Adaptation Patterns of Street Vendors in Yahim District, Jayapura City in Economic Recovery During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic not only has an impact on health, but also has an impact on income levels for street vendors (PKL) in the Yahim District, Jayapura City. Even though street vendors continue to run their businesses, they are always controlled by the government. People are obliged to follow the regulations set by the government and on the other hand they must fulfill their family's economic needs. Society must be able to adapt to changing social environmental conditions. The aim of this research is to analyze the forms of active adaptation and passive adaptation carried out by street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research found that here are several forms of active adaptation carried out by street vendors, namely continuing to run the business but with lower production volumes, continuing to run the business with the risk of receiving sanctions from the government, reducing expenses for household needs, and prioritizing basic needs in the form of food, education and health. Meanwhile, the form of passive adaptation carried out by street vendors is temporarily closing their businesses in accordance with government regulations, utilizing remaining capital or profits from businesses run before the Covid-19 pandemic, and utilizing savings.

Keywords: Active and Passive Adaptation, Covid-19 Pandemic, Street Vendors

INTRODUCTION

The global impact of the sudden onset of the Covid-19 pandemic had significant repercussions on multiple domains, notably affecting the economic sector and leading to alterations in business resilience (Liew, Liew, Lim, Lim, & Qonitah, 2022). The Covid-19 pandemic has not only had an impact on health, but has had a negative impact on the country's economy. Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) noted that foreign tourists in early 2020 decreased. At the End of 2019, foreign tourist visits achieved 1.37 million visits. It continued to dramatically decrease. The number of visits to Indonesia was only 159 thousand visits by July 2020 or decreased by 89% compared to July 2019 (Hartini & Apriada, 2020). Apart from that, the Covid-19 pandemic has also had an impact on the community's economy, especially street vendors (PKL). According to Permadi (2007), street vendors are traders who sell on sidewalks and shop fronts. Then, according to Alma (2018), street vendors are traders who are classified as having a weak economy who sell daily necessities such as food.

Analysis of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economic conditions of traders as described in research conducted by Sinaga and Purba (2020), the research results show that there has been a decline in traders' income after the pandemic. This is caused by a reduction in the number of buyers due to the implementation of government regulations regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Yennie et al. (2022), from the perspective of McDonald's corporate asset positioning, McDonald's revenue fell sharply during Covid-19. The decline was due to limited operations, restaurant closures, and sharp changes in consumer demand and behavior as a result of the outbreak of the pandemic. Then in the research of Maleha, Saluza, and Setiawan (2021) shows that the majority of small traders stated that during the pandemic their sales experienced a very large decline due to the decline in people's purchasing power. The implementation of PSBB applies to all regions in Indonesia, including Jayapura City.

Jayapura City is an area with a fairly high number of people working in the trade sector. In Jayapura City there are several points that are centers of street vendor activity, for example in Yahim District. However, since the implementation of the PSBB during the Covid-19 pandemic, street vendors' activities in this area have also received the same impact as other regions in Indonesia. The decline in the income level of street vendors is of course due to the implementation of the PSBB. In implementing the PSBB, people are encouraged to reduce activities outside the home and not carry out activities that could cause crowds. On the other hand, street vendors' activities are mostly carried out in crowded places, especially along public roads. Since the implementation of the PSBB, many street vendors have had to stop their business for an undetermined time. Even though street vendors continue to carry out their business, control is always carried out, of course this condition will have a direct impact on loss of income for street vendors in the Yahim District, Jayapura City.

Authorities from both public and private sectors have implemented a variety of initiatives to curb the vigorous spread of the disease, aiming to restore the country's economy (Edeh et al. (2021). During the Covid-19 pandemic, people are required to follow the PSBB regulations set by the government. On the other hand, society must continue to meet the family's economic needs. Of course, this is a dilemma for society, thus society must be able to adjust or adapt to changing social environmental conditions.

