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Research Article

The Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) on Decision Making of Healthy Living Communities with Social Environments and Motivation as Intervening Variables

SITTI RIZKI MULYANI¹, VIVI NILA SARI^{1*}, MARTA WIDIYAN SARI^{1*}, HAPZI ALI²

¹The Students of Doctor Management Science of Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang, Indonesia.

²Lecturer of Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang, Indonesia.

Corresponding Author:

Email: vivinilasari01@gmail.com, marta.widiansari@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and provide empirical evidence about the impact of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) on the decision making of healthy living with the social environment and community motivation as an intervening variable. The population in this study is the West Sumatra Community. The research sampling method of 100 people using quota sampling. Data processing with SmartPLS 3.0 results show that the Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive effect on the decision making of healthy living communities. Furthermore Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive effect on the social environment and community motivation. And the social environment has a significant positive effect on community decision making for healthy living. Then community motivation has a positive but not significant effect on community decision making for healthy living. The indirect effect is greater than the direct effect, so it can be said that the Work Environment and Motivation variable is an intervening variable between the Corona Virus variable (Covid-19) and the community's Decision Making variable for a healthy life.

Keywords: Corona Virus (Covid-19); Social environment; Community Motivation; Decision Making

INTRODUCTION

The existence of this deadly Corona Virus (Covid-19) pandemic has captured the world's attention. The name Corona Virus (Covid-19) is a new type of corona virus that is transmitted to humans. There are those who handle it very seriously, there are also those who don't want to know, but because day by day the spread is increasing, this virus can attack anyone, whether babies, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, or mothers breastfeeding then a concrete step that must be taken as an anticipation is to build good cooperation with family, coworkers, and related parties (Esposito et al., 2006).

This viral infection is called COVID-19 and was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China, at the end of December 2019 (Wilder-Smith & Freedman, 2020). This virus spreads quickly and has spread to other regions in China and to several countries, including Indonesia. In addition, the impact of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) on social life, among others, is the arising of suspicion and a loss of trust in people around us or those we just met. In many cases, this virus only causes mild respiratory infections, such as flu (Van Der Hoek et al., 2004).

However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections

(Abdallat et al., 2013). For example, when we buy food, in both the labeled stalls and the sidewalks, we will definitely find out whether it is clean or not. Are there servants in contact with people who have contracted the virus or not, is there an officer or servant who washed his hands when processing or processing the food we ordered or not, so that doubts arise.

Symptoms can be caused by accidentally inhaling saliva splashes from sneezing or coughing sufferers of Corona Virus (Covid-19), holding the mouth or nose without washing hands first after touching an object affected by splashes of saliva with Corona Virus sufferers (Covid-19), contact distance close to sufferers of the Corona Virus (Covid-19), for example touching or shaking hands. Here we need to keep our distance, communicate as needed to be able to survive from the virus. However, in Indonesia there are still many who are unaware of the dangers and the speed of this pandemic to all people if that person cannot refrain from leaving the house as recommended by the government (Yang et al., 2020).

Corona virus (Covid-19) can infect anyone, but the effect will be more dangerous or even fatal if it occurs in elderly people, pregnant women, people who are sick, or people who have weak

immune systems (Chang, Harding, Zachreson, Cliff, & Prokopenko, 2020). Outbreaks of Corona Virus (Covid-19) make some people choose to apply social distancing to prevent the risk of contracting the virus (Ioannidis, 2020). Corona Virus (Covid-19) can also spread indirectly through objects contaminated with viruses due to sparks or touches of hands contaminated with viruses.

Corona virus (Covid-19) can be left on the surface of objects and has endurance for hours to several days. With the various modes of transmission above, Corona Virus (Covid-19) can actually be prevented through prevention efforts by healthy living which is certainly very easy to do everyday and can be applied to ourselves, our family and the environment. This method is very well done because it can enhance and maintain strong immunity in our bodies (L Simione, C Gnagnarella, L Simione - PsyArXiv. April, 2019). Despite having endurance for days, Corona Virus (Covid-19) can also be killed. First, by spraying disinfectants on the surface of potentially corona Virus (Covid-19). Second, by cleaning the surface of objects using soap, including when bathing and washing hands. Third in the sun / bask in the sun because Corona Virus (Covid-19) will die due to the heat of the sun in temperatures 26-27 degrees.

