

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS WITH COMMUNITY NON COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH PROTOCOL DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Preliminary: COVID-19 is Acute Respiratory Syndrome, SARS - CoV - 2 is a corona virus and is included in a deadly disease that attacks parts of the human respiratory system that can be transmitted quickly causing acute illness and death for sufferers, this is a threat to the whole world in facing the corona virus, where the government in each country makes provisions to prevent wider transmission by implementing health protocols for all regions with alert signs that must be obeyed, but some such as social, economic, and cultural factors are the actions of people who do not comply in implementation of health protocols. The purpose of the literature review is to analyze the social, economic and cultural aspects of community non-compliance with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. Method: Research design Literature review. Journal criteria are filtered based on literature titles, abstracts, and keywords or keywords that have been determined and sourced from Google scholar, Pubmed, and the national library identified through the Population, Interventions, Comparison, Outcomes and Study Design (PICOS) system approach. The number of articles used for this research literature is 13 journals. Results: Based on 13 studies, it was found that non-compliance with health protocols during the covid-19 pandemic stems from social factors: because there is still a belief that social distancing will cause social relations to become distant and trigger socialization, economic factors: because the demands of daily needs also experience a decrease in income in meeting family needs, and cultural factors: because every culture has a different culture and the implementation of this health protocol makes the usual routine a thought for those who carry out the culture will change with hereditary activities.

Keywords: culture, Covid-19 economy, community non-compliance, health protocols, social.

Introduction

In 2020, the world experienced a health crisis caused by the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). Transmission of COVID-19 is known through a droplet or an intermediary medium containing viruses such as coughing or sneezing, making it possible to transfer from one person to another, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the 2019-nCoV outbreak a public health emergency of

international concern. under the International Health Regulations (IHR)(Moreno, Fuentes-Lara, & Navarro, 2020). Based on data from the COVID-19 Task Force in Indonesia, as of November 25, 2020, the number of positive COVID-19 sufferers in the world has reached 59,204,902 people, in Indonesia. The number of positive patients reached 511,836 people, in South Kalimantan the number of patients infected with COVID-19 was 12,902 people, in Banjarmasin there were still 3,620 patients who tested positive for COVID-19 (Faria-e-Castro, 2021).

The wide and fast spread of the corona virus made the government react by limiting the mobility and interaction of the people. Factories and offices were closed, schools were closed, restaurants did not accept food and drink on the premises, and so on. All activities that make people gather are taboo. On the one hand, social distancing is working

save lives. It is evident that new cases are increasingly showing a downward trend. But on the other hand, social distancing makes the economy suspended. As a result, millions of people lost their jobs, becoming 'victims' of layoffs. The wave of layoffs is a new scourge in the world besides the virus that attacks itself.

Based on the results of research conducted by Rahman et al, concluded that there are predictors that are multilevel in explaining public disobedience to government rules and appeals during the Covid-19 pandemic. At the individual level, it covers psychological aspects. At the group level, including social acceptance, economic conditions, and culture(Rahman, 2020)In the social aspect of the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the response in the community looks different, there are people who voluntarily obey government instructions, they limit various activities. Most people do not pay attention to these government regulations(Rahman, 2020). Disobedience to rules among many people, They are very indifferent, or their social context does not provide them comfort to comply, such as areas where poverty and lack of education, in slum areas where social distancing is not possible, people begging for food. daily money just to survive, those who are paid to work every day, etc. Because many people misinterpret their rights and freedoms, or are unable to understand the risks and dangers of COVID-19, some stubborn, self-confident people are more confident in personal opinions and beliefs than authority directives(SA Baker, Wade, & Walsh, 2020)

In some areas there are still people who do not follow these regulations and appeals. For example, from not following health protocols such as wearing masks and keeping a distance, holding gatherings, to continuing to travel ignoring health protocols, non-compliance is not without risk. Disobedience will not only be bad for himself, but will also be bad for his family, and the community

around him(Rahman, 2020). The basic nature and human need to socialize intensively are limited by the physical distancing policy. This policy triggered an attitude of disobedience such as in the news media reports, some students in Yogyakarta were perched at the internet cafe, not only was there an attack on the police in Banda Aceh by a young man in a coffee shop when he was asked to return, security guards were tight to sterilize crowded zones such as community dispersal in South Sulawesi who perched past the curfew in the square by the local police(Rahman, 2020).

