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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF  
COVID-19 AND THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO) TO BREAK THE  
COVID-19 INFECTION CHAIN AMONG PATIENTS WHO  
COME TO SEEK TREATMENT AT THE OUTPATIENT  
DEPARTMENT (OPD) KINARUT HEALTH CLINIC DURING  
THE MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO) IS  
IMPLEMENTED**

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**Abstract:**

The country has been facing the Covid-19 crisis that has affected the rest of the world in this decade. Numerous approaches and alternatives are implemented by the government in order to overcome this pandemic either controlled or stopped utterly. In order for the government to succeed, the emphasis on breaking the chain of infection of Covid-19 and the direction of the Movement Control Order (MCO) must be strengthened. Thus, the main goal of this study is to identify the level of patient's knowledge regarding Covid-19 and Movement Control Order (MCO) as well as to analyse the relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and Movement Control Order (MCO) among patients who come for treatment at the Kinarut Health clinic. This study applies the quantitative research methodology, specifically surveys through questionnaires, whereas the sampling method used is convenient sampling with a total of 200 patients involved within the Kinarut area. Analysis of instrument evaluation and sampling technique is also discussed in this study. The results showed that the level of knowledge of the patients about Covid-19 was at a

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moderate level with a mean value = 3.610, SP = 0.345. The level of knowledge relating to Movement Control Order (MCO) is also at a moderate level with a mean value = 3.610, SP = 0.345. Meanwhile, correlation analysis showed that there is a strong relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and also the level of knowledge of the Movement Control Order (MCO), with a correlation value of  $r = 0.71$ ,  $p > 0.05$ . Thus, the results of this analysis show that there is a strong relationship between the variables of the knowledge level of Covid-19 and Movement Control Order (MCO) in breaking the chain of infection Covid-19 particularly among patients living around Kinarut.

#### Keywords:

Relationship of Knowledge Level of Covid-19 and Knowledge Level of Movement Control Order (MCO)

## Introduction

The world is presently facing a critical disease crisis which is the Covid-19 pandemic, threat caused by a type of virus referred to group of Coronavirus (Tedros, 2020). The outbreak has dismayed the world where it initially detected in a settlement known as Wuhan district in China (Tedros, 2020 & Jinping, 2020). In the beginning, the world community did not predict the outbreak as grave as they expected, instead the misconception by the World Health Organization (WHO) in curtailing the spread of the epidemic eventually turned into a pandemic that adversely affected regional countries. Besides that, the careless attitude of some countries in initiating control and prevention measures through local and international travel restrictions via air, sea and land routes has caused the Covid-19 pandemic to spread speedily to over 200 countries worldwide up to this moment.

## Literature Review

Covid-19 has infected more than one million people worldwide and has claimed more than 200,000 lives so far and is expected to increase over time (Jinping, 2020). As of now, the world community is still unsure when this catastrophe will end or may be fully addressed. According to Margaret (2020), many research studies have been conducted currently to find a cure for Covid-19 disease, but up to now there is not a single drug or vaccine that can really control or treat Covid-19 disease. Thus, to further constraint the severity of the Covid-19 infection, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a global statement and warning on preventive measures to be implemented. They argue that only by strengthening preventive approaches could break the transmission between individuals as well as between countries and other foreign countries (Tedros, 2020 & Jinping, 2019).

According to Soumya (2018) and Jane (2019), the Covid-19 pandemic is the worst viral infection ever in the history of the world compared to several global disease crises including Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV), Nipah Virus, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Ebola and several other global diseases that also contributed to world mortality statistics. At the moment

Covid-19 has not yet been fully contained. Infected patients will be treated according to the infection or symptomatic protocol on the respiratory tract infection until the patient develops antibodies or the infection subsides on its own (Soumya, 2018 & Tedros, 2020). Tedros (2020) states that most cases especially those at risk or co-morbid will end in death. This is due to severe respiratory system failure (Adham Baba, 2020). Thus, the best approach to alleviate the surge of new cases and control the spread of Covid-19 disease is to execute control and prevention measures including the Movement Control Order (MCO) as implemented by the Malaysian government (Muhyiddin, 2020 & Ismail Sabri, 2020). Heedlessly, many in the community still violate the government's resolution that could eventually thwart efforts to halt the Covid-19 pandemic in Malaysia in particular (Ismail Sabri, 2020).

