

Study of Immunization Services for Children as Government's Responsibility in Providing Health Services in Palu

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Abstract: The aim of this research to analyze the fulfillment of children's rights to basic immunization to prevent disease and to analyze the state's efforts to fulfill children's rights to basic immunization. Human Rights are the rights possessed by humans which have been obtained and brought with them at the same time as their birth and presence in society. This right exists in humans without distinction of nation, race, religion, class, gender, because it is basic and universal. The human rights adhered to by Indonesia originate from Pancasila as the philosophy of the nation and state. Conceptually, human rights contained in Pancasila accommodate aspects of humans as individual creatures and social creatures. Recognition of human rights is principally reflected in the second principle of Pancasila. Children's rights are human rights that have been inherent since they were born into the world or are still in the womb based on existing laws and applicable laws and regulations, such as human rights regarding the right to complete physical, mental and social growth and development as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination by anyone based on the law as a guarantee so that in the future it can be useful for the nation, religion and family. One type of Human Rights that has just been included in the 1945 Constitution is the right to health which is stated in Article 28 paragraph (1), which reads "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and have the right to receive health services." Article 34 paragraph (3) states that the State is responsible for providing adequate health service facilities and public service facilities. Article 34 paragraph (4) reads "Further provisions regarding the implementation of this article are regulated by law." Based on the provisions of Article 28 and Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, it is clear that the fulfillment of the right to health of every Indonesian citizen in the form of obtaining health facilities and public service facilities must be provided by the state. In practice, the Bulili Community Health Center as a representative of the government has fulfilled its obligation to provide immunizations to children as stipulated in Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning Health. The target or targets for immunization recipients have also been achieved, although there are still a handful of people who are reluctant to receive knowledge about immunization. Immunization has been carried out in accordance with applicable operational standards with competent workforce. Refusal to immunize children is based on parents' concerns about side effects that arise after injection and understanding of the long-term function of immunization for children. The immunization site has been recognized as clean, but there have been a number of complaints from posyandu visitors regarding accessibility, comfort and facilities. There are still people whose homes are quite far from the immunization site so they sometimes have to arrive late.

Keywords: immunization, children's rights, government.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights are the rights possessed by humans which have been obtained and brought with them at the same time as their birth and presence in society[1]. This right exists in humans without distinction of nation, race, religion, class, gender, because it is fundamental and universal. The human rights adhered to by Indonesia originate from Pancasila as the philosophy of the nation and state[2]. Conceptually, human rights contained in Pancasila accommodate aspects of humans as individual creatures and social creatures. Recognition of human rights is principally reflected in the second principle of Pancasila¹.

Children's rights are human rights that have been inherent since they were born into the world or are still in the womb based on existing laws and applicable laws and regulations, such as human rights regarding the right to complete physical, mental and social growth and development as well as the right to protection. from violence and discrimination by anyone based on the law as a guarantee so that in the future it can be useful for the nation, religion and family[3].

One type of Human Rights that has just been included in the 1945 Constitution is the right to health which is stated in Article 28 paragraph (1), which reads "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and have the right to receive health services." Article 34 paragraph (3) states that the State is responsible for providing adequate health service facilities and public service facilities. Article 34 paragraph (4) reads "Further provisions regarding the implementation of this article are regulated by law." Based on the provisions of Article 28 and Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, it is clear that the fulfillment of the right to health of every Indonesian citizen in the form of obtaining health facilities and public service facilities must be provided by the state.

Health is an element of well-being and is part of human rights that must be fulfilled. Every human being has the right to optimal health and the state is obliged to fulfill this right[4]. The right to optimal health for society certainly applies in the same way to a child, especially considering that children have an immune system that is not as perfect and strong as adults. Children who receive immunization will have immunity or antibodies against the disease contained in the vaccination given, so that when a virus enters, the body's antibodies can recognize it and will become a fighting force.[5].

Getting immunizations is an important step in maintaining children's health and preventing the spread of disease. A child's right to receive adequate and timely basic immunization is guaranteed by several international treaties, including the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child[6]. Although children's rights to basic immunizations are well recognized, there are still challenges that must be overcome in realizing this right. The government plays an important role in ensuring that children's basic immunization rights are fulfilled. The government's responsibility in this case is to have effective policies, programs and implementation to ensure access, availability and quality of basic immunization for all children. In many countries, there are significant differences in the level of realization of children's rights related to basic immunization[7]. Several factors that can influence the realization of this right include the availability of adequate health infrastructure, the level of public awareness and knowledge, access to health services, and the government policies and programs implemented.

