THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY (SOCIAL MEDIA) IN INCREASING THE AWARENESS OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL INTERACTIONS: AN EFFORT TO HANDLE COVID-19 IN THE MICRO ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the interaction patterns and culture of society. The pretext of limiting interactions as the key to handle COVID-19 certainly has various challenges in its implementation in society. Regulators have promulgated various global and national policies (in macro level). It is necessary to ascertain whether the policy can be conveyed and implemented correctly at the micro-level in the community, which has various social and cultural characters. Neighborhood Association (known as Rukun Warga in Indonesia), as the smallest community in society, is undoubtedly the spearhead in ensuring all global and national policies can be carried out correctly. The advancement in technology with social media as its main strength can certainly facilitate various scenarios for preventing COVID-19, as long as it is well utilized. Human cross-checks remain the key to filtering this abundant amount of information. This research intends to study how the role of technology in bridging global information regarding the prevention of COVID-19 can be conveyed well to micro-communities such as Neighborhood Association, as well as seeing the role of the association in sorting out the information presented by technology and making it a COVID-19 prevention treatment according to local wisdom and community character. This study found that technology (especially social media) played a significant role in delivering information and socialization to the Neighborhood Association level. Also, the association has various ways of translating global and national socialization into a treatment that impacts society's compliance regarding social interactions according to health protocols. Furthermore, the author also found that the globally proclaimed restriction for social interactions strengthens social interaction at the Neighborhood Association's micro or environmental level.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, 3M, resilience, social interaction, social media

INTRODUCTION

Today, the world is competing and spurring domestic technological developments, with its participation in the 4.0 industrial revolution, which has an impact on digitalization in all aspects of social life and personal life. When the world and various countries are engrossed in developing their respective technologies, at the end of 2019, the COVID-19 virus unexpectedly broke out, which since then has been causing significant health, economic and social impacts on humans. COVID-19 continues to be spread until recently. It has infected 43.2 million people globally, with a recovery rate of 60 percent and a death rate of 5 percent (WHO, 2020). On average, every two days, there is an increase of 1 million confirmed cases globally. This situation is without any discrimination regarding age, gender, or education level. Anyone has the potential to be infected,
even if he/she is in a developed country. Of course, the percentage varies for each country and each region, depending on the people's character in every region. The character of a community and the character of an individual is very significant for the spread of the virus because the nature of the virus is very dependent on the quality of human interaction.

Since the beginning of civilization, evidence has shown that the human body is very vulnerable to very small creatures (viruses), so the COVID-19 phenomenon has made us realize that human existence remains in the body and how the patterns of life and behavior protect the body (Harari, 2020). Devices and so on are only complementary. Thus, despite massive technological developments, the body cannot be ignored even though technology acts as a bridge. In other words, we should differentiate between the technological advancements that are being intensively pursued by humans, with efforts to prevent and stop the COVID-19 virus (Kaur & Shadev, 2020). Humans in their existence and behavior are now the key to preventing and stopping the COVID-19 virus, including their behavior in using technology as an act of resilience from COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has now become a global discourse in the field of life and health. The virus that started in Wuhan, China, is now spreading randomly and rapidly around the world. In response to this pandemic, many areas have issued regulatory adjustments in the social life structure. For example, since the beginning of the pandemic, Italy has announced several deaths, followed by self and territorial isolation (lockdown) measures throughout its country. The United States, too, as a superpower whose president initially denied the COVID-19 virus, has now declared a state of emergency. President Trump has announced a complete ban on travel from Europe to the US. The assumption that humans can bring about the possibility of death through infection (spread of the virus) has been well documented by various sources and causes changes in the various social and individual life arrangements. The character of the global COVID-19 problem, of course, cannot be overcome by a nation's decisions because each country needs assistance from other countries, both in medical devices and in ways to overcome it. National decrees only apply to regions, but not globally.

