



The Impact of the Pandemic COVID-19 on the Socio-Economic Condition of Food Stall Entrepreneurs

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on the socio-economic conditions of food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru Village, Labuhan Ratu District, Bandar Lampung. The research method used is descriptive qualitative type. This study uses a purposive sampling technique, key information food stall entrepreneurs consist of 2 men and 8 women with a total of 10 key informants. This study uses data collection techniques using interviews, observation, documentation, literature study. The results of the study show that the impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions in terms of education is that the higher the education level of food stall entrepreneurs, the more prepared, planned and implemented strategies or careful planning to deal with the current situation. In addition, because learning conditions are still online, it causes more expenses for food stall entrepreneurs who have dependent children who are still in school in addition to spending on education costs but also quota fees. The impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions is known in terms of income, namely the source of income for the food stall business is on average the main source of income, purchasing power has decreased and all food stall entrepreneurs' turnover has decreased by up to 50%. The impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions is known in terms of work, namely based on the number of workers, wages, working hours, the type of variation of food sold has changed from before and during the pandemic.

Keywords: *Impact; Socio-Economic; Food Stall Entrepreneur*

Introduction

The world was shocked by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) that occurred at the end of 2019. Especially in Indonesia, the impact of the COVID-19 virus has affected the education sector, the economy, and the agricultural sector. People lives before and during the pandemic COVID-19 have certainly changed greatly. Sociologically, the pandemic COVID-19 has caused unplanned social change. That is, social changes that occur sporadically and are not wanted by the community. As a result, people unpreparedness in facing this pandemic has in turn led to social disorganization in all aspects of people lives.

The pandemic COVID-19 that has impacted the economic sector has resulted in many companies closing, more and more workers facing the prospect of unemployment and loss of their income and

livelihoods, while many micro and small businesses are on the verge of bankruptcy. The new vulnerable groups affected by COVID-19 include business groups that need mass crowds, groups of casual daily workers, street vendors, workers affected by layoffs, farmers, the poor, and so on.

The sector affected by the pandemic COVID-19 is experienced by the accommodation and food and drink sector, namely the food stall business. Several government policies during the pandemic COVID-19 also had an impact on the socio-economic conditions of the food stall business. People who now stay at home and office and school activities that are implemented from home make the food stall business now empty of buyers. Distance restrictions during the pandemic also certainly affect a number of businesses, including the food stall business, even so, food stall entrepreneurs still sell to survive even though the conditions are less than favorable.

One of the factors that food stall entrepreneurs closed their business in Kampung Baru Village was due to low income due to the drastically declining purchasing power of the people and having to pay quite expensive rental fees. However, there are not a few food stall businesses that maintain their business and open new food stalls in the new village village. During the pandemic COVID-19, it is also a challenge for food stall businesses to think about and implement strategies to continue their business.

Impact is a change that occurs in the environment due to human activities (Suratmo, 2004: 24). Impact is an influence that can arise due to an effect (either positive or negative). Economically it has a meaning, namely the influence of an implementation on the economic condition of a country (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 2010).

Novel Corona Virus 2019 (N-CoV-19) commonly referred to as the corona virus is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a type of corona virus where this disease has become a pandemic in 2020. A pandemic is a level of disease based on its spread. In general, there are three levels of disease known in the world of epidemiology, namely endemic, epidemic, and pandemic. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines each of the three disease levels: Endemic is the constant presence of an infectious disease in a population within a certain area, an epidemic is the increase in the number of cases of a disease, often suddenly, above the predicted normal for the population in an area, while a pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to several countries and continents with a massive number of transmissions (Wikipedia, 2020).

Symptoms of the corona virus appear within 2-14 days after exposure characterized by symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath, in severe cases causing pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death (WHO, *COVID-19 Risk Communication Materials for Health Service Facilities*, 2020).

Socio-economic conditions are a position that is socially regulated and places a person in a certain position in society, the granting of that position is accompanied by a set of rights and obligations that must be played by the status bearer (Sumardi, 2001: 21). Socio-economic position includes 3 (three) factors, namely employment, education, and income (Melly G Tan, 1977: 35). Socio-economic is the position or position of a person in a human group which is determined by the type of economic activity, income, level of education, type of residence, and position in the organization (Abdulsyani, 1994).

