DESCRIPTION OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC COMMUNITY INCOME IN THE VILLAGE TOMUAN DOLOK DISTRICT SIMALUNGUN 2020

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Abstract

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 the research conducted in Tomuan Dolok Village Simalungun Regency, obtained the results, namely: from the income group of the respondents, the respondents with lower income were 20 people (79.1%) more than the middle income and upper income groups. Of the respondents who 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 of respondents is 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.

Keywords:Covid-19, Income

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. The 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 aselderly(elderly group), adults,children, Andbaby,including pregnant women andbreastfeeding mothers(Pane Merry Cristy, 2020).

Clinical manifestations usually appear within 2 days to 14 days after exposure. Common signs and symptoms of coronavirus infection include symptoms of acute

respiratory distress such as fever, cough and shortness of breath. In severe cases it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death. On December 31, 2019, the WHO China Country Office reported a case of pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On January 7, 2020, China identified pneumonia of unknown etiology as a new type of coronavirus (coronavirus disease, COVID-19). On March 11, 2020 WHO has declared the corona virus a global pandemic. The increase in the number of COVID-19 cases has taken place quite quickly and has spread outside the Wuhan area and other countries. As of May 4 2020, globally there were 3,561,887 (3.5 million) confirmed cases reported in 162 countries with 248,084 deaths. The clinical signs and symptoms reported were mostly fever, with some cases having difficulty breathing, and X-rays showing extensive pneumonia infiltrates in both lungs. According to the results of a preliminary epidemiological investigation, most of the 12 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Preparedness Guidelines in Wuhan had a history of working, handling, or frequent visitors to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. The first case of covid-19 outside of China was reported in Thailand on 13 January 2020. Still on the Asian continent, on 29 January 2020 Covid-19 reached the Middle East for the first time as the number of cases of Covid-19 increased and spread to more countries. At that time the United Arab Emirates reported imported cases in a family of four. Four days before Covid-19 reached the Middle East region, two continents also reported the entry of the same virus. France became the first country on the European Continent to confirm three cases of Covid-19 on 25 January 2020. On the same date, the first case of Covid-19 also penetrated the Australian Continent. A case of Covid-19 was confirmed by Victoria Health Authorities on 25 January.

President Joko Widodo officially announced the first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia at the State Palace on March 2 2020. The two Indonesian citizens who tested positive for Covid-19 made contact with Japanese citizens who came to Indonesia. On March 11 2020, for the first time an Indonesian citizen died from Covid-19. The victim who died in Solo was a 59 year old male, known to have previously attended a seminar in the city of Bogor, West Java, February 25-28 2020. At the same time, patients 01 and 03 were declared cured. The two patients who were officially declared cured and allowed to leave the hospital on March 13, 2020, were the first time those with Covid-19 had recovered in Indonesia. Patient 02 who is elderly, namely 64 years old, also managed to overcome Covid-19.

More than two months after the entry of Covid-19 into Indonesia, for the first time it was recorded that the recovery rate for people with Covid-19 was greater than the number of people who died from the virus. On May 7 2020, data from the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 showed 2,317 patients who recovered, while the number of patients who died was 895. However, data on the recovery of Covid-19 patients that exceeds the number of patients who died is not a sign that this virus outbreak will soon be resolved in Indonesia . So far, the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia continues to increase. More than two months since it was declared officially, the number of cases of people with Covid-19 in Indonesia was recorded as of May 7 2020 reaching 12,438 cases.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is in close contact with Victorian health authorities and has notified WHO. The patient, a man from Wuhan, flew to Melbourne from Guandong on January 19. During its development, Covid-19 spread to the African continent. On 14 February 2020, the ministry of health and WHO announced that the first confirmed case of the coronavirus for a foreigner was in Egypt, a country located on the continents of Asia and Africa. In a joint WHO statement, Egyptian Health Ministry Spokesman Khaled Mogahed said that the case tested positive for COVID-19 after he underwent laboratory tests. Just 11 days later, 25 February 2020, the Algerian Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reform reported the first case of Covid-19 in the African Continent country.