Article 46 of the Law states that the State, Government, Regional Government, Family and Parents are obliged to ensure that children born are protected from diseases that threaten survival and/or cause disability. Every child has the right to health services in order to realize health as a human right. This includes providing information and education about preventing diseases that can cause morbidity and mortality in children from health workers, health cadres and community leaders, especially those in work areas.

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO 2019), child mortality is around 1.5 million children who die every year due to diseases that can be prevented by immunization. Indonesia is a country with a large number of children who have not been fully immunized. This situation causes special incidents (KLB) of diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I), such as measles, diphtheria and polio. WHO² and UNICEF³ warned that as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, global immunization rates were in danger of falling. Preliminary information for the first four months of 2020 shows that the number of children who have completed three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus

vaccination has decreased drastically. This decline has occurred for the first time in 28 years. According to UNICEF data, from 20 to 29 April 2020.

The government as the main organizer of the health system in these countries plays an important role in ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights related to basic immunization. Apart from that, fulfilling children's basic immunization rights is also an important indicator of the quality of health services and the level of public health protection. However, in practice, the government faces several challenges in implementing children's basic immunization rights. These challenges include inadequate infrastructure availability, limited access to health services, especially in remote or poor areas, lack of public awareness and knowledge about the importance of immunization, as well as problems related to ineffective policies and programs.[8]. In this context, the study of the state's responsibility in implementing the basic right to vaccination in children becomes relevant and important. Collaboration between the government, community and other stakeholders is needed to increase the realization of children's rights related to basic immunization.

Health Law Number 36 of 2009 states that every child has the right to receive basic immunization in accordance with the provisions. Immunization is carried out to prevent diseases that can be prevented by immunization. The government is obliged to provide complete immunization to every baby and child. The implementation of this immunization is stated in Minister of Health Regulation Number 12 of 2017 which was promulgated on April 11 2017.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Immunization, one of the efforts made to reduce morbidity and disability from infectious and non-communicable diseases is immunization. The immunization program is an effort to protect the population against certain diseases. Several infectious diseases including diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I) include: Diphtheria, Petusitis, Tetanus, Meningitis and Pneumonia which are caused by Haemophylus Influenza Type B/Hib bacteria.

Apart from having a direct impact on children's health, fulfilling the basic rights of immunized children also has important social and economic implications. Vaccine-preventable diseases can cause physical injury, developmental delays, reduced intelligence, and even death in children. Additionally, outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases can impact entire health care systems, increasing the financial burden and resources required to address the outbreak.

In some cases, failure to fulfill children's basic immunization rights can also impact broader social and economic problems. For example, children who do not receive adequate basic immunization are at greater risk of missing school due to illness, which in turn can affect their school performance. Additionally, families with children who are not fully vaccinated may face greater financial stress if their child gets sick due to higher health care costs.

The government's responsibility is to create an environment that allows children's basic immunization rights to be implemented. This includes policies to support basic immunization, effective organization and monitoring of immunization programs, adequate budgets for immunization, and public education and awareness of the importance of immunization.

In several cases, the government has not fully fulfilled its obligations to implement children's basic immunization rights. Limitations such as lack of resources, corruption, ineffective policies and inequality in access to health services can become obstacles in fulfilling children's rights. Therefore, it is important to analyze in detail the state's responsibilities in implementing children's rights to basic vaccinations to identify existing deficiencies and challenges and find effective solutions.

Over the last 2 years from 2020 - 2021, coverage of complete basic immunization for babies has fallen drastically. In 2020 the immunization target was 92% while the coverage achieved was 84%, in 2021 the immunization target was 93% but the coverage achieved was 84%. The decrease in immunization coverage was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. There are more than 1.7 million babies who have not received basic immunization during the 2019-2021 period. The impact of this reduction in coverage can be seen from the increase in the number of cases of diseases that can be prevented by immunization or VPD and the occurrence of extraordinary events (KLB) such as measles, rubella and diphtheria in several areas.[9].

Achieving success for babies in fulfilling the five basic types of immunization using international indicators, namely Universal Child Immunization (UCI). The Universal Child Immunization (UCI) indicator is a parameter for assessing the achievement of complete basic immunization for all babies, namely children aged 0 - 12 months. The UCI target is 100%

achievement, however, if it reaches 80% in the field, then health protection through immunization can be declared to have been achieved.

