



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, AND REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME IN PURBALINGGA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Purbalingga Regency is administratively included in Central Java Province which has a fairly large agricultural land of 58,266 hectares. When viewed from the total area of Purbalingga Regency which reaches 77,764 hectares, the total area of agricultural land in Purbalingga Regency is 75 percent of the total area of Purbalingga Regency. The COVID -19 pandemic in Indonesia occurred in early 2020 this caused general panic for several levels of society and entrepreneurs. This study aims to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Agricultural Productivity, Unemployment Rates and Regional Original Income. With the result that the number of sub-districts in Purbalingga Regency is 18 sub-districts with the highest productivity value of 82.58 tons/ha, namely Kutasari District and the lowest productivity value of 12.14 tons/ha in Purbalingga District. The average value of agricultural productivity in each sub-district in Purbalingga Regency is 57.53 tons/ha from 18 sub-districts. Agricultural productivity has increased from 63.2 tons/ha to 80 tons/ha, which means that the COVID-19 pandemic has no effect on agricultural productivity. The number of unemployed in Purbalingga Regency in the pre-pandemic period was 22797 people and increased to 30513 people. There was a decrease in PAD Regional Original Income by 200 billion Rupiah.

Keywords : Pandemic, Agricultural Productivity, Unemployment, Local Revenue

INTRODUCTION

The COVID -19 pandemic in Indonesia occurred in early 2020 this caused general panic for several levels of society and entrepreneurs. On March 2, 2020, President Jokowi and his staff announced the first positive case of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Since then, the health sector and the economy have started to shake, making it very difficult to fulfill the people's need for food.

In the economic sector, the COVID-19 pandemic hit very deeply, the Ministry of Manpower noted that 29.4 million employees were victims of layoffs and layoffs because the company's finances were no longer able to bear salaries and other operational costs.

Another fact from the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia is the growth in exports and production in the agricultural sector. BPS (2021) noted that from 2019

to 2020 agricultural exports grew by 14.3 percent nationally. The sub-sectors that provide the greatest positive value are food crops and horticulture.

Purbalingga Regency is administratively included in Central Java Province which has a large enough agricultural land, namely 58,266 hectares. When viewed from the total area of Purbalingga Regency which reaches 77,764 hectares, the total area of agricultural land in Purbalingga Regency is 75 percent of the total area of Purbalingga Regency. Geographically, Purbalingga Regency is bordered by Pemalang Regency in the north, Banjarnegara Regency in the east and south, and Banyumas Regency in the west and south.

Purbalingga Regency also has several industries, most of which are engaged in manufacturing. The total number of medium and large industries in Purbalingga Regency is 143 which can absorb 48,590 workers. The data is BPS data for 2020. The number of industries in 2020 is less than in 2019 and before, this is influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia. The decline in the number of industries in Purbalingga Regency has a greater correlation to the increasing number of unemployed. BPS (2020) recorded the number of unemployed in Purbalingga Regency at 30,513 people. From some of the problems above, researchers are interested in examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agricultural productivity, unemployment rates and local income in the Puralingga district.

Nurmala, et al (2012), productivity is the ability of the soil to produce certain crop production in certain soil tillage conditions. Productivity is a manifestation of all the factors (soil and non-soil) that affect crop yields based on economic considerations. According to the National Productivity Council (2009) in Farizal (2015) explains that productivity implies a comparison

between the results achieved (output) and the success of the resources used (input). In other words, productivity has two dimensions. The first dimension is effectiveness that leads to the achievement of targets related to quality, quantity and time. The second is efficiency related to efforts to compare inputs with actual use or how the work is carried out. In this study, the agricultural productivity variables in question are agricultural productivity with commodities; lowland rice, upland rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, peanut, soybean and mung bean, the unit of agricultural productivity in this study is ton/ha of total harvest and land area.

Unemployment or joblessness is a term for people who do not work at all, are looking for work, work less than two days a week, or someone who is trying to find a decent job. According to Sukirno (2004) unemployment is someone who has been classified in the labor force who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the job he wants. Unemployment is often a problem in the economy because with unemployment, people's productivity and income will decrease so that it can lead to poverty and other social problems. The unemployment rate in this study is the number of people obtained from the publications of the Purbalingga Regency BPS.