Based on the Al-Barry (2001), adaptation is a personal adjustment to the environment. This adjustment can mean changing oneself according to environmental conditions, it can also mean changing the environment according to personal desires. The process of adjusting or adapting to new environmental conditions is not an easy thing for society, especially since the Covid-19 pandemic is an emergency condition that occurred without prior prediction.

Adaptation patterns can be divided into two types, there are those which mean "passive" where personal activities are determined by the environment, and there are those which mean "active", where the person influences the environment. As stated by Tim Pengembang Ilmu Pendidikan FIP-UPI (2009), active adaptation means personal influence on the environment. Meanwhile, according to Gerungan (1991), active adaptation is where individuals try to change the environment according to their desires, its nature is active (alloplastic). Therefore, adaptation can be called an active human strategy in dealing with its environment. Gerungan (1991), passive adaptation is changing oneself according to environmental conditions which is passive (autoplastic), for example a new villager must be able to adapt to the norms and values held by the local village community.

In efforts to restore the economy of street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic, of course the people in Jayapura City are expected to be able to implement active adaptation patterns, especially in the economic aspect. This means that in difficult conditions, street vendors in Yahim District must be able to carry out economic recovery independently or in groups. Even though the government has provided basic food assistance and cash to ease the burden on the community during the Covid-19 pandemic. Adaptation patterns in economic aspects can be carried out in various ways, for example as described in research conducted by Dharmawan, Putri, and Mardiyaningsih (2016), adaptation mechanisms that can increase resilience are economic adaptive mechanisms: such as diversifying sources of income, utilizing savings, selling property (durable goods) owned by households, and contacting lending institutions to obtain financial loans.

Even though difficult conditions have existed for quite a long period of time, after the Covid-19 pandemic, community activities, especially street vendors in Yahim District, have gradually returned to normal. In facing difficult conditions during the pandemic, people certainly have patterns or forms of adaptation to changing social environmental conditions. So that street vendors are able to maintain their business. Based on this description, it is necessary to carry out an analysis of the adaptation patterns carried out by street vendors in the Yahim District, Jayapura City as an effort to recover the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adaptation is a personal adjustment to the environment, this adjustment can mean changing oneself according to environmental conditions, it can also mean changing the environment according to personal desires (Al-Barry, 2001). Adaptation is a key concept in 2 versions of systems theory, both biological, behavioral, and social proposed by Bennet (1980). In general, the purpose of adaptation is so that individuals are able to face the demands of circumstances consciously, realistically, objectively and rationally (Hartono, 2016). According to Soekanto (2009) provides several definitions of adaptation, namely: the process of overcoming environmental obstacles; adjustment to norms; the process of change to adapt to changing situations; change to suit the conditions created; utilize limited resources for the benefit of the environment and system; and cultural adjustments and other aspects as a result of natural selection.

According to Desmita (2010), adjustment is a broad and complex psychological construct, and involves all individual reactions to demands both from the external environment and from within the individual himself. In other words, the problem of adjustment concerns all aspects of an individual's personality in his interaction with his inner and outer environment. Then, according to Ghufron and Risnawati (2017), self-adjustment is an individual's ability to face demands, both from within and from the environment, so that there is a balance between fulfilling needs and environmental demands.

According to Tim Pengembang Ilmu Pendidikan FIP-UPI (2009), adaptation has two meanings. The first adaptation is called autoplastic self-adjustment (auto means self, plastic means form), while the second meaning is alloplastic self-adjustment (allo means other, plastic means form). Adaptation means "passive" where personal activities are determined by the environment. And there is something that means "active" where the person influences the environment. Community activities in influencing or changing the environment are a form of active human adaptation. As expressed by Tim Pengembang Ilmu Pendidikan FIP-UPI (2009) regarding active adaptation, which means that the individual influences the environment. Meanwhile, according to Gerungan (1991), active adaptation is where individuals try to change the environment according to their own desires, its nature is active (alloplastic). Adaptation can be called an active human strategy in dealing with its environment. Passive adaptation according to Gerungan (1991) is changing oneself according to environmental conditions which is passive (autoplastic), for example a new villager must be able to adapt to the norms and values held by the local village community.