In the aspect of the national and global economy. Policies or regulations that are considered unfair to the public in their implementation which result in daily livelihoods which also trigger non-compliance. The results of a survey of 1,000 respondents show that the public is exposed to anxiety about individual economic conditions.(Rahman, 2020). Different industries experience different problems with certain levels of loss. In particular, the industry is experiencing various problems such as shrinking demand, supply chain constraints, cancellation of export orders, shortages of raw materials, and transportation constraints. However, it is quite clear that companies around the world are experiencing the same thing, people comment that the main victims of the COVID-19 outbreak are micro, small & medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) because MSMEs compared to large industries generally do not have effective sources of energy, particularly in financial and managerial, and are not prepared to experience such constraints which may last longer than expected(Alradhawi, 2020)

In the cultural aspect, the appeal for social/physical distancing is a particular challenge for the attitude of the public who are accustomed to carrying out activities together. Various attempts were made to avoid public crowds. Even so, many residents are still carrying out mass activities in some areas which can be seen in the news spread, the latest news of Emergence, the Marriage Ceremony with the orchestra was dissolved and the bride was inaugurated by the accused. Countries with a collective culture, such as Indonesia. Collective culture has become a binder for the social life of Indonesian citizens. Various names such as kongkow and perched do not only occur in big cities, but also in regions. One of them is through the tradition of eating together. In the land of the desert, this tradition is called Bajamba, Bali with Megibung and Ngeliwet, the Sambatan tradition in East Java or cooking together in the village public kitchen, and so on, where collective culture is not only a legacy from generation to generation, but also becomes part of the effort to survive together. Whether in the village town or village(Moreno et al., 2020).

Based on this description, the researcher is interested in making a summary of the literature to know thoroughly about the about factorssocial, economic and cultural concerns regarding public

disobedience with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic, so that it can be used as the basis for preparing various programs by the government.

Sub Heading - Body of Paper

1. Influence of cultural, social, and economic aspects

a) Cultural Aspect

One typical culture that has a close relationship with the level of non-compliance is collective culture (Chodijah, 2020). According to Rahman's (2020) research, Indonesian people are known to have very strong family ties. Friendly people smile warmly and shake hands when they meet. Therefore, social distancing policies are rather difficult to implement. Although the source of the problem is the community itself, the community often launches mass actions in the form of protests, both violent and non-violent (Sayuti, 2020).

b) Social Aspect

The social aspect arises because there is still a belief that social distancing will result in distant social relations, this happens in religious activities, social distancing policies are rather difficult to implement. People's attitudes tend to be negative in responding to orders to keep distance, wear masks when gathering, exercise and eat nutritious food.

c) Economic Aspect

The economy is related to daily living, the impact of COVID-19 causes economic vulnerability for most city residents, especially those with low incomes. In the end, this has a major impact on the decline of social class in society. COVID-19 not only causes casualties but also affects the poor. The COVID-19 pandemic affects poverty levels and creates poor people.

The impact of the decline in the income of the elements of society will make the layers of society very vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19, both medically, economically, and socially. That includes a weak economy in contrast to office workers who cannot fully implement health protocols because they have to continue working. Finally, they become the people most potentially exposed to the virus (Harjudin, 2020).

Materials and Methods

This research design uses a literature review approach, a literature review study is a type of research with data collection through journals, books, documentation, literature related to research problems and objectives (Nursalam, 2015).

In the selection of the literature criteria taken, namely based on the criteria of scientific journals that are able to answer questions and can be used in this literature related to the established theme and the purpose of the literature according to the criteria of scientific journals which are sorted by literature titles, abstracts and keywords.

Results and Discussion

The results of the collection carried out and have gone through a review as many as 4,557 journals were identified and then carried out the eligibility criteria for conformity. After that, the journals were sorted so that 50 journals were obtained and then 20 journals were excluded, the results might be excluded based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria so that the total literature that met the requirements for review was 13 journals.

