Nationhood Perspective Through Self-Control in COVID-19 Disaster Crisis In Malaysia

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Abstract

Many disasters concerning the environment, health, poverty, war and terrorism have hit the whole world. Such disasters have caused disruptions to daily life. A country can have a good disaster management through the promotion of self-esteem. This is because there is a social solidarity to revive life. The purpose of this article is to see the nationhood aspect of a country and explain the elements that exist in dealing with a crisis especially COVID-19 disaster. Nationhood aspect can be seen in terms of self-esteem, patriotism and the element of social collaboration to face crisis. A qualitative research through document analysis was adopted to be analysed. Writings that are relevant to nationhood aspect became the focus of analysis. The outcome of document analysis found that in overcoming a disaster crisis, the nationhood aspect is crucial to create a harmonized and calm surrounding in the time of disaster so that it is not worsened. This self-esteem aspect is highly important as a country could exert control over its citizens and can quickly fix the situation. The implication of this article has proven that despite the latest technology used to detect and assist in handling crisis, humanity aspect involving nationhood element is equally important to preserve lives.

Keywords: disaster, nationhood, crisis management, self-control, humanity

1. Introduction

Most countries in the world cannot escape the disaster crisis. Gopalakrishnan (2019) came up with a list that makes up a disaster which consists of Tornado, Fire, Hurricanes, Flood/ Sea Surges / Tsunamis, Snow storms, Earthquakes, Landslides, Severe air pollution (smog), Heat
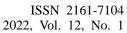
waves, Epidemics, Building collapse, Toxicological accients (e.g release of hazardous substances), Nuclear accidents, Explosions, Civil disturbances, Water contamination and Existing or anticipated food shortages. There are also a number of countries that are frequently hit by disasters physically or biologically. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (2016) demonstrated that the countries that are common with disaster crisis are China, New Zealand, Japan, India, Indonesia and the United States of America. The reason of these countries being attacked by disaster crisis that involves environment is due to the geographical location of the countries in a risky area. Such countries mostly are prepared with a number of strategies to combat the disaster. Varied policies and action plans have been drafted and studied to ensure the readiness in disaster management.

Chaichana et al. (2019) explained that a disaster could happen as a result of behaviour and conflict that require a perfect mechanism of disaster management. Chaichana and others elaborated that the perspective on behavioural changes is essential in focusing on the development of scientific thought in an organised way to promote responsibility towards environmental behaviour. Besides, the highlight on social changes in dealing with disaster involving critical understanding to instil the value of social sustainability of society. Bakos et al. (2019) explained that humanity management factor is an important element to prepare for disaster crisis.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2016) demonstrated that in 20th century, disaster management has to target for life protection and mind changes. There are three actions that have to be implemented, firstly; save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises, secondly; enable healthy and safe living, and thirdly; promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. Muggah et al. (2015) pointed out that Strong Community-Government and Intergovermental Cooperation with social cohesion are part of the seven things in the resistance to face disaster. Social Cohesion consists of the nationhood element that can prevent the continuity of one disaster. Muggah and others found that a country which emphasises social cohesion is able to provide a good surrounding. The disaster that has blocked the interaction of people around the world in 2020 is with the emergence of the spread of the COVID-19 virus with travel restrictions and lockdown including Malaysia. Therefore, this article will elaborate on matters that touch on public administration and governance especially Malaysia to address the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic through the perspective of nationhood.

2. Literature Review

In disaster management, a variety of methods have been developed and practised to prepare a country that is attacked by disaster. Carter (2008) published a handbook on disaster management. Several things were discussed by Carter, which are The Disaster Threat, National Disaster Management Policy, Major Requirements for Coping with Disaster, The Disaster Management Cycle, Disaster and National Development, Disaster Legislation, Counter-Disaster Resources, International Disaster Assistance, Leadership in Disaster, Organization, Plans, Use of Resources, Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Logistics, Recovery, Post-Disaster Review, Training, Public Awareness dan Research. Carter

elaborated on the element of humanity but did not thoroughly discuss the element of awareness about nationhood reaction.

