The Agricultural Sector Sustains the Economy of Enrekang Regency during Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract— *The agricultural sector plays a very important role in the economy in Enrekang Regency. The agricultural sector provides the largest contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product. From 1998 to 2020, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product was above 47 percent. This reflects that the economy of most of the population in this region still relies on the agricultural sector. The contribution of the agricultural sector in supporting the economy in Enrekang Regency is 48.09 percent. During the pandemic, the agricultural sector still provides the largest contribution to Regional Original Income compared to other sectors. Onion production in Enrekang Regency reaches 13,432.67 tons per year and the area with the highest production is in the Anggeraja District reaching 4,949.51 tons per year with a plant area of 399 hectares. Apart from shallots, chili peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, leeks, pulu' mandoti endemic rice, ginger, cabbage, and coffee are agricultural products that have supported economic movements during the Pandemic.*

Keywords— *Agriculture, Economy, Enrekang Regency.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is the main sector for the people of Enrekang Regency in the economy because it is supported by the availability of adequate natural resources. The availability of fertile land allows the development of various commodities, both food crops, and horticulture as well as various other agricultural commodities [32]. The large contribution of natural resources in the development of the agricultural sector is reflected in the harvested area/land area used for the development of various agricultural commodities. The rice field harvested area in 2002 was 8,157 hectares with a production level of 37,762,340 kilograms [4].

Red onion production reaches 13,432.67 tons per year with a planted area of 399 hectares, the production of red chilies reaches 5,561.59 tons per year with a planted area of 229 hectares. The commodity of potato reaches 2,712.40 tons per year with a planted area of 155 hectares, tomatoes with a total production of 2,226.62 tons per year. Carrot production reaches 2,226.39 tons per year with annual land area, leek production reaches 8,929.05 tons per year with a planted area of 583 hectares [7]. Ginger with production reaches 208.43 tons per year with a planted area of 87 hectares. Cabbage with total production reaches 7,089.43 tons per year with a planted area of 37 hectares. Coffee with a total production of 2,041 tons per year with 3,424 hectares of planted land [5]. Meanwhile, the coffee expanse in the eastern region of the Enrekang Regency, namely Bungin, has an estimated area of 1,057 hectares [3].

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis must be balanced by strengthening local economic growth by exploiting the potential of each region [12]. This strengthening can increase people's income in meeting household consumption and open business opportunities and jobs for urban people who have been laid off due to the weakening of the purchasing power of urban communities due to the decreasing amount of expenditure income [25].

Enrekang Regency is one of the largest shallot centers in Indonesia and has contributed 800,723 quintal in 2019 (Enrekang Regency Agriculture Office, 2020) [6]. During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Enrekang Regency Government launched 3,000 hectares. This policy was adopted by the regional government to maintain the availability of national food stocks and support the regional economy. Entering the main harvest in February-April 2020, the results of shallots produced by farmers in the Enrekang Regency are not only able to meet the needs in South Sulawesi. However, these commodities can also meet the needs of outside provinces such as Kalimantan, Papua, Manado, Palu, Kendari, and even parts of Java Island [19].

II. METHOD RESEACH

This research is a descriptive study, namely research designed to collect data, compile systematically, factually, and carefully with the aim of gathering information about current real conditions. This type of research can be used as an appropriate tool and is expected to provide a new meaning that explains the real conditions of existence and determines the frequency of the appearance of something by categorizing existing information. In descriptive research, there tends to be no need to find or explain the relationship between the relationship and test the hypothesis with qualitative data derived from the collected social variables.

The variables measured in this study are those needed for the development of underdeveloped villages which include technical feasibility and future development feasibility. To find out the two feasibility, data that can provide information in this study are needed, including. 1) Regional data that has potential indications for cross-sectoral development and plans; 2) Regional Economic Data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

1. The extent of Enrekang Regency
Enrekang Regency administratively consists of 12 districts

spread over 112 villages and 17 sub-districts and has an area of about 1,784.93 km² or 178,601 hectares. The area of Enrekang Regency is ± 2.83 percent of the area of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The following is the effective area according to the District in Enrekang Regency in 2020.

