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SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CHANGES OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on the socio-economic changes of rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic (Case Study in Malang Regency, Indonesia). During natural disasters, they occur more frequently every year. Natural disaster management is certainly different from natural disaster, which is managed in a formalized manner. The Indonesian government has issued several policies related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The socio-economic changes that occur in rural communities are an effort to tackle a non-Covid-19 national disaster for rural communities. Social change occurs due to social distancing policies, Large-Scale Social Restrictions, recommendations for washing hands, use of hand sanitizers and masks. Meanwhile, the economic changes that occurred due to the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in jobs, income, and needs and increased online shopping.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in 2019-2020 added to the list of pandemic disasters in the world. The case of the previous pandemic disaster, the floods that occurred in the 14th century around 1362 were followed by a series of pandemic disasters in Europe known as the Black Death (Black Death, 1347–1351) [1]. Furthermore, the influenza pandemic that occurred in 1918 in Europe and the United States had claimed millions of lives [2]. During that time, several countries and studies affected by the European pandemic incident between 1348 and the end of the 18th century often carried out a series of studies related to disasters which are popular today [3].

Pandemics are mostly epidemics that are widespread because of human-to-human spread of infection. Several disease outbreaks and pandemics recorded in history, namely Spanish Flu, Hong Kong Flu, SARS, H7N9, Ebola, Zika [4,5,6]. Covid-19, which has been designated as a global pandemic and non-natural national disaster in Indonesia, has become a study and discussion in

scientific forums related to socio-economic change, community resilience, mitigation efforts and non-natural disaster mitigation. The crisis caused by a pandemic has a negative impact on the health, economic, security, political and social sectors at the national and global levels [7]. In a sociological perspective, disasters are often understood based on the perceptions of humans or society, and on how they feel about their emotional experiences in events that can threaten their survival. Disaster is a part of the definition compiled in a socio-cultural context of community life experiencing disasters [8]. According to Sjoberg (1962), data collection and analysis is very important to do in its entirety on the pattern of people's lives when facing disasters, because studies of disasters are focused on individual and group behavior under stressful conditions [9].

According to Stallings (1991), the impact of a disaster experienced will vary based on the provisions of social classes. Often, people fail to see the issues that existed before the incident occurred [10]. Communities must critically recognize the nature of the disaster, then act according to the social system when risks are placed in relation to one another, their environment, and a reciprocal relationship, which can be understood as the vulnerability of individuals, households, communities or communities. Therefore, a sociological perspective on disasters is generally understood based on human or community perceptions [8].

Meanwhile, the sociological perspective according to Pramono (2016) is that every human being or group of people has the knowledge and ways to deal with the environment for their survival. This knowledge and method is better known as the term wisdom to cope with the local events or local wisdom. The sociological perspective explains how humans or groups of people perceive an event. The impact of a disaster will be felt and will affect changes in the structure, values and way of life of a community, including how or how people or community groups respond to disasters [8].

Sociological aspects can also describe how the relationship and community response to policies made by authorities related to disaster management. Therefore, understanding disaster sociologically is important because it can be used as a guide in formulating program activities, priorities, and strategies for implementing sustainable disaster management [11]. Adiyoso (2018) adds that a sociological perspective on disasters can be used as a process of mutual understanding between parties regarding the preparation of program activities. If a disaster management strategy becomes a reference in human behavior or social groups to deal with effective disasters, this strategy needs to be developed and applied to become a part of human life or groups experiencing a threat of disaster in their daily lives [12]. In this study, the economic, social and cultural activities of rural communities cannot be separated from the changes caused by Covid-19. Part of the village community consciously responded to the situation with more empowered and independent efforts. However, some rural communities also have difficulty adapting to changes caused directly or indirectly by the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the description above, research was carried out on the socio-economic changes of rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic (Case Study in Malang

Regency, Indonesia). The researcher conducted an analysis and description of the socio-economic changes that occurred in rural respondents. The determination of the Covid-19 pandemic as a non-natural national disaster by the Indonesian government raises new perspectives among villagers. So far, natural disasters are more frequent every year. Management of non-natural disasters is of course different from management of natural disasters which are often formalized. The Indonesian government has issued several policies related to the Covid-19 pandemic, such as social distancing, Large-Scale Social Restrictions, the use of masks and washing hands. It is interesting to study the diversity of village communities in understanding and responding to Government of Indonesia policies.

