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Vaccination as a Solution for Improving the Community's Economy (Study on MSME Activities (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) in Jenggawah Sub-District after Vaccination Activities)

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Abstract: Pandemic The COVID-19 that has occurred since early 2020 has had a tremendous impact on growth economy world and national. According to the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, last year's world economic growth had fallen sharply to minus 3.2 percent. This condition has caused many countries to experience a recession, including Indonesia. In this study, researchers used an intrinsic qualitative research approach. The use of this method is to find and understand what is hidden behind a phenomenon which is sometimes difficult to understand. While the results of this study are that the effectiveness of vaccination on the economic activities of the Jenggawah District community is very significant after the vaccination program is carried out as a whole. This can be seen from several aspects, one of which is the MSME activities, which are the main foundation of the community's economy, are running as they should. Apart from that, the activities of factory workers in Jenggawah Subdistrict have started to carry out their activities as they should after the vaccination program for factory workers was carried out. For this reason, the vaccination program for the Janggawah community has a very positive value in improving the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *improving the economy; vaccination; community economy*

A. INTRODUCTION

Pandemic The COVID-19 that has occurred since early 2020 has had a tremendous impact on growth economy world and national. According to the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, last year's world economic growth had fallen sharply to minus 3.2 percent. This condition has caused many countries to experience a recession, including Indonesia.

In the third quarter of 2020, Indonesia experienced a recession with economic growth of minus 3.49 percent. This is the impact of tightening mobility which causes the selling power and economic activity of the community to decline.

This condition is also exacerbated by low public financial inclusion, especially in areas far from urban areas. The expansion financial inclusion can support national



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economic recovery and improve people's welfare.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) report states that the financial literacy index of the Indonesian people is still low with a percentage of only 38 percent. This includes insurance products. Compared to neighboring countries, Indonesia's insurance penetration is the lowest, which is only 2 percent of the entire population. While neighboring Malaysia 4.72 percent, and Thailand 4.99 percent (<https://kumparan.com>).

The government has pocketed a free COVID-19 vaccination budget of IDR. 54.44 trillion, which comes from a reserve IDR. 18 trillion and the health budget in the 2020 National Economic Recovery that is expected to be unexecuted worth IDR. 36.44 trillion.

The Corona vaccination program has been rolling out since the beginning of the year in Indonesia. After previously giving priority to vaccines for health workers, since this week vaccines have also been given to public service workers.

Vaccination is one of the main solutions in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. This must be continuously encouraged to achieve herd immunity coverage. According to data from the Ministry of Health as of 5 September at 12.00, Indonesia has now achieved a vaccination rate of 32.07% for the first dose and 18.35% for the second dose (<https://finance.detik.com>).

Vaccination is also touted as a way to boost economic recovery after a downturn due to the impact of the Corona virus. Then, how big is the impact of vaccination on national economic recovery so far?

Indet economic researcher Bhima Yudhistira said that for now the impact of vaccination is still limited to the euphoria of positive sentiment in the capital market. Meanwhile, in the real sector of the economy, there has not been much impact, especially

in increasing public confidence in spending and driving the economy (<https://finance.detik.com>).

This figure must still be increased by involving stakeholders to collaborate. The COVID-19 pandemic, which has been going on for more than a year and a half, requires all parties to work together to overcome it.

The Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Teten Masduki said the vaccination program for MSME actors was one of the priorities because this sector is the backbone of the national economy driving the community's economy.

On that occasion, the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs held an accelerated vaccination program with the Cooperative and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Revolving Fund Management Institution (LPDB-KUMKM) and the Indonesian Micro Bastion Cooperative (Kopsyah BMI) (<https://id.news.yahoo.com>).

From the economic side, the Ministry of SOEs continues to work hard to help the MSME sector to survive, starting from distributing the BUMN partnership program for MSMEs to opening international market access. This is because MSMEs are considered to be the key to success in the context of national economic recovery.