TABLE I. Area based on the total of Districts

Number	Districts	Residential area (hectare are)	Percentage (%)	Area / district (KM^2)
1	Maiwa	344.83	11.47	392.87
2	Bungin	61.49	2.05	236.84
3	Enrekang	335.85	11.18	291.19
4	Cendana	90.00	2.99	91.01
5	Baraka	553.48	18.42	159.15
6	Buntu Batu	203.44	6.77	126.65
7	Anggeraja	184.44	6.14	125.34
8	Malua	240.18	7.99	40.36
9	Alla	300.74	10.01	34.66
10	Curio	409.48	13.62	178.51
11	Masalle	176.34	5.87	68.35
12	Baroko	105.08	3.50	41.08
	Enrekang Regency	3,005.34	100.00	178.601

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Enrekang Regency, 2020 *(processed)*.

In general, the topography of Enrekang Regency is divided into limestone hills that stretch in the north and center, also Enrekang Regency has steep valleys, and rivers with an altitude of 47-3,293 meters above sea level and has no coastal area. In general, the topography of the Enrekang Regency is dominated by hills/mountains, namely around 84.86 percent of the total area, while the flat area is only about 15.04 percent.

2. *Productive agricultural land area*

In order to increase the amount of agricultural production in supporting economic growth in the Enrekang Regency. The local government has made regulations on the pattern of agricultural space in the Enrekang Regency area where potential locations for paddy fields, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are grouped into one, called superior food crop agricultural land. Lowland rice is categorized into a superior commodity of wetland agricultural crops, while maize, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are categorized into superior dryland agricultural crops, this is shown in the following table:

TABLE II. Extent of productive agricultural land in Enrekang Regency

Number	Districts	Wetland (hectare are)	Percentage (%)	Dry land (hectare are)	Percentage (%)
1	Alla	214.89	4.19	-	-
2	Anggeraja	85.62	1.67	-	-
3	Baraka	1,247.62	24.35	-	-
4	Baroko	135.12	2.64	-	-
5	Bungin	103.38	2.02	-	-
6	Buntu Batu	505.02	9.86	-	-
7	Cendana	1,088.83	21.25	531.51	4.81
8	Curio	591.87	11.55	-	-
9	Enrekang	505.88	9.87	1,231.10	11.15
10	Maiwa	287.79	5.62	9,276.31	84.03
11	Malua	324.61	6.34	-	-
12	Masalle	33.07	0.65	-	-
	Total	5,123.70	100.00	11,038.92	100.00

Source: Enrekang Regency Agriculture Office, 2020 *(processed)*.

The use of productive land is an effort by local governments to increase agricultural production and create efficient investment and reduce the number of unemployed people who have reached 11 million people in Indonesia during the global pandemic. The impact of high inflation in the long term will cause a decrease in people's purchasing power due to the decline in the value of the currency.

High inflation also causes the prices of domestic goods to be relatively more expensive when compared to the prices of imported goods. Unstable inflation will create uncertainty for economic actors. This issue was taken by policymakers in Enrekang Regency in creating the flow of development across sectors and sub-sectors as well as increasing economic activity in supporting the welfare of the community through the agricultural sector.

3. *Village-based investment potential and opportunities*

Investment potential and opportunities in Enrekang Regency generally come from superior commodities, including; rice with a total production of 60,865.37 tons which is an investment opportunity for the rice processing industry so that investment is needed that can encourage the development of the rice industry. Furthermore, the corn commodity with a total production of 104,913.62 tons, becomes an investment opportunity for snacks made from corn, so that investment is directed to the development of the corn industry. The highest commodity at this time is shallot with a total production of 1,116,123 tons, so it becomes an investment opportunity in the form of a shallot processing industry so that the added value of these commodities can increase.