Based on research conducted by Dharmawan, Putri, and Mardiyaningsih (2016), three adaptation mechanisms that can increase resilience are as follows: (a) Economic adaptive mechanisms: such as diversifying sources of income, utilizing savings, selling property (durable goods) owned by households, and contacting lending institutions. to get a financial loan; (b) Ecological adaptive mechanisms: such as utilizing natural resources (fishing in coastal areas) or improving agroecological technology; and (c) Social adaptive mechanisms: such as asking for help from the community, utilizing local social ties to support survival, and the use of social assistance from external sources.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was carried out in April 2023, the object of this research is street vendors in Yahim District, Jayapura City, totaling 55 respondents. Determining the research location was carried out using the purposive sampling method. Data collection was carried out through the interview method using a structured questionnaire. Data processing from the research results was carried out with the help of the SPSS-24 program, using methods such as those used in research conducted by Adiyoga (2018), analyzing the Perceptions and Adaptation of Vegetable Farmers to Climate Change in South Sulawesi. Nominal data measurement is carried out by assigning the number 1 for one situation and 0 for the opposite situation. The ordinal scale is measured using the Likert scale method on a scale of 1–3 or 1–5.

To analyze whether respondents agree (category 1) or disagree (category 0) with a certain statement, the test tool used is the binomial test. This test can also be used to analyze the frequency of category 1 and category 0 of attitude variables, impacts, responses and obstacles. Null hypothesis (H0) "the frequency of category 1 (agree) is higher than the frequency of category 0 (disagree)". In this study, the data was analyzed using a two-tailed test, to test whether the proportion of category 1 frequencies was different from category 0 frequencies. Meanwhile, the order of importance of a set of parameters/factors is identified through the "order of importance method using multiple weighted score analysis" - ranking method using multiple weighted score analysis.

RESULTS

Adaptation Patterns of Street Vendors During the Covid-19 Pandemic
Active Adaptation Pattern
The binomial test is an analytical method used in this research to determine the difference in the frequency of respondents who apply active forms of adaptation (scored 1) and who do not apply active forms of adaptation (score 0). The data in the study were analyzed using a two-tailed test, this analysis was used to test whether the proportion of category 1 frequencies was different from the frequency of category 0. The active adaptation patterns used in this analysis were 10 forms of adaptation, as described in Table 1.

Table 1. Active Adaptation Patterns in the Economic Recovery of Street Vendors in Yahim Village

Binomial Test				
	Category	N	Observed Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
Open a new business that does not cause crowds	Group 1 0	40	.73	.001
	Group 2 1	15	.27	
	Total	55	1.00	
Still running the business but with lower production numbers	Group 1 1	51	.93	.000
	Group 2 0	4	.07	
	Total	55	1.00	
Continue to run business in locations that are not reached by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force	Group 1 0	26	.47	.788
	Group 2 1	29	.53	
	Total	55	1.00	
Running a business that does not require direct interaction with other people	Group 1 0	38	.69	.006
	Group 2 1	17	.31	
	Total	55	1.00	
Continuing to run a business carries the risk of receiving sanctions from the government	Group 1 1	44	.80	.000
	Group 2 0	11	.20	
	Total	55	1.00	
Running a business secretly	Group 1 0	55	1.00	.000
	Total	55	1.00	
Look for another job	Group 1 0	49	.89	.000
	Group 2 1	6	.11	
	Total	55	1.00	
Reduce household expenses	Group 1 0	4	.07	.000
	Group 2 1	51	.93	
	Total	55	1.00	
	Group 1 1	55	1.00	.000

Prioritize basic needs in the form of food, education, and health	Total		55	1.00	
Forming communities/groups/community organizations for productive activities	Group 1	0	29	.53	.788
	Group 2	1	26	.47	
	Total		55	1.00	

Passive Adaptation Pattern

Apart from analyzing the forms of active adaptation of street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic, this research also analyzes the forms of passive adaptation carried out during economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic. Passive adaptation is a condition where society does not have the ability to overcome the social environmental conditions that occur, especially conditions that occur during the pandemic. There are 9 forms of passive adaptation described in the research questionnaire, as described in Table 2.

