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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONALITY ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE COVID-19 HEALTH PROTOCOL

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a newly discovered disease and knowledge regarding its prevention is still limited. The key to prevention includes breaking the chain of transmission with isolation, early detection, and carrying out basic protection. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol in Kebayoran Lama Village, South Jakarta. This research was conducted from July to September 2020. This research was conducted from March to May 2021. The research method used was quantitative with an explanation format. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling. Based on this technique, 99 residents who reside in the Kelurahan Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta were obtained as research samples. The technique of collecting data with a questionnaire is distributed to the sample using google form. The data analysis technique used the classical assumption test in the form of normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity. Research hypothesis testing using the t test. The results showed that the influence of environmental leadership on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol.

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Introduction:-

COVID-19 is a newly discovered disease and knowledge regarding its prevention is still limited. The key to prevention includes breaking the chain of transmission with isolation, early detection, and basic protection [1]. The COVID-19 pandemic is the first health crisis in Indonesia in particular and the international world in general. Coronavirus is an RNA virus with particle sizes of 120-160. This virus infects animals, including bats and camels. Before the COVID-19 outbreak, there were six types of coronavirus that could infect humans, namely alphacoronavirus 229E, alphacoronavirus NL63, betacoronavirus OC43, betacoronavirus HKU1, Sereve Acute Respiratory Illness Coronavirus (SARS-CoV), and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV.) [2].

Coronavirus which is the etiology of COVID-19 belongs to the genus betacoronavirus. Phylogenetic results show that this virus is included in the same subgenus as the coronavirus that caused the Sereve Acute Respiratory Illness (SARS) outbreak in 2002-2004, namely Sarbecovirus [3]. So COVID-19 is an RNA virus included in the genus

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betacoronavirus with a particle size of 120-160 nm. This virus infects animals, including bats and camels. The case of the COVID-19 pandemic that has infected humans is thought to have originated from pangolins as an intermediate reservoir.

Prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic by providing information on breaking the chain of transmission by isolation, early detection, and carrying out basic protection. This needs to be socialized to the public, especially those who live in Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta. Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama is the location of the research, because research problems exist in that location.

Public compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol is urgently needed in breaking the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 virus in Kebayoran Lama Village, South Jakarta in particular and the Indonesian people in general. Obedience is defined as an attitude of discipline or behavior to obey a set order or rule, with full awareness. Compliance as a positive behavior was assessed as an option. This means that individuals choose to do, obey, respond critically to rules, laws, social norms, requests or desires of someone who holds authority or an important role [4].

Leadership is a person's behavior in influencing and directing and negotiating in protecting natural resources actively and effectively. Leadership describes pro-environmental norms and leadership and behavior to play an important role in greening institutions (greening institutions) [5]. Environmental leaders are required to have strong motivation, expertise and leadership in achieving environmental leadership [6].

Environmental personality is a dynamic characteristic of a person in responding and reacting and interacting relatively stable with other people and the environment based on conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness, and extraversion factors. Personality is a characteristic in which a person thinks, feels, and builds a relationship with the surrounding environment. Human activity cannot be separated from human personality. Personality in this study uses Goldberg's theory. The theory broadly reveals that personality is categorized into the big five, namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, namely the Big Five Factor of Personality [7].

Formulate the problem of this research is "is there an influence of environmental leadership on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol ?; is there an effect of environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol ?; is there a simultaneous influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol ?. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol in Kebayoran Lama Village, South Jakarta. The novelty of research on compliance with COVID-19 health protocols associated with environmental leadership and environmental personality. The author is interested in conducting research with the title "the influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol".

Research Methods:-

This research was conducted in the Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta, DKI Jakarta. This research was conducted from July to September 2020. The research method used was quantitative with an explanation format. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling. Based on this technique, 99 residents who reside in the Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta were obtained as research samples. The technique of collecting data with a questionnaire is distributed to the sample using google form. The data analysis technique used the classical assumption test in the form of normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity. Research hypothesis testing using the t test.

Results and Discussion:-

The results of research on the effect of environmental leadership on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol are shown in Table 1 as follows:

Table - 1 Hypothesis Test of the Effect of Environmental Leadership on Covid-19 Health Protocol Compliance

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	56.998	7.066		8.067	.000
	Environmental Leadership	.597	.109	.488	5.504	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Obedience of Healthy Protocols The COVID-19

Table 1 shows the results of the hypothesis test on the effect of environmental leadership on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. The T-Statistic value is 5.504 > the T-table value is 1.984 ($\alpha = 0.05$) and the P-value is 0.000 < $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, there is a positive and significant influence of environmental leadership on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. This means that the increased environmental leadership of the residents, the more compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol that is implemented by the residents.

The results of research on the influence of environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol are shown in Table 2 as follows:

Table - 2 Hypothesis Test of the Effect of Environmental Personality on Covid-19 Health Protocol Compliance

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	66.579	4.379		15.204	.000
	Environmental Personality	.409	.060	.566	6.762	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Obedience of Healthy Protocols The COVID-19

Table 2 shows the results of the hypothesis test on the effect of environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. The T-Statistic value is 6,762 > the T-table value is 1,984 ($\alpha = 0.05$) and the P-value value is 0,000 < $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, there is a positive and significant effect of environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. This means that the more the people's environmental personality increases, the more compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol that is implemented by the residents.

The results of the research on the simultaneous influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol are shown in Table 3 as follows:

Table - 3 Hypothesis Test of the Simultaneous Effect of Environmental Leadership and Environmental Personality on Covid-19 Health Protocol Compliance

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	43.586	6.522		6.683	.000
	Environmental Leadership	.436	.098	.356	4.467	.000
	Environmental Personality	.336	.058	.465	5.832	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Obedience of Healthy Protocols The COVID-19

Table 3 shows the hypothesis test results of the simultaneous effect of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. The T-Statistic value is 4.467 and 5.832 > the T-table value is 1.984 ($\alpha = 0.05$) and the P-value is 0.000 < $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, there is a positive and significant simultaneous influence of environmental leadership and environmental personality on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. This means that the increasing environmental leadership and environmental personality of the citizens, the more compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol that is implemented by the residents. The higher simultaneous effect on compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol is on environmental personality variables.

The results showed that as many as 404 students (84.5%) obeyed in wearing masks, 365 students (72.7%) obeyed in washing hands, and only 21 students (4.2%) obeyed in maintaining distance. Based on these results, it can be concluded that student adherence to health protocols still needs to be improved, especially in the behavior of maintaining distance from others in daily activities. The results of this study can be used as a basis for preparing educational programs for the public about health protocols, especially for students [8].

Five factors had a significant relationship with community compliance with health protocols, namely age, education (p 0.035), knowledge (p 0.015), attitude (p 0.006), and motivation (p 0.001) and the results of multivariate analysis obtained $p = 0.001$ (< 0.05) so that it is known that these variables have a significant effect on community compliance with health protocols [9].

Compliance in implementing health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic such as maintaining hand hygiene using a hand sanitizer or washing hands with soap and running water, avoiding touching the face (such as, eyes, nose and mouth), implementing coughing and sneezing ethics, wearing mask and keep a distance (at least 1 meter) from other people [10].

Conclusion:-

This research concludes that understanding of Environmental Sanitation can be done by improving the COVID-19 Health Protocol and Public Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The COVID-19 Health Protocol is not the only one that affects Environmental Sanitation, but it also needs to consider Community Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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