

Analysis of Community Economic Growth in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Agricultural Sector in the Regionsouth Sulawesi

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Abstract

Economic growth is an indicator of successful development in an economy. The natural resources that have the most influence on the people's economy, especially in the South Sulawesi region, are resources in the agricultural sector. Agriculture in South Sulawesi has many types and has its own competitiveness in the eyes of the community, such as rice farmers, cloves, cocoa, and so on. In 2019, the economy in South Sulawesi increased quite high, reaching 5.46% according to Bank Indonesia data, but towards the end of the year and entering 2020, the economy in South Sulawesi experienced a decline which saw a sharp decline of up to 0.5% according to Bank Indonesia data. The decline in the economy was due to the Covid 19 pandemic which attacked various countries, especially Indonesia, including South Sulawesi. Covid 19 is a new virus that causes mysterious pneumonia in sufferers and this virus spreads quickly from one patient to another. The existence of the Covid 19 pandemic has caused several sectors in Indonesia to experience a downturn, one of which is the economic sector. The economic decline occurred due to the enactment of PSBB (Large-scale Social Restrictions) so that people were limited to carrying out their daily activities, especially buying and selling transactions. The type of research used in this research is the mix method, a combination of two types of research between qualitative and quantitative because the data taken comes from data that has been presented by Bank Indonesia, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and the Financial Services Authority, and data collection is carried out by using a questionnaire. (questionnaire).

Keywords: Covid 19 Pandemic, Agriculture, Economic Growth, South Sulawesi Province.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an agricultural country where most of the population are farmers. Indonesia as an agricultural country has considerable agricultural potential and can contribute to development and the national economy. Indonesia is one of the countries where most of the population lives in rural areas with a livelihood as farmers. The Indonesian population generally consumes agricultural products for their staple food. Agricultural development is one part of economic development in a broad sense that cannot be separated from development efforts in economics, it means the development of each sector is interrelated with one another. The agricultural sector plays a role important in supporting Indonesia's success (Asih et al, 2018).

Agriculture also has an important role in producing products needed as inputs for other sectors, especially the industrial sector. The farming sector is an important sector as a mediator of community food in Indonesia. Farmers are the main actors in carrying out agricultural production. Agriculture in Indonesia is necessary improved production as much as possible towards self-sufficiency in food however, the challenge to achieve this is enormous due to the increasingly narrow agricultural areas, climate deviations, development of other commodities, not yet modern technology, and this one problem is a problem that often worries farmers, namely pests and diseases that attack cultivated plants (Novyany, 2019).

Sustainable agricultural development is very much tied to the role of human resources. With the existence of sustainable agricultural development through the management of all natural, institutional, human and technological potential resources, it is expected to improve the

welfare of society as a whole. Many things can be developed in agriculture in Indonesia, especially in the agricultural economy. All agricultural businesses are basically economic activities need the basics shared knowledge of business premises management, selection of seeds/seedlings, cultivation methods, yield collection, product distribution, product processing and packaging, and marketing. The forms of agricultural land in Indonesia include rice fields, fields, yards, shifting fields and others. Agricultural products in Indonesia are very diverse are rice, avage, avocado, coffee, corn, onions, cloves, cocoa, beans, cotton, cotton, rubber, cinnamon, soybeans, coconut, palm oil, potatoes, cassava, sweet potatoes, sago and others (Masyhuri et al. , 2019).

As for the state of the sector Indonesian agriculture has certain problems that must be overcome, one of which is agricultural land. Based on Agricultural Land Statistics data in 2015 issued by the Center for Agricultural Data and Information Systems, the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Agriculture shows that the growth of paddy fields in Indonesia is -0.17 percent, which means there is a decrease in the area of agricultural land (Ministry of Agriculture, 2015). Corona virus or commonly called Covid 19 is a family of viruses found in humans and animals. Some viruses cause various diseases, especially in humans. Starting from the flu to more fatal diseases, so far no vaccine has been found to prevent someone from being infected with the corona virus.

