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# Analysis of Income Level and Shifts in Community Work Types during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua Villages

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## ABSTRACT

This study seeks to provide an overview of income levels and shifts in the type of community work during the COVID-19 pandemic in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua Villages. The results showed that: (1) The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the economic life patterns of the people of Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua including income received, expenses for daily living, employment, and spending habits dominated by buying groceries for daily life, (2) The impact of this pandemic is not only felt by those who live in urban areas but also those who live in rural areas such as in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua.

**Keywords:** *Income, Employment, Community, COVID-19.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development in Indonesia can be strengthened by the agricultural sector. This is because most of the population works as farmers. Farmers greatly contribute to food security. Food security is the fulfillment of food for the country up to individuals which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, useful, nutritious, equitable, and affordable and does not conflict with local religion and culture to be able to live healthy, active, and productive lives sustainably [1].

The current condition is constrained due to Covid-19. Food security during the COVID-19 pandemic is important as an indication of the availability of food sources. Food availability is disrupted by restrictions on gathering, travel, and transportation, disrupting the wheels of the economy. Mass layoffs or job losses result in decreased demand for groceries. People's purchasing power also decreased due to reduced income due to social restrictions. Government assistance programs are also encouraged to reduce the burden on the community through cash transfers, and distribution of necessities that have a direct impact on meeting people's daily needs. But it is temporary.

Agriculture is one of the important sectors for people living in rural areas. Agriculture is the main livelihood

for most rural residents. Agriculture is a sector that is widely developed compared to other sectors. This is because agriculture is one of the human activities related to meeting basic needs, namely food needs. The agricultural system in predominantly agricultural rural communities is vital for their survival. The agricultural system for them is the way they live. Villagers in general in their lives are very dependent entirely on agriculture. So far there is a general generalization, villages in Indonesia are generally agricultural villages. Even most fishing villages are also inseparable from the agricultural sector. The majority of small fishermen besides being fishermen also become farmers. The majority of villages in Indonesia are villages with agricultural typology.

There are 74,754 villages in Indonesia (73.14%) are villages with agricultural typology [2]. Villages have an important role in efforts to maintain food security stability. The majority of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas where the majority of jobs and sources of income mainly come from the agricultural sector. Progress is not a village largely determined by the level of development and sustainability in agriculture.

Refer to data *International Labour Organization* that currently, Indonesia is currently experiencing a transition period to be able to get out of the economic system that is dominated by the agricultural sector based

in rural areas and is heading towards an economy that tends to be large, especially in the service sector in urban areas [3]. This resulted in a decrease in labor in the agricultural sector. So the impact of modernization today does not only affect urban communities but also affects rural communities.

As the shift progresses, everyone with a stronger job orientation is more interested in the material benefits of the job. Such individuals or groups tend to see work goals as a major part of obtaining the resources necessary to support other aspects of life [4]–[6]. The group works to receive pay to support their desires outside of their main job, and tend to prefer that the work does not interfere with their personal lives, and do not have a strong relationship with their workplace. For this group, work is a basic function in life [7].

In the context of orientation, KBBI explains that orientation is a review in determining the right and correct attitude (direction, place, and so on), or the view that underlies thoughts, concerns, or tendencies [8]. Orientation is (1) a review to determine the right and correct attitude (direction, place, etc.); (2) a view of underlying thoughts, concerns, or tendencies [9].

While in the concept of work, work is (a) what work is done (done, done, etc.); duties of obligation; results of work; acts: (b) livelihood; which is used as the subject of livelihood; something done for a living: (c) the working thing of something[9]. In this case, job orientation refers to a person's attitude, outlook, and inclination toward a job. Work orientation is influenced by the reality of physical and social conditions that occur in the environment.

The surrounding environment also has an important role in determining the pattern of human life, including work as a means to obtain the necessities of life. Every physical condition and change that occurs in the environment will affect work in an area because humans make adjustments in determining work by taking into account the resources and geographical conditions of the region. This is done by rural communities who experience land use change due to changes in job orientation as an effort to adapt and earn income to be able to continue to meet their daily needs.