The World Bank (2013) in their published book entitled Strong, Safe and Resilient: A Strategic Policy Guide for Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific also did not mention the necessity of a country in emphasising the element of nationhood from social environment. Discussion on the issue regarding What Needs to Be Done explains the necessity on building social resilience through a deeper understanding of the social impacts of disasters can lead to more effective preventive actions, more responsive and cost-effective rehabilitation programs, and overall faster recovery and reconstruction. Despite the discussion on the necessity of citizen compliance and education on disaster to the citizens, thorough discussion regarding nationhood was not mentioned in the book.

The development and promotion of regional peace, stability, integrity, economic prosperity, and increased cooperation in terms of economic, social and technical issues have existed since 1980s (Mall et al., 2019). All development must emphasise the element of nationhood. As suggested by Mall and others, the government always plays its appropriate role in its ruling so that the citizens will trust the country. The changing ruling needs to stress on the citizenship which is supported by both government and the citizen. The mechanism of one institution must emphasise on the spirit of unity to ensure disaster recovery can be quickly implemented. Important role in uniting the ideas of nation and country for preparation and implementation of action, besides promoting the unity among residents and rulers, are among the main things when dealing with challenging situation (Vukov, 2015). Such ideas on the role of future hope and vision show that it is a strong instrument that puts nationalism into action in Bulgaria in the time of disaster such as war. The nationalism idea is a method that could save a country when it is attacked by a disaster. This is because, it can show support for both parties which are the ruler and the citizens in overcoming a disaster.

Nationhood issue requires serious attention by a country in handling disaster. This is because, social environment of the citizens constitutes Knowledge, Attitude and Practices which enable well management of disaster. These three elements are crucial as stated by The World Bank (2013) to always be widened through education and practice. Therefore, nationhood in Malaysia needs to be examined in facing disaster especially on the issue of health safety that is COVID-19. Non-compliance of citizens and leaders towards Movement Control Order (MCO) published in media has shown that the element of nationhood is important to be upheld as a strategy in disaster management.

3. Patriotism in Dealing with Disaster Crisis

Identity branding of a country is an effort to create high patriotism among the citizens. According to Lacerda (2019), branding on the nation can create the sentiment of love towards the country through words or slogan. This branding enables the citizens to always hold onto value consensus in solving the problem that the country has. Lacerda's research on the history of the people of the United States of America found that the implementation of the branding, "I ♥ NY" reduces problem and crisis of Americans. This is because, according to the history recorded by scholars in their writings, the United States of America is known as a centre of

terrorism, drugs, and social and economic crisis. This is due to the duo system implemented by the country which are in terms of i) financial and politic, and ii) liberalism and globalisation. Therefore, the branding is crucial particularly among the westerners.

The spirit of nationalism will exist in the society when there is a high spirit of patriotism from the ruler and the citizens. The ruler and the citizens are the agents of success and failure of a country. It is done through the competency and efficacy of the management. In the time of crisis, the competency and efficacy will enhance the image of ruler and also the country. Having a good image of a country will enable it to acquire help from other country when it has a crisis be it in terms of economy, politic and natural disaster. This will guarantee the survival of the residents (Aleyomi, 2020). Conflicts in a country that has corrupt management will lead to instability to the country and results in much worse crisis.

In dealing with crisis, identity is a significant thing to the citizens of a country. This is because, identity will bring a sense of belonging towards a country. Shared history, province, culture, myth will enhance the loyalty of citizen's identity. Kuzio (2019) explained that the failure of a nation in patriotism is because of there is a misunderstanding regarding the identity when the country is separated. This is just like what happened among the citizens in Russia and Ukraine. The people in Ukraine border who speak Russian language becomes a challenge to Russia as in reality, they do not consider themselves as part of "Russian World" when Russia worked on a project to retrieve a few provinces in Ukraine border. The stereotype of Russia and Ukrain myth is part of identity emphasised by the Ukraine people to perceive themselves as part of Russian world to clear up the misunderstanding.

Reaction and resistance are important aspects for citizens in Kuwait when dealing with Iraq demography. Khullar et al. (2019) explained that there are six relevant aspects with the reaction and resistance which are 1) infringement, full of shock, disruption, and uncertainty, 2) feeling of unity which comprises gender equality 3) the presence of army that comprises the interaction between citizens and Iraq army 4) fight agains oppression described as active or passive 5) the increase of patriostim 6) freedom that discusses the consequence of colonization and what Kuwait loses from demography. The susceptibility towards mental health problem could comprise collective ability to help protect the citizens from prolonged crisis.

