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THE IMPACT COVID-19 ON POVERTY LEVEL OF COMMUNITY FROM AN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze poverty in terms of the Covid-19 Pandemic and in general before the Pandemic hit Rungkang Village, and how to overcome poverty occurs through the role of government and the Islamic economy so that it can eliminate poverty. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, and the approach used in this research is ethnographic research. The research location taken was in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency. The implementation time is from November 2021 to May 2022. The data taken is real data obtained from the field. Sources of data in this study were obtained from communities affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique uses interactive Milles and Huberman analysis. The results of the study show that the Covid-19 Pandemic has had an impact on changing the behavior of the people of Rungkang Village where economic activity has driven an increasing poverty rates where unemployment has reduced the economy.

Keywords: *Covid-19 pandemic, Islamic economics, poverty.*

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INTRODUCTION

One of the problems that are always faced by Indonesian people is poverty, where poverty is a complex problem so it becomes a top priority that is multi-dimensional. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems because poverty involves meeting the most basic needs in life. Then the World Bank (2004) argues that one of the causes of poverty is due to a lack of income and assets to meet basic needs. On the side of indicators of the causes of poverty that are commonly used by the government in general, look at the level of wages, income, consumption, child mortality, average life expectancy, the proportion of government spending, and income distribution.

Poverty is related to limited employment opportunities and is usually categorized as poor (the poor) do not have a job (unemployed), and their level of education and health is generally inadequate. From this, poverty becomes a benchmark in terms of food shortages, low-income levels, health levels, and education is seen as a symptom experienced by the community and local governments (Ferezagia, 2018).

A problem exists in Rungkang Village where the people experience a gap or also called a social problem, namely poverty, where the gap is created by the unemployment rate, minimum income, failure of the business being carried out, and even limited Human Resources (HR). At the poverty level found in Rungkang Village, what is currently happening is the problem of the lack of income experienced by households, where most people cannot afford basic needs and complementary needs so it becomes a problem that requires handling various things.

From the symptoms or impacts that occurred in Rungkang Village, it was found that Covid-19 created prolonged problems both in terms of the economy, health, and education, these problems were related to the poverty experienced by villagers, due to several limitations caused by the pandemic making it difficult to carry out normal activities, apart from there are also complex and vulnerable problems, especially the lower middle class.

The impact of the pandemic is very worrying that the household economy of residents has decreased, then the scarcity of goods that are difficult to obtain due to the cessation of production of goods both in export and import has made the economic shock worse, especially in the area around Rungkang Village. Not only that, the increase in the number of unemployed due to layoffs has made the poverty rate go up, at the level of health experienced by villagers where the virus spreads rapidly, it has caused their health to decline, illness, and even death. Then in the education system which must make it difficult for students to study due to a lockdown so that there can be no teaching and learning activities at school, students have difficulty understanding lessons due to the implementation of online schools, not only students who do not have electronic devices also have difficulty following learning program.

In tightening the spread of the Covid-19 virus, villagers must accept the consequences of policies that stop various activities from carrying out various activities outside the home. Things that have happened as a result of the impact of the pandemic in Rungkang village can be seen in the following table where the suffering experienced by the community can be seen from the workers who were laid off, the number of residents who died due to the Covid-19 virus, businesses that closed or went out of business, and unemployed residents.

Table 1. Data Report in Rungkang Village

| Year | Laid off workers | Residents who died due to the Covid-19 virus | Businesses that are closed/out of business | Unemployed citizens |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| 2019 | 9 | 7 | - | 29 |
| 2020 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 54 |
| 2021 | 20 | 27 | 9 | 65 |

(Source: Recaptulation of Population Data of Rurkan Hamlet, Karang Tengah Hamlet, Kedunggandu Hamlet as a whole).

Based on the data above, it can be seen that in Rungkang Village, which has 3 hamlets, where the research data shows, the number of workers who have been laid off from their jobs has increased every year due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, thus increasing the poverty rate in each hamlet. Then the residents who died from the Covid virus at most in 2021 where 27 people were added from 3 hamlets. Businesses that were closed or went bankrupt as a result of the *PSBB* (large-scale social violence) regulations could be said to have increased every year, but at the beginning of the pandemic in 2019 no residents' businesses were closed or bankrupt, and as a result of the *PSBB*, business actors lost their regular customers. And the number of unemployed residents in the 3 hamlets always increases every year.

Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) was recognized when someone was infected for the first time in Wuhan City, China at the end of 2019. This virus is a new type of virus that

was not previously found in the human body and is zoonotic, which means transmission occurs from animals to humans. The coronavirus causes sufferers to experience difficulty breathing, high fever, flu, and coughing. After the 2nd war, the coronavirus or Covid-19 became the most influential humanitarian disaster socially and economically. Until now there have been cases of transmission of Covid-19 which are widespread throughout the world and cover almost all countries (Djelantik, 2020).

The other impacts of the pandemic are very diverse where the various impacts make it difficult for people to do various things, and make poverty affect regional economic conditions. From the economic view, poverty is not only caused by the nature of origin but is caused by external causes in the local community's life, national politics, and social and poverty in education. Adam Smith argues that poverty is caused by state factors that formulate labor welfare laws. The state participates in the welfare of its people. Therefore, a country is categorized as poor, not only because the people are unable to meet basic needs and clothing, but because of the state's inability to manage the poverty alleviation budget. There are few welfare funds for the welfare of the people and many are used for other things so it is a factor in poverty that continues to increase and is difficult to eradicate (Hamdani, 2017).

Poverty from the perspective of Islamic economics is one of the reasons for the decline and destruction of a nation because an area that is experiencing poverty is unable to fulfill its needs. Even Islam views poverty as a threat from Satan. Allah says in Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 268:

الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُم مَّغْفِرَةً مِّنْهُ وَقَضَاءً ۗ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

“Shaytan promises (scares) you with poverty and orders you to do evil (miser); while Allah promises you forgiveness from Him and bounty. And Allah is Extensive (His gifts) and All-Knowing”

Research that is considered relevant is research conducted by Mantovani (2021), entitled The Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Poverty Levels in Macassar. The results of this study indicate that the phenomenon of Covid-19 has had a disruptive social impact on the value chain business world so that there are many businesses in various sectors and business scales that stops operations temporarily or permanently. Economic sector Severely offended such as the tourism and transportation sectors, followed by trade, manufacturing, and other sectors. Micro and small business owners, regional economic growth is declining dramatically, and sharply increased explosions and missiles in 2020. The similarity of this research lies in the discussion generally discussing the impact of the co-19 pandemic together with the level of collapse. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the use of qualitative approach methods and current research uses an Islamic perspective as a reference, while research the second uses general views.

The next research was conducted by Setyadi & Indriyani, (2021), entitled Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Increased Risk Poverty in Indonesia. The results of the study are that Pandemic Covid-19 has had an extraordinary impact on disrupting the activities economy so that it ultimately affects people's income, where declining income makes the community's economy to decrease, and make poverty which higher the level of income inequality in a country will increase in poverty. The similarities in the research lie in the phenomenon that occurs, namely discussing the Covid-19 Pandemic 19 and poverty. Meanwhile, the difference in research lies in the type of research used and in reviewing the impact of the pandemic on an ongoing basis in general, not from an Islamic perspective.

According to research conducted by Nasution & Muda, (2020) entitled Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Indonesian economy. The research results show an impact the

Covid-19 pandemic caused low investor sentiment toward the market which ultimately leads the market to tend to be negative. Strategic steps related to fiscal and monetary are urgently needed to provide economic stimulus. As the case progresses with the Covid-19 pandemic, the market is more volatile in the negative direction. Not only that, the slow global economy, especially export activities from Indonesia to China also has a significant impact on the economy of Indonesia. This is based on a sensitivity analysis explaining that the current slowdown in the global economy had a major impact on Indonesia's economic growth. The research equation lies in phenomena related to the covid-19 pandemic, while the differences in the research are seen in the economy in general, isn't regarding the perspective of Islamic economics.

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher is interested in conducting further research regarding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which is related to the level of poverty in the Brebes district, especially Rungkang village and the level of poverty in an Islamic view, therefore it can be seen that this research the purpose is to find out and analyze poverty in terms of the Covid-19 Pandemic and in general before the Pandemic hit Rungkang Village, and how to overcome poverty occurs through the role of government and the Islamic economy so that it can eliminate poverty.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Covid-19 Pandemic

A pandemic is an outbreak that spreads simultaneously everywhere, covering a wide geographical area. A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads to almost all countries or continents, usually affecting many people (KBBI, 2022). The World Health Organization (WHO) argues that a pandemic is an epidemic of disease that spreads over a large area, such as on several continents, or even around the world. Widespread disease with an unstable number of infected people constitutes a pandemic, where an increase in the disease rate above normal usually occurs, everyone must be very vigilant, because the disease spreads unknowingly (Wandra, 2021).