The orientation to the money economy system, the expansion of transportation networks, communication, and the intensification of contact with outside the village, then the emergence of COVID-19, have led to differentiation in the livelihood structure of the community, including in Kanonang village. The people of Kanonang no longer depended on agriculture but began to switch sectors outside agriculture such as trade, industry, services, and others. The occurrence of this change, especially in the shift in employment, has had an impact on agricultural sustainability in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua villages.

Thus, the purpose of this study is to provide an overview of work orientation, and shifts in community

work orientation and identify driving and inhibiting factors of shifting community work orientation in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua Villages, West Kawangkoan District.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used is the survey method. The survey is the collection of data in the form of variables simultaneously with the aim of generalizing research [10]. The data obtained from the results of the study will be analyzed qualitatively.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1. Types of Jobs and Income Before the Covid-19 Pandemic

Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua villages are located in the cool highlands, which have an area of rice fields in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua villages and a land area of Tegal/Garden, Fields/Huma, and land that is temporarily uncultivated there is a difference. In Kanonang Satu Village the amount of irrigation and the land/garden is more and wider than in Kanonang Dua Village.

Regarding respondents' income before the current COVID-19 pandemic, most respondents stated that their income was still sufficient to meet their daily needs. Where 55.17% of respondents have an income of Rp. 2,500,000 – Rp. 3,500,000 every month. Even 10.34% of respondents said that their income could reach Rp. 4,500,000 - Rp. 5,500,000 every month.

**Table 1.** Revenue Before the COVID-19 Pandemic

Revenue Before the COVID-19 Pandemic	Sum	
	F	%
IDR 500,000 - IDR 1,500,000	3	5.1
IDR 1,500,000 - IDR 2,500,000	12	20.6
IDR 2,500,000 - IDR 3,500,000	32	55.1
IDR 3,500,000 - IDR 4,500,000	4	6.9
IDR 4,500,000 - IDR 5,500,000	6	10.3
IDR 5,500,000 and above	1	1.7
Sum	58	100

### 2.2. Types of Work and Community Income During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the government to carry out social restrictions in terms of massive mobility of people. As a result, economic and social activities become disrupted which ultimately has a direct impact on the economy. Due to Covid-19, it has also caused massive layoffs, especially in sectors most affected by the pandemic. Throughout 2020, the number of workers in Indonesia has decreased.

Related to this study, the respondents in this study amounted to 58 people from Kanonang Satu and

Kanonang Dua Villages. The following can be displayed the age/age of respondents as follows.

**Table 2.** Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents	Sum	
	F	%
15 – 19	0	0.0
20 – 24	1	1.7
25 – 29	1	1.7
30 – 34	4	6.9
35 – 39	22	37.9
40 – 44	21	36.2
45 – 49	5	8.6
50 Years and above	4	6.9
Sum	58	100

The age of respondents is generally in productive age, with most in the age group of 35-44 years as much as 74.14%. From the age aspect, it can be stated that respondents are in productive age with a maximum number of dependents of 2-4 people. On average, respondents are heads of households (husbands) and only 12 people have the status of wives. Respondents whose status as wives stated that the reason they participated in earning a living was to help ease the economic burden of their husbands.

During this COVID-19 period, some people in Kanonang One and Two lost their jobs, some were laid off, and some changed jobs. In addition, there are workers whose working hours are restricted, as well as lower wages. But from the positive aspect, on the other hand, it also provides new job opportunities, namely as a cloth mask seller, hand sanitizer seller, hand soap seller, and medical equipment procurement. Herbal products have also increased demand during the pandemic because they are believed to increase endurance. The Covid-19 pandemic can lead to new job opportunities that rely on creativity.