In modern world, patriotism can be cultivated through social media with the existence of agenda and union of ethnic identity (Garza, 2015; McMillan, 2015; Wachanga, 2015). Social media can play the local sentiment through video display which could feature the spirit of nationalism. It is done through sharing and spreaded to the whole world to create empathy so that one agenda can grab the world attention. A country is able to show the world its real condition regarding the crisis that it has. The use of social media is a communication strategy to deliver the message of motivation and awareness so that such crisis can be resolved quickly. With social media, the image of one country can recover and regain the confidence of its society within and outside the country (Avraham & Ketter, 2017).

4. Methodology

This paper used qualitative methodology with document analysis approach. Documents such

as indexed articles and books were used to get the data for this article. Document analysis was conducted on the movement control order (MCO) phase in Malaysia from 18 March 2020 until 7 June 2021 It was used as a method to elaborate the objectives towards printed, published, or pictured information. The information in the message part can be heard, obtained or seen by referring to the text content on words, meaning, picture, symbols, ideas, themes or whatever message that has been communicated (Kamarul Azmi, 2012). Kimberly (2002) pointed out that there is a need of action to make documentation on the use of document analysis method to see the variety of cross-influence. Moreover, *"content analysis defined as a summarizing, quantitative analysis of messages that relies on the scientific method (including attention to objectivity/intersubjectivity, a priori design, reliability, validity, generalizability, replicability, and hypothesis testing). It is not limited as to the types of variables that may be measured, nor to the context in which the messages are created or presented"* (Kimberly, 2002:10).

This article was made to identify the type of patriotism and self-control of society in dealing with disaster and crisis. Theme that is relevant with nationalism, citizenship, self-control and the relationship with disaster was chosen as the unit of research analysis to elaborate the action and strategy of society in overcoming disaster through humanism. The theme was taken from the writings of the scholars that emphasised the element of patriotism. There is a lack of research regarding nationalism or patriotism that have been discussed in elaborating the role of citizen when there is a disaster or crisis. Nevertheless, based on the relevant theme, the element of patriotism was found as significant to be put into consideration when handling disaster. This is because, nationalism is not only made as the foundation to face challenge but also becomes a basis to strengthen multicultural society particularly Malaysia which consists of a variety of values and cultures.

5. Country Situation in Facing COVID-19

When COVID-19 was announced as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), countries that are facing this issue have taken actions and approaches to control this pandemic from getting more serious. Human interaction which is part of the natural tendency of human has led to the emphasis of a few aspects as the focus of a country to restraint the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic. This is because, social interaction is a culture for one country through culture, religion and sports. Therefore, the approach to reduce social interaction for the sake of restraining the transmission becomes challenging as the new norm is something odd. Assembly in the form of festivity or gathering which has been forbiddened to create a new surrounding is opposed by the citizens. In that case, therefore the issue of citizen's responsibility is highlighted to instil patriotism.

The spirit of patriotism is emphasised in facing the COVID-19 pandemic through awareness, behaviour and role. This is because, through such element, the society is aware of the hardship and sacrifice made by frontliners like the people in healthcare, safety, food chain and services. Therefore, the society is always reminded to take care of themselves and the government carrying out the responsibility as the ruler. It is for the sake of survival despite the difficulties. With this patriotism, it is emphasised through citizens' cooperation in

assisting the government to combat the COVID-19 virus. The right decision-making by the government in overcoming this pandemic can gain citizen's trust and next enabling cooperation by the citizens towards all layers of society and institutions.

On 21st January 2020, the first COVID-19 case in the United States of America was reported in Washington, leading to the prediction made by health office that the transmission among the citizens has at least went on for several weeks. USA therefore took action to forbid flight entry from China and make screening for citizens from outside the country. Behind the COVID-19 case, come the followers of scientist and non-scientist. USA has to deal with society that is not supportive towards the government's effort in controlling the pandemic. Clements (2020) explained that all effort from the government to shutdown the operation of economy and social have been welcomed by the society until the pandemic transmission increases all over the USA. Self-control by US citizens declines as there are more demonstrations being carried out as a protest with the government policy in combating the pandemic.