METHOD

Research Design

The research design to be taken is needed to determine the technical research framework. In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods with a case study approach to socio-economic changes that began with field observations, filling out questionnaires and interviews related to in-depth research objectives with key informants. In this qualitative research, researchers explored field data about the socio-economic changes experienced by rural communities when the Covid-19 pandemic occurred. In addition to observations and interviews, researchers also carried out field documentation activities, either in the form of images or audio visuals. Furthermore, from all the data obtained, the researcher processed and analyzed the data, and provided the meaning of the discussion described in a narrative. Research expectations in the discussion are to focus on the depth and detail of interviews with key informants such as; village leaders, village officials, kasun plus cadres of the Tangguh village social movement and the community representing various socio-economic strata in the village.

Location And Time

The research location was carried out on 20 respondents who lived in Kalisongo Village and Sitirejo Village, Malang Regency. The location of this research was chosen based on various considerations, including that the area has established itself as a Tangguh Village with optimal support from various stakeholders and no research has yet examined the socio-economic changes faced by rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic. The majority of the villagers in the two villages work as farmers, employees, employees and entrepreneurs. This research was carried out based on a schedule that had been planned for 6 months, from February 2020 to July 2020.

DATA ANALYSIS AND METHOD

In this qualitative research, the researcher examined all data collected from various sources in Kalisongo Village and Sitirejo Village, Malang Regency including: interviews with key informants, observations in the form of field notes, pictures or photos and videos. In the process of qualitative data analysis,

there are three important components, namely: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

Data reduction was performed to reorganize in the form of field notes and research transcripts and were collected in full. Presentation of data means compiling a set of data from problems that have been traced into a complete and systematic set of information in accordance with the research topic, so that existing data is presented well, describing the answers to problem formulation and easy to understand.

Making conclusions obtained from various information that has been processed and adjusted to the focus of the problem taken. Then re-check to ensure the correctness of the data and analysis techniques carried out in order to obtain data that is not fragmented or with the aim that the data obtained must be complete to answer the formulation of the problem under study.

After the data is collected from the field, it is then processed first (editing and data conversion) so that the data that is widely distributed in the questionnaire items can be made more concise and simpler. Furthermore, the analysis is carried out so that the raw data obtained from the field has meaning and meaning so that it can answer the problems posed.

RESULT

The socio-economic changes that occur in rural communities are efforts to deal with the non-natural national disaster Covid-19 for rural communities. Social change occurred due to the existence of social distancing policies, Large-Scale Social Restrictions, recommendations for washing hands, use of hand sanitizers and masks. Meanwhile, the economic changes that occurred due to the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in jobs, income, needs and increased online shopping.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Social Distancing

Social distancing is an effort to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in society. Most of the village community, 90% already know the recommendation of social distancing and 10% of the respondents know little about this recommendation. Data on knowledge and application of social distancing for village communities is in **Table I** and **Table 1**.

Table 1. Knowledge of Social Distancing

N	Perseption	Respondents (%)
1	Many know	90
2	Little to know	10
3	Do not know	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 2. Application Social Distancing

No	Perseption	Respondents (%)
1	Already implemented	70
2	Sometimes implement	30
3	Not yet implemented	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table 2** above, the majority of respondents have implemented social distancing by 70% and 30% of the community sometimes apply this recommendation. The suggestion to carry out distancing and distancing in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 received various responses from the village community. Some 40% of respondents think that the recommendation of social distancing is quite effective and 30% is very effective in preventing the spread of Covid-19. The village community felt that the social distancing recommendation was effective enough to directly reduce the spread of Covid-19. Social distancing recommendations need strict adherence and action for those who are still ignorant of these recommendations. Meanwhile, respondent's income was normal and less effective in spreading Covid-19 in rural areas, each by 15%. Respondents' opinions on the suggestion of social distancing are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3. opnions on Social Distancing

No	Perseption	Respondents (%)
1	Very effective	30
2	Effective enough	40
3	Ordinary	15
4	Less effective	15
5	Not effective	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Large-Scale Social Restrictions

Large-Scale Social Restrictions is one of the policies issued by the government in an effort to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the community. Most of the village community (90%) already know the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy and 10% of the respondents know little about this recommendation. Data on knowledge and application of Large-Scale Social Restrictions for village communities is in **Table 4** and **Table 5**.