The achievement of UCI (Universal Child Immunization) for Central Sulawesi Province in 2021 is based on immunization program reports from 13 districts/cities, namely 77.1%, from a total of 2,042 villages/sub-districts in Central Sulawesi Province, while the districts/cities achieved UCI 1,574 villages (77.1%) and those that have not reached UCI 468 Villages/Kelurahan (22.9%). This data is still below the target of reaching 92% of UCI villages. More details can be seen in the graph above. Thus, it can also be seen that there are 2 regencies/cities that achieved the target (92%), namely Morowali Regency (98.6%) and North Morowali Regency (95.2%). Low immunization coverage will make it easier for extraordinary events (KLB) to occur. To detect early an increase in disease cases that have the potential to cause outbreaks, immunization needs to be supported by epidemiological surveillance efforts⁴.

Previous studies show that fulfilling children's rights to basic immunization can have a significant impact on reducing child mortality and the spread of disease. However, the degree to which this right is exercised varies widely across countries, geographic regions, and socioeconomic groups. The social and economic situation of the country has a significant impact on the realization of children's basic immunization rights. Countries with high levels of poverty, low access to health services and weak health infrastructure are likely to face challenges in ensuring universal immunization coverage. In addition, conflict, natural disasters and unstable socio-political conditions can hamper government efforts to implement children's rights.

In this context, the aim of this research is to analyze the government's responsibility in implementing children's basic immunization rights, with a focus on preventing the spread of the disease. Through this analysis, it is hoped that we can identify factors that influence the government's success or failure in implementing children's rights. This research also includes a review of immunization policies and programs implemented by the government, including aspects such as accessibility, vaccine availability, implementation of immunization campaigns, and approaches to increasing public awareness and participation.

Analyzing the government's responsibility in implementing children's basic immunization rights, this research aims to provide concrete policy recommendations and effective solutions to increase the realization of children's rights. Therefore, this research has the potential to contribute to global efforts to achieve the United Nations' child health goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. Apart from that, this research can also create a broader understanding of the importance of the state's role in implementing children's rights in the health sector and increase public awareness of the importance of basic immunization as an important step in preventing the spread of disease and improving children's quality of life. The aim of this research is to analyze the fulfillment of children's rights to basic immunization to prevent disease and to analyze the state's efforts to fulfill children's rights to basic immunization.

II. METHODOLOGY

The type of research in this writing is normative legal research. Normative research is a type of research that aims to analyze, evaluate and understand the application and application of a norm, rule or policy to the principles of law and justice[10]. In connection with this study, the state's responsibility in implementing the basic right to vaccinate children is studied with the help of normative research.

In normative research, analysis is carried out with qualitative data. Researchers conducted research on various legal documents, laws and regulations, policies and guidelines related to basic vaccination and the government's responsibilities in this regard. Researchers also conducted a review of relevant literature to gain a deeper understanding of the government's responsibility in realizing children's rights[11].

Normative research methods also include the interpretation and analysis of the norms of relevant legal and regulatory documents. The researchers identified children's rights to basic immunization guaranteed by international conventions and agreements ratified by the government, as well as the government's duties and responsibilities related to this.[12].

Apart from that, the normative study also compares government practices in fulfilling children's basic immunization rights with international standards and applicable legal principles. Researchers analyze whether policies and programs implemented by governments meet internationally recognized standards. The results of this normative study enable a

better understanding of the coherence and adequacy of the government's responsibility to fulfill children's basic immunization rights. This study can provide policy recommendations that can help the government improve the implementation of children's rights and achieve health goals.

The research location chosen by researchers related to the topic of implementing corporate social responsibility is in the Palu City area, Central Sulawesi Province, namely the Bulili Health Center, Palu City. The researcher took the research location in this place to look for data and information related to the topic to be researched so that he could provide a juridical view on every problem involving government responsibility related to children's rights to immunization, especially in Palu City, Central Sulawesi.

III. DISCUSSION

Immunization Implementation That Has Been Carried Out by the Person in Charge of the Immunization Program

The government has the responsibility to fulfill children's four basic rights, one of which is the right to grow and develop, which includes immunization. The immunization program for toddlers is a concrete step from the government to fulfill this responsibility. Apart from that, the government must also ensure equitable implementation of vaccination so that each community health center that is spread out will have a person responsible for the vaccination program.