Table 2. Passive Adaptation Patterns in the Economic Recovery of Street Vendors in Yahim Village

Binomial Test					
		Category	N	Observed Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
Temporarily close the business according to government regulations	Group 1	0	11	.20	.000
	Group 2	1	44	.80	
	Total		55	1.00	
Register for government assistance	Group 1	0	25	.45	.590
	Group 2	1	30	.55	
	Total		55	1.00	
Waiting for job offers from family, relatives, or friends	Group 1	0	50	.91	.000
	Group 2	1	5	.09	
	Total		55	1.00	
Waiting for help from family, relatives, friends, or other people	Group 1	0	50	.91	.000
	Group 2	1	5	.09	
	Total		55	1.00	
Utilize remaining capital or profits from businesses run before the Covid-19 pandemic	Group 1	1	46	.84	.000
	Group 2	0	9	.16	
	Total		55	1.00	
Selling property (durable goods) owned by the household	Group 1	0	45	.82	.000
	Group 2	1	10	.18	
	Total		55	1.00	
Utilizing savings	Group 1	1	43	.78	.000
	Group 2	0	12	.22	
	Total		55	1.00	
Looking for a loan from family, relatives, or friends to meet the family's economic needs	Group 1	0	47	.85	.000
	Group 2	1	8	.15	
	Total		55	1.00	
Apply for a loan from a financial institution to meet the family's economic needs	Group 1	1	23	.42	.281
	Group 2	0	32	.58	
	Total		55	1.00	

Driving Factors and Obstacles in Implementing Adaptation Patterns During the Covid-19 Pandemic
Driving Factor
Meeting economic needs is a very important responsibility, especially for the head of the family. However, difficult conditions during the pandemic have become an obstacle for all people, especially for street vendors who do not have a fixed income. Even during the pandemic, all activities carried out outside the home and which have the potential to cause crowds must be stopped. However, due to the demands of meeting economic needs, street vendors continue to carry out several forms of active adaptation, for example continuing to run businesses with low production volumes. Likewise, the decision of street vendors to carry out an active form of adaptation in the form of continuing to run their business at the risk of receiving sanctions from the government. The street vendors' decision to implement two of several forms of active adaptation patterns certainly has something that is the driving factor for carrying out these forms of adaptation. There are several motivating factors for street vendors to undertake forms of adaptation during the Covid-19 pandemic as described in Table 3. Analysis to determine the order of importance regarding the factors encouraging and inhibiting the choice of forms of adaptation was carried out using the multiple weighted score analysis method - ranking method using multiple weighted score analysis (Hashim, Abdullah and Aziz, 2007; Adiyoga, 2018).

Table 3. **Driving Factors for Street Vendors to Make Adaptations During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Factors Driving Adaptation	The Average Value of Ranking	Weight	Rank of Importance
Ensure that family consumption needs are still met	5,00000	0,11762	I
Ensure that children's educational needs are met	4,20000	0,09880	IV
Ensure that your family's health needs are met	5,00000	0,11762	I
In an effort to obtain new sources of income	3,94545	0,09281	V
Have an obligation to pay installments, debts and others	4,10909	0,09666	IV
Loss of source of income due to layoffs	1,00000	0,02352	VI
Difficulty getting a new job	4,56364	0,10736	III
Decreasing income levels due to decreased sales results	5,00000	0,11762	I
There is no government policy yet to provide leeway for street vendors to continue their business	4,69091	0,11035	II
The difficult situation during the Covid-19 Pandemic cannot be predicted when it will end	5,00000	0,11762	I

Obstacle Factor
The previous description is an analysis of the driving factors for street vendors to implement forms of adaptation during the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the previous description, it is explained that there are several forms of adaptation that are not implemented by street vendors, both active and passive adaptation. In this analysis, the

inhibiting factors for street vendors to implement adaptation patterns during the Covid-19 pandemic will be explained. By using the same analysis method, namely the multiple weighted score analysis method" - ranking method using multiple weighted score analysis. Based on the results of the analysis carried out as described in Table 4, it can be seen that the limited availability of capital making it difficult for people to open new businesses during the Covid-19 Pandemic is the main inhibiting factor for street vendors to implement this form of adaptation with a weight (width) of 0.18001.