**Table 3.** Respondents' Income During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Revenue During Covid-19 pandemic	Sum	
	F	%
IDR 500,000 - IDR 1,500,000	12	20.6
IDR 1,500,000 - IDR 2,500,000	43	74.1
IDR 2,500,000 - IDR 3,500,000	2	3.4
IDR 3,500,000 - IDR 4,500,000	1	1.7
IDR 4,500,000 - IDR 5,500,000	0	0.0
IDR 5,500,000 and above	0	0.0
Sum	58	100

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be explained that there was a change in the income obtained by respondents, where on average each respondent experienced a decrease in income when compared to the pre-pandemic period.

**Table 4.** Number of Respondents in Job Transfer Status During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Job Switching	Sum	
	F	%
Remain	15	25.86
Switch to a New Job	43	74.14
Sum	58	100.00

The existence of Covid-19 encourages everyone who has worked to innovate at work [11]–[13]. As happened to the people in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua villages. The Covid pandemic encouraged people to be creative in looking for opportunities to increase income. According to existing data, 74.14% of people in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua villages switched jobs during COVID-19, some of whom turned into sellers of medical equipment such as masks, hand sanitizers, and others. Some respondents switched professions as mask sellers with an income of 500,000 – 700,000 rupiah in a day or even more. Based on his statement, the respondent sold masks only during Covid-19, because previously he was a sharecropper, but because the income obtained from working on agricultural land was not satisfactory so he switched to selling masks. This mask seller took it from a mask agent in Tomohon City.

Based on the results of interviews with food vendors food stalls also experienced the same impact. The impact felt on his income is a reduction in people's purchasing power. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, these respondents could earn a net income from selling foods such as midal, tinutuan and fried foods with an income of 400,000 – 600,000 / day, but currently, they can only earn a net income of 200,000 / day. Then another impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is the reduction of raw materials used, from previously being able to fry as much as 3-4 kg of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and bengkoang has been very difficult to meet so that now it is only 1-1.5 kg. Previously using 11 employees, now only 4 people are left and use families.

Meanwhile, the respondent, a traveling vegetable seller, explained that she was having difficulties due to reduced purchases. According to those concerned, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the profits obtained could reach 250 thousand per day, but after the pandemic, income from selling vegetables has decreased. Where a day can only get 50-100 thousand per day. This is because some buyers choose to grow their vegetables using the yard that is still farmed.

However, several respondents turned into sellers of pulses, masks, and hand sanitizer in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua who said that since the implementation of PPKM, he has experienced a very drastic increase in sales and income. Usually, a one-month profit of 300 thousand now one month can get 600 thousand every month. This is due to the high number of buyers of data pulses. Many children need packages for online schooling, students returning to the village, online

lectures, and employees who have to work from home, thus requiring them to buy internet quotas. But even so, it is still enough to meet the needs of life. Because of the increase in necessities needed by households.

The Covid-19 pandemic has conditioned people to face challenges, and be creative and innovative in shifting livelihoods. About the results of this study, it is by the results of the study [14] that the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen from two different economic points of view, namely demand and supply. On the demand side, the COVID-19 pandemic has reduced the consumption sector, travel, and transportation activities, as well as increased transportation and trade costs. Meanwhile, from the supply side, most likely what happens is a contraction in workers' productivity, a decrease in investment and funding activities, and a disruption of global supply chains (*Global Value Chain*). In terms of consumption, people's consumption patterns during the Covid-19 pandemic will change. People will tend not to travel or tourism activities and are more likely to increase consumption of necessities in anticipation of restrictions on human movement. Overall, consumption levels tend to fall due to distorted prices due to high transportation and logistics costs of goods.

Related to the decline in income and employment, there is a study conducted by Esubalew, on the determinants of urban poverty, where it is stated that the average monthly income, number of families, level of education, and the presence of certain diseases as significant determinants of urban poverty [15].

The Covid-19 pandemic can be viewed as a disharmonious relationship between humans and the environment. Environmental pressure by population growth leads to massive environmental exploitation. In the past, humans coexisted with nature, marked by traditional ecological understandings. Ancestral ecological values were preserved but are now fading. Traditional ecological traditions are reflected in the way humans view the environment. The living environment is divided into clean, dirty, and sacred places, but now there are no functional boundaries that facilitate the onset of disease. Garbage and waste are easily obtained around residential environments.