WHO reports that human-to-human transmission is limited (in close contacts and health workers). Based on the previous MERS and SARS events, human-to-human transmission occurs through droplets, contacts and contaminated objects, the transmission of COVID-19 is estimated to be the same. Standard recommendations to prevent the spread of infection are through regular hand washing, practicing coughing and sneezing etiquette, avoiding direct contact with livestock and wild animals and avoiding close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

Economy is one of the important factors in human life. It can be ensured that in the daily life of humans it always intersects with economic needs. The existence of the economy can provide opportunities for humans to fulfill their life needs 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 its citizens, especially in Indonesia which proclaims itself as a welfare state. In the concept of a welfare state, the state has the right to interfere in all aspects of the life 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 was previously known as an agrarian country because the livelihood of its population was as farmers, now what has shifted is no longer developing rice fields but developing industries for several steps taken by Indonesia in dealing with the impact of the Corona virus, namely lowering the BI 7- Day reference Repo Rate (BI7DRR) by 25 bps to 4.75 percent, Deposit Vacility rate by 25 bps to 4.00 percent and lending facility rate by 25 bps to 5.50 percent. This policy was carried out to maintain the momentum of domestic economic growth amidst the prospects for global economic recovery on hold due to 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 and gas exports which fell 12.07%, this could happen because China is the largest importer of crude oil, including from Indonesia. Japan's economy, which contracted by 6.3 percent in the last quarter of 2019, is threatened with a recession, because its economic growth has decreased to 0.5 percent due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The sensitivity calculations carried out show 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 delay in economic activity automatically causes workers to suffer losses, including laid off and even laid off (PHK). Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) as of April 7 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a total of 39,977 companies in the formal sector have chosen to lay off their jobs and have laid off their jobs. In total there are 1,010,579 workers 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 in the informal sector is 34,453 companies and 189,452 workers. 579 workers 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 in the informal sector is 34,453 companies and 189,452 workers. 579 workers 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 in 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. Some institutions even predict a weakening of the world economy, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which projects the global economy to grow minus 3%. Meanwhile, the overall growth in the tax revenue component until the end of March 2020 was still sourced from taxes on household consumption, although tax revenues were still overshadowed by pressure 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.

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. The results of the preliminary survey show that before the occurrence of Covid-19 the population's income was still stable, whereas after the occurrence of Covid-19 the population's income decreased. In Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency, the COVID-19 virus had a negative impact on the people's economy, because after the emergence of COVID-19, the price of goods dropped drastically. Even though their daily livelihood is just as a farmer. The people of Tomuan Dolok continue to complain because they are not fulfilling their daily needs. The people of Tomuan Dolok also have to meet the needs of the school. After COVID-19, all school children and students have done online learning. Where even though studying online, school fees continue or are still paid according to the provisions that have been treated. Where, of course, the demands are increasing, because in the COVID-19 situation all school children must have an Android cellphone so they can take part in online learning. Based on the above background, it is necessary to conduct research on the Description of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Community Income in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun

Regency. because in the COVID-19 situation all school children must have an Android cellphone so they can take part in online learning. Based on the above background, it is necessary to conduct research on the Description of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Community Income in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency. because in the COVID-19 situation all school children must have an Android cellphone so they can take part in online learning. Based on the above background, it is necessary to conduct research on the Description of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Community Income in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Covid 19

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. The 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 aselderly(elderly group), adults,children, Andbaby,including pregnant women andbreastfeeding mothers(Dr. Merry Dame Cristy Pane, 2020). Corona virus infection is calledCOVID-19(Coronavirus Disease 2019) andChina is listed as the country that first reported cases of Covid-19 in the world. For the first time, China reported this new disease on December 31, 2019. On at the end of 2019, the office of the World Health Organization (WHO) in China received notification of the existence of a type of pneumonia whose cause is unknown. Infection acute respiratory infection that attacks the lungs was detected in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. According to the authorities, some of the patients were traders operating in the Fish Market Huanan.