Regional Original Revenue is the right of the regional government which is recognized as an addition to the value of net assets obtained from Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Separated Regional Assets Management Results and Other Legitimate Regional Original Revenues, as stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in Article 285 paragraph (1), Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management in Article 21 paragraph (1) and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 concerning

Guidelines for Regional Financial Management in Article 26 paragraph (1). The definition of regional original income should not need to be debated anymore because in the legislation it is clearly regulated, the object of regional original income in its implementation must have a clear legal basis for collection or not. For Regional Taxes and Regional Levies, it is regulated by Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies and their implementation in the Regions must be regulated by Regional Regulations, and Regional Governments are prohibited from making levies outside those specified in the laws and regulations in accordance with the Act. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in Article 286 paragraph (2). Regional Regulations as the basis for implementation are an absolute requirement for Regional Governments to collect fees, because SKPD are prohibited from collecting fees other than those stipulated in Regional Regulations in accordance with Article 58 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005. This is also regulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management in Article 128 paragraph (2). The Regional Original Income Variable in this study was obtained from the publications of the Purbalingga Regency BPS.

RESEARCH METHODS

Framework

The COVID-19 pandemic has shaken the world from the health, education to economic sectors, this study looks at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the agricultural, social and economic sectors. From 2019 to 2020,

agricultural exports grew by 14.3 percent nationally. The sub-sectors that provide the greatest positive value are food crops and horticulture. In this study, the scope of the research is Regency, and agricultural commodities of food crops which consist of; lowland rice, upland rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, peanuts, soybeans and green beans.

Type, Time and Method of Data Collection

This research was carried out in Purbalingga Regency, the selection of research locations was carried out purposively on the basis of considering the amount of agricultural land in the Regency. This research was carried out in July 2021, the purpose of this study was to see the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agricultural productivity, unemployment rates and local revenue in Purbalingga Regency. The data used in this study is secondary data with a database from BPS Purbalingga Regency.

Data analysis

The research method used in this study is descriptive quantitative so that it can identify and explain the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agricultural productivity variables, unemployment rate variables and local revenue variables. The tests carried out in this research are correlation test, comparative test and Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To get a description of the characteristics of agricultural productivity in Purbalingga Regency, a descriptive analysis was carried out with the results as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

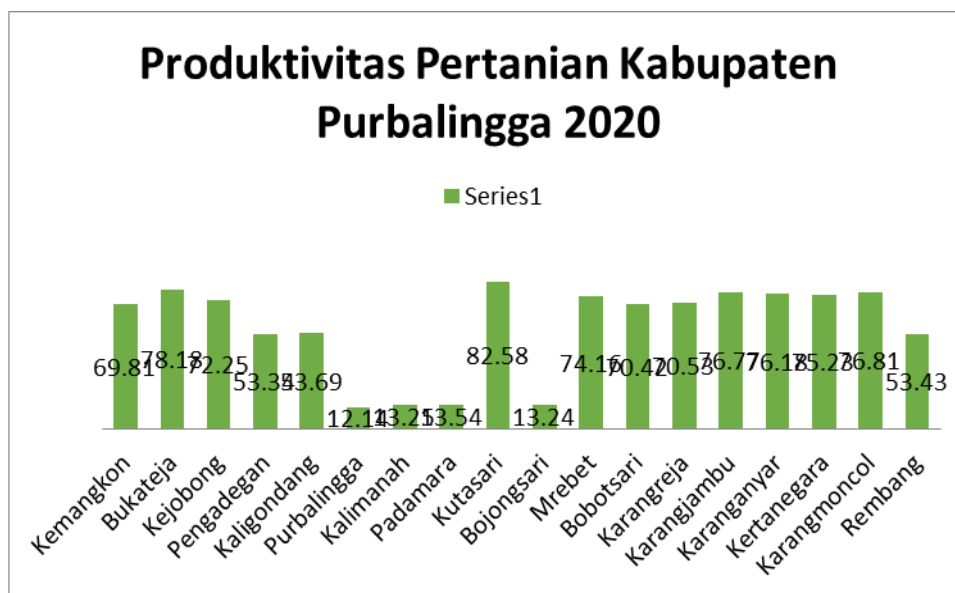


Figure 1: Agricultural Productivity Graph

Table 1 Descriptive Analysis

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Agricultural Productivity	18	70.44	12.14	82.58	57.5306	25.89904	670.760
Valid N (listwise)	18						