In the community, there are restrictions on visits for outsiders who will enter an area. People in each residential neighborhood build guard posts at the border of the village, to limit their area from the spread of Covid-19 [16]–[19]. Every public transportation, both land, air, and sea, is subject to Covid-19-free health checks. It is interesting, without realizing it exclusively as a community, that people keep themselves from other communities outside their community. The same phenomenon in indigenous communities in Kampung Naga, Tasikmalaya regency, West Java and Baduy indigenous people, Kanekes village, Lebak Banten regency, who are accustomed to restrictions on interaction with people outside their communities, the

spread of the Covid-19 virus can be said to be non-existent. So naturally, the general public such as in villages in rural or in settlements or housing complexes in urban areas build posts to check other people visiting their area.

Furthermore, if the results of research in Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua are by the Structural Functional Theory proposed by Talcott Parson [20]. The basic assumption is that society as an interrelated system cannot function without any relationship with each other. Changes in one subsystem cause imbalances, resulting in changes in other subsystems. The development of functionalism is based on the organizational system of biological sciences, the assumption is that all elements must be functional so that society can perform its functions properly [21].

In addition, the Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua communities are incorporated based on local community agreement on community values that can overcome differences, the community is seen as a system that is functionally incorporated in a balance [22]. According to this view, the main problem is how individuals motivate and assign themselves to their "right" positions. In a stratification system, this can be reduced to two problems. First, how does society instill in the "right" individual the desire to fill a particular position? Second, once individuals are in the right position, then how do individuals instill the desire for them to fulfill the requirements of their position [23]? Function, in this case, is associated with any activity directed toward meeting the needs or requirements of a system. Four absolute requirements must be in place for society to function. The four requirements are called AGIL. AGIL stands for *Adaption, Goal, Attainment, Integration, and Latency*. For the sake of its survival, the community must carry out these functions, namely: (1). *Adaptation* (Adaptation): where a system must cope with a critical external situation. The system must adapt to the environment and adapt that environment to its needs. (2). *Goal Attainment* (Goal achievement): where a system must define and achieve its primary goals. (3). *Integration* (Integration): where a system must manage the interrelationships of its parts. The system must also manage the relationships of the other three important functions. (4) *Latency* (pattern maintenance): where a system must equip, maintain, and improve, both individual motivation and the cultural patterns that create and sustain motivation.

So that The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic also entered the economic structure of the community, thus affecting the economic life of the people of Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua. Here it is seen that functional structural theory sees a structure in society that has its functions and roles and is interrelated with one another. The emergence of a problem in one field will affect other fields. Covid-19 is a problem in the medical field, but its impact occurs in the community's economic system. Therefore, the economic structure begins to adapt to a problem that occurs, and the

emergence of dysfunction makes people's economic life change [24], [25]. In assessing this, this study looks at influential indicators during the Pandemic, among others, a decrease in income, employment, people's ability to meet their needs, spending, people's economic life related to online shopping, meeting needs by looking at food purchases, and finally efficiency in spending.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description and discussion above, it can be concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world has significantly affected the economic life patterns of the people of Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua, starting from the income received, spending patterns for daily life, employment, and spending habits dominated by shopping for food and daily life. In terms of residential location, it can also be concluded that the influence of this pandemic is not only felt by those who live in urban areas but also by those who live in rural areas such as Kanonang Satu and Kanonang Dua.

#### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Fonny Rewah (Lead Author/Chair): Conduct research, conduct interviews, retrieve/collect data, conduct data analysis, and write reports and articles.

Ellen Eva Poli (Author 2): helps capture/collect data, perform data analysis, and write reports and articles.

Erick Lobja (Author 3): helps retrieve/collect data, performs data analysis, and writes reports and articles.

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