In early 2020, a virus spread that can infect the human respiratory tract. The World Health Organization has stated that Covid 19 will become a global pandemic. The spread of the corona virus is very fast in making mutations to infect the respiratory tract. Until now the number of countries exposed to range 188 countries have confirmed the spread of the corona virus. The spread of the corona virus that has penetrated in various parts of the world has the impact of various domains including the economy from the aspects of fisheries, tourism, industry and agriculture (Hanoatubun, 2020).

On the other hand, Covid 19 has resulted in a fairly high mortality rate. So, the government did efforts to minimize the spread of the virus by applying physical distancing and even lockdown. All activities will be laid off including all sectors of the economy Covid 19 has caused an economic shock, which has affected the economy individually, households, micro, small, medium enterprises nor big, even affect the country's economy with a scale of coverage from local, national, and even global. The purpose of this study is to determine the economic growth of the community in the midst of the Covid 19 pandemic for the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region

2. Research Methods

Types of research used is a literature study using a type of qualitative and quantitative approaches (mix method). The research population is in South Sulawesi, with data sources focused on farmers who have been working as farmers for the last few years so that the data collected is more accurate, clear and actual. The sample was taken by one respondent in each district or area to be used as a sample in this study.

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. The data obtained in this study comes from literature or documents. in the form of: books, journals, theses, theses, dissertations, news articles on line, and books published by the institution. data collected with using document collection techniques, and internet searching. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative from the analysis and identification of various data collected in detail so as to obtain a relevant conclusion. The components are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

a. Overview of Research Sites

Geographical location

Humans in South Sulawesi tend to increase every year from 2006 at 68.81 to 2010 at 72.25. However, South Sulawesi's human development index is still below the national human development index. It can be seen that the South Sulawesi HDI figure is relatively low compared to the national HDI. Until 2010. South Sulawesi's HDI figure reached 72.25. While the national HDI figure is 73.40.

In development In humans, the health index is obtained from the expectation

numbers someone's life since birth. The life expectancy for the province of South Sulawesi during the period 2006 to 2010 has increased. In 2006 it was recorded at 69.2 years and increased by 70.00 years in 2010. Life expectancy in South Sulawesi in 2009 was above (69.8 years).

The improvement of health services and the South Sulawesi provincial health system is realized through the free health program. According to data published on the official website of the South Sulawesi provincial government, the number of visits by the public as users of free health services in the South Sulawesi region has increased.

Potential Natural Resources (SDA)

Along with entry into force of the Act Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2004 concerning local government and RI Law no. 33 of 2004 concerning financial balances between the center and the regions, in this era of regional autonomy a region is required to be able to sustain continuity development in the area concerned. That matter push government district to determine policy the economy by relying more on the potential that is in accordance with regional conditions.

National development has a goal namely: try realize just and prosperous society. Therefore, a systematic and comprehensive regional development plan is needed. Development is a dynamic process to achieve community welfare at a better level. In the process, development must take a foothold on proper strategic planning. With planning done estimation (*forecasting*) regarding the potential, prospects, obstacles and risks faced.

Planning delivers opportunity to select the best alternatives and choose the best combination of variables. Various policies submitted by the government regarding dimensions development already encourage development in South Sulawesi in carrying out decentralization as a form of autonomy area. This indicate that the regions must no longer depend on central funds and budgets and must encourage the contribution of economic sectors based on the agricultural sector which have great potential to increase their Regional Original Income, thereby supporting the success of implementation of regional development in the area. In the term Perceptively long, draft Regional development must be an effort to grow the regional economy (local economy). *development* so that South Sulawesi Autonomy can grow and develop independently.

Economic growth

Comparative analysis growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Growth economy to the agricultural sector in 2019, especially in the first quarter, increased by around 0.57%, in contrast to the economic conditions in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 0.10%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi increased from 0.57% to 1.2% which is inversely proportional with economy agriculture in 2020 Quarter II which decreased to 0.55%.

