

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR ENTREPRENEURS OR SMALL TRADERS IN THE COVID PANDEMIC SITUATION

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Abstract

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious caused by the corona virus that was recently discovered. Most people who catch COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and will recover without special treatment. Before the outbreak of this outbreak in Indonesia, their income was still relatively sufficient to meet their daily needs, and when this plague emerges or spreads, in this case many street vendors, or small entrepreneurs are restless, resulting in a decline in their judiciary, and some are forced to stop selling for fear of the covid 19 virus outbreak, and many of their sales do not sell.

Key words: Covid 19, Economic, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Do you know the plague that is being surrendered almost all over the world at this time, including Indonesia? The outbreak, which is called the corona virus disease, this corona virus was discovered since the emergence of a major incident in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 (Adhinata et al., 2021; Nabila et al., 2021; Sari & Oktaviani, 2021; Tuhuteru, 2020). This virus is called covid 19, COVID-19 is caused by SARS-CoV 2, which belongs to the same large family of coronaviruses that caused SARS in 2003, only with a different type of virus (Maskar et al., 2021; Mastan et al., 2022; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021; Rahman Isnain et al., 2021). Is known to have first appeared in the animal and seafood market in Wuhan City (Nani et al., 2021; Oktaviani, 2021; Sulistiani et al., 2020). It was later reported that many of the patients had the virus and were linked to the animal and seafood market (Ayu et al., 2021; Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021; Nuraziza et al., 2021). The first people to fall ill with the virus are also known to be traders in the market. The corona virus is contagious, then most people who contract COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms, symptoms such as coughing, fever, runny nose, and difficulty breathing (Hendra Saputra & Pasha, 2021; Nani & Lina, 2022; Pamungkas & Mahfud, 2020). The mode of transmission of the virus is through small droplets from the nose or mouth when coughing or sneezing (Arpiansah et al., 2021; Rachman & Pramana, 2020; Risten & Pustika, 2021). The droplet then falls on the object around it. Then if someone else touches an object that has been contaminated with the droplets, then that

person touches the eyes, nose or mouth (triangle face), then that person can be infected with COVID19 (Andriadi, 2021; Fernando et al., 2021; Pradani, 2021). Or it could be that someone is infected with COVID-19 when accidentally inhaling droplets from sufferers (Aguss et al., 2021; Phelia et al., 2021; Sengkey et al., 2020; Yudiawan et al., 2021). This is why it is important to keep a distance of up to one meter from sick people (Mahfud & Gumantan, 2020; Novitasari et al., 2021; Ruslaini et al., 2021). Since this virus, many street vendors or outskirt traders have to stop selling because the PSBB must be implemented throughout Indonesia, so that small traders experience a decline in income (Fatimah & Puspaningtyas, 2020; Oktaviani et al., 2021; Pramita et al., n.d.; Syaifulloh & Aguss, 2021).

In a change from the October survey, respondents again cited the COVID-19 pandemic as a risk to domestic growth more than any other factor, as they have done in every other survey since early 2020 (Ahdan et al., 2021; Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020; Tindakan et al., 2021). In October, before the Omicron variant emerged, supply chain challenges briefly replaced pandemic as a major risk. The latest survey also asked executives to select the nine most likely scenarios for the economic and health impact of the pandemic, both globally and in the respondent countries (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020; Rohman et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2021). Compared to the October survey, a larger percentage chose global and domestic scenarios with a repeat of the COVID-19 virus over scenarios with effective virus spread control. Respondents also generally expressed concern about inflation . Respondents singled out inflation as one of the two most cited risks to domestic growth, behind the pandemic. Respondents in Latin America were most appropriate to cite inflation as a threat to growth, as in October. Inflation is also a major concern in North America and emerging markets (Exhibit 2). These concerns mark a stark change from a year ago, when geopolitical instability and high levels of the national debt appeared as the second most cited threat to global and domestic growth, behind the pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A pandemic can cause economic disruption in a number of ways. Changes in human behavior, such as fear-induced aversion to workplaces and public gatherings, are a major cause of economic damage, apart from the impact of mitigation measures (Kadarisman et al., 2017; Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020). Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic caused the median annual household income to fall to US\$ 175.44, 22.36%

below anticipated, while the H7N9 pandemic had a more severe impact. Light (F. Fauzi et al., 2021; Rosmalasari, 2017; Suaidah, 2021). Economy compared to SARS (Qiu et al., 2018). The Ebola epidemic, which occurred mostly in Africa, has reportedly caused massive income deficits in various countries on the continent. In just 6 months, the disease has resulted in a significant loss of household income in Liberia (35.13%) and Sierra Leone (29.67%) with a reported 66% decline in family income and 55.5% (Susanto & Puspaningrum, 2019; Suwarni & Handayani, 2021; Wibowo Putro et al., 2022). In terms of the impact of COVID-19 on household income, a recent survey at the end of March 2020 with 7,005 respondents from G7 countries showed that 31% of participants reported that “Coronavirus has affected my household income” and 39% thought that “Coronavirus has not yet had an impact on my household income, but I expect it in the future” (S. Fauzi & Lina, 2020; *Strategi Pengembangan Bisnis Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah Keripik Pisang Dengan Pendekatan Business Model Canvas*, 2020). Meanwhile in India, the proportion of people reporting a decrease in income increased from 9% at the end of February to 45.6% in mid-April 2020.

METHOD

In this case the researchers conducted research on the economic impact of small traders during this pandemic, the researchers conducted research through distributing questionnaires to students.

NO	Questions	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	In your opinion which of the small traders whose income is very influential (decreased)			
2	During the Covid19 pandemic, have you ever bought food on the road?	67,9%	-	32,1%

3	When the pandemic, do you think the income of small entrepreneurs decreased?	57,1%	28,6%	14,3%
4	Should small entrepreneurs implement health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic?	100%	0%	0%
5	Should small entrepreneurs keep selling or stop selling during the covid-19 pandemic?	39,3%	14,3%	46,4%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corona virus is a virus that is dangerous and can be infected or infected anywhere, it cannot be seen or touched, this virus can be affected by anyone, the corona virus has spread almost all over the world, even in Indonesia, many have been infected with the epidemic, even impacting street vendors. or small entrepreneurs that cause them to stop selling and there is a decline in income. based on the results of my research through the distribution of questionnaires via google form and filled in by fellow students in class and various information that I have received that the corona virus outbreak has greatly affected small entrepreneurs or street vendors which resulted in their income plummeting, many of which did not even sell. stop trading. For traders who are still selling their income is not as much as before the outbreak, many small traders have complained about this and even more so when traders they have to implement health protocols to stay protected from the virus.

CONCLUSION

Corona virus is dangerous, therefore we must maintain health and apply health protocols, for street vendors or small entrepreneurs who have to trade to meet their daily needs and must continue to apply health protocols. The street vendors experienced serious problems when this epidemic occurred and they had difficulty finding money to meet their needs.

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