In Indonesia, people who are confirmed positive for COVID-19 continue to experience an increase. As of October 2020, it has been recorded that 400,483 people have been infected by COVID-19, with a cure rate of around 11% and a death rate of 4% (COVID19.go.id). Facing the COVID-19 pandemic, which was detected to have entered Indonesia since the beginning of 2020, the government has made various efforts, from the large scale social limitation (PSBB) regulation to the new normal policy (a policy that reconciles the pandemic situation with the risk of economic impact). However, various regulations and strict government controls on human interaction have not correlated with controlling the spread of COVID-19. The following is data on the distribution of COVID-19 cases in Java Island:
Table 1.
The spread of COVID-19 in Java Island

| Region                       | Number of People Confirmed Positive | Percentage |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Jabodetabek & Banten         | 112,760                             | 27.8 %     |
| West Java                    | 35,148                              | 8.8 %      |
| Central Java and Yogyakarta  | 36,394                              | 9.1 %      |
| East Java                    | 51,752                              | 12.9 %     |

The COVID-19 pandemic certainly has a profound impact on the way people live, both personally and socially (Sparrow, 2020). A healthy lifestyle has now been carried out by all people and has resulted in many new adjustments at the individual and social levels. This is in line with many major changes in history which was triggered by the response to the pandemic. When the COVID-19 virus outbreak spread throughout the world, in France, there is an idea from the government to overcome this emergency by dividing the population into two clusters, namely the cluster of infected residents and the cluster of uninfected residents. This is similar to what was said by the French philosopher Michel Foucault, about the first census based on records of infection and the birth of a modern state (Harari, 2019). This idea gave rise to the design of the first modern city, Paris Von Haussmann, which described a modern urban planning system based on the idea of human circulation (such as an arterial system), as William Harvey first discovered. In the context of the city of Paris, the idea of Health is a politically convenient way to spark broad transformations in life's ecology. This is a modern urban planning and, therefore, always within the framework of biological-political instincts.

Garry and Joseph (2005) stated that the effective way for humans to deal with various threatening situations is to make adjustments to various habits to adapt and make peace with these threatening situations. Furthermore, only human beings have such remarkable adaptability, involving their minds. By adapting behavior that is assisted by the power of the mind, humans are considered capable of surviving in any bad situation and enabling them to apply the concepts of physical distancing, social distancing, and maintaining communication with family in a disciplinary manner. Thus, a healthy lifestyle and the need to continue to build relationships, affection, and social support will continue to go well and become reinforcement for people to face various crises due to the COVID-19 pandemic; be it a crisis in health, social life, and a potential economic crisis.

At the level of national behavior, Indonesia has a unique journey regarding responding to the COVID-19 pandemic phenomenon. In early 2020, when other countries had taken various policies regarding the handling of COVID-19, in Indonesia it was the government, through the Minister of Health, that denied the presence of the virus in Indonesia due to tropical climate factor.
in Indonesia and with various other arguments (Kompas, July 2020). However, not long after the arguments were put forward, cases began to appear, and the number continued to increase. During this time, various herbal medicinal claims had also appeared, which ironically were not clinically tested. The Indonesian government's attitude that still juxtaposed health factors with considerations of the risk of economic impact makes Indonesia seem less serious than other countries in handling COVID-19. The government does not appear to have a firm grip on the solution to handle COVID-19. This has created confusion for many people, especially in a certain classes and area communities. It went on until the government finally took a middle way policy to reconcile the health and economic impacts, which was to keep open access to interactions (which are vulnerable in the spread of the COVID-19 virus) by carrying out strict disciplinary supervision of the public regarding distancing behavior and wearing masks. This certainly created confusion in the community, which also led to some disobedience and denial from the public regarding the risks, as well as the COVID-19 virus, which is the reason behind the emergence of various conspiracy theories in Indonesia as well as the public's reluctance to practice disciplined health protocol behavior. If we think about this, however, we actually agree that adaptation and a healthy lifestyle are the keys to minimizing the risk of COVID-19 virus spread.