However, in Quarters III and IV, growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 0.72% to 0.59% in 2019. Comparative analysis growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from Bank Indonesia (BI). Growth economy to the agricultural sector in 2019, especially in the first quarter, increased by around 2.82%, in contrast to the economic conditions in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 0.50%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi increased from 2.82% to 5.46%. which is the opposite with economy agriculture in 2020

Quarter II which decreased to 2.5%. However, in Quarters III and IV, growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 3.19% to 1.3% in 2019. Comparative analysis growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from the Services Authority Finance (OJK). Economic growth in the agricultural sector in 2019, especially in the first quarter, increased by around 3.15% different from economic conditions in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 3.31%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi increased from 3.15% to 3.68%. However, in Quarters III and IV, growth economy the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 3.55% to 2.99% in 2019.

Table of Respondents by Age

No	Age	Frequency (Soul)	Percentage
1	20 – 30	10	12.1%
2	36–45	11	30.3%
3	46 – 55	7	21.2%
4	56–65	3	9.1%
5	66–75	2	7.69%

Based on the table above, we can see that the largest percentage is the age group of respondents > 36– 45 years and a small percentage of ages 66–75, while the respondents aged 20–30 are 10 respondents, 46–55 as many as 6 respondents and 56–65 as many as 3 respondents. One indicator in determining work productivity in doing business development is the age level, where the age of the farmer who is relatively easy is stronger at work, agile, easy to accept new innovations. Responses to the surrounding environment when compared to workers who already have a relatively old age often reject new innovations (Soekartawi, 2001).

Table of Respondent's Gender

No	TypeSex	South Sulawesi Frequency (Soul)	(%)
1	Man	29 Respondents	87.9%
2	Woman	4 Respondents	12.1%

Based on data taken from 33 respondents, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents are male. Women are only as additional workers to manage farming. Farmers need treatment specifically so that women do not understand this so they have to be guided by men who understand more, because in general it is men who receive counseling.

Table of Respondents Who Are Married (with Family)

No	Already married	South Sulawesi Frequency (Soul)	(%)
1	Yes	19 Respondents	42.4%
2	No	14 Respondents	57.6%

Table 4.3 shows that most of the farmers in South Sulawesi are people who are married, there are 42.4% of respondents who are already married and 57.6% of respondents who are not married. One's income certainly has a very important role in which a person satisfies his needs related to the purchase decision to be made. Respondents based on income before the pandemic and during the pandemic *covid* 19 next This:

Table of Respondents' Income before and during the Covid 19 pandemic

No	Income	Before the Covid Pandemic 19	During a Pandemic Covid 19
1	100,000-500,000	1 Respondent	5 Respondents

2	500,000-1,000,000	7 Respondents	19 Respondents
3	1,000,000-1. 500,000	11 Respondents	4 Respondents
4	1,500,000 - 2,000,000	6 Respondents	4 Respondents
5	2,000,000 - 3,500,000	6 Respondents	-
6	5,000,000 –10,000,000	2 Respondents	1 Respondent

In table 4.4 above it shows that the income of some respondents is from IDR 500,000–IDR 1,000,000, namely 7 Respondents before the Covid pandemic 19, during the Covid 19 pandemic, the income of farmers decreased drastic. It can be concluded that the influence of Covid 19 was not only felt by the workers who were in the room, but the influence of Covid 19 also had a major influence on the opinions of the farmers

Data Pertumbuhan Perekonomian di Wilayah Sulawesi Selatan Terhadap Sektor Pertanian Menurut Data BPS 2019-2020			
Dalam Persen (%)			
Laporan per Triwulan	2019	2020	
Triwulan I	0,57	0,1	
Triwulan II	1,2	0,55	
Triwulan III	0,72	-	
Triwulan IV	0,59	-	
Rata-Rata	0,77	0,325	

Figure 4.1 Economic Growth in South Sulawesi 2019-2020 (Central Bureau of Statistics) Source: Researcher Data

Analysis comparisoneconomic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Economic growth has increased quite rapidly, especially the agricultural sector in 2019, namely in the first quarter it increased by around 0.57%, this is inversely proportional to economic conditions in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 0.10%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi it increased from 0.57% to 1.2% which was different from the agricultural economy in 2020 in the second quarter which decreased to 0.55%. However, in Quarters III and IV, economic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 0.72% to 0.59% in 2019. The decline and increase in agricultural conditions in South Sulawesi which are constantly changing will certainly have an impact on the agricultural sector. future agriculture.