With the statement above that we found in the Corona Virus pandemic (Covid-19), the anxiety that arises must be supported by the social environment around us to be motivated by the Corona Virus (Covid-19) as the first reason to live healthy starting from the closest environment to healthy food should also be considered to be an effort to be kept away from the Corona Virus pandemic (Covid-19) and to maintain the boundaries of travel to the regions / countries of the pandemic red zone (Chinazzi et al., 2020). In making healthy life decisions this will be influenced by the social environment and motivation as a result of Corona Virus (Covid-19).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Corona Virus (Covid-19)

Initially in December 2019, this first pneumonia case of unknown origin was initially identified in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province. The pathogen has been identified, namely the RNA betacoronavirus³² which is shrouded in a novel currently called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. (SARS-CoV-2), which has phylogenetic similarity with SARS-CoV. Infected humans / communities have been quarantined²¹ in hospitals and under family supervision. 4-8 The World Health Organization (WHO) has now declared coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) as a

public health emergency¹⁷ international problems (Yang et al., 2020). As of February 25, 2020, a total of 81,109 laboratory confirmed cases have been documented globally.^{5,6,9-11} In a recent problem, the severity of some Covid-19 cases mimics that SARS-CoV.^{1,12,13} Given the rapid spread from Corona Virus (Covid-19), we determined that a recent analysis of these cases across the country might help identify the clinical characteristics that determine the nature and truth of the disease (Huang et al., 2020). In the decision of the minister of health the number regarding the determination of corona virus infection as a disease can cause an outbreak and overcome it. WHO explains that coronaviruses are part of a large family of viruses that cause diseases that occur in animals or humans. Humans infected with the virus will show signs of respiratory tract²⁰ infections ranging from flu to more serious ones, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS³⁰ or severe acute respiratory syndrome (Zhu et al., 2020). It is named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2). Thus, this disease is called Coronavirus Disease-2019 (Covid-19) (Wilder-Smith & Freedman, 2020). Tedros explained that the name was chosen to avoid stigmatization, as the virus naming guidelines issued by WHO in 2015. The name of the virus or disease will not refer to the geographical location, animals, individuals, or groups of people. Previously, WHO gave a temporary name for this Corona virus as 2019-nCoV. While the Chinese National Health Commission temporarily called the Novel Pneumonia Coronavirus (NCP). And now the Corona Virus outbreak (Covid-19) has changed people's lives from the economy, work, finance and lifestyle to lead a healthy life.

Decision Making

According to (Hirji & Davis, 2009) the meaning of the Decree is: "The results of solving the problems they face are resolute". According to (Kim & Srivastava, 2007) the meaning of the Decree is: "An end to the thought process about a problem or problem to answer the question what must be done to overcome the problem, by choosing a choice on an alternative". Decision According to (Snowden & Boone, 2015) the meaning of the Decree is: "A law or as the law of the situation". Decision making often involves an exchange between effort and accuracy: Strategies that more often lead to the right choice most of the time also require more effort and time (Gagné, Lydon, & Bartz, 2003). When the urgency of decisions is high rather than low, searching and processing information in full and deliberate is difficult and

undesirable. Reliance on well-studied rules and proven procedures that facilitate rapid action can be selected for in-depth, deliberate and in-depth search, dissemination and investigation as well as integration and new information available (De Dreu, Nijstad, & Van Knippenberg, 2008) .

Social Environment

The social environment is one of the main sources of information that can trigger physiological stress responses (Creel, Dantzer, Goymann, & Rubenstein, 2013). The human social environment includes the closest physical environment, social relations, and cultural milieu in which defined human groups function and interact. Components of the social environment include infrastructure; industrial and occupational structure; labor market; social and economic processes; wealth; social, human and health services; power relations; government; racial relations; social gap; cultural practices; artworks; religious institutions and practices; and beliefs about places and communities. The social environment covers many aspects of the physical environment, given that contemporary landscapes, water resources, and other natural resources have at least been partially configured by human social processes. Embedded in the contemporary social environment are social relations and historical power which have been institutionalized from time to time. The social environment can be experienced at various scales, often simultaneously, including households, networks, environment, cities and cities, and regions (Barnett & Casper, 2001).

