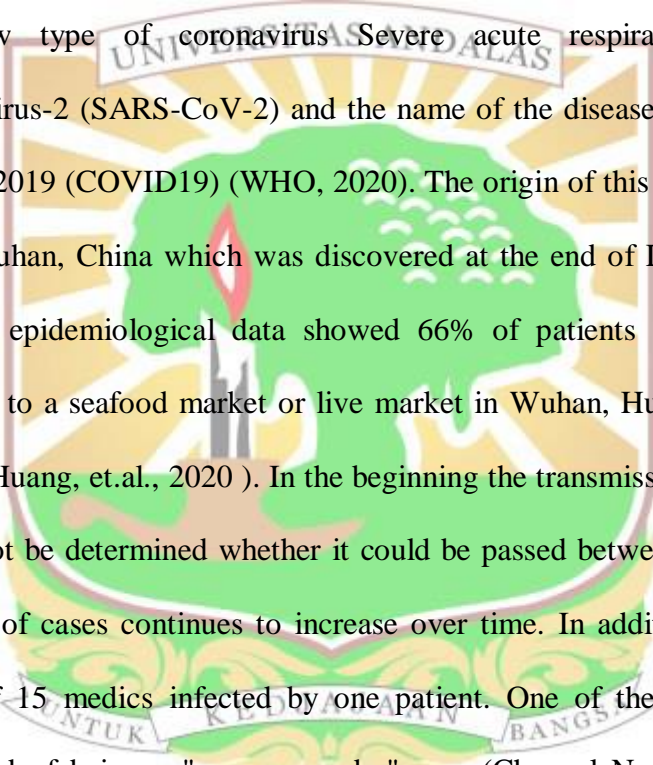


## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Problem Identification



The world is currently shocked by the spread of new viruses, namely the new type of coronavirus Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the name of the disease as Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID19) (WHO, 2020). The origin of this virus originated from Wuhan, China which was discovered at the end of December 2019. Initially epidemiological data showed 66% of patients were related or exposed to a seafood market or live market in Wuhan, Hubei Province of China (Huang, et.al., 2020 ). In the beginning the transmission of this virus could not be determined whether it could be passed between humans. The number of cases continues to increase over time. In addition, there were cases of 15 medics infected by one patient. One of these patients was suspected of being a "super spreader" case (Channel News Asia, 2020). Finally it was confirmed that the transmission of pneumonia could be transmitted from human to human (Relman, 2020).

At now total global COVID-19 confirmation cases as of April 9, 2020 are 1,610,909 cases with 99,690 deaths (CFR 6.2%) in 208 Affected Countries. Many death cases in the elderly and with hereditary diseases. The first case of death was a 61-year-old male patient with concomitant

intra-abdominal tumor disease and abnormalities in the liver (The Straits Time. 2020). Whereas in Indonesia from 30 December 2019 to 11 April 2020, there were 19,964 people examined with the results of the examination which were 16,122 negative people and 3,842 positive cases of COVID-19 (286 healed and 327 died). begins with an event in Jakarta where sufferers contact with a foreign national (foreigner) from Japan who lives in Malaysia. After the meeting patients complained of fever, coughing and shortness of breath (WHO, 2020). Whereas in West Sumatra there were 31 cases. Until now this virus is quickly spreading still mysterious and research is still ongoing.

The Corona Virus pandemic (Covid-19) does not only affect health. The economic sector was also hit by the outbreak of Covid-19. As a result of an appeal from the government to conduct social distancing, an independent quarantine and an appeal to work from home even if the lock down can be implemented by the Government. This certainly affects the production and sales of various companies. The business sector that most felt the impact of the spread of the Covid Pandemic 19 was in the trade, shipping, tourism and restaurant (dine-in) sectors. No doubt other business sectors may also feel the impact.

The current situation that forces all people to work from home (work from home / WFH) and learn from home, is not an easy matter. Expenditures for outside the home are indeed reduced, but the household burden (RT) actually increases, especially for electricity needs. The

increase in electricity consumption came mainly from the use of air coolers, an increase in the frequency of the use of water pumps due to increased water usage, as well as internet usage, and household devices such as water heaters.

The economic impact of this pandemic has a dramatic effect on the welfare of many families and communities. This pandemic will have an impact on low and middle income people such as shop workers, small shops, hawkers, traders in the market, to other workers who depend on daily income including shopping centers and online motorcycle taxi drivers, namely reduced income.

Income is a result received by someone or household from business or work. The types of people are diverse, such as farming, fishing, pondering, laboring, and trading and also working in the public and private sectors (Pithma, 2015). Community income is income from salary or remuneration from business results obtained by individuals or groups of households in one month and used to meet daily needs. Whereas income from side business is additional income which is other income from outside the main activity or main work. Side income obtained directly can be used to support or add to basic income.

Indonesian law recognizes the term worker / laborer who is any person who works for a wage or other forms of remuneration. In contrast to the definition of labor, that is anyone who is able to do work to produce

goods or services, both to meet their own needs and the needs of the community.

The definition of labor includes workers / laborers who are in conformity with the definition of workers / laborers and services, such as industrial workers / banking services, industrial / insurance services, and other financial service industries, medical workers, education sector workers, mass media workers, NGO workers, free people such as lawyers, doctors, traders, tailors, etc. and all workers who work in other occupational / professional sectors outside the state employee (see Civil Servants / PNS) and people who are looking for work are workers whose provisions and rules, and legal regulations are included in the legal umbrella of Law No. 13/2003 which applies nationally where each of the professions is different from one another, although overall they all fall into the category of labor.

Based on this description, researchers are interested in conducting research to find out "the effect of covid-19 impact on the labor income received in West Sumatra in 2020"

## 1.2 Problem Statement

Based on the background described, what will be focused on in this study is:

1. How does the effect between age, gender, residence, education and labor income in West Sumatra?
2. How does the effect of covid 19 on labor income during covid 19 pandemic in West Sumatra ?

## 1.3 General Research Objective

1. Prove the effect between age, gender, residence, education and labor income in West Sumatra
2. Prove the effect of covid 19 on labor income during covid 19 pandemic in West Sumatra