In South Korea, Choi (2020) illustrated that the beginning of COVID-19 transmission was identified when a 32-year-old woman who returned from Wuhan was declared positive upon warded. Since the first case that is the import case from China and import case-related being identified besides the identification of infection source through investigation of the 29th patient's contact. From this 29th patient, the awareness on the possibility of disease transmission has increased. With the total number of cases that increases drastically, the government of South Korea has increased the awareness level from orange to red on 23rd February 2020. The effort to do incentive screening, contact identification, quarantine and isolation in Daegu District was implemented. The history of pandemic transmission that used to attack the country has developed healthcare facility in South Korea in terms of their healthcare staff, facility and system in overall. With such facility, South Korean society easily cooperates well with the country to reduce the transmission rate of COVID-19 pandemic.

The confidence to the government becomes an important mechanism for Saudi Arabia in restricting the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic. Al-Hanawi et al. (2020) explained that Saudi Arabia has taken the prevention action that has never been done before to control the spread. Society compliance towards prevention steps is influenced by their knowledge and attitude. In regard with attitude, the society shows positive attitudes, optimist and agrees that the virus can be handled successfully through the confidence that the ruler of Saudi is able to control the pandemic. The steps include lockdown order, delay of all domestic and international flights, prayer at the mosques and closure of schools and universities. To prevent negative emotion such as anxiety that influences their attitude, high knowledge about COVID-19 is translated to safety practice. This enables the practice of behaviour of Saudi residents become very discreet. The citizens instil the practice as a result of the health authorities of Saudi Arabia that prepares education materials to enhance the understanding of society regarding this disease and influences the change of behaviour and enhances the spirit of cooperation.

Non-pharmaseutical treatment is the most important counter strategy. It is through

community awareness such as establishing distancing from individual to individual, wearing face mask, isolation and the practice of good hygiene (Cvetkovic et al., 2020). The history of war and disease pandemic which attacked Serbia has become the catalyst to the citizens to always improve the health level. Through education initiative, Serbian government prepares the citizens with immunisation for prevention action. By promoting behavioural changes, it can increase risk management decision-making. This will make the citizens prepared and compliant to the order.

These steps which had never happened, have been adopted to control the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic in China. The compliance of the citizens towards the controlled steps is influenced by knowledge, attitude and practice of COVID-19. In the research by Zhong et al. (2020) in Hubei, which is the place where the pandemic started, the majority of citizens are certain that China can win the battle agains COVID-19.   A big part of Chinese residents who have socioeconomy status that is quite high especially women, are optimistic and possess suitable practice in facing COVID-19. Health educational programs that aim to enhance COVID-19 knowledge are really helpful in helping Chinese citizens to become optimistic and practise accordingly. The decline of infection has caused Chinese citizens to be wary, considering the hardship period that they had to go through.

The awareness of Sudan society about the prevention of COVID-19 disaster is at a low level. This is due to the economic factor which hits the country. Ahmed et al. (2020) discovered that education is very low among the citizens. Sudan government has to face citizens who can hardly adapt the new norm to protect themselves because of lack of resources to prepare for healthcare aids. The lack of income of the country and citizens to develop self-health system became the reason of the fast transmission of the pandemic. Awareness program by the government receives overwhelming support as the citizens do not have access and practise it due to the poverty that they experience before the pandemic.   Ahmed et al. explained that COVID-19 is the hardest situation ever in Sudan history.

Japan, a country where its residents are disciplined, have taken diligent action of protection. This is encouraged by the high cost of medicine. However, public awareness is more essential. Machida et al. (2020) explained the status of personal protection action by the public in Japan during COVID-19 is not sufficient therefore the public awareness notice is increased through mass media. The variety of communication medium is put into action by the government through news, radio and newspapers to awake the public. This is because, the social distancing practice in public and no contact with face are less practised in self-protection. Machida et al. found that the culture that highlights frequent interaction becomes a big hurdle for compliance.