The implementation of immunization at a number of community health centers in Palu City, especially in Bulili, has gone well. However, the informant stated that in 2022 they had not achieved the target because during the Covid-19 outbreak, the remaining targets had been met. The government as the implementer of health programs for the community must ensure that every service provided is optimal. As an effort to strengthen and prevent disease for children under five, it becomes an asset in the growth and development of children under five to stay healthy. Toddler health is the foundation of a child's health and strength as they navigate their life journey to adulthood^{53,54}. Children's health through immunization is a shared responsibility, but the main control is in the hands of the government. The government is the policy maker in any country in the world in protecting and maintaining the next generation of a nation, including Indonesia.

The information explained that the enthusiasm of the mothers of toddlers was also very high so that the government's targets had been achieved. The government must ensure that every target, in this case toddlers in all regions, gets immunizations so that each region is expected to guarantee that all toddlers get their right to get immunizations. Mothers are the first teachers and caregivers closest to children, including toddlers, so the mother's role is said to be very strategic in helping her children grow up^{55,56}.

The action to carry out sweeping is an effort by those responsible for the program to ensure that all toddlers can get their right to immunization. These efforts show the government's seriousness in ensuring equitable distribution of immunization. The government has an obligation to fulfill every child's right to receive immunizations as mandated in Government Regulation Number 20 of 2010 concerning Immunization. The regulation contains technical provisions such as the immunization schedule, types of immunization to be used, as well as the responsibilities of the community and stakeholders in supporting the success of the national immunization program. If this regulation can be implemented then all targets and goals will be realized, especially in safeguarding healthy and intelligent children. Healthy and intelligent children are the backbone of a nation in the world^{57,58}. The Indonesian nation is no exception.

However, the Bulili Community Health Center found a number of obstacles, namely that there were still mothers of toddlers who were still reluctant to bring their children to get immunizations because. The problem is due to mothers' unawareness and the emergence of differences in thought patterns regarding immunization. Education has determined a person's way of thinking, including mothers, so the role of education in making someone aware is very important^{59,60}. The government has basically fought and proven its responsibility, but psychosocial and cultural obstacles are sometimes difficult to avoid, and herein lies the importance of education for mothers, including formal education.^{61,62}

There are a lot of negative myths about immunization that persist. This thinking ultimately forms stereotypes among a small group of people so that many do not give their children immunizations because of concerns that arise due to the myths that have developed. Changing perspectives must come from both parties, namely the government and society, including mothers in it. The importance of regular counseling will change the thinking of mothers who are caring for their toddlers so that they grow and develop as expected. Normal and healthy growth is the ideal in building an intelligent nation in the future^{63,64}. However, in many cases, as representatives of the government, health workers have carried out

their obligation to provide education as much as possible because the government has the responsibility to educate but the decision rests with the community and the government itself is not allowed to force toddlers to be immunized.

This education through counseling must be structured to answer questions and concerns that parents and guardians may have. In addition, the government must emphasize the importance of immunizing children from an early age to build immunity. The responsibility attached to the government is very heavy, but if there is togetherness it will be lighter. Mutualistic symbiosis is a principle that must be established in keeping toddlers healthy so that on their next journey they remain healthy and grow as expected^{65,66}. Joint struggle can help society understand that following vaccinations not only protects vaccinated children, but also involves collective protection to prevent the spread of disease in society^{67,68}.

Education can be provided through various channels, including mass media campaigns, community-level health seminars, and the use of digital platforms. In addition, the government can collaborate with educational institutions, community organizations and local celebrities to disseminate information more effectively[29]. The importance of monitoring and evaluating extension programs cannot be ignored. Governments must regularly assess the impact of these efforts, identify barriers and information gaps, and make necessary adjustments to ensure immunization messages are delivered effectively to the public. Through this support, the government is actively working to ensure that all children are protected through immunization, thereby increasing awareness of the importance of vaccination in maintaining children's health and community immunity.

PCV (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine) immunization is an important step in maintaining children's health and preventing serious diseases caused by pneumococci. This injection is given to prevent infections that can cause pneumonia, meningitis, and middle ear infections, especially in babies and children who are more susceptible to the severe effects of these diseases. PCV contains safe modified pneumococcal fragments. By introducing these ingredients into a child's body, vaccines stimulate the immune system to recognize and fight disease-causing bacteria. This immunization will be carried out in stages according to the vaccination schedule set by the government, doctors and local health authorities. The protection provided by PCV immunization is not only individual but also collective. Giving PVS to children creates herd immunity, which helps protect those around them who may not be able to receive the vaccine or who are more vulnerable.