Table 4. Inhibiting Factors for Street Vendors to Make Adaptations During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Factors Inhibiting Adaptation	The Average Value of Ranking	Weight	Rank of Importance
The implementation of the rules during the Covid-19 Pandemic was considered less consistent	4,90909	0,17869	II
There has been no forum or institution built by the government to increase community capacity in efforts to recover the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic	4,89091	0,17803	III
The skills possessed by the community are low, so the community has to surrender to the conditions that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic	4,18182	0,15222	V
Weak coordination between fellow street vendors to form a community in joint (collective) economic election efforts	4,76364	0,17340	IV
The distribution of aid from the government to the community is uneven	3,78182	0,13766	VI
Limited capital availability makes it difficult for people to open new businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic	4,94545	0,18001	1

DISCUSSION

Adaptation Patterns of Street Vendors During the Covid-19 Pandemic
Active Adaptation Pattern
Based on the results of the analysis outlined in Table 1, it can be seen that as many as four forms of active adaptation have been carried out by street vendors in economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic. The four forms of adaptation have a significance value of <0.025, these forms of adaptation include (i) continuing to run the business but with lower production amounts; (ii) continuing to run a business with the risk of receiving sanctions from the government; (iii) prioritize basic needs in the form of food, education, and health; and (iv) reduce expenditure on household needs.

The street vendors' decision to choose several forms of active adaptation was based on the consideration that meeting the family's economic needs still had to be carried out. Although pandemic conditions cannot be predicted when it will end. This can be seen in the first and second forms of adaptation. In this condition, street vendors realize that during the Covid-19 pandemic, people's purchasing power has decreased, which has a direct impact on the businesses developed by street vendors in Yabansai Village. Thus, to overcome this condition, street vendors continue to run their businesses but with production numbers decreasing compared to before the Covid-19 pandemic.

During the pandemic, the government has issued policies as an effort to reduce the level of transmission of the Covid-19 virus. The rules set by the government are to reduce activities outside the home and prohibit activities that can cause crowds. Thus, people who violate these rules will be given sanctions by the government. Meanwhile, the activities carried out by street vendors are activities carried out outside the house and can create crowds. However, on the other hand, the family's economic needs must still be met, so in this condition the decision must be made to continue running the business at the risk of being sanctioned.

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be further explained that as many as four forms of active adaptation were not carried out by street vendors in efforts to recover the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. This form of adaptation has a significance value of <0.025, this form of adaptation includes opening a new business that does not create crowds, running a business that does not have to interact directly with other people, running a business secretly and looking for other work. Meanwhile, the other two forms of adaptation have a significance value of > 0.025, these two forms of adaptation are continuing to run business in locations that are not reached by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force and forming communities/groups/community organizations for productive activities. The respective significance values are 0.788 and greater than 0.025 (0.788 > 0.025), this occurs because the number of respondents who carry out forms of adaptation and the number of respondents who do not carry out active forms of adaptation show that the numbers are not much different.

Passive Adaptation Pattern
Based on the results of the analysis as described in Table 2, it can be seen that there are two forms of passive adaptation which have a significance value greater than 0.025. The two forms of adaptation are registering for government assistance with a significance value of 0.590 which is greater than 0.025 (0.590 > 0.025). The second form of passive adaptation is applying for a loan from a financial institution to meet the family's economic needs with a significance value of 0.281 which is greater than 0.025 (0.281 > 0.025). This shows that the frequency of respondents who apply and do not apply passive forms of adaptation does not have a significant difference.