The layered impact of social, cultural, religious, economic, and political considerations will become companion considerations for medical/scientific public health considerations when we can manage these variables so that a healthy lifestyle in facing the COVID-19 pandemic can be carried out effectively. In fact, if coupled with certain values, people's obedience has begun to appear, such as in religious factors, when we want to pay respect during the burial ceremony, now we have to keep the distance from one another. Not to mention, now prayers can be done online. This is an example of social life that has changed so significantly. However, what is important to note is that various campaigns and situational efforts have transformed into disciplined behavior in the community. So then, why are the cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia, especially in some areas, still increasing? Can policies issued at macro and global levels be appropriately conveyed and obeyed at the micro-level, such as in the Neighborhood Association? What is the role of the micro-community in ensuring the effectiveness of government programs related to COVID-19 prevention?

This research has an urgency in seeing how the micro-community, in this case, the Neighborhood Association in the COVID-19 black zone, becomes the spearhead in the COVID-19 prevention program launched globally and nationally. What is the role of technology in accommodating the needs of community interaction during the COVID-19 pandemic and its role as a means of socialization for the community in preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 virus? This research is focused on the city of Depok. The author chose Depok's city because of its status as a black zone for the spread of COVID-19. The government has designated the city of Depok as a black zone area because of its increasing cases of COVID-19 pandemic. (Covid.go.id). Recent data shows that Depok's city has increased by up to 100 people exposed in one day. The factor of the Depok area as a satellite city that is often traversed by metropolitan commuters, as well as the low community compliance in implementing health protocols, are the main causes of the massive spread of COVID-19 in Depok (Dinkes Depok, 2020).
TECHNOLOGY AS A MEDIUM IN IMPLANTING HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Humans should worry about the technology they find. According to Harari (2019), various jobs will be shifted and replaced by machines in the future. This is because a machine's work is considered to have fewer errors than the one done by humans. Even humans themselves prefer to use computer algorithms to make choices. This refers to the world as a system consisting of various components. Harari explained that every human is a single piece of data that is connected. With four basic methods, humans improve recorded history. The system will increase the number of processors, increase its diversity, increase the number of connections between its processors, and free the movement of those connections. They will naturally help fix the system without a command.

Now humans are being reunited globally in order to fight COVID-19. Technological advancement can be a double-edged knife, having a positive impact and a negative impact. It all depends on its use. We start this answer with small things but have a significant impact, namely communication. Before there was the internet, social media, and even the telephone, humans sent letters to communicate with relatives or friends who lived in other areas. As technology advances, with telephones and social media by utilizing the internet, humans can communicate more massively and more intensely. Of course, anything can be shared with relatives and friends. The relationship between family and friends continues to be good and close even though they rarely meet face to face. However, as explained above, there are always negative impacts. The negative impact is that humans become more active and interested in relationships via social media or better known as "cyberspace". Often we hear the term "Bringing the far closer, and keeping the nearer far," then that is the negative impact of technological advances in communication. Humans are more daring to speak indirectly, but to speak directly; modern humans cannot speak fluently and confidently. In the context of social life during the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires humans to carry out physical distancing and limit social interactions, this virtual behavior is now the key in social interaction.

In other contexts, information from a country or region can be spread throughout the world regardless of geographic boundaries. For example, information about COVID-19 is rapidly spread to all corners of the world in seconds with various updates. Information that was originally only in the Wuhan area, for example, could spread massively throughout the world. It is now being channeled through technology, both online and on television channels from information updates to appeals. The development of technology makes it easier for every human being to obtain all information in all fields: economy, politics, culture, and even lifestyle. But the negative impact, the information that is disseminated can be a lie or often referred to as a hoax. With this, every human being has the right and obligation to filter all information in order to be able to select and sort the information that will be distributed to relatives. The spread of hoax news is caused by elements of the general public who certainly have goals and objectives. Unrestricted use of the internet and social media or all humans with accounts will certainly continue to spread information that is not necessarily true. Humans are the key to the use of technology, both good and bad.