The investment development that can be done is the development of the cocoa industry. Other superior commodities are Cocoa, Tomatoes, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Domestic Chicken, Raspberry Chicken, Candlenut, Arabica coffee, Pepper, and cloves. These superior commodities are potential and village investment opportunities for Enrekang Regency to increase regional income and economic growth in the long term. The following is data on potential and investment opportunities in the village of Enrekang Regency.

B. *Discussion*

1. *Enrekang Regency economic prospects*

The rate of economic growth in the Enrekang Regency averages 6.65 percent per year. In 2018 as the current year, economic growth is predicted to grow by 7.0 - 7.04 percent, faster than in 2017 of 6.89. The economic growth target in 2018 is predicted to be achieved so that economic growth is expected to continue in the next five years. This target can be achieved with the assumption that all the potential resources available in Enrekang Regency can be optimized, including the management of natural resources. By optimizing the use of resources owned and accompanied by cooperation from various parties and the people of Enrekang Regency, in the 2019-2023 period, economic growth is predicted to be in the range between 6.9 - 7.0 percent in 2019 and a range of 7.7 - 7.8 percent in 2023.

TABLE III. Village-based investment potentials and opportunities

Number	Excellent commodity	Potential production of commodities per year	Investment opportunities
1	Rice	Production: 60,856.37 Tons	Rice processing industry
2	Corn	Production: 104,913.62 Tons	Snack Industry
3	Shallot	Production: 1,116,123 Tons	Onion Processing Industry
4	Cocoa	Production: 2,010.2 Tons	Human Resource Development for Cocoa Farmers
5	Tomato	Production: 472,850 tons	Tomato processing industry
6	Beef cattle	Population: 48,645	Beef processing industry
7	Dairy cows	Population: 3,613	Milk processing industry, Dangke, Crackers
8	Free-range chicken	Population: 336,126	Domestic chicken processing industry
9	Chicken Race	Population: 1,126,967	Chicken processing industry
10	Candlenut	Production: 402 Tons	Candlenut processing industry
11	Arabica coffee	Production: 2,542.5 Tons	Arabica coffee processing industry
12	Pepper	Production: 1,056.1 Tons	-
13	Clove	Production: 631 Tons	Clove processing industry

Source: Enrekang Regency Agriculture Office, 2020 (processed).

During the global Covid-19 pandemic, economic growth in Enrekang Regency was reached only at the lowest limit, only 4.55 percent which is no longer in accordance with the previous prediction of 6.65 percent per year. The determination of the predicted economic growth rate in the Enrekang Regency is still predicted to be driven by two sources, namely (1) the supply side, economic growth is driven by rapid growth in leading sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction. (2) on the demand side, economic growth is driven by consumption in the household sector and the government sector. It is hoped that the setting of a fairly high economic growth target will contribute to an increase in regional income, especially revenue from local taxes and levies. Accelerated economic growth is predicted to reduce the unemployment rate from 1.58 percent in 2019, an increase of 1.28 percent in 2020.

The determination of economic growth targets during the Covid-19 period will tend to be difficult to achieve from the target until the end of 2020 in line with the increase in the number of unemployed. This also has an impact on increasing the number of poor people in the Enrekang Regency. Previously, the Enrekang Regency Government had projected that the percentage of poor people was targeted to decrease from 12.77 percent to 11.51 percent in the 2019-2023 period. The target for the percentage of poor people in 2019 is based on the prediction of achieving the target percentage of poor people in 2018 of 12.96 percent. By referring to the projections of several macroeconomic variables supported by various efforts to intensify and extend taxes and levies and government financial policies both at the central and regional

levels, it is hoped that it will encourage the growth of regional revenue in Enrekang Regency, both local revenue, balanced funds, and other legitimate revenues.