The role of society in national development, especially in economic development, is Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The position of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the national economy has an important and strategic role. This condition is very possible because the existence of MSMEs is quite dominant in the Indonesian economy, on the grounds that the number of industries is large and found in every economic sector; great potential in employment, and the contribution of MSMEs in the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is very dominant. Another reason is that micro and

small businesses have advantages in fields that utilize

Natural resources and are labor intensive, especially in the agricultural food crop plantation sector, animal husbandry, fisheries, trade, and restaurants. Medium enterprises have advantages in creating added value in the hotel, finance, leasing, corporate services and forestry sectors. Large businesses have advantages in the manufacturing, electricity, gas, communications, and mining industries. So this proves that MSMEs and large businesses complement and need each other, even though in reality MSMEs are more dominant in absorbing labor and contributing to national income.

Based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises), Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as stipulated in this law. Small business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries that are owned, controlled, or become part directly or indirectly of medium or large businesses that meet the criteria for small businesses. Medium Enterprises are businesses with a productive economy that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies they own

B. MATERIALS AND METHOD

In this study, researchers used an intrinsic qualitative research approach. The use of this method is to find and understand what is hidden behind phenomena which is sometimes difficult to understand (Moleong, 2000).

As for the secondary raw materials, it consists of books and writings of scientific works, either in the form of theses, dissertations, journals, papers, and so on related to this research. The collection of research data was carried out through library research (literature study) by collecting data that is relevant or according to what is needed in this study, which will then be presented in the form of narrative text which is arranged systematically

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Community Economic Empowerment

Community Economic Empowerment in language, originating from the word power which means strength, which literally means: effort to build the power that the poor have by encouraging, giving motivation, and increase awareness about the potential they have and try develop it (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

According to Chambers, stated that the economic empowerment of the community is a concept of economic and political development that encapsulates various social values. This concept reflects a new paradigm of development, viz people-centred, participatory, empowering and sustainable (Bashith, 2012).

The main goal in empowering the people's economy is achievement public welfare. Well-being is always related to coping adversity, cultivate prosperity, form a climate full of love, and ensure no exploitation occurs (Muhammad, 2007).

According to al-Ghazali is increasing the welfare of the people

who will support their beliefs, lives, thoughts, prosperity and property (Muhammad, 2007). The problem in economic empowerment is poverty and income distribution. Increasing poverty alleviation widespread and growing income inequality that is at the center of it all empowerment problem. So it is necessary to have a basic strategy in empowerment economy, including (Suryana, 2000):

- a. Fulfillment of clothing, food, and housing needs as well as equipment simple of a variety of needs that are widely seen as necessary by society.
- b. Broad opportunities are needed to obtain various public services, education, health, and housing equipped with proper infrastructure as well as communication and others.
- c. Guaranteed right to productive employment opportunities (incl create their own work) which allows for commensurate remuneration to meet household needs.
- d. Development of infrastructure that enables the production of goods and services or international trade to gain profit with ability to set aside savings for financing businesses.
- e. Ensure community participation in decision making.

So, economic empowerment can be realized if the core is the main target revolves around poverty alleviation,

job creation, enhancing welfare and democratization in the public (Sitepu, 2005).

In the context of supporting efforts to reduce poverty and inequality, the policy steps taken are to provide support and facilities for developing micro- or informal-scale productive economic enterprises, especially among poor families or underdeveloped areas and pockets of poverty. The development of micro-scale businesses is carried out through increasing business capacity and business management skills, increasing access to microfinance institutions as well as increasing capacity and protecting their businesses so that they become business units that are more independent, sustainable and ready to grow and compete.

2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are always interesting to study, not only from the aspect of resilience, aspects of financing, obtaining loans or from business managerial aspects. In the era of globalization, especially with the existence of economic integration in Southeast Asia, namely the economic union (Economic Union) which has turned Southeast Asia into an economic community with a single production base, MSMEs must be able to maintain their existence amidst the onslaught of the global economy. In this case, MSMEs are required to be able to compete and create products that can be accepted, not only by domestic consumers (Indonesia) but also consumers in Southeast Asia.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have different definitions in each literature according

to several agencies or institutions and even laws. In accordance with Law number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), MSMEs are defined as follows:

- a. Micro enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as stipulated in this Law.
- b. Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or not branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become part either directly or indirectly of Medium or Large Businesses that meet the criteria of Small Business. Small as referred to in this Law.
- c. Medium Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become part of either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or Large Businesses with total net worth or annual sales proceeds as stipulated in this Law.