Data Pertumbuhan Perekonomian di Wilayah Sulawesi Selatan Terhadap Sektor Pertanian Menurut Data Bank Indonesia 2019-2020			
Dalam Persen (%)			
Laporan per Triwulan	2019	2020	
Triwulan I	2,82	0,5	
Triwulan II	5,46	2,5	
Triwulan III	3,19		
Triwulan IV	1,3		
Rata-Rata	3,1925	1,5	

Figure 4.2 Economic Growth in South Sulawesi 2019-2020 (Bank Indonesia) Source: Researcher Data

Analysis comparison economic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from Bank Indonesia (BI). Economic growth in the agricultural sector in 2019, especially in the first quarter, increased by around 2.82%, in contrast to economic conditions in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 0.50%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi increased from 2.82% to 5.46% which was inversely proportional to the agricultural economy in 2020 of the second quarter which decreased to 2.5%. However, in Quarters III and IV, economic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 3.19% to 1.3% in 2019.

Data Pertumbuhan Perekonomian di Wilayah Sulawesi Selatan Terhadap Sektor Pertanian Memurut Data OJK 2019-2020		
Dalam Persen (%)		
Laporan per Triwulan	2019	2020
Triwulan I	3,15	3,31
Triwulan II	3,68	
Triwulan III	3,55	
Triwulan IV	2,99	
Rata-Rata	3,3425	3,31

Figure 4.3 Economic growth in South Sulawesi 2019-2020 (Financial Services Authority)
Source: Researcher Data

Analysis comparison economic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region in 2019 and 2020 according to data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Economic growth in the agricultural sector in 2019, especially in the first quarter quite an increase of about 3.15%, different from condition the economy in the first quarter of 2020 which fell sharply to 3.31%. Then, in the second quarter of 2019, the agricultural economy in South Sulawesi increased from 3.15% to 3.68%. However, on Quarters III and IV, economic growth in the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region decreased from 3.55% to 2.99% in 2019.

Analysis growth the community's economy in the midst of the Covid 19 pandemic for the agricultural sector in the South Sulawesi region has decreased, when seen from the data presented from 2019 to 2020. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019 the economy of the agricultural sector in South Sulawesi reached 1.2% and in 2020 decreased by 0.1%. According to Bank Indonesia (BI) in 2019 the economy of the agricultural sector in South Sulawesi reached 5.46% and in 2020 it has decreased to 0.5%. According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2019 the economy of the agricultural sector in South Sulawesi reached 3.68% and in 2020 it has decreased to 3.31%.

According to data obtained from respondents who took part in this study, namely the economy towards the agricultural sector amid the Covid pandemic 19 in the South Sulawesi region there has been a decline, because the income of farmers which initially ranged above Rp. 3,000,000, but after the Covid 19 pandemic occurred, the income of farmers did not exceed Rp. 1,000,000, because farming activities were limited by the government.

3. Conclusion

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3,000,000, but after the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, the income of farmers did not exceed Rp. 1,000,000, because farming activities were limited by the government.

4. Suggestion

- a) For the government, it can guard South Sulawesi's economy, especially the agricultural sector, so that it can bounce back so that people don't have to worry about other impacts of the economic downturn. The government should also provide a solution in guard stabilityeconomy.
- b) For researchers, it is hoped that researchers will better understand economic conditions in every situation. Provide input to the government on conditions and situations that may impact economic growth

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