Based on the results of the analysis described in Table 2, it can be seen that the form of adaptation "temporarily closing businesses in accordance with government regulations" has a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.025 (0.000 < 0.025). This shows that there is a significant difference in the frequency of the number of respondents who apply and do not apply passive forms of adaptation. It can be explained further that there were 44 respondents or 80% implementing this form of adaptation. The thing that underlies the decision made by street vendors to implement this form of adaptation is because this is a regulation from the government during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The government has implemented regulations to reduce activities outside the home and not carry out activities that could cause crowds. The street vendors' decision to implement this form of adaptation is a form of concern to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus. The respondent's decision to choose this form of adaptation was based on the conditions that occurred during the pandemic, namely the decline in the income level of street vendors. Thus, to meet the economic needs of families, street vendors use remaining business capital and business profits before the Covid-19 pandemic.

The third form of passive adaptation implemented by street vendors in Yahim District is "utilizing savings". This form of adaptation has a significant value of 0.000 or greater than 0.025 (0.000 < 0.025), this shows that the frequency of respondents who apply and do not apply this form of adaptation has a significant difference. The respondents' decision to implement this form of adaptation was because during the Covid-19 pandemic, the decline in people's purchasing power had a direct impact on street vendors' income levels. It can be further explained that the decline in people's purchasing power is caused by several things, for example employees who experience layoffs or people who work in the service sector also have to stop for an uncertain period of time. This of course has an impact on loss of income for other communities. In this way, this can reduce people's purchasing power, of course people will prioritize fulfilling basic needs.

As a result of the decline in people's purchasing power, street vendors will reduce the amount of production in their business and will not even run their business. The decrease in production numbers certainly has a direct impact on street vendors' income levels. Moreover, for street vendors who close their businesses, they will lose a source of income. However, on the other hand, street vendors must continue to meet their family's economic needs. In this condition, street vendors must make a decision to overcome the conditions they experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic. One of the decisions made by street vendors is to utilize the savings they have.

Furthermore, there are 4 forms of passive adaptation that are not carried out by street vendors. These forms of adaptation include: (i) Waiting for job offers from family, relatives or friends; (ii) Waiting for help from family, relatives, friends or other people; (iii) Selling property (durable goods) owned by the household; and (iv) Seek loans from family, relatives or friends to meet the family's economic needs. The four forms of passive adaptation have a significant value of 0.000 or greater than 0.025 (0.000 < 0.025), this shows that the frequency of respondents who do not apply and apply these forms of adaptation has a significant difference. It can be further explained that these four forms of adaptation were not carried out by street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic. Respondents certainly have reasons for not carrying out this form of adaptation. For example, street vendors do not carry out the fourth form of adaptation, street vendors understand that their relatives or other communities are also experiencing the same conditions during the pandemic. All levels of society, especially those who do not have a fixed income, also face difficult conditions in meeting family needs. In this way, the respondent's relatives or family will be increasingly burdened if they have to provide loans to their family.

Driving Factors and Obstacles in Implementing Adaptation Patterns During the Covid-19 Pandemic
Driving Factor
The order of importance is carried out based on the highest weight value which is considered the main factor driving street vendors to implement forms of adaptation. Based on the data in Table 4, it can be seen that there are four driving factors that have the highest weight, namely 0.11762 each. These driving factors include: ensuring that the family's consumption needs are still met, ensuring that the family's health needs are

still being met, decreasing income levels due to declining sales results and the difficult situation during the Covid-19 Pandemic which cannot be predicted when it will end. From the results of this analysis, if we examine it further, the community's desire to ensure that family consumption needs are still met. Ensuring that family health needs are still met is a natural thing. Because fulfilling consumption needs and family health is very important, both during a pandemic and in normal situations.