Motivation

Behavioral activation and effort-related processes are fundamental components of the construct of motivation. Motivated behavior is often characterized by considerable vigor, persistence, and exertion of effort in the initiation and

maintenance of goal-directed behavior (Salamone et al., 2017). Motivation Theory (Stoyanov, 2017) suggests that a person's motivation is largely determined by the "mental virus" that exists in him. Mental virus is a mental condition that drives a person who is able to achieve his maximum achievement. Mental virus in question consists of 3 encouragement abilities, namely: 1) The need for achievement (Need of achievement), 2) The need to expand the association (Need of affiliation), 3) The need to master something (Need of power) (Canady, 2020).

Method

The method used is an explanatory survey. Descriptive data collection was conducted on 100 people of West Sumatra, the sampling technique using proportional random sampling. Data analysis was carried out by several sources, both secondary and primary data, such as uniting the answers for each question in the questionnaire, which revealed questions about Corona Virus (Covid-19), Decision Making, Social Environment and Motivation. Structural analysis tools using SmartPLS 3.0. The reason for choosing this method is because of its ability to measure constructs indirectly through indicators and simultaneously analyze indicator variables and latent variables, and the relationship between indicators of latent variables, as well as the relationship between variables and other variables, together with the involvement of measurement errors. The results of this study are expected to provide an overview of the clarity of the relationship and the magnitude of the influence of variables that are very useful to explore in detail the various impacts that will be able to improve community decision making for healthy living and can provide a comprehensive understanding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Structural Model Testing (Inner Model)

Following are the R-Square values in the construct:

Figure 1
R-Square

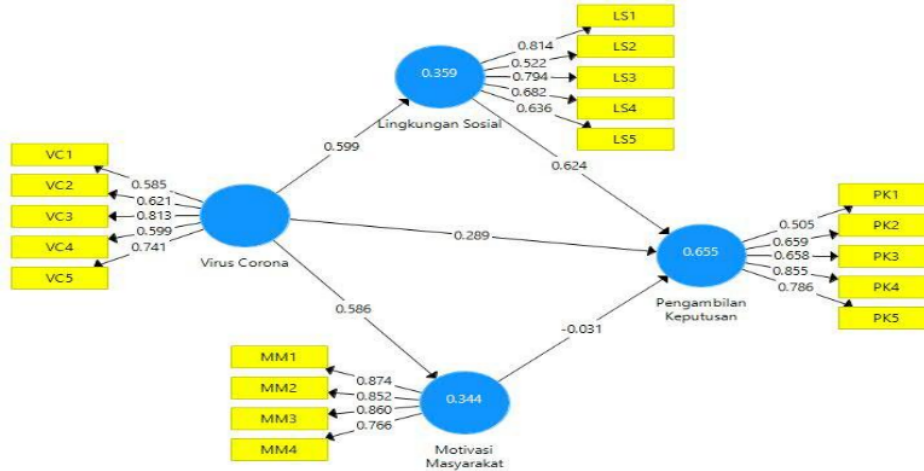
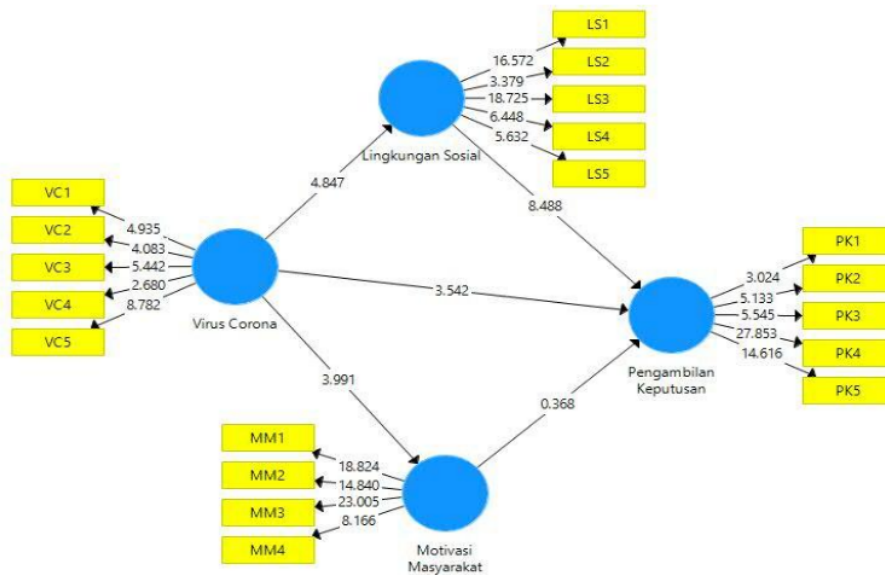