In principle, entrepreneurs are those who run their own company or not. As an employer, an entrepreneur is an entrepreneur in a working relationship with the worker/labourer. Workers/laborers work in an employment relationship with employers as employers by receiving wages or other forms of remuneration. Stall is a small family-owned business in the form of a tavern, kiosk, small shop, or simple restaurant. The term “stall” can be found in Indonesia and Malaysia. Stall is an important part of the daily life of the Indonesian people. A food stall is a building that is used as a place to sell food and drinks (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2016).

Research Methods

This study is a qualitative research using descriptive analysis to describe the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the socio-economic conditions of food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru Village, Labuhan Ratu District, Bandar Lampung.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative type. This study uses a purposive sampling technique, the key information for food stall entrepreneurs consists of 2 men and 8 women with a total of 10 key informants. Data collection techniques that researchers use in research, including: observation, interviews, documentation, literature study.

Result and Discussions

1. Identity Key Information for Food Stall Entrepreneurs

Key information identity profiles of food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru Village, Labuhan Ratu District, Bandar Lampung in this study were described based on age, entrepreneur education level, number of family dependents, number of workers, type of food stall business.

Table 1. Food Stall Entrepreneur Identity

No	Initial Name	Age	Last education	Number of Family Dependents	Total manpower	Type of Restaurant Business
1	Mrs. SP	43	SMP	4	3	Pempek Citari
2	Mrs. YT	49	SMEA	3	3	The Yati Juice
3	Mr. AL	44	SMK	5	-	Piscok Meller
4	Mrs. WJ	55	SMP	4	5	Stall Rice Uda
5	Mr. MT	42	SD	4	-	Stall Satay Bang Toyib
6	Mrs. DJ	50	SMA	4	2	Rice Uduk Aqila
7	Mrs. SM	60	SD	2	-	Fried food Bikcin
8	Mrs. AS	42	SMP	4	-	Chicken Soto Dania
9	Mrs. ST	58	SD	4	-	Father and Mother Pecel
10	Mrs. Ety	41	SMA	4	-	Rice Vaganza

Source: Research Primary Data 2021

Based on the table above, it is known that food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru Village are residents who are included in the productive age, namely aged 21 to 60 years. The majority of food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru Village are 40-60 years old. The education level of food stall entrepreneurs on average only completes Basic Education and Senior Secondary Education. From the informants, only one entrepreneur is a university graduate.

The number of family dependents of each food stall entrepreneur in Kampung Baru Village varies, which is 2-5 people. The number of family dependents is the number of family members who are still dependents of the family, both siblings and non-siblings who live in the same house but have not worked.

The number of dependents in the family will affect the level of expenditure of a family, considering the need for daily consumption will increase along with the number of dependents, not only that, if there are dependents in the family who are still receiving education at both the basic level and up to the level of higher education, then the cost of spending and the required income will be higher. In

addition, the pandemic COVID-19 situation that has not yet ended has caused lessons to be carried out online which requires additional costs for purchasing internet quota.

The number of workers for food stall entrepreneurs varies, based on table 1 the number of workers mentioned is the number of workers who help the business and get wages for work, whether paid per day, weekly or monthly, while empty does not mean there are no workers. others who help, but the entrepreneur runs his business assisted by his own family members.

2. The Impact of the Pandemic Covid-19 on the Socio-Economic Condition of Food Stall Entrepreneurs

Currently, COVID-19 has brought many changes to Indonesia, starting from changes in the pattern of education in Indonesia to changes in socio-economic conditions in Indonesia. The impact of Covid-19 has made socio-economic conditions decline, one of which is the level of welfare of UMKM actors, namely food stall entrepreneurs in the Kampung Baru Village, and the welfare of workers with low salaries in medium, small and micro scale businesses has also decreased. Socio-economy is everything related to meeting the needs of life, such as clothing, food, housing, education, income, employment, health and others. This discussion describes the impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions in terms of education, income and employment.

a. Educational Aspect

The education level of food stall entrepreneurs can affect the stability of the food stall business because with the higher level of education, the mindset of business owners in managing this food stall business is better. The higher a person education level, then he or she will have broader knowledge or insight and is supported by the work experience they have, so someone who has a high level of education is most likely to see the condition of the pandemic Covid-19, food stall entrepreneurs will think about, compile and implement strategies or careful planning to deal with the current situation.

