IDENTIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SUBSECTORS THAT CAN INCREASE AMONG COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Corona outbreak has hit various joints of the economy. The spread of the virus, which requires human activities to be carried out through social distancing (social distancing) and at an extreme level, taking lockdown steps will have an impact on slowing economic activity (supply and demand). This study aims to identify the economic subsector that can survive and even increase amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

The method in this study uses the System Literature Review (SLR), by examining several sources used as material in searching and obtaining literature including articles, electronic media and the web. These sources are used as the basis for analyzing and drawing conclusions in making the results of the study.

The results of the research on the identification of economic subsectors that can increase in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic show that the economic sectors that are able to survive and actually experience an increase in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic are the agriculture, plantation, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors. In terms of the subsector, the increase occurred in plantation crops driven by harvests in strategic plantation commodities including oil palm, cocoa and cloves. Then, the fisheries subsector is also projected to increase in line with decreasing rainfall that affects catches. Other economic sectors that are projected to survive are the electricity, gas and clean water sectors, as they are the basic needs of the community on a daily basis. Meanwhile,

Keywords: identification, economic subsector, COVID-19 pandemic

INTRODUCTION

The Corona pandemic continues to spread throughout the world. This pandemic certainly has an impact on the economic sector.Since its establishment by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020, the number of spread has con tinued to increase globally and increase significantly [1]. This has led to an increase in countries affected by the COVID-19 virus around the world such as America, Spain and Italy, making the world economic situation worse [1]. Predictions from institutions *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) regarding the predicted weakening of the world economy to grow at minus 3% [1]. In addition, the World Bank projects that Indonesia's economy will experience a slowdown in growth due to this pan demic[1].

Economic activity or activity is a form of human effort to be able to overcome the problems of their life necessities in order to maintain and maintain survival. COVID-19 indirectly teaches us that it is not only the negative effects that have been

caused but there are various positive sides that we can learn from.[2].

The character policy implemented by the government directly impacts the country's economic activities, including during March and April 2020 many industrial production and services have stopped their business. [3].

So far, there have been several business sectors whose business has been disrupted. Based on data from Bank Indonesia (BI), in the first quarter of 2020, the business world experienced a decline in performance of 5.56 percent [4]. However, it is predicted that this figure will increase to 2.13 percent, in the second quarter of 2020, due to the ups and downs in the performance of the business sector in various fields [4]. However, the business sectors that will be able to survive and actually experience an increase in the midst of the Corona pandemic are the agriculture, plantation, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors [4]. This is possible because these sectors do not have a significant influence on the existence of regulations set by the government regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, such as social restrictions, lockdowns, & *Work From Home* (WFH).

Agriculture is a food security support sector which will be crucial in times of economic crisis, so that there are two extra considerations that make the urgency of the agricultural sector higher [5]. First, international trade, including the agricultural sector, is being disrupted, bin fact, several countries imposed export restrictions on agricultural products, as reported by WTO [5]. The second urgency is poverty which is high in rural areas, with maintain economic activity in rural areas to be relevant so that the increase in the po verty rate this year can be reduced [5].

In the plantation sector, the palm oil industry sub-sector is a national strategic industry [6]. In Indonesia's macroeconomic economy, the palm oil industry has a strategic role, including the largest foreign exchange earner, the locomotive of the national economy, energy sovereignty, popu list economic sector & employment [6].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the performance of the upstream and downstream forestry sector businesses [7]. The export performance of forestry industry products fell to a level of minus 8.3% in the January-May 2020 period, compared to the same period last year, but then improved significantly to minus 5% in the assessment for the January-June period this year [7]. The result shows an increase in the export performance of forestry products by 3.3% on June this year, which is a positive achievement amid the ongoing pandemic [7].

Triarso convey the fisheries sector has a strategic role in national development, because it plays a role in absorbing labor, starting from fishing, cultivation, processing, distribution and trade activities, so the government cannot ignore the development of the fisheries sector [8].