Source: Processed Secondary Data (2021)

From the figure and table above, it can be seen that the number of sub-districts in Purbalingga Regency is 18 sub-districts with the highest productivity value of 82.58 tons/ha, namely Kutasari District and the lowest productivity value of 12.14 tons/ha in Purbalingga District. The average value of agricultural productivity in each sub-district in

Purbalingga Regency is 57.53 tons/ha from 18 sub-districts.

To find out the comparison of agricultural productivity, unemployment and local revenue, comparative and Wilcoxon tests were carried out with the help of SPSS software. the test results are presented in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 Comparison Before and After the Pandemic

Variable	Before the Pandemic	After the Pandemic
Agricultural Productivity	63.27	80.05
Unemployment	22798	30513
PAD	2076.66	1810.85

Source: Processed Secondary Data (2021)

Agricultural productivity has increased from 63.2 tons/ha to 80 tons/ha, which

means that the COVID-19 pandemic has no effect on agricultural productivity. If

you look at the unemployment rate, it will be seen that the number of unemployed in Purbalingga Regency in the pre-pandemic period was 22797 people and increased to 30513 people . The COVID-19 pandemic has also reduced the number of PAD or

Regional Original Income which before the PAD pandemic in Purbalingga Regency could reach 2 trillion Rupiah but after the pandemic came the PAD decreased by 200 billion to 1.8 trillion Rupiah.

Table 3 Wilcoxon Test

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
After the Pandemic -	Negative Ranks	1 ^a	2.00	2.00
Before the Pandemic	Positive Ranks	2 ^b	2.00	4.00
	Ties	0 ^c		
	Total	3		

Source: Processed Secondary Data (2021)

From the Wilcoxon test table above, it can be seen that of the 3 variables tested with the COVID-19 pandemic, there are 2 variables that have increased (Positive Ranks), these variables are agricultural productivity and unemployment. The positive results obtained from these two variables, if we look closely, only the agricultural productivity variable means both in relation to regional food security and the regional economy. The increase that occurs in the unemployment variable can be interpreted as negative or bad for the economy of a region, where high unemployment can trigger various social and economic impacts. Ikawati (2020) said that the impact of unemployment on humans from a physical point of view did not have a steady income so that there were limitations in meeting the necessities of life, very boring, time seemed long, conditions were uncertain and often sick. This of course must be addressed quickly because the problems that will arise if there is an increase in unemployment are becoming increasingly complex.

The results of the negative ranks on the Wilcoxon test show that there is a decrease in Regional Original Revenue by 200 billion Rupiah. A decrease in PAD in an area is a sign that there is a decline in the economy of various sectors so that the payment of taxes and levies will be

disrupted. Original Regional Revenue is actually aimed at regional development itself, so if there is a decrease in PAD, it will also have an impact on regional development (Sulaeman, 2021).

Rondonuwu et al. (2015) states that the ability to manage finances carried out by local governments is reflected in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget such as the ability of local governments to increase their regional income and are able to finance regional development and social services provided to the community (Priambodo, 2021). The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget is the scope of regional finance at the regional government level which consists of three components, namely revenue, expenditure, and financing Halim and Kusufi, (2016). Regional financial management which is reflected in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of each region can be used as an instrument to make regulations in regional development so that regional financial accountability reports are required to be provided every year.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Agricultural productivity has increased from 63.2 tons/ha to 80 tons/ha, which means that the COVID-19 pandemic has no effect on agricultural

productivity. The number of unemployed in Purbalingga Regency in the pre-pandemic period was 22797 people and increased to 30513 people. There was a decrease in PAD Regional Original Income by 200 billion Rupiah.

Suggestion

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase in the number of unemployed and a decrease in local revenue. The thing that should be done is to immediately find solutions and strategies to overcome the problem of the number of unemployed, such as promoting labor-intensive business policies, creating job opportunities and increasing the entrepreneurial spirit. Some of these suggestions are considered the most able to improve the regional economy so that it can increase regional original income.

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