Figure 1 gives a value of 65.5% for the construct of healthy living decision making which means that the social environment is able to explain the variance of healthy life decision making by

35.9%. R value is also found in the Decision Making of healthy living which is influenced by Community Motivation at 34.4%.

Figure 2
Hypothesis test



The correlations between Corona virus (Covid-19) with decision making for a healthy life is a

significant effect with a T-statistic of 3.542 (>1.96). Thus the H1 hypothesis in this study

which states that "Corona Virus (Covid-19) affects the decision making for healthy living" is accepted. Then the relationship between Corona Virus (Covid-19) with the social environment is significant with a T-statistic of 4.847 (> 1.96). Thus the H2 hypothesis in this study which states that the "Corona Virus (Covid-19) affects the social environment" is accepted. Furthermore the relationship between Corona Virus (Covid-19) and Community Motivation is significant with a T-statistic of 3.991 (> 1.96). Thus the H3 hypothesis in this study which states that the "Corona Virus (Covid-19) influences Community Motivation" is accepted. The relationship between the Social Environment and Healthy Living Decision Making is significant with a T-statistic of 8.488 (> 1.96). Thus the H4 hypothesis in this study which states that 'the Social Environment influences the Decision Making of a healthy life' is accepted. If the relationship between Community Motivation and Healthy Living Decision Making is not significant with a T-statistic of 0.368 (< 1.96). Thus the H5 hypothesis in this study which states that 'Community Motivation towards Making Healthy Living Decisions' is rejected.

The Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive attitude towards community decision making in healthy living. The higher Corona Virus (Covid-19) will increase community decision making for healthy living in the community or humans themselves, healthy life itself has been less recognized by people who have never experienced a new world of pandemic this big. Furthermore Corona Virus (Covid-19) is positive towards the social environment, the higher Corona Virus (Covid-19) will improve the Social Environment, because this environment is related to oneself, family, and society which cannot be denied as Corona Virus (Covid-19) this epidemic of one person to another quickly after being approved not to do social groupings, this epidemic is easily developed in humans. Then the Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) positively influences Community Motivation, The higher Corona Virus (Covid-19) will increase Community Motivation because it encourages dating from something negative at the moment the Corona Virus pandemic (Covid-19). And the Social Environment evaluates positively on the Decision Making of the healthy living community, it will increase the Decision Making of the community to live a healthy life. As well as Community Motivation increases positively but not significantly, the higher the Community Motivation will then increase people's Decision Making for a healthy life. The indirect effect is greater than the direct effect, so it can be explained as a variable Work Environment and

community Motivation as an intervening variable between the Corona Virus variable (Covid-19) with the community's Decision Making variable for a healthy life. For further authors can examine other variables about the impact of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) on other variables to expand this research and the results of this study can be used by the public and government in making decisions on how to prevent this pandemic that we are very afraid of especially for our country beloved Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive effect on community decision making for healthy living. The higher the impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19), it will increase community decision making for healthy living. Furthermore Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive effect on the social environment, the higher the impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) will improve the Social Environment. Then the Impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) has a positive effect on Community Motivation, The higher the impact of Corona Virus (Covid-19) will increase Community Motivation. And the Social Environment has a positive effect on community decision making for healthy living, thus increasing community decision making for healthy living. And Community Motivation has a positive but not significant effect, the higher the Community Motivation, it will increase community Decision Making for a healthy life. The indirect effect is greater than the direct effect, so it can be said that the Work Environment and Motivation variable is an intervening variable between the Corona Virus variable (Covid-19) and the community's Decision Making variable for a healthy life.

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