Vietnam is the first country that successfully managed to stop the transmission of the pandemic in several days among the citizens. Vietnam ruler has published the society health policy to overcome the transmission. It is done through a combination of early lockdown order, increased virality from health information, encouragement to implement health declaration, rules to wear face mask in public places and the unity of citizens. It has become an effective way to overcome the virus in Vietnam. Vietnam government did it well to spread

the encouraging behaviour policy which could increase the virality from information such as through hygiene care song. Vietnam does not perceive COVID-19 as a hurdle that disrupts freedom. Huynh (2020) explained that what is learnt by Vietnamese people from COVID-19 is the importance of cooperation from citizens. This is because the citizens trust their country ruler will always take care of the people.

External and internal hope for survival during COVID-19 pandemic from the government become the residents' target in the Philippines (Bernard & Mendoza, 2020; Lau et al., 2020). Based on their observation, poverty and low level of knowledge cause the healthcare practice and safety unable to be fully carried out. The government becomes the hope to rely for basic necessities during the lockdown order. The government is hoped to work on the effort to understand how individuals involved in relevant process with defending the well-beingness in particular personal and social situations (Bernard & Mendoza, 2020). Health is one aspect that gains less attention from the government because of politic. In COVID-19 issue, health education needs to be targeted as a response strategy among the citizens of low income (Lau t al., 2020).

Thailand is the second country outside China that reported the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic in mid January 2020. The increase of death cases due to COVID-19 has also led to increased suicide cases in Thailand. The fear of the citizens to survive during COVID-19 because of the hardship in getting aid causes the placement of volunteers at every village to reduce suicide cases. Dr. Varoth Chotpitayasunondh from the Society Health Minisrtry of Thailand said that the government is dealing with "mental health wave" after COVID-19. This is because, Thailand has the highest rate of suicide cases in South East Asia. Global Health Now (2020) pointed out that the treatment for the citizens in Thailand is through "Mind Vaccine". The placement of volunteer in every village is to give moral support. The role of volunteer is acknowledged in Thailand because they are trained volunteers.

Australia that consists of multi ethnics and particularly migrants from the Mainland China, experiences quick COVID-19 infection. Through quarantine policy, institution evolution and suitability to the middle of pandemic are the keys to country's reaction in decreasing the pandemic infection (Kim & Susan, 2020). Australia which has a history of infectious diseases like SARS-CoV (2003), H5N1 (1997, 2005), H1N1 (2009), MERS-CoV (2012), and Ebola (2014) has become stricter about the quarantine policy. The history of quarantine policy is related to the existence of the country for the citizens' survival. In dealing with COVID-19, quarantine policy is emphasised as it was successful before when Australia was in the battle with infectious diseases. The decrease number of cases in April 2020 through quarantine policy has become a model to other countries.

COVID-19 that attacks the world requires full cooperation and good health management. This is because, the experience of a country that faces the transmission of pandemic, war, natural disaster, requires an optimum health system. It comprises the awareness through education among the citizens. The initiative to health care and safety needs to be an important element to the development of a country. The preparedness, society and country in dealing with disaster is not only through physical facility but also in increasing the citizens'

awareness. This can be seen based on a few things mentioned before. The element of human has to be focused on as a preparation for any possibilities. Sophisticated technology with the element of human can increase the well-beingness of the society.

6. Discussion

6.1 Patriotism of Malaysian Citizens in Dealing with COVID-19

In restricting the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia, the spirit of patriotism is shown in every way. The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has witnessed so many citizens losing their job as the economic sector shrinks. In May 2020, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) informed the level of unemployment in this country is projected around 3.5% to 5.5% this year following the impact of Covid-19 transmission. According to the Chief Statistician Malaysia, based on the report of Labour Main Statistics in Malaysia, March 2020 by DOSM previously, the number of unemployed people increases from 17.1% to 610,500 with 3.9%, from the figure in the same month of 2019 as published by Harian Metro. With the closure of occupational sector, companies had to stop their operation and minimize the branches to cover their loss. In May 2020, a total of 826,100 individuals are unemployed or terminated (Harian Metro, 14th July 2020).