Table 4. Knowledge of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Many know	90
2	Little to know	10
3	Do not know	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 5. Large-Scale Social Restrictions Applications

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Already implemented	70
2	Sometimes implement	25
3	Not yet implemented	5
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table V** above, the majority of respondents have implemented the Large-Scale Social Restrictions according to government policy by 70%, some 25% of respondents sometimes apply it and some 5% of respondents have not implemented the policy. The Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 received various responses from the village community. Some 40% of respondents thought that the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy was quite effective and 30% was very effective in preventing the spread of Covid-19. The village community felt that the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy was less effective by 20% and 10% was normal to reduce the spread of Covid-19. In reality conditions on the ground, many people still ignore the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy. Lack of socialization when implementing the Large-Scale Social Restrictions in an area makes the community underestimate this policy. Respondents' opinions on the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy can be seen in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Large-Scale Social Restrictions opinions

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Very effective	30
2	Effective enough	40
3	Ordinary	10
4	Less effective	20
5	Not effective	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Wash Hands

Washing hands is an effort to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the community. Most of the respondents (60%) have implemented the recommendation to wash their hands for 20 seconds and 40% of the

respondents who slightly apply this recommendation. The application data and reasons for doing hand washing recommendations by respondents in rural areas are presented in **Table 7** and **Table 8**.

Table 7. Washing Hand Implementation

No	Persepsi	Responden (%)
1	Often / always	60
2	Not often / sometimes	40
3	Never	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 8. Reason Washing Hand

No	Persepsi	Responden (%)
1	Very worried	75
2	Worried enough	25
3	Not worry	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table 8** above, the majority of respondents (75%) felt very worried about the spread of Covid-19 by washing their hands for 20 seconds. Meanwhile, 25% of respondents felt quite worried about the spread of Covid-19 by washing their hands for 20 seconds.

Hand Sanitizer

The recommendation to use hand sanitizers is an effort to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the community. Most of the respondents, 65% often / always use hand sanitizers and 30% of the respondents who use hand sanitizers a little. Data on the use and reasons of respondents using hand sanitizers are as in **Table 9** and **Table 10**.

Table 9. Using Hand Sanitizer

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Often/always	65
2	Not often / sometimes	30
3	Never	5
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 10. Reasons for Using a Hand Sanitizer

No	Persepstions	Respondents (%)
1	Verry worried	60
2	Worried enough	40
3	Not worry	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on Table 10 above, most respondents, some 60%, are very worried about the spread of Covid-19 by using a hand sanitizer. Meanwhile, 40% of respondents felt quite worried about the spread of Covid-19 by using a hand sanitizer.

MASK

The recommendation to use masks is an effort to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the community. Most of the respondents, 95% of which use masks often / always, and only 5% of respondents who use masks a little. Data on the use and reasons of respondents using masks are as in **Table 11** and **Table 12**.

Table 11. Mask Utilizing

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Very worried	95
2	Worried enough	5
3	Not worry	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 12. Reason Using Mask

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Very worried	85
2	Worried enough	15
3	Not worry	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table 12** above, most of the respondents (85%) were very worried about the spread of Covid-19 by wearing masks. Meanwhile, 15% of respondents felt quite worried about the spread of Covid-19 using masks.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Profession

One of the economic changes during the Covid-19 pandemic that was felt by respondents living in rural areas was employment. Respondents who continue

to work at work and at home are each 35%. Meanwhile, 25% of respondents who did not work and temporarily dismissed from work were 5%. Job status data and work from home recommendations for respondents can be seen in **Table 13** and **Table 14**.

Table 13. Profession Status

No	Perceptions	Respondents (%)
1	Keep working	35
2	Work from home	35
3	While being sent home	5
4	Breaking labor relations	0
5	Does not work	25
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 14. Work from Home (WFH)

No	Perceptions	Respondents (%)
1	WFH implementation	35
2	WFH and work schedule	20
3	Work schedule	25
4	The job doesn't allow WFH	20
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table XIV** above, 35% of respondents who apply WFH and still do work at work locations are 25%. Meanwhile, respondents who did WFH but were scheduled to still go to work and respondents who had jobs that made it impossible for WFH were 20% respectively.

Income

Economic changes during the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in the income of respondents. Respondents who felt that there was a change in income during the Covid-19 pandemic by 90% and respondents who did not experience a change in opinion function was only 10%. Data on conditions and causes of changes in family income during the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen in **Table 15** and **Table 16**.