Corona Virus (Corona Virus Disease) is a virus that is dangerous to the human body, Corona Virus comes from the Latin "Corona" which means Crown (crown) or wreath (round flower arrangement). The Coronavirus has a very small size which is shaped like a ball and has a virus particle diameter of around 80 X 160 nanometers. Covid-19 is an acronym for the English word "Corona Virus Disease-2019" (Amalia, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic is an infectious disease that is the same as influenza caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The main symptoms caused by Covid-19 are fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The main source of transmission of the Coronavirus is that seven aerosol droplets spread in the air around a sick person when the patient coughs, sneezes, and breathes heavily. Aerosols will be very contagious up to a distance of 1.5 meters, even when wearing an aerosol mask it can penetrate the body through the eyes (Amalia, 2020).

One of the characteristics of the Covid-19 disease is that it is easily transmitted, so it can quickly infect many people. Common signs and symptoms of Covid-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5 – 6 days with fever, cough, and shortness of breath. In severe cases, Covid-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death (Putri, 2020).

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic

The most significant impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is the household sector because it cannot carry out economic activities and automatically stops for some time so

it does not get income to support its family. As a result, people's purchasing power decreases, educational activities decrease, health decreases, so that the number of poor people increases. Referring to Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 9/2020 concerning PSBB Guidelines in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19, this has had an impact on various sectors, including the aspects of consumption and people's purchasing power, this pandemic has caused a reduction in the workforce or even loss of income so that it affects the level of consumption and people's purchasing power especially those in the category of informal workers and daily workers (Istriana, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has a negative impact on a country's economy. The economic downturn in China caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the global economy. In Indonesia, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, predicted that economic growth and the worst-case scenario could reach minus 0.4% (Mulyani, 2021).

The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic in the country of Indonesia itself has an important and basic problem in its development efforts. The diversity of views on poverty shows that poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. The World Bank Institute (2020) suggests four reasons why poverty must be measured, namely: (1) So that the poor continue to be on the agenda and noticed; (2) Identification of the poor and the need for interventions regarding poverty alleviation; (3) Monitoring and evaluation of projects or policy interventions for the poor; (4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of government institutions in poverty alleviation (Kurniasih, 2020).

Economics

Economics or economics in much of the economic literature is said to have come from the Greek word Oikos or Oiku and Nomos which means household rules. In other words, the notion of the economy is everything that concerns matters related to life in the household, of course, what is meant, and in its development, the word household does not only refer to a family consisting of husband, wife, and children but also a home. broader household namely the nation's household, the state, and the world (Putong, 2015).

Adam Smith argues that economics is "the science of wealth or science that specifically studies the means of the wealth of a nation by focusing specifically on the material causes of prosperity, such as industrial, agricultural and so on (Safri, 2018).

Meanwhile, Ibn Khaldun studied the economic problems of society and the state empirically. He explains the actual economic phenomena. Whereas Keynesian theory was widely disparaged in academic circles from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s. It has staged a strong comeback since then, however. The main reason seems to be that Keynesian economics is better able to explain the economic events of the 1970s and 1980s than its main intellectual competitor, new classical economics. Keynesian economics is the theory of total spending in the economy (called aggregate demand) and its impact on output and inflation (Ismail, 2012).

Economic Perspective of Islam

Islamic economics is a branch of knowledge that aims to realize human welfare through the allocation and distribution of scarce resources by Islamic teachings without unduly limiting individual freedom, realizing a sustainable macroeconomic and ecological balance. And as a branch of knowledge that seeks to view, analyze, and finally solve economic problems in ways that are by the principles of Islamic law (Muljawan, 2020).

The Islamic principle in economic activity is that the use of economic resources bestowed by Allah SWT must be utilized as well as possible and as fairly as possible for the benefit of mankind (Jaelani et al., 2020). The Islamic approach to economic problems

includes the problems faced by Islamic economics, namely the gap between ideal behavior and real behavior. This gap is then used as an excuse that Islamic economic theories cannot be proven at an empirical level by positivist economists (Ibrahim, 2021).

