

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Identification

In the last few months, people around the world faced a tremendous problem which is none other than the covid-19 pandemic. According to Office (2020), Covid-19 was first identified in mid-August 2019 in Wuhan China. Since the first case of covid-19 was reported, there have been more than three million cases of covid-19 worldwide, more than two hundred thousand people have died, and over a million people of cured or discharged Covid-19 patients. The recovery is also varied considering no vaccine that has been proven to prevent or cure the disease. Based on the World Data, United States becomes a country with most confirmed covid-19, followed by Italy and Spain while China, a country where novel coronavirus was originated, was reported that only two hundred thousand people tested positive for covid-19 although until now there have been new cases of Covid-19 in China (Rizaldi, 2020).

The spread of Covid-19 in the world is very fast and Indonesia is also one of the countries that are affected by novel corona virus. From the first case reported at the beginning of March 2020, the positive number of Covid-19 continues to increase in Indonesia, and as of today, Indonesia has had positive case of Covid 19 up to 10,000 people. There have been reported about 1300 recovery patients and 700 death tolls. The spread map of Covid-19 in Indonesia has reached 34 provinces in which DKI Jakarta is noted as an area with the most confirmed case of Covid-19, followed by East Java and West Java, while for the province in Sumatra, North Sumatra province and West Sumatera dominated the positive case of Covid-19. According to Suryana (2020), the emergence of West Sumatra as the epicenter of Covid-19 in Sumatra was caused by immigrants or people who have recently traveled to a country that has Covid-19 cases considering the citizens of West Sumatra especially Padang city mostly working as entrepreneurs.

Prayitno (2020) expressed that the problem of Covid-19 at this time has become a national pandemic that leads to a very large multidimensional effect especially for the economy of Indonesian society in general and Padang City in particular. Therefore, the attempts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 should be carried out. The government of West Sumatra in general and Padang City in particular implemented several policies including to adopt the physical distance (Social Distancing), wash hands regularly, wear masks, stay at home, and reduce social interactions. West Sumatera government also implemented the Large-Scale

Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy as a step to reduce or break the Covid-19 distribution chain. Out of so many programs that are adopted by the government to break the Covid-19 chain, the simplest thing that has to be done in the everyday life is a habit of wearing masks and washing hands with soap, detergent or any substance that has disinfectant.

The covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia in general and West Sumatra in particular has a negative impact on the local economy. Government policies to restrict social activities in the society make the economy become paralyzed. The local government of West Sumatra supported the implementation of large scale social restriction (PSBB) that has been conducted in three stages. During the enactment of social restriction of public activities, there is economic problem cause by the PSBB in which the working hours for economic-based enterprises have a relatively shorter duration.

Government restrictions as well as reducing social activities resulted in a number of companies experiencing a decline in sales and had to cut the number of employees, other than that for companies engaged in financial sector, especially banks, it also has difficulty to collect funds from the society, and the government also issued a presidential to extend loan relaxation for small business enterprises (UMKM). However, this policy draws pros and in the business environment. Covid-19 pandemic also resulted in a number of companies having to cut a number of branches in order to lower operating costs (Ibrahim, 2020).

The covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia in general and West Sumatra in particular has a negative impact on the local economy. Government policies to restrict social activities in the society make the economy become paralyzed. The local government of West Sumatra supported the implementation of large scale social restriction (PSBB) that has been conducted in three stages. Throughout the enactment of social restriction of public activities that is very restricted, economic activity is not as good as beforehand in which during PSBB operational hours for economic-based enterprises have a relatively shorter duration of time.

Government restrictions as well as reducing social activities resulted in a number of companies experiencing a decline in sales and had to cut the number of employees, other than that for companies engaged in financial sector, especially banks, it also has difficulty to collect funds from the society, and the government also issued a presidential to extend loan relaxation for small business enterprises (UMKM). However, this policy draws pros and in the business environment. also Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a number of companies having to cut a number of branches in order to lower operating costs (Ibrahim, 2020).

According to Puspasari (2020), in three months into the pandemic, the government suffered a budget deficit that forces them to increase the debt to the World Bank, while for the

business sector, there are many communities outside the formal sectors are affected by the covid-19 pandemic. To relieve the burden of economic costs, the Government also issued a direct cash aid (BLT) to the people who are affected by the pandemic of Covid-19. Thus, the policy certainly increases the value of government expenditure budget. In addition, Indonesia's economic growth will also hit the lowest point in the 35 last year due to the Covid-19.

According to Yuliesday (2020), people should normalize the mask use and hand hygiene in their everyday life. To do the hand hygiene, people should wash hand regularly by using running water and applying soap or detergent because it can kill the bacteria on hands that contribute the virus of Covid-19. Thus, it is expected that the society will get used to live a healthy life by regularly washing hands. Besides, the most important thing that the society has to do is always staying at home but when there is something urgent that forces them to go outside, they have to keep the social distance by sitting in one seat apart and wear mask properly. For the mask use, people are expected to wear masks made from the fabric, while for medical sector, they can choose to use a surgical mask or mask N95 that is specially designed to protect its users from viral attack when it should work in a place of vulnerable viral infections occur especially in hospitals. The period of use of the mask is four hours, and must be replaced immediately (Yurianto, 2020).