In research that has been conducted by Beynard Njin and Lyke, which has tested the reaction of US oil and gas companies to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has be en found that reactions significantly explain 28% of returns and 27% of volatility of returns [9]. Heterogeneous reactions of firms can be driven by firm-specific attributes, such as size and turnover rate, which are not modeled, thus suggesting that findings stand out from robustness testing [9].

According to the EIA in the US, buildings consume 75% of electricity, although electricity consumption in commercial buildings (offices, schools, retail shops, restaurants, etc.) decreases, there is an increase in electricity consumption in homes as people live and work from home [10].

The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic is actually an opportunity to prioritize clean water as a sector that needs to be a priority because of its role as the front guard in preventing the spread of COVID-19. It is hoped that the COVID-

19 pandemic will encourage an increase in the budget in this sector [11].

In this study, evidence is needed that during the COVID-19 pandemic, there are still economic subsectors that are able to survive or even increase with all the risks and benefits that business actors get, especially the MSME economic subsector. Of course, a special strategy is needed to survive the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was conducted to answer what can be done by MSME actors to be able to sustain their business in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that is hitting the world.

This study aims to describe the results of the identification of the economic subsector and the survival strategies that must be carried out by MSME players so that they are able to continue to survive and be come more responsive to changes in the business climate, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method in this study uses the System Literature Review (SLR), by developing a literature review of research results from various international, national and local research journals that have also been published in electronic newspapers. A theory/concept approach is also carried out by referring to several sources, such as books, scientific journals, and the internet. All descriptions of existing ideas are combined in one arrangement of thought frameworks which will then be abstracted into the results of research findings and issued recommendations for MSME actors to identify the economic subsector that can survive the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESEARCH RESULT

Indonesia's economic growth is projected to “collapse” in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic [5]. IMF projecting Indonesia's economic growth to reach 0.5%, while the SDGs Center UNPAD is projecting between 1.0-1.8%, far surpassed the economic growth that occurred in the last few years which was in the range of 5% [5].

As one of the economic subsectors, MSMEs are trying to survive amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Chairman of the Ec onomic Commission of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) Azrul Tanjung said the threat of an economic recession is a global phenomenon and affects the global economy [12]. So, Indonesia must strengthen things that are comparative or Indonesia's potential that not many other countries have, the solution is to return to an economic base or basis, namely agriculture, animal husbandry, marine and forestry & fisheries which are not widely owned by other countries [12].

Based on the results of Hardilawati's research the survival strategy of MSMEs in the Middle of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the research recommends a survival strategy for MSMEs in the form of trading in e-commerce, doing digital marketing, improving product quality and adding services as well as guaranteeing and optimizing customer marketing relationships [13].

E-commerce is one of the main driver to attract consumers in Indonesia and as a country with the largest digital economy value in Southeast Asia reached $40 billion in 2019 and is projected to increase to $130 billion by 2025, even before the COVID-19 outbreak [14]. The company noted an increase in transactions on e-commerce platforms as well as an increase in new users due to a shift in the MSME business model and changes in consumption behavior, said Fajrin Rasyid, Co-founder and President Director of Bukalapak, quoted from his press release [14]. Bukalapak is one of the five unicorn startup companies in Indonesia that has a valuation of US $1 billion by expanding the choice of basic food products as an effort to meet the needs of consumers who stay at home [14].

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, the identification of economic subsectors that

can survive and even experience an increase in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, is described as follows:

Identification of Agricultural Economic Subsectors

The urgency and relevance of the agri cultural sector to get more attention in crisis management, to revitalize the agricultural sector, open a window of opportunity [5]. The condition of complete closure of international trade (complete autarky) will test hard the Indonesian agricultural production system, and help us to identify weak points to improve in the longterm context, as well as become a social safety net natural [5].

The COVID-19 pandemic has yet to show certainty when it will end, so the lifting of social restrictions/PSBB may be delayed [5]. One modeling from a team of epidemiologists at Harvard University pro posed the possibility of intermittent implementation of a social restriction strategy until 2022 to avoid a re-explosion of the Covid-19 case, which must avoid the Covid-19 crisis turning into a food crisis [5].

Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS) researcher Felippa Ann Amanta has the same view regarding the importance of strengthening the agricultural sector, the government needs to encourage investment in the agricultural sector, considering that the sector continues to grow positively [15]. This growth shows that the agricultural sector was quite resilient during the crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, while the performance of other sector was hampered by the implementation of PSBB and various restrictions, the agricultural sector and its supply chain were exempted from PSBB [15].

The agricultural sector, even in normal times, is still the largest labor absorber sector in Indonesia, especially when there is an economic crisis, so it makes sense & opens up space for flexibility for agricultural sector activities during this period of social restriction (PSBB), without neglecting public health aspects. note; First, the risk of being exposed to the Coronavirus in the agricultural and rural sectors can not be ignored, because even though it is done outdoors, the average age of farmers is in the pre-elderly and elderly range, 45-60 years. So that they are a group that is vulnerable and at risk if exposed to the COVID-19 virus [5].

In addition, the level of education in rural areas is relatively low, making people's understanding of virus protection pro tocols such as hand washing, safe sneezxing, possibly lower than in urban areas, this risk is also exacerbated by rural geographical conditions which are often quite remote and far away from sufficient health facilities to handle patients exposed to CO VID-19 [5]. Finally, seasonal migration, such as Eid homecoming, as well as unemployment in cities as a result of the crisis, will make rural communities quite vul nerable to COVID-19 from migrants [5].

Second, the solution must be integrative by including the agricultural support sector under special treatment, including the transportation & logistics sector which connects agricultural products to the market, as well as sectors that transport inputs both raw materials, as well as machinery or tools. weight which is important in agri cultural production activities [5]. Third the flexibility or relaxation of agricultural sector activities during the Covid-19 pandemic will not be of much use if the disruption of demand is not resolved, prices will be depressed and anomalies occur when prices decline in farmers and increases in consumers[5] .

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the contribution of the agricultural sector to national gross

domestic product (GDP) has increased amidst the economic contraction in the second quarter of 2020 which was minus 5.32 percent [12]. The agricultural sector has a contribution to the total GDP of 15.46 percent. This figure increased compared to the first quarter of 2020 which amounted to 12.84 percent and compared to the second quarter of 2019 which amounted to 13.57 percent [12].

So that in the agricultural subsector get more attention in crisis management,to revitalize the agricultural sector, opens a window of opportunity. The condition of complete closure of international trade (complete autarky), will test hard the Indonesian agricultural production system, and help us to identify weak points to improve in the long-term context, as well as become a social safety net. natural.

Identification of Animal Husbandry Economic Subsectors

The livestock sector still plays an important role in the development process in rural areas in the formation of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the contribution of the livestock sector to 1.57% of National GDP in 2017 [4]. The increase in production boosted the GDP of the livestock sector in 2017 by Rp. 148.5 trillion, an increase of Rp. 23.2 trillion from 2013 amounting to Rp. 125.3Trillion [16].

Director General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health I Ketut Diarmita claimed that there was an increase in livestock exports in the midst of the Corona pandemic or COVID-19, exports of the livestock sub-sector from January to February 2020 reached IDR 1.7 trillion or an increase of 30 percent compared to export in January-February 2019 which were recorded of IDR 1.3 trillion year on year" [18]. In April 2020, two companies PT. Sinar Indochem and PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia will export 240 tons and 60 tons of animal feed to the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste with a total export value of IDR 1.57 billion [18].

In addition, PT Greenfields Indonesia will also export 417 tons of milk and processed milk products to Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam with a value of IDR 5.67 billion [18]. Meanwhile, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia will export 625,000 Hatching Eggs to Myanmar and Day Old Chicken (DOC) to Timor Leste, with a total value of IDR 3 billion [18].