Diseases that can be prevented with PCV have serious implications for children's health, including the risk of complications that can cause long-term harm. Therefore, education and promotion of PCV vaccination by the government is very important. Accurate information and educational approaches can help parents and guardians understand the benefits of vaccination, increase participation in immunization programs, and ultimately protect young people from preventable diseases.

The importance of providing adequate medical personnel and adequate financial resources for community health centers to implement child immunization is directly related to health regulations and the laws and regulations that regulate them. The government has an obligation to ensure that all public health centers comply with child immunization standards set by regulations and legislation. This regulation contains provisions regarding the number and qualifications of health workers who must be placed in community health centers to carry out the vaccination program. Additionally, provisions are made to provide sufficient financial resources to support vaccination efforts, including funding for vaccines, equipment, and promotional and public relations activities

The Health Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 and its derivative regulations contain provisions regarding child immunization and require the government to provide sufficient financial and human resources for public health centers. Compliance with these laws is important to maintain the quality and effectiveness of vaccination programs at the local level. With a clear legal basis, the government can ensure that all community health centers meet established standards, engage qualified health workers, and have adequate resources allocated for child immunization. This is not just a form of compliance, but is also a strategic step to protect children's health and ensure the success of the national immunization program

Implementation of Immunization by Midwives or Nurses

The role of midwives in child immunization programs has a significant impact on children's health and welfare. Midwives play an important role as health professionals specializing in maternal and child care during various stages of the immunization program. Midwives play an important role in providing information to parents about the importance of

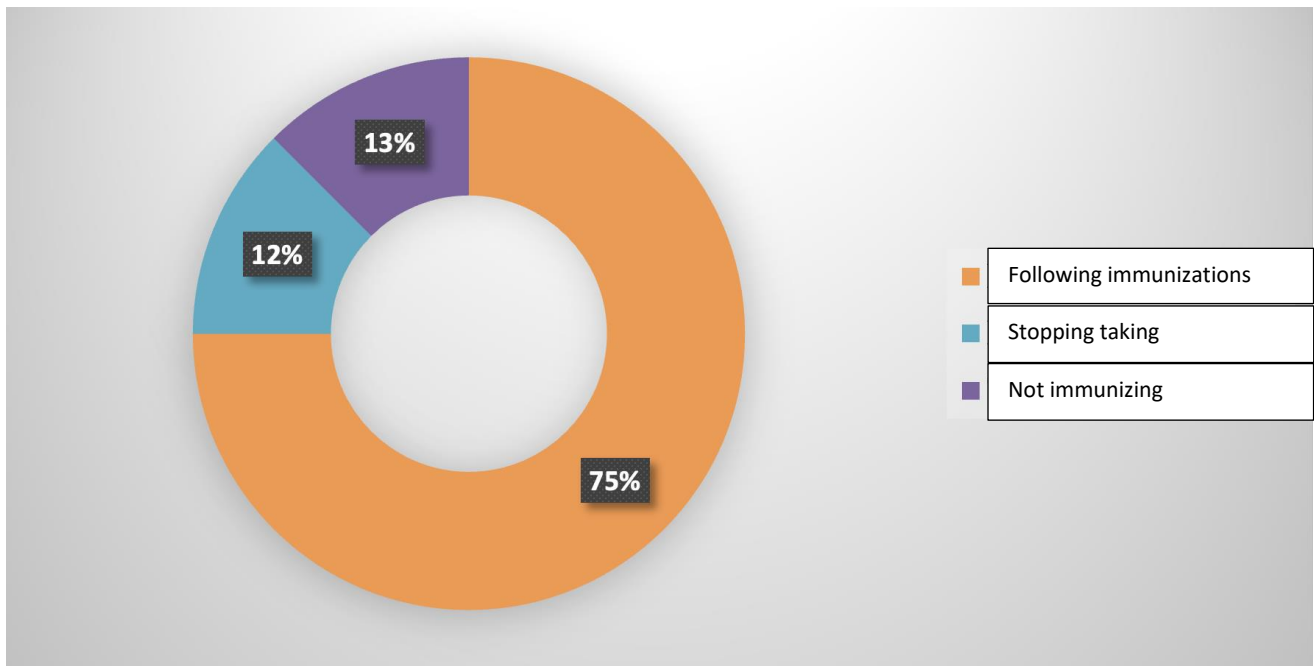
immunization for children. Midwives are also directly involved in implementing immunizations. This position plays an effective role in providing safe and professional vaccinations. Apart from that, midwives can also provide emotional support to parents and guardians, explain vaccination procedures, and answer any concerns or questions that may arise.