What needs to be explored further from the results of the analysis in Table 3, is the factor of decreasing income levels and the difficult situation during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Unpredictability of when it will end is an important thing to mention further. First, the decreasing level of income is an important factor which is the reason why street vendors choose to implement active adaptation and passive adaptation. It is normal for street vendors to continue running their business even with low production volumes, even at the risk of being sanctioned for violating regulations during the pandemic. Because if street vendors do not run a business, they will lose income and this will result in family needs not being met.

Likewise, the driving factor in the form of a difficult situation during the pandemic cannot be predicted when it will end. This is indeed in accordance with the conditions that occurred during the pandemic, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) regulations continue to be extended because the number of positive patients infected with the Corona Virus continues to increase. Thus, various regulations established during the pandemic continue to be tightened. Meanwhile, when will the pandemic end, at that time the government will not be able to provide definite information to the public. Based on these conditions, the community, especially street vendors, must make decisions even though they will face risks when they continue to run their businesses. This risk could be in the form of receiving firm action from the government, in this case the Covid-19 handling task force, as well as the risk of experiencing losses as a result of a decline in people's purchasing power.

This can be said to have a correlation with the second factor for street vendors to implement adaptation patterns. The driving factor is that there is no government policy to provide leeway for street vendors to continue their business. This driving factor has a weight of 0.11035. The government's reason is rational because the number of patients confirmed positive for Covid-19 continues to increase. In this situation, the government has not given permission for people to carry out activities outside and cause crowds.

Obstacle Factor
The analysis in this section focuses on the first and second forms of adaptation, namely opening new businesses and opening businesses that do not cause crowds. It can be further explained that if street vendors implement this form of adaptation, then street vendors need business capital with the risk of low sales levels. On the other hand, during the pandemic, the income level of street vendors continued to experience a very significant decline, so that this condition had further impacts, for example the level of profits obtained was very low and even street vendors experienced losses. In this way, street vendors will experience difficulties if they have to open a new business that does not cause crowds. Apart from that, street vendors must also open businesses in places that were not accessible to their customers before the Covid-19 pandemic.

Then the second obstacle faced by street vendors in implementing this form of policy is the application of rules during the Covid-19 pandemic which is considered less consistent. This inhibiting factor has a weight of 0.17869. The public believes that the implementation of regulations such as PSBB is considered less consistent, because there has been an activity that has created crowds or interacted with other parties. In

situations like this, street vendors are confused about whether the government has provided leeway for people to carry out activities outside the home. However, in other cases it can be seen in the media when the government carries out control over people who commit violations during the PSBB. On the other hand, the government continues to report developments in the number of patients confirmed positive for Covid-19, which continues to increase. In this condition, it creates confusion about whether to return to running a business or follow government regulations not to carry out activities outside the home with the risk that the family's needs will not be met.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, several conclusions can be outlined regarding the study of street vendors' adaptation patterns during the Covid-19 pandemic, including the following.

First, a total of four forms of active adaptation have been carried out by street vendors in economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic with a significance value of <0.025. These forms of adaptation include: (i) continuing to run the business but with lower production volumes; (ii) continuing to run a business with the risk of receiving sanctions from the government; (iii) prioritize basic needs in the form of food, education, and health; and (iv) reduce expenditure on household needs.

Second, a total of four forms of passive adaptation were carried out by street vendors in economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic with a significance value of <0.025. These forms of adaptation include: (i) temporarily closing businesses in accordance with government regulations; (ii) utilize remaining capital or profits from businesses carried out before the Covid-19 pandemic; and (iii) utilizing savings.

Third, there are four driving factors for street vendors to implement adaptation patterns which have the highest weight, namely 0.11762 each. These driving factors include: ensuring that the family's consumption needs are still met, ensuring that the family's health needs are still being met, decreasing income levels due to declining sales results and the difficult situation during the Covid-19 Pandemic which cannot be predicted when it will end.

Fourth, the inhibiting factor for street vendors in implementing forms of adaptation during the Covid-19 pandemic is the limited availability of capital so that it is difficult for people to open new businesses during the Covid-19 Pandemic, this factor has a weight of 0.18001.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS
The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest.

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