

**DISINFORMSASI COVID-19 DAN PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN
VAKSINASI REMAJA (Studi Fenomenologi Pada Remaja di Kabupaten
Jombang)**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini melihat bagaimana disinformasi mengenai covid-19 terhadap proses pengambilan keputusan vaksinasi remaja yang berusia 12 hingga 17 tahun di Kabupaten Jombang. Dengan melonjaknya tingkat penyebaran disinformasi terkait Covid-19 yang dimana bermuat informasi-informasi kurang adanya kredibilitas atas isi informasi yang ada lalu menimbulkan berbagai perspektif negatif dari pembacanya terhadap vaksinasi covid-19 dimana seperti yang diungkapkan oleh WHO bahwa sudah banyak penyebaran disinformasi dan menyebabkan kebingungan, kecurigaan, serta sentimen negatif terhadap vaksinasi Covid-19. Selain keraguan dan skeptisisme terhadap vaksin, kesehatan masyarakat telah lama menjadi target kampanye disinformasi asing, termasuk teori konspirasi, sebagai bagian dari perjuangan keamanan nasional yang lebih besar. Dengan adanya pengaruh dari disinformasi yang merajalela di berbagai media sosial menyebabkan kecurigaan terhadap vaksinasi semakin meningkat yang mana memberikan pandangan yang negatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi fenomenologi. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara FGD (Forum Group Discussion) dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa disinformasi covid-19 ini memiliki peran terhadap proses pengambilan keputusan vaksinasi remaja usia 12-17 tahun di Kabupaten Jombang. Namun dengan hal ini masih menemui faktor lain yang mempengaruhi keputusan yakni terkait dari peran tokoh masyarakat disekitar.

Kata Kunci : Disinformasi, Vaksinasi, Keputusan

***Covid-19 Disinformation and Youth Vaccination Decision Making
(Phenomenological case on adolescents in Jombang)***

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This study looks at how disinformation regarding Covid-19 affects the process of making vaccination decisions for adolescents aged 12 to 17 years in Jombang Regency. The increase in the spread of disinformation related to Covid-19, which contains information that lacks credibility in the content of the information available, creates various negative perspectives from its readers towards the Covid-19 vaccination, which, as stated by WHO, has spread disinformation and caused confusion, suspicion, as well as negative sentiment towards the Covid-19 vaccination. In addition to vaccine skepticism and skepticism, public health has long been the target of foreign disinformation campaigns, including conspiracy theories, as part of the larger struggle for national security. With the influence of rampant disinformation on various social media, the suspicion of vaccination is increasing, which gives a negative view. This study used a qualitative approach with a phenomenological study method. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of FGD (Forum Group Discussion) and interviews. The results of the study show that Covid-19 disinformation has a role in the decision-making process for youth vaccination aged 12-17 years in Jombang. However, with this, there are still other factors that influence the decision, namely related to the role of community leaders around. This study used a qualitative approach with a phenomenological study method. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of FGD (Forum Group Discussion) and interviews. The results of the study show that Covid-19 disinformation has a role in the decision-making process for youth vaccination aged 12-17 years in Jombang Regency. However, with this, there are still other factors that influence the decision, namely related to the role of community leaders around. This study used a qualitative approach with the phenomenological

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Keywords: Disinformation; Vaccination; Decisions