Table 1. Review of Journals or

Author (Year)	Language	Source	Aim	Method	Results
Supriatna. 2020	English	Pubmed	This study aims to analyze the social and economic impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, by taking a case study in the city of Bandung	Qualitative	The results of this study found people's non-compliance with health protocols, where the COVID-19 pandemic was detrimental to the economy of the people of Bandung because many were unemployed which caused an increase in new poor people, people had to find ways to meet these needs by working. Meanwhile, from the social aspect, a prolonged COVID-19 pandemic will cause potential conflicts if the basic

needs of the community are not met properly, such as socializing, then public disobedience to health protocols will occur in every region.

Sayuti. et al. 2020	Indonesia	Google Scholar	The purpose of this study was to determine the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the people of NTB	Quantitative	The results showed that most of the respondents felt the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic from an economic perspective. This is indicated by the answers of the respondents in this study, most of whom stated that income had decreased but was still able to meet daily needs, limited job opportunities, increased spending and was dominated by the purchase of food ingredients. The conclusion of this study shows that this pandemic has a significant influence on people's lives, this can also trigger community non-compliance with health protocols.
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Kartono et al, 2020	English	Pubmed	This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of non-compliance with government policies at PT to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 through several activities such as social distancing, working and studying from home, reducing mobility, wearing masks and washing hands.	qualitative	The results of the study explain that community non-compliance is related to social activities, in this study Covid-19 cases are increasing day by day with an increasing number of deaths. The increase in cases every day occurs due to community non-compliance with the health protocols applied. The number of cases of the Covid-19 virus pandemic is increasing every day. Worldmeters.info data states that Covid-19 cases as of September 6, 2020 reached 27,079,037 cases. Of these, 883,934 people died and 19,197,226 patients died and recovered. There are around 6,997,877 cases or active patients in care spread across 3 (three) countries with the highest number of cases occupied by the United States, India, followed by Brazil.
Chodijah et al. 2020	English	Google scholar	The purpose of the study was to determine the phenomenon of the impact of social distancing based on economic, cultural and religious studies.	qualitative	The results of the study show that social restrictions have an impact on the Indonesian economy, not only in the production of goods and services but also in

consumption and investment.

Unemployment increases, resulting in a family economic crisis that has the potential to cause a social crisis of insecurity that has an impact on security and public order. Likewise, in terms of cultural issues, Indonesian people are known to have very strong family ties. Friendly people will smile warmly and shake hands when they meet. Therefore, social distancing policies are rather difficult to implement. In the religious field, social distancing also affects the implementation of various religious activities. Religious leaders are trying to modify and adapt some of the usual worship practices as a precaution against the spread of the COVID-19

pandemic. The various impacts that are felt, if not addressed, will sociologically lead to disorganization and social dysfunction in society.

Disorganization in society will lead to an uncertain social situation. So that it can have an impact

					on the social fabric of society. Social dysfunction makes certain people or groups of people unable to carry out their social functions according to their social status. So that it can have an impact on the social fabric of society. Social dysfunction makes certain people or groups of people unable to carry out their social functions according to their social status. So that it can have an impact on the social fabric of society. Social dysfunction makes certain people or groups of people unable to carry out their social functions according to their social status.
Jaya. 2020	Indonesia	Google scholar	Knowing the social policy towards the implementation of large-scale social restrictions on mosques and markets.	Qualitative	The results obtained in the study are the occurrence of community disobedience due to economic problems, based on the results of this study the community responds to the large-scale social restriction policy differently, where the purpose of the policy is for the community to be expected to make changes by complying with the rules set by the government. discussion of the results there are 32.8

					% assessed that the community had not complied with the provisions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The majority of respondents 65% stated that the implementation of PSBB had been obeyed by the public, while 2.3% did not answer and did not know, the biggest reason for non-compliance with the implementation of PSBB was due to economic demands (51%).
Primary. et al 2020	Indonesia	Google Scholar	The purpose of the study was to determine the public's perception of social distancing.	Qualitative descriptive	The results of this study show that people's non-compliance with health protocols is due to economic and social factors, even though social distancing is mostly known and understood by the public as a strategy to prevent the spread of COVID-19. However, there are still those who violate these provisions or do not comply with the rules that must be applied, due to economic reasons and social relations. Economics is related to daily living, especially for lower class groups of people. While the aspect of social