Poverty

Poverty is a person's inability to meet their basic needs. Poverty is divided into two, namely absolute poverty, namely residents whose income is below the poverty line and relative poverty, namely residents with the lowest income (Afifudin, 2020). Etymologically poor or poverty is a state of having no possessions or all deprivation or very low income. And there is also the term absolute poverty which means the situation of the population or part of the population who are only able to meet the food, clothing and housing that is very necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living. Whereas poverty in English is called Poor or poverty where Povert is the condition of being poor or locked of money while poor is lacking riches or needy. While needy is Being in want. In general, poverty means a point where life is not possible in maintaining physical efficiency, namely an economic condition characterized by the inability to buy goods and services that are needed for personal health (Hamdani, 2017).

Poverty Islamic Economic Perspective

Poverty in Islam is a condition where humans who need gifts from Allah SWT cannot fulfill their life needs to worship Allah SWT. Poverty and wealth are a test for Muslims in the world. Poor and rich are not the size of someone despicable or noble. Both poverty and wealth are trials and tests for a servant (Iqbal, 2017).

In Arabic poverty is expressed by the word Al-Miskin or Al-faqr which means a state of need. And a faqir is someone who has very little staple food. Meanwhile, the word al-poor means a person who does not have enough wealth to meet the needs of himself and those for whom he is responsible (Hamdani, 2017).

The perspective of Islamic economics defines poverty into two categories: the first is poor and the second is poor. According to the Imam Syaf'i and Hambali schools of thought, the fakir is defined as a person who has no income at all because there are special, syar'i reasons such as old age and being busy preaching so that they cannot earn a living (Istrian, 2020).

In Islam various economic problems have been guaranteed in optimizing distribution, namely by determining the procedures for ownership, the procedures for ownership, by supplying people who are unable to fulfill their lives with assets that can intertwine their lives to achieve balance in meeting their needs among others. . Thus Islam has solved the problem of hasty distribution. But even though there is a balance in meeting needs among individuals, sometimes there is still a large amount of wealth in the hands of a few people. Islam forbids and does not abolish equality between humans in terms of ownership, but Islam requires the independence of each person from the other in meeting their needs (Effendi, 2005).

Poverty Impact

One of the effects of poverty is social inequality where there is inequality of opportunity for individuals with different social positions or statuses in society. The presence and competition between modern and traditional markets increasingly emphasize the pressure from the global market, especially the owners of capital, which are increasingly pressing the government and society. In addition, the existence of minimarkets that reach remote areas at least illustrates government policies that are not pro-community (Lan, 2019).

Poverty in general is caused by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are caused by the residents themselves, for example, low levels of education, low skills, and culture. Whereas poverty is caused by external factors, including the low ability to access economic resources, and caused by disasters including the corona outbreak can make a person poor (Nurhidayat, 2020).

Poverty is born as a result of a development process that does not reach the target of social improvement. The impact of poverty on the economy is very detrimental, namely: Unemployment, Criminality, School dropout, Health, and The next generation is bad (Itang, 2015). The category of poverty is divided into several sections, including: Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty, Structural Poverty, Chronic poverty Temporary poverty (Istriana, 2020).

The countermeasures carried out by the government are through the Zakat, Infaq, and Shodaqoh programs as a transfer of wealth from the rich to the poor. The transfer of wealth also means the transfer of economic resources. This action will result in certain economic changes (Atabik, 2015).

The role of zakat in poverty alleviation is a necessity, even though the strategy for implementing it has experienced many obstacles. The role of zakat is not only limited to poverty alleviation but also aims to overcome other social problems. So, the very prominent role of zakat is to help other Muslim communities and unite their hearts so that they always hold fast to Islam and also help with all the problems that exist in it. If all rich people in various Islamic countries want to issue their zakat proportionally and distribute it fairly and equitably, then poverty will disappear (Hannani, 2017).

In the poverty alleviation program, the government has made various efforts for its people, such as: *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*; *Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat (Jamkesmas)*; *Program Bantuan Pendidikan, Kebijakan Bantuan Siswa Miskin (BSM)*; Education Assistance Program, Poor Student Assistance Policy (BSM); *Program Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin*, (Raskin) (Tulung, 2011).