Next is privacy. Without us knowing it, social media accounts or other accounts require personal data in order for us to activate the account. Indirectly, we distribute personal data to relevant agencies. These private accounts are stored in an algorithm that is difficult to hack.
However, there are still individuals who create applications or accounts that require personal data for activation, and the user’s data is shared by the owner of the application to commit crimes.

Furthermore, in broad terms, the implications of technological progress are helping human work. In this case, the discussion will be broader, starting with the creation of computers, the internet, and others. With the computer, it makes it easier for humans to collect data on a company or agency. Storage will be safer because the data is stored on a system that will not be damaged by time, in contrast to physical data, which will be damaged over time. An example of being made easier for human work is like the tragedy that is happening today. Work from Home warnings due to the COVID-19 virus can be implemented with supporting technology. Workers will find it easy to work at home with technology, where workers keep records and do their work, and send their work via email. In addition, meetings can still be held with the video call feature.

Technological developments have a positive impact on human life. However, if we pay attention to humans' changes due to technological developments, humans become lazier and rely more on technological sophistication. For example, humans rely more on the Go-food feature to buy food rather than travel in search of food. Of course this will reduce the quality of human interaction. In addition, with the development of technology, humans will become more individualistic; sympathy is shown only in the virtual world, which does not show empathy by directly helping problems.

Apart from various debates about the good and bad effects of technology, in a COVID-19 pandemic situation, we are very dependent on its presence (Hughes & Coombs, 2020). The use of technology is crucial in animating social interactions during a pandemic. Technology is certainly a solution to calls for restrictions on direct interactions between humans, which are claimed to be the main cause of the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Technology with various social media platforms can accommodate human needs for friendship. Gathering, which is considered a crucial activity by the Indonesian people, can now be carried out by the community with online media (Wijayanto, 2020). In addition, the need for the community to conduct work-related meetings and even the need for implementing education is now carried out online with various technology platforms. Furthermore, these various practices impact changing people’s behavior and culture in interpreting interactions with others. For example, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian people, considered direct friendship and handshaking as crucial things (especially during holidays), are now shifting by merely carrying out virtual communication.

Apart from playing a role as a medium for social interaction during the COVID-19 pandemic, technology also acts to socialize a new lifestyle, namely a healthy lifestyle. Furthermore, technology is the key to human success in adaptive efforts and success against the COVID-19 pandemic. Technology will help humans know the good and bad in facing the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS

This research is a descriptive study with qualitative research methods by collecting data through interviews and observations. Interviews and observations were carried out directly by the author in fifty Neighborhood Associations in the Depok. In collecting the data at each place, the author conducted random interviews with the head of Neighborhood Associations, community
leaders, and two-family heads. After conducting in-depth interviews, the author conducted regular observations for seven days to see people's behavior in understanding the socialization of COVID-19 prevention and interacting with online media during the COVID-19 pandemic. The author took these steps to strengthen the research data.

The variables in this study are the Neighborhood Association as the smallest community in society using technology as a means of socialization related to updates on developments and prevention of COVID-19 in the environment and how technology can accommodate people's daily interaction activities. The author followed and recorded carefully all data and evidence that was found in the field. Besides, the researchers also conducted direct cross-checks with in-depth observations of the information conveyed by respondents as an effort to strengthen the findings. After all the data from interviews and observations were collected, the author conducted a series of coding and analysis processes. The analysis was carried out by the phenomenological method, namely, analyzing a phenomenon based on the experience directly felt by the author.

In order to fulfill the tridharma of education in the aspect of community service, the author also participated and was active in providing education to the public regarding the use of technology platforms, especially social media, in a healthy manner as an effort to break the spreading of COVID-19. The author provided an overview of the impact of technology related to hoaxes and how the community can use technology to socialize and interact in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the author also socialized with residents about the importance of maintaining social interaction with others because this is a basic human need. The author understood social interaction treatment with the social media platform to the respondents of this study.