Based on wealth and sales proceeds, according to Law Number 20 of 2008 article 6, the criteria for micro businesses are:

- a. Have a maximum net worth of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) excluding land and

buildings for business premises; or

- b. Have maximum annual sales proceeds of IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

The criteria for small businesses are as follows:

- a. Have a net worth of more than IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or
- b. Have annual sales proceeds of more than IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiahs).

While the criteria for medium-sized businesses are as follows:

- a. Have a net worth of more than IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or
- b. Have annual sales proceeds of more than IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiahs).

In the characteristics here, there are four reasons that explain the strategic position of MSMEs in Indonesia. First, MSMEs do not require large capital as large companies so that

the formation of this business is not as difficult as a large business. Second, the required workforce does not require certain formal education. Third, most of them are located in rural areas and do not require infrastructure like big companies. Fourth, MSMEs are proven to have strong resilience when Indonesia is hit by an economic crisis.

By strengthening MSMEs through government commitment, it is hoped that this will improve the investment climate and increase business enthusiasm, so that MSMEs can become pillars of building the nation's economy. With such a large role in the national economy, MSMEs should receive special attention from policy makers. Under the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, it is hoped that SMEs together with cooperatives in their work will be able to support the nation's economy. With the potential for abundant natural wealth, it needs a touch of creativity to give value to the products of goods and services. Building the economy is a process to improve the quality of society in the economic sector.

Meanwhile, according to Sanusi (2011) states that developing the economy is a process that causes the per capita income of a country's population to increase in the long run. There are important things in the meaning of the definition of economic development mentioned above, namely:

- a. A meaningful process is a change that occurs continuously,
- b. An attempt to increase the level of income per capita,
- c. The increase in per capita income must continue in the long term.

Developing the economy according to Sukirno (2004) is economic growth followed by changes in other aspects of the economy, such as developments in education, development of human resource qualifications, technological improvements and increased levels of community prosperity. Where the level of prosperity is generally measured by the level of nominal per capita income which is calculated using the GDP formula divided by the number of inhabitants. Building the economy must be continuously followed by the development of institutions that can give impetus to the development of various economic activities. Therefore, it can be concluded that building the economy is a process of improvement followed by economic growth in order to increase the level of people's prosperity.

3. Covid-19 Vaccination

Vaccines are a substance or compound that functions to form the body's immunity against a disease. Vaccine content can be in the form of bacteria or viruses that have been weakened or killed, it can also be part of the bacteria or viruses. Vaccines can be given in the form of injections, drinking drops, or via vapor (aerosol).

Vaccination is the process of administering a vaccine into the body. If a person has received a vaccine for a disease, his body can quickly form antibodies to fight the germ or virus that causes the disease when he is later exposed to it. (<https://www.alodokter.com>).

Therefore, vaccination is important as a form of self-protection against disease, especially during a pandemic Covid-19.

Vaccines usually contain microorganisms, such as viruses or

bacteria, that are dead or alive but attenuated. Vaccines can also contain parts of a microorganism that can stimulate the immune system to recognize the microorganism.

When given to someone, the vaccine will cause a specific and active immune system reaction against certain diseases, for example the flu vaccine to prevent flu and the COVID-19 vaccine to prevent infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Usually, vaccines are introduced into the human body by injection (<https://www.alodokter.com>).

A vaccine prepares your body against certain infections, both viruses and diseases. Vaccines contain weakened or killed fragments of disease-causing organisms. Vaccines can also contain a 'blueprint' for triggering a similar reaction.

- a. Covid-19 mass vaccination without adequate testing and contact tracing 'will allow the coronavirus to spread freely'.
- b. As many as 25 vaccine test volunteers are infected with the corona virus, 'proof there is no 100% guarantee'.
- c. As many as 25 vaccine test volunteers are infected with the corona virus, 'proof there is no 100% guarantee'.