Based on the results of the answers of the informants studied, many answered that the level of education did not affect the performance of the food stall business, but one of the informants stated that what he was currently doing was an application of the results of his studies while at SMEA. He said "I use the economics I learned from school, in overcoming this pandemic although it is not easy but I try to find ways so that the business does not suffer losses" (2/P/Yt/1/10/2021).

Kampung Baru is commonly referred to as a student village because of its location close to campus, as well as student boarding houses. Due to the government's policy to study online, many students return to their hometowns. This causes a decrease in customers or buyers of food businesses in Kampung Baru, this is as conveyed by the informant "Yes, because of the pandemic COVID-19, business customers have decreased, because most of the customers are students, besides that I still have children who are still in school, now it is not only tuition fees that need to be paid, but daily quota fees must be bought because school is online" (1/P/Sp/1/10/2021).

b. In Terms of Income

Food stall entrepreneurs in Kampung Baru are, on average, the only jobs that generate income, besides that only a few have other family members who earn, as stated by the following informant "There is no other income besides the pempek business other than the income given by the husband, and even then it is not necessarily because the husband work is a worker" (1/P/Sp/1/10/2021). From this statement, it means that the main income comes from the food stall business. In addition, there are food stall entrepreneurs studied who have other income besides their food stall business, as stated by the informant

“Our main income comes from this stall business, as for our additional income from the boarding houses we have, but our boarding house is also affected because of this pandemic, the rooms are only 50% occupied and the rest are empty. Even then, those who live for final year students, other income is agriculture in Redjo Mulyo, but this is only during the harvest season, other than that there are no more” (4/P/Wj/1/10/2021)

In the conditions of the pandemic COVID-19, the income of the food stall business in Kampung Baru is very impactful, the turnover of the food stall business is reduced by up to 50% from before the pandemic, this is as conveyed by the informant “business turnover before the pandemic was around Rp. 350,000 - Rp. 500.000,- a day but during the pandemic the turnover is reduced by 50% to Rp. 150,000 - Rp. 350.000,- half day.

Based on the informants statement, it can be seen that business turnover can be reduced by up to 50%, this also happens to all informants, because the main customers are students, students studying online and not currently living in Kampung Baru are a factor in the decline in entrepreneurs income.

c. Job Side

Some of the workers who help the food stall business are paid workers and some are family members of the food stall entrepreneur themselves. If those who help their own families are of course not given wages, but if they are paid workers, then the wages given by food stall entrepreneurs to their workers are different. Based on the information obtained by the researcher from the informants, the wages of the workers who help are paid are per day, per week or per month.

Term of payment of wages, there was a decrease in worker wages by some food stall entrepreneurs from before and during the pandemic, this is in line with the statement of the informant “yes there is a change, from the previous Rp. 35.000,- half day, now it becomes Rp. 30.000,- half day (6/P/Dj/2/10/2021), if the informant above explains the wages for half a day, the wages earned are different if you work for a full day, as stated by the following informant “before the pandemic we usually give Rp. 100.000,- per day, but due to the pandemic we reduced our wages to Rp. 80,000 per day” (4/P/Wj/1/10/2021).

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that:

1. The impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions is known in terms of education, which is seen from the high educational background of food stall entrepreneurs. someone who has a high level of education is most likely to see the condition of the pandemic COVID-19, food stall entrepreneurs will think, plan and implement strategies or careful planning to deal with the current situation.
2. The impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions is known in terms of work, namely based on labor, wages, working hours, the type of variety of food sold has changed from before and during the pandemic.
3. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on socio-economic conditions is known in terms of income, namely the income source of food stall entrepreneurs is on average their main source of income, so that to meet daily needs they rely heavily on daily sales, purchasing power decreases due to online learning school or university policies, then because purchasing power decreased all the turnover of food stall entrepreneurs decreased by 50%.

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