Over time, searches indicated that Covid-19 cases had appeared before. Referring to the 37th WHO report on the Covid-19 situation, 26 February 2020, the first confirmed case of Covid-19 in China was on 8 December. However, this information also depends on the initiatives of countries that provide disease information to the global health agency. A report published in the medical journal The Lancet by Chinese doctors from the Jin Yin-tan Hospital in Wuhan, which treated some of the earliest patients, put the date of the first known infection as December 1, 2019.The Covid-19 pandemic was first detected in China in early December 2019 where many people went to the Wuhan hospital with symptoms that looked foreign. Quoted from CNN, Covid-19 has actually been around for a long time. However, the virus is commonly found in animals such as chickens, rats, cattle and bats. Then, based on info (Detik News), a study published in February stated that Covid-19 came from bats which has 96% genetic similarity to the corona virus that is currently infecting people around the world. Regarding previous research statements, (Liputan6) conveyed the latest study that pangolins are actually the main host of Covid-19. Its widespread circulation on the black market makes it easier for the virus to spread. What was surprising, however, was that the virus in pangolins contained several regions of the

genome that were very closely related to human viruses. However, despite the many studies and research going on, the origins of the virus were still unknown until now.

Information on the initial emergence of Covid-19 is still running backwards. On December 16, doctors at Wuhan Central Hospital sent samples from another patient with persistent fever for laboratory testing. The results showed the virus resembled severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). On December 30, 2019, Ai Fen, a doctor who is also head of the hospital's emergency room department, uploaded a picture of the laboratory report on Chinese social media. it was reposted and circulated by another doctor, Li Wenliang.Based on Sri Mulyani's statement as the Minister of Finance of Indonesia (CNN Indonesia) the impact of the spread of Covid-19 on the Indonesian economy will be more complex and exceed the crises that occurred in 1998 and 2008-2009. This happens because it is not known when Covid-19 will stop and can only be predicted. Therefore, the government urges people to carry out activities from home to reduce the risk of transmission of Covid-19. As a result, economic activity is disrupted because the majority of people are now at home. Various shopping centers have also decided to temporarily close their operations, so ma revenue doesn't stop there. based on data released by the BPS (Central Statistics Agency) stated that Covid-19 had an impact on Indonesia's import-export sector with China where oil and gas exports in January 2020 decreased by 41%. Likewise, fruit imports from China decreased by 78.88% from US$ 160.4 million to US$ 33.9 million due to Covid-19. Furthermore, commodity imports of mechanical aircraft engines decreased by 11.24%, iron and steel by 10.97% and electrical equipment engines by 1.79%. So, Suhariyanto, as Head of BPS, said that Indonesia's trade balance deficit with China fell to US$ 1.84 billion in January 2020. Not to mention the government issued a budget for a lockdown if the situation continues to worsen, of course the budget prepared includes ensuring the availability of resources such as food ingredients .

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According to Chinese Government data seen by the South China Morning Post, a 55-year-old resident of Hubei Province likely became the first person to contract Covid-19 on November 17, 2019. From that date onwards, one to five new cases were reported every day. The number of people in China who have contracted Covid-19 shows an exponential trend. On December 15, 2019, the total number of infections reached 27. An increase in daily Covid-19 cases reached double digits for the first time it was reported in China on December 17, 2020. Three days later, the total number of confirmed cases of Chinese residents of Covid-19 has reached 60 people (Puti Yasmin, 2020).

METHODS

Data collection

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

a. Interview

An interview is a conversation between two people, where someone will ask questions and someone will answer questions, where the interview is a form of direct communication between the researcher and the respondent.

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaires or questionnaires are indirect data collection, such as face-to-face meetings to ask questions, in other words, questionnaire research is carried out by making questions in simple language so that they are easier to understand and clearer.

Data analysis technique

1. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis is an analysis to describe each of the variables studied. Univariate analysis aims to get an overview of the frequency distribution of the dependent and independent variables. In this study the variables that will be analyzed using univariate analysis are the income of respondents before and after the presence of Covid-19.

2. Bivariate analysis

Bivariate analysis is an analysis to see the influence between the dependent and independent variables. Tests conducted in this study, to describe the distribution of data on people's income.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Univariate analysis

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

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 5.1. Frequency Distribution Based on Respondents' Age in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency in 2020.

NO	Age	F	%
1	25-30 years	5	19.1
2	31- 45 years	15	48.5
3	46-60 years	10	32.4
	Total	30	100.0

Based on Table 5.1 It can be seen that of the 30 respondents studied, the majority of respondents were aged 31-45 years, namely 15 people (48.5%) and a minority of respondents aged 25-30 years, namely 5 people (19.1%).