The government through the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) has implemented the Movement Control Order (MCO) as one of the main preventive procedures to limit the spread of Covid-19 (Soumya, 2018; Tedros, 2020 & Ismail Sabri, 2020). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the best way to curb or control the Covid-19 pandemic is to carry out the Movement Control Order (MCO), in addition to practicing regular hand washing, social distancing and avoiding large- scale gatherings, strict control at the entrance other countries, restricting international as well as domestic movements and several methods appropriate to the governance of a country (Tedros, 2020 & Jinping, 2019). Thus, it can be observed that there is a relationship between the transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). The World Health Organization (WHO) viewpoint is seen as relevant in deciding the Covid-19 infection chain. By this time almost all countries were affected have implemented these recommendations as it has been shown to reduce the transmission of Covid-19 (Soumya, 2018; Tedros, 2020 & Ismail Sabri, 2020).

Although there is a relation between the transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic and the instigation of the Movement Control Order (MCO), a small number of Malaysian residents still seems to fail or disobey this command which can ultimately hinders the government's efforts and upturn the number of daily infections (Noor Hisham, 2020 & Abdul Hamid, 2020). According to the Malaysian Police Commissioner, the figure in arrest statistics for disobeying orders has also increased despite the announcement that a fine of RM1000 will be imposed on individuals who do not comply with the directives (Abdul Hamid, 2020). Recently, the Minister of Domestic has tightened the enforcement of Movement Control Order (MCO) with offenders to be brought to justice as well as imposing heftier punishments such as imprisonment for those convicted (Ismail Sabri, 2020). The government's hard work will not be fruitful if the public still does not fully comprehend the steps to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19 (Noor Hisham, 2020).

Currently, there are yet several individuals involved with Sri Petaling 'Tabligh' gathering failed to get examination or treatment (Noor Hisham, 2020 & Abdul Hamid, 2020). This group is the first largest cluster afflicted with Covid-19 with an estimated 14 thousand people involved (Noor Hisham, 2020 & Abdul Hamid, 2020). The reluctance to come forward and cooperate with the health sector is a challenge and a threat to the community in this country as they can infect other individuals or their own family members (Noor Hisham, 2020). In addition, these

individuals are also able to introduce new clusters which in turn risks further the Covid-19 infection chain (Ismail Sabri, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic and issues related are still circulating in the community. The Ministry of Health Malaysia through the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) has found that although the government has declared instructions or regulations on Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to deal with the spread of Covid-19, there are still a quite number of individuals who travel locally or internationally and then they return and bring the disease back to the country, and on top of that, they also refused to undergo screening until they became known as the 'Kayangan' Cluster. The reality is that whoever we are, we will not be exempted from this pandemic if we do not comply with the instructions issued by the MOH, PDRM and the National Security Council (NSC) (Noor Hisham, 2020; Abdul Hamid, 2020 & Ismail Sabri, 2020). At the same time, while the front liners are struggling against Covid-19, there are still groups of individuals holding group meetings secretly. Such face to face meetings are believed to be the medium of transmission for Covid-19.

Covid-19 is a disease that spreads from individual to another through the secretion of bodily fluids or droplets from infected to healthy individuals (Tedros, 2020 & Noor Hisham, 2020). Transmissions include direct contact with infected individuals, such as shaking hands and touching equipment or surfaces contaminated with the virus (Peter, 2020). In addition, the virus also spreads from oral secretions such as sneezing, coughing or talking (Jane Ellison, 2020). Thus, social imprisonment has been recommended strongly by medical and health experts worldwide (Tedros, 2020; Margaret, 2020 & Adham Baba, 2020).

If observed at this time, there are still many among our citizens who do not understand about social distance (Tedros, 2020 & Noor Hisham, 2020). This can be seen with their presence in crowded places such as wet markets and public places such as banks, bus stops, supermarkets, health clinics, hospitals, police stations and other premises that are often the focus of public (Noor Hisham, 2020 & Abdul Hamid, 2020). Based on these inspections, it is clear that preventive practices such as social distancing are not fully applied by the community. Apart from that, the use of face masks in public places as endorsed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia is still not fully fulfilled (Abdul Hamid, 2020 & Adham Baba, 2020). These non-compliant basic preventive steps will further upsurge the risk of transmission of Covid-19 infection.

