

Overview of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Community Income in Tomuan Village, Dolock, Simalungun Regency

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ABSTRACT

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Corona virus or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. Disease due to viral infection is called covid-19. The purpose of this study was to see a picture of the covid-19 pandemic on people's income in Tomuan Dolok. The design used in this study was carried out with a descriptive cross-sectional approach, where this research was conducted only in one particular period and the sampling was carried out at once, there was no repetition in data collection. From the results of the preliminary survey on the population in Tomuan Dolok by giving a questionnaire about income before and after the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that before the occurrence of Covid-19 the income of the population was still stable, whereas after the Covid-19 the income of the population decreased. The results of research conducted in Tomuan Dolok Village Simalungun Regency, obtained the results, namely : from the income group of the respondent, the respondent with lower income were 20 people (79,1%) more than the middle income and upper income groups. Of the respondents thought that the Covid-19 pandemic was more likely to think less, namely 18 people (79,1%) rather than having sufficient opinion and having a good opinion. From the results of cross tabulation between the respondent's income group and the Covid-19 pandemic opinion, the lower income group respondents are more than (79,1%) with a score less than < 60. From the results of the research above, it is hoped that the public will maintain their health and obey the rules during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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1. Introduction

Corona virus or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. The disease caused by this viral infection is called COVID-19. Corona virus can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and even death. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) better known as the Corona virus is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. This virus can attack anyone, such as the elderly (the elderly), adults, children, and infants, including pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers (Pane Merry Cristy, 2020). More than two months after the entry of Covid-19 to Indonesia, for the first time, the number of people who died from the virus was recorded for the first time. On May 7, 2020, data from the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 showed 2317 patients were cured, while the number of patients died was 895. . So far, the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia continues to increase. More than two months after it was officially declared, the number of cases with Covid-19 in Indonesia was recorded as of May 7, 2020, reaching 12,438 cases. Economy is one of the important factors in human life. It can be ensured that in everyday life, human life always intersects with economic needs. The existence of the economy can provide opportunities for humans to fulfill their needs life such as food, drink, clothing, shelter and so on. The importance of the economy in human life requires the state to regulate policies regarding the economy and guarantee the economy of citizens, especially in Indonesia, which proclaims itself a welfare state. In the concept of a welfare state, the state has the right to interfere in all aspects of the lives of its citizens, including in the economic field. Apart from that, economic growth

is also a factor that supports national development in a country. Good economic growth will be able to increase national development. In an effort to develop the economy, Indonesia, which used to be known as an agrarian country because the people's livelihood is as farmers, has now shifted to no longer developing rice fields but developing industries. The 7-Day Reference Repo Rate (BI7DRR) is 25 bps to 4.75 percent, the Deposit Facility interest rate is 25 bps to 4.00 percent and the lending facility interest rate is 25 bps to 5.50 percent. This policy was carried out to maintain the momentum of domestic economic growth amidst the stagnating prospect of global economic recovery in connection with the occurrence of Covid 19. Another weakening of the Indonesian economy could occur because China is one of Indonesia's largest trading partners. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in January 2020, a sharp decline occurred in oil and gas and non-oil exports which fell 12.07%, this could happen because China is the largest importer of crude oil, including from Indonesia. The Japanese economy, which contracted by 6.3 percent in the last quarter of 2019, is in danger of a recession, because its economic growth has fallen to 0.5 percent due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The sensitivity calculation shows that if China's economy slows down by 1 percent, the Indonesian economy will decline by 0.1-0.3 percent. The increase in the number of unemployed due to the inhibition of economic activity automatically causes workers to suffer losses, including being laid off and even being laid off (PHK). Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) as of April 7, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 39,977 companies in the formal sector that chose to lay off and lay off their jobs. A total of 1,010,579 workers were affected by this. In detail, 873,090 workers from 17,224 companies were laid off, while 137,489 workers were laid off from 22,753 companies. Meanwhile, the number of companies and workers affected by the informal sector is 34,453 companies and 189,452 workers. The increase in countries affected by the Covid-19 virus around the world such as America, Spain and Italy has made the world economic situation worse. Several institutions even predict a weakening of the world economy, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which projects the global economy to grow at minus 3%. Meanwhile, overall growth in the tax revenue component until the end of March 2020 still came from taxes on household consumption, although tax revenues were still overshadowed by pressures due to the weakening trend in the manufacturing industry and international trade activity, as well as weakening economic activity due to the spread of Covid-19. In North Sumatra, the most cases that resulted in death were in East Java (3,913) Jakarta (2,377) West Java (764) Central Java (1,876) South Sulawesi (471) West Sumatra (305) Riau (366) East Kalimantan (508) Bali (400) South Kalimantan (496) Banten (298) Papua (135) South Sumatra (451) Aceh (282) North Sulawesi (214) Southeast Sulawesi (88) Central Kalimantan (162) West Papua (71) Riau Islands (110) Special Region of Yogyakarta (105).