Vaccines trigger the immune system to recognize the incoming invader and produce antibodies. The goal is for the immune system to learn how to fight the organisms that attack the body. This process doesn't make you feel sick although some people can experience side effects, most commonly things like a sore arm or a temporary fever (<https://www.bbc.com>).

To ensure its effectiveness and safety, vaccines must go through

research and pass clinical trials that take years. The following are several stages in the process of making a COVID-19 vaccine:

- a. Exploration. The exploration stage is the initial stage carried out through research in the laboratory to identify natural or synthetic antigens that can prevent a disease. antigensis a foreign object that can stimulate the formation of antibodies in the body. The exploratory stage to determine this antigen can take quite a long time.
- b. Preclinical studies. The preclinical study phase is carried out by giving vaccines to experimental animals to determine their effectiveness and safety. At this stage, researchers will also examine whether the vaccine causes certain side effects.
- c. Phase I clinical trials. In phase I clinical trials, the vaccine will be given to some healthy adults. The aim is to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine in humans.
- d. Phase II clinical trials. The phase II clinical trial phase is carried out by giving the vaccine to a larger group of people, with a more diverse age and health condition.
- b. After that, the researchers will study and evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and the right dose of the vaccine, as well as assess the immune system's response to the vaccine given.

- a. Phase III clinical trials. In phase III clinical trials, the vaccine will be given to more people with various conditions. Researchers will monitor the body's immune response and vaccine side effects over a period of time. This phase can take months to years.
- b. Stage IV. After being declared to have passed all clinical trials, the vaccine can get a distribution permit to be given to humans. In Indonesia, vaccine distribution permits are issued by BPOM. However, even though it can be used in general, this new vaccine needs to be continuously researched and evaluated (<https://www.alodokter.com>).

Development of Vaccination in Indonesia

Table 1. COVID-19 Vaccination Data As of 22 August 2021 Source: kawalcovid19, 2021

	1st Dose Vaccination	2nd dose of vaccination
Health workers	1,627,357	1,507,894
Public Officer	28,575,239	17,447,408
Elderly	5,113,316	3,592,892
Vulnerable Communities and General	18,828,996	7,457,230
Age Group 12-17 Years	2,448,422	1,199,536
Total All Vaccinations	57,303,561	31,587,447

Vaccine administration in Indonesia for the first vaccination as of

August 20, 2021, recorded that 56,504,055 residents managed to get the vaccine. While the second vaccination is at 30,753,137 of the national vaccination target of 208,265,720 residents. Vaccination targets include health workers, the elderly, public officials, vulnerable communities and the general public, aged 12-17 years. This shows that 27 out of 100 Indonesians have received 1 dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (Covid-19 Task Force, 2021).

In addition, the vaccination given to persons with disabilities is the Sinopharm vaccine which is a grant from the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The target is for 225,000 persons with disabilities to receive the vaccine by October 2021. The Ministry of Health (2021) has also instructed vaccination for pregnant women by recommending three types of vaccine brands, namely Pfizer and Moderna which are vaccines with an mRNA platform and an inactivated platform vaccine with the Sinovac brand. Vaccination for pregnant women is carried out under the monitor of the obstetrician who examines the pregnancy and is reviewed in more detail.

4. Vaccination as a Solution in Improving the Community's Economy in Empowering MSMEs in Jenggawah District

The COVID-19 pandemic still haunts the entire world community to this day, including Indonesia. The government itself is seeking various ways to reduce the death rate and patients exposed to the COVID-19 virus. One of the efforts that the government is making is to provide COVID-19 vaccinations to the public. This is done to reduce the number of patients exposed to the COVID-19 virus.

Vaccination aims to make a person's immune system able to recognize and quickly fight bacteria or viruses that cause infection. While the goal to be achieved through vaccination is to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates caused by the COVID-19 virus. Although it cannot protect 100%, vaccination can reduce the possibility of severe symptoms and complications caused by viruses, vaccinations are also carried out to encourage the formation of herd immunity or group immunity.