There are still numerous Malaysians who do not comply with the instructions of the Movement Control Order (MCO) even though there is relationship between the spread of Covid-19 disease and the execution of the Movement Control Order (MCO). This problem, if dismantled thoroughly, is actually due to the attitude or low level of knowledge about the prevention of the spread of Covid-19 disease and the Movement Control Order (MCO) which in turn causes the disease quite difficult to restraint. Thus, this study was conducted to identify whether there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the level of knowledge of the Movement Control Order (MCO) in containing the Covid-19 infection. In addition, this study also suggests some preventive measures that need to be taken especially by the community living around the Kinarut settlement to mitigate the spread of disease that are plaguing the world and this country in particular. It is also hoped that this study can be a guide

or benchmark to local authorities in helping the community to have a view that is in unison with the government and coinciding with the government's desire for the community and the government to work together and collectively overcoming and fighting this Covid-19 pandemic.

### **Research Objectif**

This study was conducted to identify whether there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the level of knowledge about the Movement Control Order (MCO) during implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO).

### **Specific Objectives**

1. To identify the demographic characteristics of the respondents.
2. To identify the level of knowledge about Covid-19 among the respondents.
3. To identify the level of knowledge on Movement Control Order (MCO) among respondents.
4. To analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the level of knowledge about the Movement Control Order (MCO).

### **Research Methodology**

In this study, researchers applied non-experimental study design with quantitative research approach. The design of such a study was chosen because it is suitable as required. In addition, the researcher also used the descriptive research design method which is cross sectional as review approach. This method allows researchers to obtain information directly before analyzing the data obtained (Othman, 2010 & Cohen, 2010). This studies design is often used in social science studies because it is able to provide a quantitative explanation of a population by only studying samples from the population (Majid Konting, 2004 and Sekaran, 2005). In this study, the researcher also used the questionnaire as a technique to acquire information from selected respondents.

This study is conducted at Kinarut Health Clinic. This location is chosen due to the ordinance of Movement Control Order (MCO) being implemented which restricts movement of the researchers around 10 kilometers radius only. This has caused the researcher to decide to do a study where the researcher is actually working which is at the Kinarut Health Clinic. This location was also chosen as the researchers thought that all sections of society have knowledge of Covid-19 disease and Movement Control Order (MCO) instructions no matter where they live (Cohen, 2009 & Othman, 2010). In this manner, the location of the study is not an issue or a limitation in this study (Majid Konting, 2004).

The study population is an important aspect to support the objectives of the study. The study population must be appropriate to the research questions or research problems as this group will be effected or receive implications accordingly to the study findings (Creswell, 2009 & Rosnarizah, 2010). In this study, the researcher prioritized the samples who reside around only 10 kilometers radius of the settlement area of Kinarut after considering the directive of Movement Control Order (MCO) hence causing the study population to be limited in number.

Thus, the selected study population in this research consists of patients who come for treatment at the outpatient department of Kinarut Health Clinic next represents the Kinarut zone.

Samples are individuals who are selected because they meet the required eligibility criteria. In this study, a total of 200 respondents are selected by convenient sampling after meeting the required sample selection criteria. The study sample consisted of patients or escorts who came to the Outpatient Department for treatment. The number of samples is comparatively small which is about 100 people a day, considering the total population living around the Kinarut area and the number of samples taken is only 10% of the total population who come for treatment during the implementation of MCO within a month.

The sample size used in this study is 200 people which is more than 50 and less than 500 people (Sekaran, 2003). According to Sekaran (2003), the number of samples required to conduct a study should be more than 50 and less than 500 people. Meanwhile, Majid Konting (2004) stated that the number of respondents of 30 is sufficient with the assumption that the distribution of data normality can be obtained when the number of respondents exceeds 30 people. The method of sample selection identifies that convenient sampling are reasonable to used as the respondents only consisted of patients and families who came for treatment at the Outpatient Department, Kinarut Health Clinic during the Movement Control Order (MCO) is implemented.

#### ***Inclusive Criteria***

All categories of patients which consist of respondents aged 18 years and not exceeding 60 years old. In addition, they must have the skills to speak, read and understand and be proficient in writing in Bahasa Malaysia. This criterion was chosen as this group is a high-risk target group for Covid-19 infection.