Meanwhile, the Director of Processing and Marketing of Animal Husbandry Products, Ministry of Agriculture, Fini Murfiani explained that the company that produces Swallow's Nest (SBW) is PT. Ori Ginalnest Indonesia will also export 780 kg of SBW to the United States, China and Australia with a value of IDR 24.96 billion.[18]. Then there are also several companies engaged in the veterinary medicine industry that will export 343,582,000 doses of veterinary drugs, including 23,922 tons of vaccine and biological drugs, 23,922 tons of pharmaceuticals and premixes to China, Japan, Australia, and to more than 30 other countries with export value. the veterinary medicine will reach IDR 502.66 billion[18].

So that the livestock economy subsector in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic has increased, this is evidenced by the export of livestock, milk and dairy products, livestock food and medicines and vaccines for animals abroad.

Identification of Plantation and Forestry Economic Subsectors

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) together with forestry industry stakeholders continue to strive to

increase productivity and business sustainability for all parties working in production forests even though the current situation is still the COVID-19 pandemic. [7].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the performance of the upstream and downstream forestry sector, the production of plantation forest logs has actually increased by 21.50% [8]. Several policies to encourage increased productivity of the forestry industry, namely for the upstream sector, accelerating the development of Community Plantation Forests (HTR) and development of Agroforestry in IUPHHK-HTI working areas, then realizing multibusiness development in IUPHHK areas, as well as simplifying business permits in the field of production forest utilization[8].

Furthermore, for downstream industries, several government policies are proposing to increase the cross-sectional area of forestry industry export products, expand market acceptance by strengthening the application of the SVLK, and facilitate SVLK certification for Small and Medium Enterprises. [8]. The Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) has contributed significantly to improving the export performance of forestry industrial products, because production in the upstream sector has shown substantial growth in mid-2020, especially from industrial plantations.[8].

The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred to date has put pressure on the performance of the forestry business sector, the Sustainable Production Forest Management Policy, with an emphasis on the coverage: business continuity, forest productivity, forest utilization optimization, forest product diversification, and competitive industrial competitiveness [8].

There are 5 largest export destination countries for Indonesian processed wood that import forestry industrial products from Indonesia which have begun to revive amid the COVID-19 situation, in order of ranking are China, Japan, the United States, countries that are members of the European Union, and South Korea. [8].

So that the plantation and forestry economy subsector in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, has increased productivity and business continuity, log production has actually increased, Indonesia's processed wood exports have begun to rise again amid the COVID-19 pandemic, in European Union countries.

Identification of the marine and fisheries economic subsector

The marine and fisheries sector as the national leading sector must be developed based on a business approach from upstream to downstream [19]. The marine and fisheries sector can increase kthe welfare of fishery business actors which includes; fishing, cultivation, processing and marketing. This sector is an important pillar in enhancing the nation's competitiveness in the era of free trade in the current ASEAN economic community (AEC)[8].

On the one hand, our marine and fisheries competitiveness and productivity are still weak due to; a) low quality of human resources (HR), b) poor institutional system, c) inadequate knowledge and skills of fishermen, mastery of technology and accessibility to infrastructure and information is inadequate [19].

Fish consumption continues to increase from 30.5 kg / capita / year in 2010 to 37.9 kg / capita / year in 2014 [19]. On the one hand, fishery imports are still being carried out and currently the total volume of imports for domestic consumption is 10,753 tons, the largest being frozen fish 5,313 tons (49.41%) and fresh fish 5,215 tons (48.50%), while the

volume of imports dried, salted / smoked fish 56.4 tons (0.52%); and processed / preserved fish 168.4 tons or 1.57% [19].

So that the marine and fisheries economic subsector can still survive with the large demand for fish by the community, but on the one hand the productivity of marine and fisheries is still weak due to the low quality of human resources (HR), poor institutional systems, inadequate knowledge and skills of fishermen., mastery of technology and accessibility to infrastructure & information is inadequate.

Identification of the gas, electricity and clean water economic subsector

In research that has been conducted by Beynard Njin and Lyke, which has tested the reaction of US oil and gas companies to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been found that reactions significantly explain 28% of returns and 27% of volatility of returns [9]. Heterogeneous reactions of firms can be driven by firm-specific attributes, such as size and turnover rate, which are not modeled, thus suggesting that these findings stand out from robustness testing [9].