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, with the specification of field research. Descriptive qualitative research is writing that aims to describe the status of phenomena systematically and rationally (logic) (Sugiyono, 2017). Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena (Wekke, 2019). The approach used is ethnographic. Ethnography is a genre of qualitative research, which developed from anthropological methodology. This research investigates people and culture using human, interpersonal, social, and cultural examinations in all their complexity. Ethnography is a research approach that refers to processes and methods according to the research conducted and the results (Shagrir, 2017). The research location taken was in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency. The implementation time will be from November 2021 to May 2022. The primary data here is real data obtained from the field. The primary data source in this study was obtained from communities affected by the co-19 pandemic in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency.

Data collection techniques were carried out by interviewing observation and documentation. In this research, interviews will be conducted with communities affected by Covid-19 on poverty from an Islamic economic perspective in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency. Researchers here will make direct observations of the phenomena that exist in the field of people affected by Covid-19 to poverty from an Islamic economic perspective. Documentation is one method of data collection techniques in the form of notes/photos and other things that can be accounted for and becomes official evidence to provide information on the implementation of research on communities

affected by Covid-19 on poverty levels in Rungkang Village, Losari District, Brebes Regency.

The wettability of the data in this study used a triangulation technique. The triangulation used is data source triangulation, where this triangulation directs research so that in collecting data, it is mandatory to use a variety of existing data. Triangulation utilizes different types of data sources to extract similar data. Thus what is obtained from one source can be tested when compared with similar data obtained from other different sources. Data analysis uses the Milles and Hubberman analysis model. The analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification. The researcher lists the categories that stand out according to the research objectives contained in the data collected from the data (observations, interviews, documents, and audio and video recordings). The list of categories is a specific behavioral phenomenon of a certain cultural group or certain ethnicity according to the research theme being studied. Next, the researcher labels the categories or phenomena that appear and occur in the case study targets being studied. Finally, based on the lists of categories that have been collected, the salient points are concluded, so the researcher draws conclusions from the research results.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of Poverty Based on General Views & Covid-19

The thing that underlies poverty in Rungkang Village can be known by the factors that become a problem so that poverty always there and increasing, the increasing poverty then the decline in the level of productivity of the people's prosperity. The factor causing poverty in Rungkang Village is based on speed high population growth, the number of people who do not obtain adequate education or knowledge so that minimal public knowledge makes economic growth be low, the number of people can also affect the field is limited, therefore the factory, home industry, retail stores, companies either from the state such as civil servants, teachers (education), village officials, as well as from the private sector western union (WU), and so on from those things make work is small. Then on the distribution of income Unequal society causes inequality according to the opinion expressed by Mr. Mohammad Mukhsit as Village Secretary where the opinion is

“The inequality situation in Rungkang Village can be seen in terms of Social inequality includes the economic community that relationship between the rich and the less fortunate social restrictions exist. And covers the cultural aspect, in this is an unbalanced situation in society because of this cultural growth that develops quickly, moderately, and slowly like not many people can operate/use computerization so that development technology in Rungkang Village is slower”

The problem in the distribution of income unequal apart from social inequality is resource ownership power in limiting the poverty line in Rungkang Village. There is also poverty of a cultural type which occurs as a result of attitudes as well as the habits of the villagers who are generally relative so they don't want to improve their standard of living in the best possible way. Habits that are often owned by the community are mentioned by Mr. Mukhsit

“Bad habits and often experienced by citizens, namely being lazy, less creative, consumptive, and always depending on one thing”

From this, it can be seen that poverty can also be caused by one's attitude so it can decrease solutions for poverty alleviation. Poverty in Rungkang Village can last a long time, where poverty has existed since the Village Rungkang stands and always increases

and decreases every time of the year. And until now poverty still exists in Rungkang Village.

Based on the interview obtained from Mr. Mukhsit where there are limitations regarding capital to start business and capital is still a frequent obstacle in faced by business actors, especially in Rungkang Village. these conditions which causes until now efforts not been made can run optimally, so it requires the existence Financial institutions as supporting public capital both from banking and non-banking. Capital is still very much needed by business actors, especially residents of Rungkang Village as a solution for financing business activities.

“The most common limitations for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) are lacking capital that must be spent to build a business, Usually, the residents of Rungkang Village mostly borrow from the Institute nearest banking or non-bank such as small micro business cooperatives and medium (KUMKM)”

The general description of the majority of people in Rungkang Village Its inhabitants earn a living as agricultural producers. But not all of its inhabitants own agricultural land but only work if the land owner invites them to plant or harvest. From farming, they meet their daily needs to send their children to school. They strive to work for the survival and well-being of life families, society also gets wages from their work. There are who open their business land, work under the rules of others, and become an opener of business opportunities for people who need a job.