#### ***Exclusive Criteria***

Staffs such as Public Health Specialists, Medical Officers, Paramedics, Pharmacists, Medical Laboratory Technologists as well as staff working at Kinarut Health clinic. This group is not selected as they are directly involved in dealing with Covid-19 as the front line, in addition to the small number and high level of knowledge in health field.

Research techniques are the most important criteria in a study. The research technique in the form of a questionnaire was used as the design of the instrument used in this study. The research instrument was developed by the researcher as there is no currently instrument which is stable to be used to measure the level of knowledge about Covid-19. The research instruments developed are customized according to the objective requirements in this study. Meanwhile, the items in the questionnaire are constructed and formulated based on questions in the form of general knowledge, signs and symptoms as well as preventive measures on Covid-19 disease and additionally items to questions on the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). The items in the questionnaire are referred to two experts, namely a Family Health Specialist (FMS) as a specific content checker and another is a professor from University Malaysia Sabah (UMS) as a content, comprehension and grammar checker. All items were

tested and the result with high reliability value which is between 0.7 to 0.8 (Creswell, 2009 & Cohen, 2010).

All data obtained will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive analysis is used to obtain mean score values for the level of knowledge as well as demographic analysis, while inference analysis is used to identify the level of relationship strength. Next, statistics and results are tabulated in the form of diagrams, tables, bar graphs or pie charts to facilitate the evaluation process and to show an overview of the results obtained graphically.

## **Definition Of Term**

### ***Covid-19***

It refers to a pandemic disease that is plaguing the world today. Covid-19 is a disease caused by infection from a group of Coronaviruses that were once harmless to humans but now had infected us (Soumya, 2018 & Tedros, 2020). The disease is believed to originate from poultry and enter the human body system during the handling of food products from poultry which was not done properly (Jinping, 2020 & Jane, 2019).

### ***Movement Control Order (MCO)***

In this study it carries the meaning of limitations or restricting movement to deal with pandemic (Ismail Sabri, 2020). Meanwhile, according to Abdul Hamid (2020), Movement Control Order (MCO) is a restriction on movement imposed on a group, community or a country due to disease outbreaks as stipulated in the Police Act 1967.

## **Limitation Of Study**

The expected limitations of the study are the restricted time period which is in the phase of the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). Furthermore, the Movement Control Order (MCO) impedes the movement of researchers to expand the study. Meanwhile, this study requires each respondent to answer honestly based on their level of knowledge on the Movement Control Order (MCO) instructions. Therefore, the findings of the analysis are completely dependent on the honesty of the respondents in providing feedback. Moreover, the number of samples is relatively small as the total population living around the Kinarut settlement area that come for treatment is about 100 people per day within a month and the number of samples taken is only 10% of the total population who come for treatment during the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). As a result, the sampling count is limited and depends entirely on the number of daily patients who come for treatment at Kinarut Health clinic.

## **Finding and Discussion**

### ***Respondent Background***

The table below describes the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Data were obtained and analyzed based on the information filled by the respondents in Part A of the

questionnaire. In this section is the personal information of the respondents such as gender, age, level of education and internet access.

**Table 1: Respondents Demographic Characteristics**

No.	Dimension	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Gender		
	1. Male	109	54.5
	2. Female	91	45.5
	Total	200	100
2.	Age		
	1. 30 years old and below	33	16.5
	2. 31-40 years old	62	31
	3. 41 years old and above	105	52.5
	Total	200	100
3.	Level of Education		
	1. Primary School	91	45.5
	2. Secondary School	78	39
	3. Tertiary Education	31	15.5
	Total	200	100
4.	Internet Access		
	1. Strong	113	56.5
	2. Moderate	53	26.5
	3. Weak	34	17
	Total	200	100

Table 1 above, shows an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents. In this study a total of 200 respondents have given their feedback. Distribution of respondents based on gender, which are Male n= 109, (54.5%) and Female n= 91, (45.5%). Next, respondents aged 30 years and below are as many as n= 33 people (16.5%), 31-40 years n= 62 people (31%), while 41 years and above are n= 105 people (52.5%). As for the level of education, the respondents with Primary School qualifications are n= 91 (45.5%), Secondary Schools n= 78 (39%), and Tertiary Education is n= 31 (15.5%). Meanwhile, Table 1 also explains the internet access among respondents, which are Strong n= 113 (56.5%), Medium n= 53 (26.5%), and Weak n= 34 (17%).