Based on the current situation faced by the country, the spirit of patriotism emerges among the citizens in Malaysia. It is shown through responsible actions by the means of strong cooperation in helping the society to survive. Varied methods have been carried out to reduce pressure on Malaysian citizens. Aimi Nadia et al. (2020) explained that the spread of fake news has been looked upon seriously by Malaysian citizens to reduce social impact. This is because, according to them, fake news that go viral in social media has a strong influence as the content is elaborated in detail and trusted by the people. To avoid the fake news, the ministry has implemented repeated announcement by using celebrities. Aimi Nadia et al. explained that there are two types of media news sharing that are worse than real situation which are the sharing by patient's family member and fake news. The awareness on the ethics of spreading news is able to reduce much worse perception. Therefore, the citizens are responsible in receiving information.

To quickly reduce the number of cases, solidarity to the order is a basic thing in carrying out the responsibility as a citizen when the country is battling with the threat of COVID-19. Kuok (2020) clarified that the movement control is an effective method in the battle over COVID-19. It is carried out through compliance to the government's order to rebuild the economy, social and politic. The compliance to the movement control order can make quicker recovery. This enables the citizens that lost their job to look for other income source as fast as possible. As Sivamurugan (2020) explained, self-moral will be the benchmark for us to walk side by side in realizing the dream of preserving this country later.

The sector that is considered as essential services provide opportunities to affected citizens to survive with the existence of delivery service in the form of food or items. Kuok (2020) clarified that the increased services acknowledged by the citizens and reduce movement is a way that the Malaysian government uses to overcome the transmission of COVID-19

pandemic. The effectiveness of movement control order that is implemented shows drastic decline in Malaysia with collaboration by all parties through mutual reminder by the country and citizens. Koh et al. (2020) stated that during this COVID-19, the behaviour of Malaysian citizens has changed. It is not solely due to the new norm practice but interaction change.

This is proven through collaboration in providing aids and tolerance with all Malaysian citizens regardless of the races. Koh et al. (2020) also stated that there is behavioural change such as panic buying, massive movement when MCO was announced and some avoiding treatment lead to the virality of news by the citizens. The virality of this news is an agreement to enhance responsibility and self-control by the citizens so that worse situation will not happen. Behavioural changes of Malaysian citizens which are more rational and collective are perceived as the strength of the country in combating the infection of COVID-19. The strength of Malaysian citizens becomes the reference source of other countries to possess such attitudes as Malaysians.

Optimisation of health care source particularly during COVID-19 is viewed as a success in health care management (Hafiz & Amirah, 2020). The involvement of public and private hospitals, and also universities that help in effective stock management particularly when there is a lack of critical sources, has increased the spirit of patriotism. Goal achievement of overcoming COVID-19 has been shown by many institutions such as the palace, religion, education, and private. Production of health protection tools has also been done by the prisoners and fashion designers which help in saving the hospital allocation to be used for other important things. Hafiz & Amirah explained that the expertise in medicinal field helps Malaysia to enhance the image as a country with health management ability despite lacking in terms of health system infrastructure.

Citizens' support towards the frontliners of medical staff is an important aspect to win against COVID-19. Bakar and Ramli (2020) clarified that the awareness on the sacrifice made by medical workers as what is viral on social media has given emotional sentiment to the citizens. With the hashtags #wemustwin in the media that ensures that medical workers are always determined in performing their duty, causes the citizens to always hold onto cooperation principle. With the acknowledgement of the Director of General Health Malaysia as among the best doctors in the world has motivated the Malaysians to keep on giving cooperation. Bakar and Ramli stated that the element of emotion is one of the strategies to reduce infection cases. The emotion element has shaped the behaviour of the citizens so that they are able to implement the order of the government.

The medical workers frontliners such as doctors, nurses and medical assistances are the unsung heroes who become the subjects of emotion sentiment (Bakar & Ramli, 2020). The support towards this frontliners became a factor to Malaysian citizens to cultivate patriotism that enables these frontliners to quickly return to their family. This situation causes the Malaysian citizens to be reminded not to be selfish and always be sensitive to the sacrifice made by medical workers. The issue of putting themselves in medical workers' shoes has been emphasised in social media frequently to create empathy among the citizens, thus increasing self-control. The success of infection control is important through humanity values

cultivated to the society to equally feel the uncomfortability of the frontliners.