RESULTS

Efforts to Promote COVID-19 Prevention

The World Health Organization (WHO) has released various guidelines for healthy behavior for the world community in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The release made by WHO, which is a global organization, can now be quickly and massively known by all people in various parts of the world, even by the smallest community in Indonesian society, namely the Neighborhood Association level. This is of course, the impact of technology in resolving the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Even at the smallest level, the author found that people understand that they should not take COVID-19 lightly and always take precautions. One of them is by implementing social distancing.

The jargon of 3M (mencuci tangan, menggunakan masker dan menjaga jarak or washing hands with soap, wearing masks and keeping a distance) was initially released by WHO, was found to be well understood by all communities, even the smallest ones. In addition, due to the impact of the role of technology in preventing the COVID-19 virus, all communities in this research have also been educated and carrying out various socializations regarding efforts to prevent the COVID-19 virus as follows:
1. Washing hands properly

Washing hands correctly is the simplest yet effective way to prevent the spread of the 2019-nCoV virus. Wash our hands with running water and soap for at least 20 seconds. Make sure all parts of the hands are washed clean, including the backs of the hands, wrists, between the fingers, and nails. After that, dry our hands using a tissue, clean towel, or hand dryer.

The author found that all respondents already knew the message of this study. However, the results of the author's preliminary observations indicated that even though residents already knew jargon and had knowledge of the importance of washing their hands, the level of community discipline in doing so was still low, even though handwashing facilities were scattered throughout strategic places. Responding to this, the team held socialization to the public about the importance of washing hands and its impact if residents did not do this discipline. After the team gave the socialization treatment, the team found an increase in the community's discipline of about 75% in washing hands.

2. Wearing mask

Many people wear cloth masks to prevent Coronavirus infection, even though these masks are not necessarily effective. In general, two types of masks can be used to prevent the transmission of the Coronavirus, namely surgical masks and N95 masks.

Surgical masks are disposable masks that are commonly used. These masks are easy to find, affordable, and comfortable to wear. So many people use these masks when they are daily. The correct way to wear a surgical mask is that the colored side must face outwards, while the white side faces the face and covers the chin, nose, and mouth. The white side is made of a material that can absorb dirt and filter germs from the air. Although it is not completely effective in preventing exposure to germs, the use of this mask can still reduce the risk of spreading infectious diseases, including Coronavirus infection. The use of masks is more recommended for people who are sick to prevent the spread of viruses and germs, rather than for healthy people.

Meanwhile, the N95 mask is a type of mask specially designed to filter out harmful particles in the air. This type of mask is more recommended to prevent Coronavirus infection. However, this mask is less comfortable to wear on a daily basis, and the price is relatively high.

When removing the mask from the face, both surgical masks and N95 masks, avoid touching the front of the mask because that part is full of germs that stick. After removing the mask, wash our hands with soap or hand sanitizer to clean from germs that stick.

The importance of wearing masks and the right type of mask to use in dealing with COVID-19 was found to be known by all residents due to the massive notification in the form of flyers, citizen WhatsApp groups, and various social media posts. However, from the observations, before the team carried out a comprehensive socialization treatment, the level of community discipline was still low. Many residents do not wear masks at all or do not wear masks properly (only attached to their foreheads and so on), especially if they carry out activities around the environment or at a radius of 0-2 km from their respective homes. Many residents think that wearing masks is only used when they travel to cities or places far from the environment. Even though they know the importance of using masks, some residents are motivated to wear masks to avoid punishment from
related parties. However, after the team conducted the socialization, community compliance increased by around 75%.

