towards Main Sub-Category Connectivity | Domination Process | coding |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1. "Saya rasa vaksin Sinovac lebih aman dan halal kalau di banding vaksin Astra Zeneca" | vaccine and a safe certificate from MUI (Majelis Ulama Indonesia) | 4.2.D |
| 2. "Dalam Fatwa MUI Nomor: 02 Tahun 2021 Tentang Produk Vaksin Covid-19 dari Sinovac Life Science Co. LTD China dan PT Bio Farma (Persero), MUI menyatakan bahwa vaksin tersebut hukumnya suci dan halal" | | 4.3.D |
| 3. "Setau saya iya, katanya sudah ada sertifikat aman dan halal dari MUI" | | |
| Group Statement 5 | E. Surrender to situation | 5.1.E |
| 1. "Entahlah, kalau memang itu menjadi solusinya" | | 5.2.E |
| 2. "Biasa aja, karena salah satu ihtiar" | | |
| Group Statement 6 | F. Concerns effect next to the covid-19 vaccine | 6.1.F |
| 1. "Menurut saya halal dan aman, tapi buat saya penderita autoimun katanya ga boleh" | | 6.2.F |
| 2. "Tidak perlu menunda untuk vaksin, tapi kalau tubuh kurang sehat bisa jadi penundaan atau lihat kondisi kesehatan fisik" | | |
| Group Statement 7 | G. Kekhawatiran efek samping vaksin covid-19 | 7.1.G |
| 1. "Dari teman saya yang sudah vaksin, efeknya ngantuk dan lemas" | | 7.2.G |
| 2. "Khawatir, karena takut efek sampingnya" | | |
| Group Statement 8 | H. Readiness and confidence to carry out the covid-19 vaccine | 8.1.H |
| 1. "Siapkan diri aja, banyak teman dan keluarga yang sudah di vaksin. Kenyataannya mereka ga apa2. Be Positive" | | 8.2.H |
| 2. "Saya akan sehat dan baik-baik saja, all is well" | | 8.3.H |
| 3. "Kalau sehat badannya, kerja kan juga nyaman. Kalau vaksin covid-19 bisa mencegah sakit Corona, kenapa tidak" | | 8.4.H, 8.4.J |
| 4. "Yakin kondisi akan membaik, selain dengan vaksin ditambah dengan cara meningkatkan spiritualitas" | | |
| Group Statement 9 | I. Vaksin covid-19 information | 9.1.I |
| 1. "Indonesia terlalu banyak info, ada yang serius dan hoax. Perlu selektif nyari info vaksin covid-19 yang bisa di pertanggung jawabkan." | | 9.2.I |
| 2. "jangan menyebarkan berita yang meragukan. Croscek dengan sumber lain yang akurat." | | 9.3.I |
| 3. "Jangan bikin panik orang lain dengan berita-berita Vaksin Covid-19 yang belum tentu benar" | J. Spirituality | |

Table 3. The Connectivity of Sub Categories Towards the Domination Process of the Psychological Conditions of UNIPMA Lecturers and Education Personnel Against Covid-19 Vaccination Readiness

Coding description:

First number : Group statement

Second number : Answers on open questionnaire items

Letter : Classification in the Domination Process

This article presents research on the psychological picture of Lecturers and Education Personnel who work at PGRI Madiun University regarding their readiness to carry out Covid-

19 vaccinations. When viewed from 3 aspects that have the same weight, in the form of an open questionnaire designed for qualitative narrative research with the type of selection of maximum variation cases, compiled with 16 questions in the form of a survey of problems felt by respondents with 12 descriptors.

The results of the analysis with the process of relevance, valence and dominance show that the cognitive aspect, consisting of a predictor of prejudice there are 4 relevant answers, predictor of social learning 3 relevant answers, predictor of motivation 3 relevant answers, predictor of observation only 1 relevant answer, and predictor of memory 2 relevant answers. Affective aspects, consisting of predictors of energy generation 4 relevant answers, predictors of energy disposition 3 relevant answers, predictors of interpersonal and intrapersonal communication 2 relevant answers, predictor of success info only 1 relevant answer. Conative aspect, physical predictor 2 relevant answers, social predictor only 1 relevant answer, and cultural predictor 4 relevant answers. So that the number of conclusion formulations is 30 answers, which is followed by the domination process that has been carried out, a common thread is drawn so that the psychological condition of Lecturers and Education Personnel is found when facing the preparation of the covid-19 vaccine.

There are several phenomena found among those felt by Lecturers and Education Personnel of the PGRI Madiun University as respondents, namely (1) The hope ² that the covid-19 vaccine can help prevent the covid-19 virus, increase immunity when facing the covid-19 pandemic and cut off transmission. the virus (Presiden RI 2020); (2) Respondents also felt the same condition, namely doubting the success of ¹ the covid-19 vaccine in tackling the spread of the virus (Koirala et al. 2020); (3) Public awareness needs to be increased again considering the importance of maintaining health protocols and implementing the covid-19 vaccine (Purnawansyah 2020); (4) Comparing one type of vaccine with another according to the insight of each respondent (Brogan et al. 2013) and associated with a halal and safe certificate from the MUI (MUI 2021), (5) The condition of resignation was also felt by respondents because they felt that vaccines were a government program that needed to be implemented by all levels of society in order to anticipate exposure to the covid-19 virus (Purnawansyah 2020).

