

Investigating the role of culture in the Corona crisis

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Abstract

Over the years, many scientists from different perspectives have studied the concept of culture and presented fundamental theories. Due to the different meanings and definitions of culture and its impact on the implementation of management policies of societies, without considering its importance, it is not possible to achieve proper and formulated planning. Regarding the function of culture, it can be said that in the routine and normal conditions of society, behavior in accordance with cultural principles is expected from the masses, but the conditions created by Corona as an immediate crisis shock both the rulers, the health system and the people. Lack of knowledge about the pandemic further fueled this crisis, so that the first days of societies in the initial shock of this crisis witnessed uncultural behavior of the masses and societies became confused, and it is at this point that we must separate the culture of crisis from its later stages. But in the next stage of the crisis, when the initial fear has disappeared and we are witnessing the efforts of various fields, including healthcare, industry owners, etc., for the psychological peace of society, the function of culture and its impact on human social life must be considered. Based on the relationship between them, formulate a crisis management structure and plan to exit the crisis.

In this article, culture is defined again from a social perspective and considering its importance in the corona crisis, despite the existing obstacles and problems, as well as the relationship between culture and social life was examined.

Keywords: Culture, Mental Stability, Corona, Crisis Management, Social Life

Introduction

The outbreak of coronary heart disease has once again shown that experts who thought that the era of epidemics in the world was over, realized the bitter reality that human beings in the third millennium are always very vulnerable throughout all ages.

Crisis predictions are made in all societies, but in situations such as the Corona crisis, due to its unknown and pandemic nature, as well as its sudden occurrence, the need for crisis management and control of the situation became more and more felt.

With the onset of this crisis and the suspension of many normal routines of life in all human societies and the need for a more accurate understanding of the epidemic, many specialists and experts decided that in addition to the medical perspective of the virus, a comprehensive biological, social and political perspective It should be done for more accurate management. Therefore, by researching the personal and social relations of individuals and its tremendous impact on the continuation or end of the crisis and by publishing the results of research, they found that one of the most effective factors

after vaccination and medical treatments is the culture of communities. Therefore, by looking more closely at culture and its aspects, crisis management can be done much more effectively. Behaviors that have been created or even institutionalized in the people during this period of conflict between the societies and Corona in many ways have made the culture of crisis and after the crisis different from the time before that this cultural change is very similar to the type of crisis and duration of society It depends.

In the present article, an attempt has been made to take a closer look at the function of culture and the effective role of this category in the face of the Corona crisis.

Research Methods

In this article, using the library method and studying the sources and research done in the field of culture, to redefine culture according to the results of research, and the article is written.

Part One. Culture

Culture is a complex set that includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, industries, techniques, ethics, laws, traditions and finally all the habits, behaviors and rules that a person learns from society as a member of society and for which society has duties and obligations. Is in charge.

Culture is not an inherent concept but an intermediate concept that is itself the result of several causes. These causes can be

considered a wide range of factors, the most important of which are political stability, economic stability, social stability and, consequently, the stability and psychological security of society.

In fact, it can be said that it is the conditions that define a set of our behaviors and, consequently, shape public culture. So in situations like the Corona crisis, one cannot expect the masses to behave in a pre-crisis way. For example, the influx of people to buy from stores, especially to buy health items, basic goods and

In this regard, the importance of the role of the ruling governments is becoming more and more apparent, and the relationship between the people and the government can be very vital and effective in managing the crisis. When we examine the role of the nation and the government, we can say that the key issue is the people's trust in the government. Just as in a society where this trust does not exist, the behavior of the masses cannot be expected to conform to cultural protocols, such as the lack of volunteers to be vaccinated.

If we accept that people in crisis situations like Corona can not show culture-based behavior, many behaviors such as consumerism, rushing to shop, travel, etc. are not considered anti-cultural and are perceived as the culture of society. It is not possible. Here it is very important to examine the role of the government, for

example, in some places a coercive approach is needed, such as France and Italy, in establishing quarantine, and in some places only fines are imposed for violating quarantine, such as Iran.

All over the world, a part of the society does not believe in many issues and shows behaviors such as timely vaccination, participation in preventing the transmission and transmission of the disease, quarantine during the disease, consumerism, and so on. We need to examine the individual and social behaviors of individuals to see under what conditions people can behave in a culture-oriented manner, will they be quarantined for 21 days if they become ill? Do conditions allow them to exhibit this behavior? If the government does not fulfill its duties in the crisis, why do all the mistakes go to the masses?