It is the midwife's job to maintain immunization records and ensure that each child receives the appropriate immunizations according to the specified schedule. This monitoring is important to ensure optimal vaccination coverage and identify children who require additional vaccinations. Midwives make a significant contribution to efforts to prevent infectious diseases in children by being involved throughout the child immunization cycle, from education to implementation and monitoring. Disease prevention is much better than curative measures in handling public health^{70,71}. For the second informant, who is a sub-district midwife, the researcher also started the interview with the same question asked to the person in charge of the program regarding views regarding the implementation of immunization at the community health center.

The answer from informant 2 reflects his good understanding of the implementation of the vaccination program at Posyandu. Assuming that midwives have made appropriate efforts, the population visiting Posyandu is still diverse, and although most children have received vaccinations, there are some who have not. This problem is the same problem expressed by informant 1. Therefore, midwives can consider strategies to increase participation. For example, more intensive educational activities can be carried out in the community to increase awareness about the importance of child immunization. Appropriate education will have a positive impact on the development and knowledge of the community, especially mothers who have children under five^[32]. Midwives can also collaborate with other health workers at Posyandu to find joint solutions. Perhaps by identifying and overcoming the barriers that prevent some parents from taking their children for immunizations. Positive collaboration always provides resonance, apart from being together, also in achieving the goals you want to achieve^{19,73}. Apart from that, midwives can also look for ways to make Posyandu more child-friendly and better meet community needs. A better understanding of parents' perceptions and needs regarding access to child immunization will help develop more appropriate and effective strategies. This response shows that midwives are open to suggestions and willing to further increase community access and participation in the Posyandu immunization program. The openness of health workers is a bridge in uniting the perceptions of the community and the government in accelerating a development program^{74,75}, including development in the health sector.

Midwives, as the actors who know the most about the immunization process for children, clearly know the stages of implementation. Posyandu reflects compliance with applicable operational standards. In general, these procedures are in accordance with the guidelines for implementing posyandu which are regulated by several health-related laws and regulations in Indonesia. First, the registration step at Posyandu is an implementation of the principle of health service accessibility recognized in Health Law Number 36 of 2009. This register is the starting point for monitoring and recording community participation, in accordance with the documentation principles outlined in the Health Regulations. The second step, which includes weighing infants and young children, provides an approach to disease prevention and child growth monitoring that is consistent with the provision of child health services under public health regulations. The third step, recording of measurements by nutrition staff, supports legally required monitoring of child growth and nutritional status. This recording also ensures the integrity of the data and information needed to evaluate the Posyandu program. Monitoring and evaluating a program can make it easier to revise and improve activities planned in a development program, especially in the health sector^[37].

The fourth stage, which focuses on health education, shows that public health education efforts are consistent with the mandate of the health law. Counseling is a disease prevention and health promotion strategy recognized by public health regulations. Finally, providing medical health services in accordance with the legally established principles of integrated medicine. This service supports diagnostic and therapeutic aspects that meet the needs of children in Posyandu. By explaining the processes at Posyandu, respondents not only have a good understanding of health service practices at the local level, but have also demonstrated that these practices comply with Indonesian child health laws and regulations. Children who are healthy from childhood will lead them to become intelligent teenagers in facing their development into adulthood^[38]. The law emphasizes the importance⁵ health promotion as part of efforts to prevent disease and increase public awareness of healthy living habits.



Apart from that, the informant's own statement in providing information, especially regarding child immunization, is related to the health law enforcement aspect of Articles 44 and 45 of the Law which emphasize the responsibility of the government and health professionals, including doctors, to provide health information, education and advice to the public, including immunizations. The following statement emphasizes that immunization in children is very important and necessary, and the benefits of vaccination are greater than the side effects after vaccination. This supports the principles contained in Articles 80 and 81 of the Health Law regarding the importance of immunization as a preventative measure and the need to provide clear and accurately inform the public about the benefits and risks of vaccination. Therefore, the informants' answers not only reflect a good understanding of the role of health promotion and advice, but also the relevance of legal health obligations in Indonesia. Promotion in management is part of the marketing mix so that target communities will more easily accept innovation and information^{78,79}This shows consistency between medical practice and regulations set to improve public health through socialization and education, especially regarding child immunization, which occurs consistently. Sustainable programs must receive support in the development sector so that the targets and goals to be achieved in planning can provide maximum results^{80,81}.