Based on a preliminary survey of 30 residents in Tomuan Dolok using a questionnaire about income before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The questionnaire was given to 30 residents. From the results of the preliminary survey, it was shown that before the onset of COVID-19, the income of the population was still stable, while after the occurrence of Covid-19, the income of the population decreased. In Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency, the COVID-19 virus has had a negative impact on the community's economy, because after the emergence of COVID-19, the price of goods drastically decreased. Even though their daily livelihood is only as a farmer. The people of Tomuan Dolok continue to complain because they have not fulfilled their daily needs. The community of Tomuan Dolok must also meet the needs of the school. After the COVID-19 outbreak, all school children and students have started online learning. Where even if you study online, school fees continue or are paid according to the provisions that have been treated. Where, of course, the demands are increasing, because in this COVID-19 situation, all school children must have an Android cellphone in order to take part in online learning.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Place and Time of Research

The research site is located in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency. The research was carried out in the odd semester in September - October 2020.

2.2 Population, Sample and Types of Data

a. Population

The population is the entire research subject (Arikunto, 1998). Population This study consisted of 30 people, namely the entire community of Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency in 2020.

b. Sample

The sample is part of the population studied (Arikunto, 2002). The sampling method in this study

is the "total sampling" technique, namely the sampling technique is the same as the population (Sugiyono, 2007). The research sample was 30 people from Tomuan Dolok Village.

2.3 Data Collection

The data collection in this study is the data collection technique chosen by the researcher, namely:

- Interview An interview is a conversation between two people, where there will be someone who asks questions and someone will answer questions, where the interview is a form of direct communication between the researcher and the respondent.
- Questionnaire Questionnaires or questionnaires are indirect data collection such as meeting face to face to conduct questions and answers, in other words this questionnaire research is carried out by making questions in simple language so that it is easier to understand and clearer.

2.4 Data Processing

Research data processing is carried out through several processes, namely:

- Editing, this stage is an activity of editing data that has been collected by checking the completeness of the data and errors in filling out the questionnaire to ensure that the data obtained are complete, readable, relevant, and consistent.
- Coding, after performing the editing process, each variable is then coded before being processed by a computer with the aim of making it easier to perform data analysis.
- Data entry, this stage is the process of entering data from the questionnaire into the computer for later processing with the help of computer software.
- Cleaning, the process of re-checking and checking for errors on the data that has been entered to be corrected and adjusted to the data that has been collected.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was used to describe the data performed on each variable from the research results. The data collected is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table, namely Age, Education, Gender.

3.2 Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1
Frequency Distribution by Age of Respondents in Tomuan Dolok Village,
Simalungun Regency in 2020.

NO	Age	Total	
		f	%
1	25-30 Year	5	19,1
2	31-45 Year	15	48,5
3	46-60 Year	10	32,4
	Total	30	

Table 2
Distribution of Frequency Based on Respondents' Education in Tomuan Dolok Village,
Simalungun Regency in 100,0

No	Education	Total	
		F	%
1	Junior High School	13	26,2
2	Senior High School	14	64,7
3	PT	3	8,8
	Total	30	100

Table 3
Frequency Distribution by Gender of Respondents in Tomuan Dolok Village,
Simalungun Regency.

No	Gender	Total	
		F	%
1	Male	24	89,9
2	Woman	6	10,1
	Total	30	100

Table 4
Frequency Distribution by Income Group in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency.

No	Income Group	Total	
		F	%
1	Lower	20	79,1
2	Medium	8	11,1
	3 Om		

Based on table 5.4, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents studied, the majority of respondents were in the lower income group, namely 20 people (79.1%) and the minority respondents in the upper income group were 2 people (9.8%).

Table 5
Distribution of Frequency Based on Opinion of the Covid-19 Pandemic

No	Pendapatan pandemic Covid-19	Total	
		F	%
1	Not Enough	18	79,1
2	Enough	8	11,1
3	Good	4	9,8
	Total	30	100

3.3 Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is an analysis conducted to determine the relationship between two variables. After all forms of data are categorized, then a cross tabulation or contingency table is formed by matching each respondent's score. In bivariate analysis, it will be found how causality and correlation between categories of each variable are. The following is a table of cross tabulation of the opinion of the COVID-19 pandemic with people's income and is equipped with scores

Covid-19 Pandemic Opinion	On		Intermediate		Lower		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Not Enough, skor < 60	0	0	0	0	20	79,1	20	79,1
Enough, skor 60	0	0	8	11,1	0		8	11,1
Good, skor 80-100	2	9,8	0	0	0	0	2	9,8
Total	2		8		20		30	100

Of the 30 respondents who think less about the covid-19 pandemic, 20 people (79.1%) think it's enough, namely 8 people (11.1%) and 2 people think good (9.8%). The majority of the lower income group are 20 people (79.1%) and the minority of the good income group are 2 people (9.8%).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted in Tomuan Dolok village, Simalungun district, it can be concluded that:

- From the income group of the respondents, the respondents in the lower income group were 20 people (79.1%) more than the middle and upper income groups.
- Of the respondents who think that the COVID-19 pandemic is more than 18 people (79.1%) who think it's enough and have a good opinion.
- From the results of the cross tabulation between the income groups of respondents and the opinion of the COVID-19 pandemic, the respondents from the lower income group were more than 18 people (79.1%) with a score of less than 60.

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