The following psychological conditions felt by the respondents were: (6) Worries that arise due to congenital diseases suffered, so that the Covid-19 vaccine actually worsens physical conditions (Sumakul and Ruata 2020); (7) The next concern is related to side effects after implementing the covid-19 vaccine (Saptoyo, R 2021); (8) ² Mental readiness and feeling confident that the covid-19 vaccine is one solution in helping to reduce the transmission of the covid-19 virus (UNESCO & IESALC, 2020); (9) Willingness and curiosity in warding off hoax news by reading and being selective about COVID-19 vaccine information (Roy et al. 2020); (10) Feeling spiritual energy with self-confidence and belief that God is in touch with the body and spirit and the universe, including the current COVID-19 pandemic (Shorrock, 2007).

The interpretation of the results on all the phenomena that have been found in the domination process, each of which has represented 3 aspects that form the psychological

condition of the research respondents in their readiness to carry out the covid-19 vaccine. Phenomena with code letters A, B, C, D and H are able to represent cognitive aspects, phenomena with code letters A, B, E, F, G, H, J are able to represent affective aspects and phenomena with code letters C, H, I are able to represents the conative aspect. In the attached table 3, it is proven that the letters E and J also appear in group statements 3 and 8.

The results of the discussion in this study are able to confirm research conducted by the (Departemen Psikologi Klinis dan Kesehatan Mental 2020), that the psychological condition of individuals who are classified as mentally healthy is to approach spiritualism, be wise in filtering information about covid-19, apply regular exercise, think positive in dealing with the corona virus, carrying out the covid-19 vaccine, staying connected to social support. In line with this, in the narrative research of Suárez et al (2021) the psychological impact of society when facing the covid-19 pandemic is anxiety due to several things, namely fear of death, anxiety about mistakes in choosing anti-exposure drugs and vaccines, anxiety about meeting other people who are not use a mask.

In addition, research of Roy et al (2020) explains that individuals experience paranoia, and are worried about themselves and those closest to them about the COVID-19 pandemic, but 29.5% have self-awareness in implementing health protocols, in terms of attitudes there are 88.7% considered traveling and 75% came to a professional for mental health treatment. When viewed from previous research, the findings from research on psychological conditions felt by Lecturers and Education Personnel of the University of PGRI Madiun before the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination were that the affective aspect was the first factor that dominated, because it started from the feelings (affects) of the Lecturers and Staff. The education sector studied felt uncertain concerns about the impact of the Covid-19 vaccination. Then the next aspect is the cognitive aspect, because it is very likely that the information obtained (reading, mouth to mouth and live experience) has an unclear level of accuracy. The most recessive or weak aspect is the conative aspect, this is implied in the respondents' answers which are not explicit on items with indicators in the form of physical and cultural. Anxiety occurs when it violates the norms and culture that has been set and has a real impact on the physical, but this conative aspect eventually turns around and returns to the affective aspect. So that at the beginning it was written that the affective aspect dominated the study of the psychological condition of lecturers and education personnel before the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination.

Suggestions for further researchers include that further researchers are expected to be able to increase the number of subjects from various faculties, can examine differences in academic achievement, self-regulated learning, and self-concept of late adolescent students who have been Bali Pageants Finalists with ordinary students who have never participated in the event. , and further researchers are expected to emphasize the items on the self-regulated learning scale in order to create a more comprehensive statement and in accordance with the conditions of the research subject.

This research basically explores two dimensions, the first is the real conditions experienced by Lecturers and Education Personnel of PGRI Madiun University as respondents and how these respondents interpret the experience. The respondent's experience in real conditions is a phenomenon that becomes the main theme of the research. The first dimension is the respondent's real experience. While the second dimension is the opinion, assessment, expectations, evaluation and meaning of respondents to the phenomena experienced.

The thing that needs to be focused on is when the flow in the data analysis process described above is not a standard procedure in qualitative narrative research. What has been described is one of the variations of the qualitative narrative research methodology that can be used to determine the psychological condition of the research respondents in their readiness to carry out the Covid-19 vaccination. Apart from that research, there are still a number of procedures that can be used to reveal the phenomenon of individual psychological conditions in similar studies.

Conclusion

This research basically explores two dimensions, the first is the real conditions experienced by Lecturers and Education Personnel of PGRI Madiun University as respondents and how these respondents interpret the experience. The respondent's experience in real conditions is a phenomenon that becomes the main theme of the research. The first dimension is the respondent's real experience. While the second dimension is the opinion, assessment, expectations, evaluation and meaning of respondents to the phenomena experienced.

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