Apart from the law, the provision of information by mosques is also related to the principles of community empowerment and participatory approaches mandated by health regulations. Involvement of religious communities, particularly mosques, which are often centers of community engagement, can increase the reach and effectiveness of community relations efforts.⁶

This approach is also consistent with the principles of public health education, which emphasize the importance of adapting outreach messages and methods to the specific characteristics and needs of the target population. Involving recitation mothers who have grandchildren means explaining the importance of the family's role in making decisions regarding children's health. Incorporating mosques as outreach tools can demonstrate creativity in reaching broader communities and support government efforts to increase child vaccination rates in line with public health goals. In the interview, informant 2 also explained the same thing as conveyed by informant 1 regarding sweeping actions carried out when there were immunization targets who had not received their rights.

Apart from outreach efforts, of course costs and facilities are important aspects that need to be considered. Informant 2 in the field revealed in the interview that the funding they obtained came from the City Government Health Service. Meanwhile, according to him, the current facilities are sufficient, although previously immunization reagents were sometimes empty, but now they are much better and faster. Adequate facilities have a crucial role in supporting the success of the immunization program. The success of immunization depends not only on the provision of vaccines, but

also on the infrastructure that supports the implementation process, including health centers, trained health personnel, efficient recording systems, and community outreach efforts.

The government has an obligation to ensure the availability of these facilities so that the immunization program can run optimally. This includes providing adequate budgets for purchasing vaccines, maintaining health centers, training health workers, and developing outreach campaigns. The government is also responsible for establishing regulations and operational standards to ensure that immunization is carried out in accordance with established health guidelines. Implementation of programs that run according to SOPs can easily predict the results that will be achieved^{82,83}.

By providing these facilities, the government not only ensures broad immunization coverage but also plays a role in protecting public health as a whole. In this context, active government participation is the main basis for achieving success in immunization programs and reducing the risk of infectious diseases at the population level.

Community Response to Immunization Activities

Parents, especially mothers who have toddlers as target beneficiaries, were also used as informants. Of the total of 8 informants, 75% of the informants have taken part in immunizations and are currently taking part in immunizations. Meanwhile, 1 informant stated that he had stopped participating in immunizations after stopping in the first month after giving birth, and 1 other person had not participated in immunizations at all.

Their views must be respected and must not be forced, but with a persuasive approach it is hoped that the mothers' perspectives will be more open. Persuasion efforts are methods that open the mind and touch the conscience^{84,85}. This approach is usually more beneficial in making government programs successful, including health development. Their views are as follows:

Providing a proper understanding of an activity or action can reduce community resistance to the existence of an activity^{86,87}. To overcome this, more intensive and accurate information regarding adverse reactions to immunization needs to be provided. Post-immunization reactions such as swelling and restlessness can be explained as normal reactions of the immune system and are usually temporary. Meanwhile, informant 9's statement reflects the view that healthy children do not need to be vaccinated. This view may be based on the belief that immunization is only necessary for children who are already sick. In this regard, it can be emphasized that the main purpose of immunization is to prevent disease and protect children from serious complications that can occur due to infection. In both cases, a good approach is to provide clear scientific information about the benefits of immunization and to understand and directly address parents' concerns. Accurate and public-friendly education can help dispel misunderstandings and increase confidence in immunization programs. Children with normal growth and development will certainly have a long-term impact on the younger generation^{88,89}. Meanwhile, there are other views which of course must also be understood.

Even though the depth of understanding varies, the general awareness of the informants regarding the benefits of immunization and the urgency of disease prevention provides a positive picture of the public's perception of the immunization program for children. This understanding is important to achieve optimal immunization protection and protect the child's overall health.

This outreach program is in line with the Government's commitment to providing education and health information to the public. The government has the responsibility to ensure that education about immunization is carried out systematically and uniformly. This includes disseminating accurate information, understanding the specific needs of the community, and using language that the general public can understand. Active community involvement in me is an important part of the government's strategy to increase vaccination rates and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. By involving the community in education, the government ensures that vaccination efforts not only involve medical responsibility, but also active community support and participation. Therefore, immunization education must be an integral part of government-supported public health efforts to achieve overall child health goals.