Table 15. Family Income

No	Persepstions	Respondents (%)
1	Nothing transformation	10
2	There is transformation	90
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 16. Family Income Transformastion

No	Persepstions	Respondents (%)
1	Nothing transformation	10
2	Income increases	0
3	Income decreases	90
4	Losing income	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on Table XVI above, respondents who experienced a decrease in family income by 90% and the remaining 10% did not change in family income during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Necessary

During the Covid-19 pandemic from February to July, rural communities experienced changing family needs. Respondents experienced a slight increase in family needs by 45% and somewhat increased family needs by 35%. Meanwhile, 10% of respondents did not experience changes in family income. Meanwhile, the large number of respondents who had a lot of income experienced a change in income of 5% respectively. Data on the increase in the needs of the respondent's family during the pandemic are presented in **Table 18.**

Table 18. Family Necessary Increasing

No	Persepstions	Respondents (%)
1	No increase	10
2	Little increase	45
3	Little bit increase	35
4	Much increase	5
5	Very much increase	5
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Online Shop

During the Covid-19 pandemic from February to July, there were changes in the people's economic lifestyle with the existence of social distancing policies, Large-Scale Social Restrictions and the implementation of health protocols. Based on the data in Table XVIII, the online shopping method used by respondents increased slightly by 55%. Meanwhile, 25% of respondents who had never done shopping transactions via online and 20% felt that there was no change in shopping via online. Data on changes and shopping commodities via online by rural respondents are presented in Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 19. Online Shopping Transformation

No	Persepstions	Respondents (%)
1	Never shopping via online yet	25
2	There is no transformation in online shopping	20
3	Online shopping increasing	55
4	Online shopping decreasing	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Table 20. Online Commodity Shopping

No	Perseptions	Respondents (%)
1	Electricity	10
2	Food and beverage	20
3	Pulse	55
4	Health	10
5	Food and beverage materials	5
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2020

Based on **Table XIX** above, the highest increase in online shopping was for commodities 55%, food and beverage shopping by 20%, electricity 10%, health needs 10% and food and beverage ingredients by 5%. During the Covid-19 pandemic, people thought of changing their shopping patterns to meet their daily needs. By complying with government recommendations to stay at home during the Covid-19 pandemic, people are thinking about doing online shopping. Based on the results of the BPS survey (2020), 45% of the female millennial generation chose to stay at home on the grounds of maintaining personal and family health. This makes millennial women prefer to shop online [13].

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the socio-economic changes in rural communities during the pandemic, the following conclusions can be presented:

1. Social changes in rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic occurred because of social distancing recommendations, implementation of

Large-Scale Social Restrictions, washing hands, using hand sanitizers and masks.

- Most of the respondents, 90% of them already know the recommendation of social distancing and 70% have done this recommendation. As many as 40% of respondents think that the recommendation of social distancing is quite effective in preventing the spread of Covid-19.

- Most of the respondents (90%) already know the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy and apply the policy, some 70% of respondents. Some 40% of respondents thought that the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy was quite effective in preventing the spread of Covid-19.

- Most of the respondents, 65% often / always use hand sanitizers, with the reason that 60% of respondents are very worried about the spread of Covid-19.

- The majority of respondents (60%) have implemented the recommended hand washing for 20, because 75% are very worried about the spread of Covid-19.

- Most of the respondents, 95% of which often / always use masks, because a number of 85% of respondents are very worried about the spread of Covid-19.

2. Economic changes in rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in employment status, decreased income, increased needs and online shopping.

- Respondents continue to work at work and at home at 35% each. Meanwhile, 25% of respondents who did not work and temporarily dismissed from work were 5%. Respondents who applied WFH were 35% and still doing work at the work location by 25%.

- During the Covid-19 pandemic, the income change experienced by respondents was 90% and respondents who did not experience a change of opinion were only 10%. 90% of respondents experienced a decrease in family income and the remaining 10% did not change their income during the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Respondents experienced a slight increase in family needs by 45% and somewhat increased family needs by 35%. Meanwhile, 10% of respondents did not experience changes in family income. Meanwhile, the large number of respondents who had a lot of income experienced a change in income of 5% respectively.

- Respondents experienced an increase in online shopping by 55% and by 55% for online shopping commodities for food and beverages.

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