3. Keep the distance

All have also understood knowledge about the importance of maintaining distance. However, at the beginning of the observation period, the residents still found it difficult not to do activities in a crowd. Residents were still casually chatting with crowds while carrying out various activities such as shopping for daily necessities at the grocery store and at peddlers passing through the neighborhood, relaxing at security posts, and chatting with fellow neighbors. Some of them still think that COVID-19 will not spread between them if interactions are carried out with close people such as family and neighbors. They think that they have mutual trust in each other. This is a misconception because others cannot fully control each person's tracking.

Responding to this, the team's socialization also emphasized providing understandings about the importance of maintaining distance. After the team carried out the socialization treatment, the level of community discipline in maintaining distance increased by around 75%.

The implication of understanding the socialization and treatment that the team did above is that there is a kind of community strengthening in the form of several actions related to enacting health protocols in the environment. After treatment was given, most of the respondents routinely carried out the following activities.

OFFICIAL SOCIALIZATION

All respondents have quite the same method in conducting socialization related to updates and prevention of COVID-19 in the environment. In general, all government programs that have been socialized are sufficiently understood by all citizens. The government socialization received by the Neighborhood Association heads was followed up by efforts to share information with the public through their communities' WhatsApp group. Some respondents in this study shared this information verbatim, but some processed the government socialization by adding an interesting invitation caption made by the communities' heads and making an exciting layer related to the content of the socialization. This depends on the updated content of the socialization provided by the government. This processing effort is vital so that people are interested in reading the contents of the message conveyed. The processing does not just depend on whether the heads are creative or not, but it really depends on the inhabitants' character. Several communities that use the online flyer for socialization media admitted that the level of community literacy is very low so that if the socialization message is delivered in the form of a letter or long sentence according to the original text, it is vulnerable to be ignored. The message will not be adequately conveyed.

In addition, the communities also actively remind residents of the dangers of hoax information related to COVID-19 that has spread massively on social media. It is not uncommon for residents to ask for confirmation of the truth of any news that they receive personally into the citizen's WhatsApp group. Residents who know the news contents will provide confirmation; on the other hand, if the information is still not known to be true, then the head and key figures in the group will follow up by finding out the truth of the information from competent parties. Thus, the
socialization process related to COVID-19 prevention is very active and has an impact on improving the healthy lifestyle behavior of residents.

The effectiveness of online socialization positively does not significantly impact behavioral changes if it is not accompanied by any treatment in the form of real action. In response to this, all communities have various ways to strengthen online socialization by making a kind of banner and making maximum facilities according to their abilities, related to socialization. For example, if online socialization urges residents to do 3M, it is found that all communities are active in making a banner calling for 3M and setting up hand washing facilities at strategic places, such as at the mouth of the alley, security posts and other places, which has the potential to be crowded. Besides, some residents carry out a voluntary "patrol" that regulates citizen interactions. Another response from the online socialization treatment, in some places, they were also found to have a place (in the form of an empty house) that functions as a place for independent isolation for residents who have just finished traveling from outside the city. Another interesting finding is that all respondents in this study always strive for all valid information related to COVID-19 to be adequately conveyed to all citizens and ensure its implementation with real action.

PATTERNS OF COMMUNITY INTERACTION

There are significant changes related to the pattern of interaction between residents in the research respondents. The treatment results and socialization that were conveyed and understood by the community have made the community conditioned to minimize direct interaction. If it is found that there are residents who interact by creating a crowd or ignoring social distancing, then these residents will feel guilty. It is not uncommon for other residents to remind directly when this happens.

Small things, such as shaking hands, were not to be found anymore. All residents have a behavioral change pattern related to handshake, which has further experienced a shift in good and bad values. Not shaking hands, which was initially considered taboo by respondents, is now considered normal and essential to be carried out. Houses of worship for all respondents have now been opened with stringent health protocols. For example, the mosque has now been opened for prayer five times a day with rigorous health protocol treatments such as arranging shafts according to the rules of safe social distance, eliminating prayer mats and shaking hands, and maintaining facilities according to routine health protocols. Amid regulatory uncertainty regarding the opening of places of worship, worship places in the form of mosques had to be opened by the Neighborhood Association heads and community leaders, considering that they are sensitive and will cause debate amidst residents are not opened. The operation of the mosque with a very strict protocol is a middle ground.