After two months passed, the case of Covid-19 in West Sumatra does not show any good sign and even more worrying. In Padang, the number of Covid-19 cases is increasing up to 100 and until the research was made, there were about 140 people tested positive while 26 patients are cured and 14 people have died. To anticipate risk and break the spread of the Covid-19 in Padang City, people are expected to have strong self-protection by wearing mask and normalize themselves to always wash hands. In addition, they are suggested to keep the social distance by sitting in one seat apart and avoid holding the face, nose or mouth, knowing that the spread of Covid-19 is way faster through the air and contagious when people are contact of someone with confirmed covid-19.

A number of studies about the problem of self-protection to prevent the exposure to Covid-19 have been conducted by a number of researchers including Brown et al., (2020) who found that there was a decline in cases of transmission of Covid-19 due to the compliance to the mask use during activities outside the house and accustomed to washing hands. The results of the study conducted by London (2020) found that education, employment and total liabilities will encourage higher self-protection from the public to avoid the Covid-19. Protection is done to keep social distance, wearing masks and wash hands regularly. Furthermore, the consistent

research results are also obtained by Li et al., (2020) which reveals that adherence to the mask use and hand hygiene is the right self-prevention protection to reduce the risk of Covid-19.

Roy et al (2020) reveals healthy lifestyle by washing hands regularly by running water and soap, detergent or sanitizer is a new thing and quiet hard to do. The main reason that causes the difficulty for most people to normalize washing hands regularly by running water and soap, detergent or sanitizer is a demographic condition especially gender, education, age, number of crying to the job. In general, men are not likely to wash hands and it is quite uncommon, while for women, they prefer to pay attention to self-hygiene that makes them accustomed to wash hands even before the pandemic.

Robbins and Timothy (2012) showed one of the factors that can improve self-protection in order to stay healthy and get rid of any risk of the virus is age. The more mature or older, the more risky they are to be infected by a number of diseases. Thus, it will make them to live a healthy lifestyle to strengthen the body's immune from various diseases. Unlike people who live with a lot of dependents, it is difficult for them to set aside income to undergo medical check-up that makes them to stay healthy and live a healthy life.

In addition, Chevance et al (2020) stated that educational factors have a strong correlation to encourage people to be more protective of keeping themselves from the risk of various diseases. Self-protection is done by living a healthy life, while for people who have a job it has to be something difficult to do as they even forget the basic principle of a healthy life such as washing hands regularly by using soap and running water.

The results of the research conducted by Deblina et al (2020), it stated that people around the world not only men but also women, they likely prevent the risk of exposure to Covid-19 by getting used to wash hands regularly by using running water, soap, detergent and even any disinfectant. The results of this the research is also in line with the study conducted by Li et al (2020) in which risk reason of death and damaged lung tissue and other body tissues becomes a factor that encourages people to stay a healthy live by normalizing themselves to regularly wash hands with soap detergent or sanitizer. The results of another research conducted by Hao et al (2020) and Jhin (2020) stated that the better education,the more awareness they have to do protective behavior of the risk of contracting Covid-19 especially by getting used to wash hands with soap, detergent or sanitizer. Furthermore, Pan et al (2020) reveals that self-protection by washing hands in running with soap or other materials becomes very important to break the transmission of Covid-19 in Wuhan China. Furthermore, the results of research conducted by Zhou et al (2020) and Barati (2020) stated that the high risk of death

from Covid-19 encourages people to consciously behave in a healthy life, especially by self-esteem to regularly wash hands with soap in running water.

In accordance with the description of the phenomenon that has been explained in the background study, it is interested to discuss the problems of the protective behavior in West Sumatera to cut the spread rate of covid-19 pandemic by wearing masks and getting used to hand hygiene by washing hands in running water and soap after doing any activities considering the mobility of people to work outside the home will increase the risk for people to be exposed to COVID-19. Thus, the research of this study will be titled: **Protective Behavior during COVID-19 Pandemic in West Sumatera and its Impact on Household Expenditure.**

1.2 Problem Statements

In accordance with the description of the research background, there are several formulation problems that will be proved in this research:

1. Does birth affect the protective behavior of communities in West Sumatera?
2. Does the job field affect the protective behavior of communities in West Sumatera?
3. Does the demographic affect the protective behavior of communities in West Sumatera?
4. Is there a difference in social welfare before and during covid-19 pandemic in West Sumatera?

1.3 General Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation, the objectives of this research are:

1. To prove and analyze the influence of birth on the protective behavior of communities in West Sumatera
2. To prove and analyze the influence of the Work field on the protective behavior of society in West Sumatera.
3. To prove and analyze the demographic factor on the protective behavior of communities in West Sumatera.
4. To prove the difference of social welfare before and at the time of covid-19 pandemic in West Sumatra.