2. Locally-generated revenue

Enrekang Regency has the potential for natural resources which are quite large and supported by human resources which are predicted to also improve. Local Own Revenue by referring to the assumptions of economic growth and the intensification and extensification policies that will be carried out, it is predicted that Local Own Revenue will grow. To achieve this target, local governments need to make new breakthroughs or new innovations related to optimizing increased sources of local revenue. The policies of intensification and extensification of taxes and levies that have been pursued have been continued and improved. The increase in the nominal value of Regional Original Income has an impact on increasing the contribution of Regional Original Income to Regional Income. With the targets that have been set, the contribution of Regional Original Income each year tends to increase from 8.63 percent in 2019 to 10.86 percent in 2021. The acceleration in the growth of Regional Original Income in the next five years is predicted by the growth of each source of Regional Original Income that is faster than in previous years.

The target setting is a bit optimistic on the grounds that it is to finance priority regional development programs in the context of realizing the vision of the Enrekang Regency government. By looking at the sources of Regional Original Income, the largest contribution is contributed by other legitimate Regional Original Income. The following table shows the Original Regional Income of Enrekang Regency.

TABLE IV. Development of Enrekang District Original Revenue in 2019 - 2021 (billion)

Number	Description	Total Regional Expenditure Budget		
		Realization 2019	Target 2020	Projections 2021
1	Locally-generated revenue	95.81	116.99	143.54
2	Local tax	16.68	20.61	25.46
3	Regional levies	25.40	30.98	38.11
4	The proceeds of regional wealth that are legalized	15.67	17.86	20.54
5	Other legitimate local revenue	37.43	47.54	59.43

Source: Regional Revenue Agency of Enrekang Regency, 2020 (processed).

In the 2019-2021 period, local revenue is projected to increase from IDR 95.17 in 2019 to IDR 143.53 in 2021. The growth of projected income is in line with the projected economic growth in that time span, which ranges from 7 - 7.53 percent.

3. Agricultural potential supports the economic growth of Enrekang Regency

The agricultural sector has an important and strategic role in national development based on the regional agricultural sector. These roles include: increasing foreign exchange

earnings, providing employment, obtaining added value and competitiveness, meeting domestic consumption needs, domestic industrial raw materials, and optimizing sustainable natural resource management. This is shown by the large contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Domestic Product, especially during the global crisis pandemic covid-19 experienced by Indonesia. the only sector currently contributes to national economic growth by 12.84 percent of gross domestic product, which is the only sector that has positive growth.

Agriculture plays a very important role in the development of an area and the economy, with the hope that agriculture will be able to create jobs for the population, as a source of income, as a means of doing business, as well as a means of being able to change the fate for the better. The role of agriculture/agribusiness can be carried out by improving the farmer's economy by empowering the people's economy.

Agricultural development in the future is not only faced with solving existing problems but also can become a new force in poverty alleviation in Enrekang Regency which is currently experiencing a drastic increase. Therefore, agricultural development in the regions is required not only to produce highly competitive agricultural products but also capable of developing regional economic growth and community empowerment. This challenge is hard work for all parties if we want our agriculture to be a driving force for improving the welfare of the community and can be a driving force for regional and national development.

IV. CONCLUSION

The availability of the agricultural industry is an important component of economic growth in the Enrekang Regency. Increasing the added value of local industries to boost economic competitiveness, which should be increased. Accelerated industrialization is carried out through five main strategies. First, the downstream of agricultural commodities as raw materials into products with added value in the country, especially in the regions. Second, encouraging increased productivity and the competitiveness of domestic industries.

Third, encourage the participation of the business world in infrastructure development. Fourth, accelerate the decision-making process to resolve bureaucratic obstacles, and the fifth is to increase domestic market integration. The downstream of commodities aims to increase production, increase processing capacity, and increase market capacity. Thus, it will generate added value, strengthen the industrial structure, and provide employment and business opportunities. The downstream commodity that will be developed is a downstream program based on the agricultural sector including food crop agriculture, fisheries, livestock, plantations, forestry.

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