In general, the obstacle found regarding immunization is fear of side effects on toddlers. So it is necessary to ensure that the public, especially the targets of immunization, can understand these side effects. Starting from the reasons why this happens to how to handle it so it doesn't cause panic. Researchers also asked questions about how parents or mothers of children receiving immunizations would respond to the side effects that arise, as well as exploring other obstacles that might be an indication that parents would not want to take their children for immunization.

Apart from adequate information, the government must also guarantee that the service provided by midwives or nurses at posyandu must be good. Friendly and open service can speed up a person's level of acceptance of a program^{91,92}. Therefore, researchers want to explore the extent to which the informants are satisfied with the services provided. All informants who had received service admitted that the officers who worked well, even got food.

The provision of complementary foods for breast milk and the high level of satisfaction shows a commitment to creating an environment that supports community participation in the immunization program. Governments and healthcare providers can use this feedback to further improve the quality of services, including staff understanding and responsiveness. The government has the responsibility to ensure that immunization officers have adequate abilities, not only in medical aspects but also in interpersonal skills. By providing this training, the government can improve service standards and ensure that police officers have good communication skills. The implementation of the immunization program is also inseparable from the government's efforts to ensure supportive working conditions for health workers. By creating a positive work environment, the government can reduce stressors experienced by officers so that it can influence officers' interactions with the community. Environmental factors are one of the determinants in providing maximum services to the community^{93,94}.

Regarding costs, all informants stated that they were not asked for any fees at all or were free to receive immunization. The Indonesian government has issued a policy that child immunization is a free health service. This step aims to ensure that all children have fair and comprehensive access to the immunizations they need to protect themselves from various infectious diseases. Providing free immunization is a government strategy to expand immunization coverage, reduce the financial burden on families, and achieve the goal of eliminating or controlling certain diseases. This policy covers basic and additional vaccinations recommended by the National Immunization Program (PIN). The program aims to provide optimal protection against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles and other diseases that can be prevented by vaccination. Disease prevention programs must start from an early age and this is emphasized by WHO[55].

The government is trying to improve the health of Indonesian children by providing free vaccinations. This is not only an effort to prevent disease at the individual level, but also a strategic step towards building a disease-resistant society as a whole. This policy aims to increase vaccination rates and help children grow up healthier and protected from preventable diseases.

Adequate facilities and infrastructure also need to be reviewed, because the government also has an obligation to do so. Delays or limited availability may require evaluation and improvement of vaccine logistics and distribution management. Several informants mentioned limited facilities, including a lack of chairs. This indicates that the supporting infrastructure must be thought through carefully. The government is likely to issue guidelines regarding the minimum equipment that must be available at immunization service locations, including the appropriate number of chairs to ensure parents' comfort during the immunization process. The comfort factor is the most determining thing in providing services in the health sector[56].

To meet the needs and expectations of society, health regulations must include standards for cleanliness, accessibility, comfort and availability of vaccines when implementing immunization programs. Organizing immunizations in accordance with these regulations can increase public trust and increase overall coverage.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. In practice, the Bulili Community Health Center as a representative of the government has fulfilled its obligation to provide immunizations to children as stipulated in Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning Health. The target or targets for immunization recipients have also been achieved, although there are still a small number of people who are reluctant to receive knowledge about immunization. Immunization has been carried out in accordance with applicable operational standards with competent workforce. The promotion in the form of counseling has been carried out optimally so that the majority of people understand the importance of immunization for children and even parents have an understanding of the side effects of immunization so they no longer panic after their children receive the vaccine.

2. Refusal to immunize children is based on parents' concerns about side effects that arise after injection and understanding of the long-term function of immunization for children. They think that as long as their child is not sick there is no need for immunization and when they see another baby sick after the injection, parents, without asking the immunization officer or following any counseling about immunization, immediately conclude that immunization only

makes children who were initially healthy become sick. In fact, the effect of illness is the child's body's reaction to increase its metabolic immunity.

3. The immunization site has been recognized as clean, but there have been a number of complaints from posyandu visitors regarding accessibility, comfort and facilities. There are still people whose homes are quite far from the immunization site so they sometimes have to arrive late. Second, regarding comfort, the hot atmosphere of the immunization center due to the lack of cooling makes the baby uncomfortable, and can even affect the staff's emotions, so this needs to be taken into consideration. Third, related to facilities and infrastructure, especially visitor chairs, which are still lacking for waiting areas.

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