Table 5.2. Frequency Distribution Based on Respondents' Education in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency in 2020.

NO	Education	F	%
1	Junior High School	13	26,2
2	SMA	14	64,7
3	PT	3	8,8
	Total	30	100.0

Based on table 5.2.it can be seen that of the 30 respondents studied the majority of respondents had high school education, namely 14 people (64.7%) and a minority of respondents who entered tertiary institutions, namely 3 people (8.8%).

Table 5.3. Frequency Distribution Based on Gender of Respondents in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency.

	Amount		
NO	Gender	F	%
1	Male	24	89.9
2	Female	6	10,1
	Total	30	100.0

Based on table 5.3 It can be seen that of the 30 respondents studied, the majority of respondents were male, namely 24 people (89.9%) and a minority of female respondents, namely 6 people (10.1%).

Table 5.4 Frequency Distribution Based on Income Class in Tomuan Dolok Village, Simalungun Regency.

NO	Income Group	F	%
1	Under	20	79.1
2	Intermediate	8	11.1
3	Over	2	9,8
	Total	30	100.0

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 of respondents in the upper income group, namely 2 people (9.8%).

Table 5.5 Frequency Distribution Based on Opinions of the Covid-19 Pandemic

NO	Opinion Covid-19 pandemic	F	%
1	Less	18	79.1
2	Enough	8	11,1
3	Good	4	9,8
	Total	30	100.0

Based on table 5.5 It can be seen that of the 30 respondents studied, the majority of respondents were based on the opinion of the Covid-19 pandemic, namely 18 people (79.1%) and a minority of respondents based on opinions, namely 4 people (9.8%).

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.

The following is a cross-tabulation table of the Covid-19 pandemic and people's income, accompanied by a score.

Opinion Covid-19 pandemic	Income Class							
	Upper		Mid		Lower		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Less, score < 60	0	0	0	0	20	79.1	20	79.1
Enough, score 60	0	0	8	11.1	0	0	8	11.1
Good, score 80-100	2	9.8	0	0	0	0	2	9.8

Total 2 8 20 30 100

Of the 30 respondents who thought it was less about the Covid-19 pandemic, namely 20 people (79.1%) who thought it was sufficient, namely 8 people (11.1%) and who thought it was good, namely 2 people (9.8%). The majority of the lower income group is 20 people (79.1%) and the minority of the good income group is 2 people (9.8%).

Discussion

This section contains the main sub-discussions written in Times New Roman 12 font. The sub-discussions are written systematically. It is hoped that the numbering in the sub-discussion should not be written too. This can happen because after the Covid-19 pandemic, people's income decreased. As research conducted by (Rahmi, 2011) explained that the Covid-19 pandemic greatly affected people's income.

The majority income group in this study is the lower income group, where people's income has decreased after the Covid-19 pandemic. After the Covid-19 pandemic, people were unable to meet their daily needs. As research conducted by (Wijaksana, 2000) explains that the lower-average economic class of society is generally unable to meet their daily needs.

Research Limitations

The researcher realizes that this study is inseparable from limitations, including a research method that uses a cross-sectional method, so that the subjects taken are taken only once without re-measurement and are determined within a predetermined time.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted in the village of Tomuan Dolok, Simalungun district, conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. From the income group of respondents, there were 20 people (79.1%) who were in the lower income group than those in the middle and upper income groups.
2. Of the respondents who thought the Covid-19 pandemic was more respondents who thought less, namely 18 people (79.1%), rather than thought it was enough and thought it was good.
3. From the results of the cross-tabulation between the income groups of respondents and the opinion of the Covid-19 pandemic, there were more respondents in the lower income group, namely 18 people (79.1%) with a score less than <60.

Suggestions

1. **For University Education Institutions**

   It is hoped that this research will be used as material to add references to library materials at Efarina Pematang Siantar University.

2. **For Research Sites**

   It is hoped that the community will continue to comply with the rules of keeping a distance of one meter and maintain health.

3. **For Further Researchers**

It is hoped that future researchers will develop knowledge with different research variables.

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