“One-third of the entire Rungkang Village community income as farmers and farm laborers, because basically agricultural land in this area is still fairly wide, and a lot also, people who own paddy fields in other villages not only in Rungkang Village land and some others work as employees in factories or home industries, retail stores, and not least also residents of Rungkang Village who migrate to look for or create jobs”

Poverty in the Covid-19 Pandemic

Poverty based on the results of interviews with Mr. Nurrohim as village treasurer regarding the poverty that occurred in Rungkang Village at the time after the Covid-19 pandemic where it was said that

“During the Covid 19 pandemic, poverty became worse than before because there were restrictions on community activities so all community activities are hampered, not only that at the clock the operation of each shop is limited from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m night only or 10 pm at the latest”

During post-Covid 19 there are many people who difficulties in the economy, where the problems are related to jobs such as businesses carried out by the community of business actors exist those who have been closed for a long time even experienced bankruptcy, this is a problem of the economic sector in small micro medium businesses. Not only that, the number of workers those who were laid off caused the community to experience an economic decline in a large way so that its relation to poverty becomes a thing troubled by the loss of their job. During the Covid 19 pandemic, there were lots of people who loss of household income, which is related to loss of jobs as the main supplier of income so needs become unmet. Then from it create the household economy is declining where according to Mr Nurrohim.

“The decline in the household economy during the pandemic due to social restrictions, so many immigrants are repatriated and have to stay at home without any income, and laborers in Many factories have been affected by Covid and have been laid off because of this reduced factory income/income

how to reduce the crowd is to reduce staff, so with forced to lay off their employees”.

The conditions of the Covid pandemic that never got better gave a very large impact on the Indonesian economic sector, an impact what is very felt and easy to see is the weakening household consumption or weakening public purchasing power broadly, until now people are experiencing a decrease in their purchasing power significant. Implementation of community activity restrictions. Continued in 2021 with various tightening rules which hinders the community to carry out activities the economy. Tightening in various sectors of the enforcement rules restrictions on economic activity (PPKM) have an impact on ups and downs of the economic sector. Another impact is caused by the weakening of the regional economy as well as in Rungkang Village caused decrease in tax revenues, delays in economic growth be a challenge for the government and Rungkang Village apparatus in during a pandemic.

Other impacts on the economic sector are quite significant namely the use of information and communication technology. The Covid19 pandemic has pushed everyone to no longer carry out their daily activities crowds, limiting gatherings is a trigger for the need innovation by utilizing technology, information technology and communication becomes a bridge for all parties to continue to get survive in various situations and conditions.

"Restrictions in force in Rungkang Village to break the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic is the restriction that is in place by the government itself, starting from large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) was then replaced with the term imposition of restrictions micro community activities (PPKM), then continued with PPKM emergency, which has a meaning and rules that are not far away different"

In order to support government programs regarding imposition of restrictions on micro-scale community activities. In order to break the chain of distribution of Covid-19, the Rungkang Village post team in collaboration with the Village Health Institution from the Village Health Center Rungkang, to carry out the PPKM scale implementation steps micro in Rungkang Village by forming micro-scale PPKM posts in the Rungkang Village area which is located at the Rungkang Village hall, This command post has the function of coordinating, controlling, monitoring, evaluating, and executing the handling of Covid-19 at the Village level Frame. Regarding the issue of exports and imports operating during Covid-19 took place in Rungkang Village, Mr Nurrohim follows.

"The suspension of exports and imports is only for other products products for daily needs only, for fixed basic needs operating as usual"

The spread of the corona virus spreads through physical contact between humans directly, indirectly (through objects or surfaces). contaminated), or close contact with an infected person through oral and nasal secretions. Secretions such as saliva, inhalation, or splash secretions. These secretions are removed from the mouth or nose for example When an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or sing. People who are in close proximity (1 meter) to infected people can also catch the Covid-19 virus. Export activity and imports become part of the activities that require it physical contact between buyers and sellers through shipping expeditions goods from one place to another, to minimize the spread of Covid-19 in Rungkang Village, export and import activities very limited, which is only for basic needs at the time PKM is underway. The poverty rate in Rungkang Village has certainly increased over time the pandemic took place, various things or efforts made by local village government so that poverty can be overcome, but still However, various problems still arise that affect society Rungkang Village experienced a very detrimental economic crisis thereby reducing the income level of residents. Covid-19 not only impact

on public health, but also affect economic conditions, education, and social life of the community Indonesia, especially in Rungkang Village, has also been affected Covid-19, the government has increased the number of people infected with Covid-19.

Implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions policies which hampered community activities, incl economic, educational, and other social activities. Decline These various activities have an impact on socioeconomic conditions Indonesian people, especially vulnerable and underprivileged people. Therefore, the government, both at the central and regional levels, issued various policies to contain the spread Covid-19 and issuing various policies. Implementation this policy needs to be monitored and evaluated to find out its effectiveness. These government policies as well as an increasingly precarious situation, of course, has an impact on society, both the lower middle class and the elite. Various economic problems emerged and the impact was immediately felt by society.

From Mr. Mohammad Muksit's explanation regarding the amount the people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic have entered Indonesia since in 2019, and started entering Rungkang Village at the end of 2019 and the last 3 years, in 2019 to 2021 the number rising. Communities affected by Covid-19 from the start people who died were recorded 9 in the 1st year, 16 in the 2nd year, and 20 in the 3rd year. There were 7 people who were laid off in year 1, 11 in year 2 and 27 in year 3. Businesses that went out of business were recorded 3 in the 2nd year, and 9 in the 3rd year. Finally the number of villagers there were 29 unemployed in year 1, 54 in year 2, and in the 3rd year.

Judging by the condition of the people of Rungkang Village from the public facilities owned by the village, it is said that the facilities are quite good in the health sector, namely the existence of auxiliary health centers. In the economic sector in Rungkang Village is not yet a public market agency, so community in meeting the necessities of life such as clothing, and buy household appliances have to go outside the village or the market The closest one is the Ciledug market on the provincial border between Central Java with West Java the results of an interview with Mr. Mohammad Mukhsit as village secretary, education facility in Rungkang village actually it can be said that it is complete for 9 years of compulsory education in marked by the existence of a secondary school after elementary school, namely one MTS, other basic education facilities, namely the existence of 1 PAUD, 2 Kindergartens fruit, SD 3 fruit and MI 1 fruit. Production area of Rungkang Village his farm produces productive rice with twice the mass rice planting season and one planting period after rice, namely beans or soybeans. Only a few farmers grow onions red or planting vegetables such as red chilies, tomatoes and mustard greens. Social inequality has occurred in the Rungkang village community thus making changes to the harmony of citizens where there are able and disadvantaged groups.

The economic growth that occurred in Rungkang Village experienced increase and decrease in living standards, where many people can afford which provides a variety of businesses followed by cooperation the poor as managers so that there is cooperation and ladders can occur. The village head also made an effort various things so that the preservation of nature is maintained and not damaged due to conditions of society that are less stable to create an environment harmony for the people of Rungkang Village. Cooperation has a variety of benefits but not always comprehensive can occur, because not many people want to implement the gotong system work together for the welfare of residents.

Poverty Alleviation

Handling From the Government and From Rungkang Village

Low economic growth and implementation of social restrictions and mobility in various regions as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, not only has the potential to result in loss of employment in large numbers, vulnerable/lower middle-class society generally, work in the informal sector and many are highly dependent on aid provided by the government. Spread coronavirus to villages cannot be prevented through restrictions mobility of people from cities to villages, an increase in the number of Covid-19 cases in village areas cannot be avoided. From the presentation given by Mr. Nurrohim

"The policies that are being implemented for overcoming poverty in this village, namely by distributing assistance such as direct village cash assistance (BLT-DD), assistance (Bansos), public health insurance (JAMKESMAS), rice Raskin, and usually from schools also distribute aid namely poor student assistance (BSM), and other assistance"

To overcome poverty, the village's policy is for that is by updating population data to determine target recipients Family Hope Program (PKH) so that beneficiaries enter eligibility conditions for assistance budgeted by the government during the pandemic with a total budget of 10 million families with allocations budget of IDR 37.4 trillion or 3.7 million per year. In Rungkang Village 11 families received family program funding assistance expectations (PKH), according to researchers the recipients of these funds have classified as eligible for financial assistance.