					relations arises because there is still a belief that social distancing will result in distant social relations.
Sari et al, Indonesia 2021	Google Scholar	aims to determine the causes of residents' non-compliance with the application of the 3M health protocol by referring to the Health Belief Model (HBM).	quantitative		The results of this study that violations committed by residents are a form of disobedience. Based on the research, data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate with nonparametric test. This study shows the factors associated with the level of compliance, namely gender. The level of PSBB compliance is increasing among female respondents with higher education levels, good knowledge, and supportive attitudes towards PSBB policies.
Wiranti et al., 2019	Google scholar	This study aims to look at factors that have a relationship with community compliance with the PSBB policy in Depok City.	quantitative		This study shows the relationship between the factors of community non-compliance with health protocols, based on the level of compliance related to gender, education level, knowledge, and attitude. Level of Compliance with health protocols increasing in female respondents with a higher level of education, good knowledge, and a

					supportive attitude towards the PSBB policy.
Mahardika. et al. 2020	Indonesia	Google scholar	The purpose of this study is to examine the composition of the government's strategy and participation people who are obedient in eradicating the dangerous Covid-19 outbreak based on the spirit of mutual cooperation.	<i>qualitative</i>	The results of this study explain that people do not comply with health protocols, this is explained in the results of this study because of the impact of Covid-19, from a political point of view, namely the government is implementing various steps and making decisions in implementing health protocols so as not to expand the spread of Covid-19 , but this will have an impact on economic factors. Regarding economic factors, large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) also greatly impact the community's economy, there is no income coming in, and this reason can be the community's failure to implement health protocols that have been set by the government.
Harjudin, 2020	Indonesia	Google scholar	to understand the community's non-compliance in efforts to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak	descriptive qualitative	The results of this study are the phenomenon of community disobedience in efforts to prevent and deal with Covid-19 caused by their social activities and family economic problems being the

					<p>reason, it seems strange because of two things, first, people actually know and are aware of the impacts and dangers of the outbreak but are reluctant to follow government recommendations in its prevention efforts. Second, the government has strong legitimacy through elections, but its policies in preventing and handling Covid-19 seem difficult to obtain public compliance.</p>
Paisal, 2020	Indonesia	Google scholar	<p>knowing the compliance of villagers with government policies in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak and its implications in terms of the socio-economic and religious life of the residents.</p>	qualitative	<p>The results of this study found that the lack of compliance with social, economic, religious residents in Labbo Village in implementing health protocols as an effort to protect themselves from exposure to the virus made residents vulnerable to becoming objects of transmission. In social and religious life, communal villagers are even disturbed by the prohibition of crowds which causes some activities and parties such as weddings which are routinely held festively to be postponed. Likewise with religious</p>

				activities and symbols that must be limited and encouraged to be carried out at home so that the religious atmosphere in the month of Ramadan is less pronounced, less lively and festive. On the economic side, in general, there were no significant disturbances.
Xie et al, 2020	English	Pubmed	Measuring Social Distance Compliance and Its Relationship with Other Interesting Variables.	quantitative The results of this study in two studies, resulted that people did non-compliance due to community social activities, in this study there were two independent groups of mTurk participants reporting researchers estimated the validity of this study, researchers linked participants' total score for social distancing compliance with the number of their self-reports about how much times they left the house and with the frequency of washing their hands in the past week.

Rahman, et al., 2020	Indonesia	Google scholar	This study aims to examine the factors that encourage non-compliance.	<i>Literature Review</i>	Research results The results of the literature review show that there are three main predictors, namely related to psychological, socio-economic-cultural aspects, and perceptions of government authority. Psychological predictors include ideology, expectations, religious coping, psychological well-being, knowledge and experience, awareness, and commitment to regulations. Social predictors include social awareness and acceptance, economic conditions, and collective culture.
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Conclusion

Based on the results of the literature review, it was found that there were social, economic and cultural impacts associated with community non-compliance with health protocols. Social distancing or keeping a distance from people around is one of the efforts made by the government in dealing with the increasingly widespread outbreak of the corona virus. The policy to carry out social distancing has an impact on activities in the community. However, social distancing also has a complex impact not only on the health of the community but also on the economic aspect of the community, making it difficult because of the minimal decrease in people's income, in social and cultural aspects it also has a difficult impact because people find it difficult to do social activities and meet close relatives, friends, family and work.

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