President Joko Widodo is targeting the spread of vaccinations in mid-August for the next seven weeks to be increased to reach 50 million injections (Kompas, 2021). The existence of this announced vaccine program should be able to encourage Indonesia's economic recovery to grow again by around 5%. Vaccination is expected to be a solution to generate herd immunity in the community so that it can reduce the rate of spread of the virus and be able to resume economic activity.

Vaccinations that have been carried out can provide benefits from various perspectives. Benefits are obtained from various perspectives, namely for workers to be able to carry out their activities and recover their income, the government can strengthen the achievement of development targets and the achievement of Sustainable Development goals, while companies can

Carry out their production activities (Mansyur, 2021). Therefore, support from various parties is needed to optimize the spread of vaccines in Indonesia.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic caused shocks to the world economy, and Indonesia was no exception. The entry of Covid-19 in

Indonesia has been recorded since March 2020 until now in September 2020. As of June 2021, there have been a total of around 1.9 million cases in Indonesia. The increase in confirmed cases during the Covid-19 period greatly affected various sectors in Indonesia, one of which was the economic sector (Pratiwi, 2021). In the economic sector during the Covid-19 pandemic, this affected the level of public consumption, low consumption levels resulted in a decrease in national real income so that Indonesia's economic growth rate became sluggish. As a result, there are companies that decide to lay off their workers, order workers to work from home (WFH), even worse to do termination of employment. On the other hand, there are also business actors who choose to close or go bankrupt.

Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Manpower, there are 3,066,567 workers who have been directly affected by this pandemic. As a result of the policies issued by various companies, the income of some people has decreased. This is certainly not in accordance with the number of needs that must be issued each month. Many of them eventually switch professions to make ends meet. One way is to build a MSME business. It is these MSMEs that currently play a large role as a support for the community's economy (Indrawati & Setiawan, 2020).

Overall, the implementation of recovery will depend on the capacity to reduce the number of COVID-19 cases and government assistance. The effectiveness of government stimulus will also depend on distribution and target aspects. In addition, the weakening investment sector is now supported by the Job Creation Law, which is expected to improve the

investment climate through deregulation and de-bureaucratization which can increase investor participation, thereby accelerating economic recovery. (LPEM, 2020).

Vaccinations carried out in Indonesia can help increase herd immunity so that it has an impact on business activities. Business activities can resume in the midst of a pandemic which will later become one of the indicators for increasing activity which is quite significant in the Janggawah sub-district community. In addition to this, the activities of the Janggawah community, who incidentally are factory workers, have started to maximize their activities.

Vaccinations carried out in Jenggawah District have reached around 70% of the total Janggawah community, this shows how enthusiastic the Jenggawah community is in improving their economic conditions by carrying out mass vaccinations or individually at the puskesmas or vaccination provider institutions. The Janggawah people are vaccinating because most of them are factory workers who in fact require to be vaccinated for possible activities in the industrial world so that community activities will return to normal as before by complying with the health protocols set by the company.

Policies that can accelerate prospects for economic recovery include: (1) opening productive and safe sectors; (2) acceleration of fiscal realization; (3) increasing bank credit from the demand and supply side; (4) continuation of monetary and macroprudential stimulus; and (5) accelerating the digitalization of the economy and finance, particularly the

development of MSMEs (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

D. CONCLUSION

Economic recovery can be achieved by mass vaccination, which in turn can accelerate the activity level of the Janggawah sub-district community in improving their family's economy. Thus, to accelerate economic recovery, policies for health and the economy need to be implemented consistently; until there is a possibility for structural reforms to accelerate the acceleration of economic recovery and increase the activity level of the Janggawah sub-district community. Tackling the COVID-19 pandemic in the form of spreading vaccinations and strict health protocols must be implemented together with consistent economic policies. Vaccinations that allow increased mobility of people can help the economy to recover, as well as encourage domestic and foreign investment, without betting on health.

Apart from that, MSMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) are a form of business that has grown quite a lot during the current pandemic. The reasons are various, but the most common thing is to get extra income amidst the decline in the community's economy due to the impact of this pandemic, especially for workers who have experienced job termination

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