One of the big problems faced by every village today is the relatively high poverty rate as well as in Rungkang Village, both structural poverty and cultural poverty. For to overcome this, the strategy adopted by the Village is: maximize village funds for activities directly related to poverty reduction targets, for example, the construction of facilities production, distribution channels, community empowerment, and the like. So far, many villages have used village funds to build infrastructure that is not significantly related to the alleviation poverty. Likewise with community empowerment, get very small portions. Human empowerment involve the community in cash or cash-intensive work employing people who are less able and have difficulty in economic sector into infrastructure developments village.

Handling Poverty in the Perspective of Islamic Economics

Islam does not only come as a religion but deals with human life in various aspects of life, which means Islam not only has faith but also includes the political system, society, culture, and economy that is shown for all human beings. Islam in complete with systems and economic concepts that aim to guide humans in carrying out economic activities. In economic everyday life is a container to fulfill human financial needs both in groups and individuals. In Islam, it is taught to practice Islamic teachings in an effective way *kaffah*/comprehensive and complete in all aspects of life.

The attitude of life that should be lived for the good of oneself taking into account the recommendations for work, in the Al-Quran, several verses explain that the earth and the sky and everything in it with the various facilities is a very abundant fortune so that can prosper mankind. However, sustenance does not come without there is effort, hard work, and effort. Hence the Koran mentioned that Muslims must play an active role in fulfilling their life needs. Prohibition of begging and begging. In Islam begging and begging can be degrading and honorable as a human being, but in urgent circumstances and an emergency, begging is permissible but only to rulers. A frugal and simple life is also wrong an attitude that should be followed in the Qur'an is explained that what can

free oneself from poverty is life thrifty and simple, and far from extravagant nature. If we become people those who are wasteful are the same as friends of the devil.

The order to pay zakat for Muslims is obligatory, in Rungkang village does not have an institution that has been officially established Zakat, Infaq, and Shodaqoh (ZIS), but every year in certain times such as when collecting zakat fitrah, Muharram and good days to share are usually Motivators who are usually young mosques organize *Rumah Zakat* and coordinating for people who will pay zakat, and on certain days that are good to share like the day of the year new Muharram or in the month of Muharram to share alms to orphans. Data on residents who pay zakat mal in the year since its existence the Covid-19 pandemic has risen to help people who impacted by Covid and underprivileged and included in the criteria zakat recipients that have been regulated in the Qur'an. Rungkang village with a population of 9,111 people each every year there is a distribution of zakat from the people belonging to it able and distributed to the less fortunate and meet the criteria of zakat recipients. In 2019 3,443 people paid zakat assets, in 2020 there were 3,978 people, and in 2021 there were 4,456 people (Source: Amil Zakat Board of Rungkang Village, Mr. Sholehudin).

CONCLUSION

Based on what has been described by the author above, it can be conclude that the economy in Rungkang Village, where the average population works in the agricultural sector, informal sector, and industrial sector, Rungkang Village is a village that is classified as an average income from agriculture Most of the land in Rungkang Village is paddy fields and plantations, the great potential that Rungkang Village has is in agriculture. However, the management of agricultural and plantation products not managed as well as possible the results are only to enrich Some people only.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on changes in behavior and economic activity has driven an increase in numbers and figures poverty, both nationally, in rural-urban areas, as well as islands-provinces. The decrease in revenue occurred as a result of the increase unemployment and reduced opportunities for work and business especially in Rungkang Village where the average population works in the sector agriculture, the informal sector, and the industrial sector caused an impact the pandemic felt by the people of Rungkang Village. poverty What happened in Rungkang Village caused several impacts affect the survival of the community in arising from the imposition of restrictions on community activities that make all activities that require meeting and direct physical contact with other living, things must be disturbed because of the spread of the virus through direct physical contact between living things.

To overcome the problem of poverty in Rungkang Village by di holding cash-intensive work to employ people who affected by Covid-19 in the construction of village facilities and infrastructure distribute government assistance as well as possible so that receive it right on target for people who need it, and disbursing direct village cash assistance funds (BLT-DD) for lonely elderly people. Usually, there is a zakat mall too distribute it from villagers who are indeed able to distribute it to the lower middle-class society aims to clean up assets that have been obtained, but it is not regulated in the regulations In villages, giving zakat malls is usually based on the self-awareness of each individual.

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