National-scale social restrictions, whose implications require people with certain professions to do work from home (WFH) and carry out school activities online, impact the increasing number of residents in the neighborhood during the day. This was found to be a strengthening factor for social interaction between residents who, in the period before the COVID-19 pandemic, had rarely interacted with one another. The interaction is, of course, carried out informally in front of each house by promoting the principle of social distancing. The results also showed that all residents had now become "deeper" in knowing each other. The feeling of empathy
and social support among each other is now getting more robust because of this. In addition, in several communities, it was also found that residents were starting to actively create a new community in the form of a cycling community held once a week. This also reinforces the interaction among citizens. Various activities related to mutual empathy and social support about the dangers of COVID-19 have started to be made by residents. Thus, the existence of a national regulation that limits the movement and interaction of people at the macro level actually strengthens the quality of interaction at the micro or neighborhood level.

CONCLUSION

Technological advancements have played a very significant role in maintaining the order of life and human culture during the COVID-19 pandemic. As the primary key in controlling the spread of the COVID-19 virus, they are limiting social interactions has undoubtedly changed people's lifestyles a lot. It must be admitted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, humans were very dependent on technology. Today's technology can not only be seen as a complement to human life but can also be a place for humans to depend on during the COVID-19 pandemic. With its various platforms, technology was found to answer human needs for interaction, daily communication, and the need to earn a living amid the risk of contracting the COVID-19 virus if humans make face-to-face interactions. More than that, even educational institutions in their implementation now rely heavily on technology. All activities and basic human needs that should be carried out through direct interaction can now be engineered by technology. It can be imagined what if the pandemic era hit humans, but there was no sophisticated technology. Predictably, all social order will have a very significant impact, and humans will suffer more losses.

Although it has many implications for maintaining order during the COVID-19 pandemic, technology's blade-like nature still applies in various situations. Technology fundamentally provides many benefits but also has various vulnerabilities if humans are not good at filtering and providing a treatment for the sophistication and abundance of information it provides. During the COVID-19 pandemic, technology has helped humans a lot in sharing knowledge about COVID-19. Technology is also a hub for updated information from the global level to the micro-level. This is certainly very beneficial and has a significant impact on human resilience efforts during a pandemic. However, the massive amount of information and open access for anyone to provide information and conduct knowledge sharing makes humans very vulnerable in getting or spreading misleading information or hoax. In this case, humans' role, tacit knowledge, and basic human knowledge are needed to read the information presented by technology so that humans do not experience misleading information and actions, especially in dealing with a pandemic situation (Poon, 2020).

Besides, using technology as a substitute for direct social interaction must also be accompanied by a real treatment from humans, such as continuing to carry out direct and limited interactions by adhering to health protocols. Using technology for social interaction, humans must understand that technology is only a temporary aid, which still has obstacles and has a different quality from direct social interaction, which is a basic human need. It is hoped that humans will not be trapped and complacent by changing their interaction patterns permanently with technology, especially if the COVID-19 pandemic period has passed. No matter how sophisticated technology
can modify the way humans interact and communicate, it cannot replace direct interaction and communication. Thus, it is hoped that the massive use of technology during the COVID-19 pandemic will not change the community’s collective culture in microenvironments such as the Neighborhood Association. The findings of this study indicate that at the micro-level, information on the limitations of social interactions that were too late for them to be understood and obeyed has an impact on the closer interaction and collective culture in the environment. This shows that community compliance in limiting social interaction cannot be fully implemented because it is a basic need and a natural human response. Thus, apart from depending on technology's role, awareness is also necessary for humans to continue to enforce health protocols if they require them to carry out direct social interactions. Furthermore, the various findings in this study are interesting to be developed and become further research.

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