**Table 2: Additional Information**

No.	Item	F	(%)
1.	Have you ever been given a health education about Covid-19 delivered by the health staff?	112	56
2.	Have you ever heard of Covid-19 health promotion?	89	44.5
3.	How do you get important information about <i>Covid-19</i> ?		
	1. Sharing with friends.	63	31.5
	2. Through health staffs.	55	27.5
	3. Through mass media and electronic (social) media.	82	41

Table 2 above illustrates the additional information needed while conducting this study. This information is essential to discern the status of the mode of Covid-19 information is gained by the respondents. It includes health education on Covid-19 delivered by health staff  $n = 112$  (56%). By obtaining from health promotion is as much as  $n = 89$  (44.5%) and acquiring important information about Covid-19 through sharing with friends is  $n = 63$  (31.5%), through health staff  $n = 55$  (27.5%) while via mass media or electronic media (social media) is  $n = 82$  (41%).

**Table 3: Level of Knowledge about Covid-19**

	N	Mean	SP	Level
Knowledge level about <i>Covid-19</i> .	200	3.620	.545	Moderate
Valid N	200			

**Table 4: Dimension of Level of Knowledge about Covid-19**

No.		N	Mean	SP	Level
1.	Knowledge level about <i>Covid-19</i> .	200	3.601	.533	Moderate
2.	Signs & Symptoms.	200	3.470	.355	Moderate
3.	Control & Prevention.	200	3.513	.427	Moderate

Table 3 above, depicts the overall data of the analysis of the level of knowledge about Covid-19 disease while Table 4 above shows the analysis for each dimension in the level of knowledge. The results of the analysis showed that the overall knowledge of respondents about Covid-19 disease is at a moderate level with a mean score value of 3.620,  $SP = 0.545$ . This is because the analysis for the General Knowledge dimension is at a moderate level with a mean score value of 3.601,  $SP = 0.533$ . Furthermore, the dimensions for Signs and Symptoms also have a mean score value of 3.470,  $SP = 0.355$ , also at a moderate level. Meanwhile, the mean

score value for Control and Prevention is similarly at a moderate level with a mean score value = 3.513, SP = 0.427. The results of this analysis proved that the community around Kinarut settlement has a moderate level of knowledge about Covid-19 disease.

**Table 5: Level of Knowledge about Movement Control Order (MCO)**

	N	Mean	SP	Level
Level of Knowledge about Movement Control Order (MCO)	200	3.430	.524	Moderate
valid N	200			

Table 5 above, displays the overall data analysis of the level of knowledge on the Movement Control Order (MCO) instructions. The results of the analysis show that the level of knowledge about the Movement Control Order (MCO) is at a moderate level in general with a mean score value = 3.430, SP = 0.524. This is because majority of the respondents are still new and unfamiliar to the Movement Control Order (MCO) act.

### **Relationship Analysis**

Correlation analysis is an analysis that is frequently used to see if there is a relationship between the study variables. Correlation analysis is used to identify the strength of a relationship or the direction of a relationship. In this study, correlation analysis is applied to see if there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the level of knowledge about the Movement Control Order (MCO).

**Table 6: Correlation Test Analysis Relationship between Knowledge Levels of Covid-19 and MCO**

	Covid-19	MCO
Covid-19	Pearson correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.705
		.031
	N	200

Table 6 above shows the values for the correlation coefficient (r). The results of the analysis show that the correlation value for the level of knowledge about Covid-19 with the level of knowledge regarding the Movement Control Order (MCO) with  $r = .71$ ,  $p > 0.05$  is strong and significant (Cohen & Manion, 2004 and Creswell & Plano, 2011). The results of the correlation analysis explain that there is a strong and positive relationship between the two variables. This is because these two variables act as a significant role in the study as a method of severing the Covid-19 infection chain.