According to the EIA in the US, buildings consume 75% of electricity, although electricity consumption in commercial buildings (offices, schools, retail shops, restaurants, etc.) decreases, there is an increase in electricity consum-ption in homes as people live and work from House [12]. In this study, unlike the previous analysis carried out immediately after the pandemic began, in that the analysis benefited from examining the data over a longer period of time, none of the three regions analyzed (California, Florida and New York) showed a clear decline in demand that could be considered the cause of a pandemic [12].

This is consistent with EIA's most recent analysis of US-wide electricity demand, with several indicators showing changes in their statistics around the time that stay-at-home bookings were issued (compared to their values from the same period in 2019), they appear to be returning to pre-pandemic or 2019 in May 2020 [12].

PT. PLN (Persero) reported that electricity sales in the third quarter of 2020 amounted to 181,638 GWh, growing 0.6 percent over the same period last year. [20]. With this realization, PLN's electricity sales until September 2020 rea-ched IDR 205.1 trillion, growing 1.2 percent compared to the same period last year, where the company posted electri-city sales of IDR 202.7 trillion.[20]. PLN Executive Vice President for Corporate Communication and CSR, Agung Murdifi, said that, overall, during the third quarter of 2020, the company was able to book operating revenues of Rp 212.2 trillion, an increase of 1.4 percent on an annual basis.[20].

The increase in electricity sales amid the Covid-19 pandemic was mainly driven by the growth in the number of the company's customers to 77.9 million until September 30, 2020, an increase of 3.4 million customers compared to the position on September 30, 2019 of 74.5 million customers [20]. The increase in electricity sales in the household sector and the agricultural industry as well as the MSME industry contributed to positive sales growth [20].

The energy efficiency simulation increased from 10% for the transport sector, where, producing the same amount of output requiring 10% less energy in each of the four transportation service subsectors, we then investigate how these changes affect the entire economy [22].

The impact of Covid-19 in the national clean water sector has not been clearly seen, because the government through regional owned enterprises (BUMD) in

the drinking water sector has attempted to meet universal access to drinking water with a level of safety until 2030, as a goal of sustainable development (TPB) access to water drink [11].

So the electricity economy sub-sector during the COVID-19 pandemic experienced an increase in demand due to the impact of the loockdwon, so that all activities were centered at home, relying on electricity, for example the use of li-ghts, computers, water, cellphone cash, all using electricity, and balanced with gas needs. as well as clean water.

Meanwhile, based on the results of Hardilawati's research on the survival strategy of MSMEs in the Middle of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the study recommends a survival strategy for MSMEs in the form of trading in e-com-merce, doing digital marketing, improving product quality and adding services as well as guaranteeing and optimizing customer marketing relationnships [13]. The results of this research are important to under-stand and adopt by MSME actors and it is hoped that MSME actors will always be responsive and adapt to environmental changes so that they can continue to survive [13].

E-commerce companies in Indonesia posted an increase in sales volume with more and more people implementing physical distancing amid the Covid-19 outbreak [14]. The government has also started to look at the e-commerce sector as a solution to address the tax deficit due to the economic slowdown, because compared to Malaysia and Singapore, the Indonesian government is reluctant to implement strict quarantine procedures for fear of economic and social impacts [14]. Based on the research results above, the most appropriate survival strategy is e-commerce, so that MSMEs can still market their business even from home.

CONCLUSION

The identification of economic subsectors that can increase in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic shows that the economic sectors that are able to survive and actually experience an increase in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic are the agriculture, plantation, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors. In terms of the subsector, the increase occurred in plan-tation crops driven by harvests in strategic plantation commodities including oil pa-lm, cocoa and cloves. Then, the fishe-ries subsector is also projected to increase in line with decreasing rainfall which affects catches. Other economic sectors that are projected to survive are the electricity, gas and clean water sectors, as they are the basic needs of the community on a daily basis. Meanwhile, the creative economy subsector MSMEs are expected to expand the market and encourage the use of e-commerce technology.

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