So we find that culture is the result of a set of conditions and this issue can be examined from several aspects:

1. The government-nation relationship: The government must be able to manage the crisis situation, even if the people's trust in the government is in trouble, it must solve this problem over time.
2. Government-government relationship: In situations where the corona crisis has affected all countries, governments should be able to work together to solve problems such as quarantine and examination before entering the destination countries or

publishing scientific results on the crisis, smoothing out submissions. Necessary between countries and ... Also governments are obliged not to create new problems such as the disappearance of British vaccines by France

3. Nation-nation relationship: includes all social relations of the masses, such as the observance of health protocols in public places or the time of quarantine by individuals and

Part II . The role of culture in the Corona crisis

Crisis has been one of the inevitable realities of human life from the beginning and humanity has always faced various types of crises; From crises such as famine, drought, floods, earthquakes, the spread of infectious diseases to crises such as devastating wars and environmental pollution, etc., all of these crises, depending on their magnitude and extent, different damages to the environment in which they occur. , Enter. The magnitude of the crisis, which is determined by three factors: the extent, severity, and duration of the crisis, can be so far-reaching that it threatens the whole of humanity, such as the outbreak of influenza type 1 (H1N1) in 2009 and Or the emergence and prevalence of corona in 2019.

The crisis, by disrupting the existing order or parts of it, creates situations that require immediate response and the allocation of

extraordinary resources, causing confusion and surprise to decision-making institutions. This immediate response and allocation of extraordinary resources and other necessary activities to deal with the crisis is called crisis management.

When we study human social life, we find that culture has always played a very key role in life, and the cultural scope of societies leads to a more accurate knowledge of those societies and predicts many of the behaviors and habits of the people of those societies. So it is not far-fetched to think that the role of culture is very important in a crisis like Corona, the spread and transmission of which depends directly on the behavior and habits of individuals.

In developed countries, the rulers' view of the people is one of the components of crisis management planning, and the people's immediate distrust of the government in behaviors such as rushing to shop can not be considered the current culture of society, but can be due to lack of Know people about the new conditions and the initial shock and urgency of the corona. The widespread prevalence of coronation once again showed that culture is not an inherent concept but a result of circumstances, just as the seemingly flagship countries of Western culture, with all the social stability within their borders, witnessed behaviors of people that did not

follow cultural protocols. We cannot even consider the same behaviors uncultural.

Eventually, society is out of the initial shock of Corona, and in such a situation, when people have reached mental stability and relative peace, and due to the prolongation of the pandemic, part of their psychological fear has been eliminated, then in these circumstances, cultural tools can be used to prevent and Corona restraint used. If we consider cultural development before economic development and the necessity of sustainable development as cultural development, we should carefully study human social life and its characteristics and examine the role of culture in crisis from the perspective of the masses, rulers and relations between these two groups. Present the basis of the results of this research.

As the coronation continued and the initial sense of urgency disappeared and the psychological burden diminished, communities became relatively relatively calm and the issue of vaccines was raised. It can be very effective and help or even damage the functioning of the culture in Corona.

In the discussion of helping culture function in the corona crisis when there is a deep-rooted trust between the government and the nation, that is, if the rulers, the government or the central power to improve the situation, the future, the vaccine

discovery situation, improve the treatment process And ... they reported that the people accept and this will calm the people and ultimately the society.

When this trust does not exist, when every political, scientific and specific news or act is published, it causes people to ignore it or even vice versa, this is where the government-nation relationship damages the functioning of culture in crisis.

Conclusion

Health is not just a matter in the field of medicine and treatment, but also has cultural, social, economic and political dimensions and aspects and is affected by these factors. Given that culture is not an inherent concept and is the result of circumstances, the solution is to know it more from three aspects:

- 1 .The relationship between the government and the people
- 2 .Government-government relationship
- 3 .People-people relationship We examined.

One of the determining factors in the prevalence and control of epidemics at the macro level is the political structure of society. In this particular case, the most important factor is the government-people relationship, and the concept of trust in this relationship is so important that it is one of the most effective things in crisis management.

In the heart of society and in the daily interactions of the masses, the function of culture is in the form of human social life and is affected by the state of macro-government. In fact, if we want to examine the relationship between people and cultural concepts in Corona management, we must first define the relationship between social life and culture in such a way that the culture of human societies is as large and extensive as human social life.

When you look around the globe, you will find that there are different cultures and values that are all rooted in human nature, and social life that is strongly influenced by the culture of society, and mainly and inherently cultural roots much deeper and wider than governments. Based on this situation, the function of culture on human life and corona can be examined, for example, creating empathy and unity of practice in society by relying on the spontaneous movement of people independent of governments, which can help control corona and crisis.

Human beings are inherently altruistic and this is rooted in the cultural nature of human beings and their social life, and this is even more the case with the corona, because in times of corona crisis, lasting immunity and safety occur when others are safe and sound. Being sociable with cultural roots can contribute to the continuation of the crisis or the creation of a new problem.

In the nation-nation relationship, regardless of the governance debate, industry owners can be very influential, such as the production of health goods, basic goods, etc., and prevent the hoarding of goods and rising prices in times of crisis.

In the end, I hope that our society will get out of this crisis as soon as possible and that people's lives will be full of peace and psychological stability.

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