### **Discussion**

The above findings enlighten that the level of respondents' knowledge of Covid-19 disease is at a moderate level. This is because 45.2% of respondents stated that they had never heard a talk on Covid-19 disease delivered by health staff. Meanwhile, 78% of respondents declared

that they have perceived health promotions through sharing with friends. In addition, a large number of respondents agreed and confirmed that to obtain important information about Covid-19 disease they benefitted the mass media as the main channel of choice. According to Akin (2012), modern citizens of this decade have made electronic media, especially social media as a medium to get information, share views and also channel important info as well as false ones (Salleh, 2018).

Furthermore, the level of knowledge about Covid-19 among the respondents is at a moderate level. This is due to the lack of general information and knowledge about Covid-19 disease (Tedros, 2020). According to (Jane, 2020) the Covid-19 pandemic is a new phenomenon and for that reason the world needs some time to understand and produce latest studies pertaining to this deadly disease issue. Also, the lack of knowledge about the signs and symptoms of Covid-19 is a factor that bases the level of knowledge about Covid-19 to be at a moderate level. Nonetheless, many of the respondents were able to identify the main signs of the disease, including fever, cough, flu, difficulty breathing and death (Margaret, 2020). The moderate level of knowledge of the respondents is also down to the practices and attitudes of the respondents who are careless and less sensitive to Covid-19 control and prevention measures albeit the country is at war with the Covid-19 pandemic crisis at this point in time (Soumya, 2018 and Jane, 2019).

A discussion on the level of knowledge on the Movement Control Order (MCO) discovered that the level of knowledge of the respondents is at a moderate level as well. This is a common occurrence where something new is reasonably difficult for the society to accept let alone it has prominently affects citizens daily life (Ismail Sabri et al. 2010a). However, most of the respondents have been conscientious to understand the Movement Control Order (MCO) and strive to deal with it although considering it is a challenging choice and had to be implemented by the government with the purpose to make certain the well-being of the people. (Ismail Sabri, 2020 and Noor Hisham, 2020). The level of knowledge of the respondents is at a moderate level is also caused by the pressure of life and changes to a new norm encourage people in trying to oblige to the Movement Control Order (MCO) so as to facilitate in guaranteeing their daily routine runs smoothly (Ismail Sabri, 2020).

The results of the study on the relationship found that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the level of knowledge about the Movement Control Order (MCO). This is because the respondents actually understand the Covid-19 problem they are facing at the moment and accept the government's action by implementing the Movement Control Order (MCO) as the best alternative in breaking the Covid-19 infection chain. According to Noor Hisham (2020), the people need to comply with the government's commands so that the health of the people can be upheld at the best point therefore obedience to the Movement Control Order (MCO) is the key to success in combating this situation. This statement is also strengthened by Ismail Sabri (2020) and IGP (2020), who stressed that adherence to the Movement Control Order (MCO) will not only reduce Covid-19 infection, but it also helps in maintaining the well-being of society in general.

Other surveys on the relationship between Covid-19 and the Movement Control Order (MCO) are also supported by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to Tedros (2020), Covid-19 is an infection that easily spreads from one individual to another, hence limiting direct contact between individuals can break the chain of infection. And so, he stressed that the Movement Control Order (MCO) should be implemented as the main step in halting the spread of Covid-19. Whereas Margaret (2020) argues that the Movement Control Order (MCO) is the crucial measure and the last action that needs to be succeeded so that the Covid-19 pandemic can be stopped. The discussion on the relationship clearly indicates the existence of a strong foundation stating that there is a strong relationship between knowledge of Covid-19 and the Movement Control Order (MCO).

### Summary

As a result of the discussion and description as above, it can be concluded that knowledge about Covid-19 and the Movement Control Order (MCO) among respondents needs to be further strengthened.

This is important to ensure that the community truly understands the issues being faced and complies with the government's instructions to implement the Movement Control Order (MCO). This is important because both of these factors can affect health, economy, social and change the way of life to new norms. The emphasis on living the new norms and adherence to the Movement Control Order (MCO) is hoped to help the next government of the world community in breaking the chain of Covid-19 infection. Thus, there are several suggestions to strengthen and update acts and regulations, in addition to methods to increase the level of knowledge among the general public. This includes increasing health talks online through mass media or electronic media on a regular basis or periodically so that main information can be conveyed to the required target group. Similarly, the dissemination of information on the ordinance of the Movement Control Order (MCO) should be implemented through the same medium since a lot of the respondents have good internet access. (SKMM, 2020).

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