The success in reducing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic has been implemented by the government through a number of initiatives. After the MCO order, the initiative of the government to Malaysian citizens with the slogan "no one is left behind" through the Economic Stimulus Package (PRIHATIN) has increased cooperation of the citizens towards the government. Ain Umaira et al. (2020) demonstrated that the PRIHATIN package provides government support to the society constituting varied backgrounds of society that are students, family, and business owners. With such package, the citizens are able to survive using the allocation to buy basic necessities such as food and as the source to start online business. Ain Umaira et al. stated that the impact of PRIHATIN package can prevent the anxiety of society regarding economy and health.

The PRIHATIN package has successfully controlled the behaviour of citizens in Malaysia as there is no ordinary movement and long interaction. The action taken by the government in giving such economic initiative can prevent emotional pressure on the citizen, Ain Umaira et al. (2020) found that the cooperation of the citizens through such package can reduce fear and avoid conflicts. The impact from this PRIHATIN package, there is an increased corporate social responsibility (CSR). Companies and business owners took this opportunity to enhance their company image besides offering helps and facilities to Malaysian citizens. CSR carried out by this group has increased sales to the company as they obtain support from the citizens. The aids and facilities provided by the government, companies or individuals are acknowledged by the world through news sharing in social media.

After the MCO order, patriotism among Malaysian citizens become the backbone of Malaysia at this moment. Behavioural changes and high awareness to always look after the relationship between races are enhanced through cooperation in living the new norm. The history of living during the MCO has raised the sentiment to always look after the country image. Malaysian citizens also hold on to strong beliefs with the government by correcting negative perception given by online foreign media regarding the health care system particularly the control of COVID-19 implemented in Malaysia. Through this, it was shown that the citizens are united to demand for apology from the foreign media. This misinformation receives praises from other countries that Malaysia really supports the effort of the government in combating the issue of COVID-19 which has attacked more than 150 countries.

In overcoming the COVID-19 crisis, it is important to understand the situation biologically and socially in learning the prevention method. The encouragement of positive attitudes towards an issue will bring to success as it involves humanity (Halimatus Sakdiah & Hayati, 2020). Humanity relationship that could bring solidarity has caused the citizens to comply with the order and creates harmony. Uncertainty of economy and social that exist when the country is fighting against COVID-19 can be reduced with the unity spirit which can enhance love towards the country. It is carried out through donation and sponsorship to the people in need be it to the citizens or health institutions. Halimatus Sakdiah & Hayati (2020) explained that a useful model needs to be widened so that the citizens are prepared with the possibility and behave appropriately during the disaster.

The spread of COVID-19 in Malaysia has created many types of situations at all levels. The circumstance in Malaysia has impacted other countries to take measures as in Malaysia. The calm situation excites other countries towards Malaysia. Umair et al. (2020) explained that the strict measures implemented by Malaysia have impacted the citizens to uphold their own values, and this is followed by other countries. Such situation is questioned by other country, for instance, Indonesia as they are envious towards the compliance of Malaysian citizens. Umair et al. predicted that the 'resolve, resilience, restart, recovery, revitalise and reform' plan has disciplined Malaysian citizens. This plan includes the whole Malaysian citizens to help bringing the country image to the world view. Limitations of studies related to the role of citizenship should be considered future studies. This is because the role of the people in facing the crisis is taken into account in addition to the use of current technology to deal with disasters.

7. Conclusion

The success and failure of a country in dealing with crisis situation depends on the humanity values that exist within the society. With such humanity values, collaboration emerges which reflects patriotism. This is because, every layer of society cooperates with the government to ensure daily life can be carried out as usual. When dealing with crisis, encouragement of patriotic attitude can avoid worse circumstance. A crisis that attacks the country must be put to an end quickly by implementing the national approach and local values. Every country has their citizens and the well-beingness of citizens is shown through national values like the flag, song and identity. By doing that, national values can become an instrument to shape citizens' behaviour so that they are always ready with any possibilities. Malaysia can win over COVID-19 through its local values that are upheld since long time ago. The example of Malaysian citizens' lives is the success factor for Malaysia to escape the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic. It is achievable through high spirit of patriotism.

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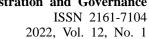
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