

Pandemic Economic Growth Recovery Strategies: Strengthening Village Potentials in The Agricultural Sector Sustainable Farming

Warda¹, Andi Amran Asriadi², Andi Arifwangsa Adiningrat³, Arniati⁴

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar/ Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis/Jurusan Ekonomi Pembangunan

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar/ Fakultas Pertanian/Jurusan Manajemen Pertanian

³Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar/ Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis/Jurusan Perpajakan

⁴Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar/ Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis/Jurusan Ekonomi Pembangunan

Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.259, Makassar, 90221

warda@unismuh.ac.id, a.amranasriadi@unismuh.ac.id, andiariefky@unismuh.ac.id, arniati@unismuh.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT



Received: (January 11, 2024)

Received in revised:
(July 08, 2024)

Accepted: (September 16, 2024)

Published: (December 30, 2024)

Open Access

Abstract: The purpose of this study is "To find out the post-pandemic economic growth recovery strategy through strengthening the potential of the village in the agricultural sector. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method using an evaluative approach based on research data analysis using a SWOT matrix analysis. This analysis is suitable for determining economic recovery strategies by taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of the agricultural village potential and taking into account external opportunities and threats. The results of the analysis conclude that: a) Strategic application of sustainable farming methods (sustainable farming) is needed in order to deal with the problems of threats faced by farmers caused by a decrease in the quality of soil fertility due to excessive use of fertilizers so that production levels decrease. b) Government policy strategies are needed in the practice of improving post-pandemic economic practices, namely that business people and the government can operate responsibly to gain profits. So that farmers can benefit more from their crops and be more active after their income decreases during a pandemic, so the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports. c) The government needs to carry out a strategy for optimizing the strengthening of village potential in the agricultural sector because villages have sufficient potential because the land in the village is still very large and is indeed suitable for agriculture. With efforts to focus on optimizing village farmers, the welfare of farmers who have so far been under-empowered can improve. They will get the opportunity to further develop with the support and attention from the government. d) Technology application strategy for agriculture so that agricultural products are of the best quality and quantity because actually the high public consumption of food needs is getting higher post-pandemic.

Keywords: Farmer, Pandemic, Strategy, Village

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 until now has made the world more vulnerable in various sectors, from health to the food sector. Based on data from FAO, as many as 27 countries are experiencing the threat of a food crisis in the midst of a pandemic caused by the cessation of rotation of the economic sector, the absence of humanitarian assistance, and the food system which has suffered a heavy impact (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

2020). The expected impact of the food crisis is the spread of acts of violence both between individuals and groups, the occurrence of a macro-economic crisis which results in unstable socio-economic conditions, and the most severe scenario is hunger. The above description shows that the problem of food security does not only concern the 5 individual levels, but also affects the national and global system in general.

Therefore, in April 2020 FAO issued an appeal to countries in the world to make the issue of food security a focus that needs

* Warda

E-mail addresses: warda@unismuh.ac.id (Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar)
2614-6983/© 2024 P3M Politeknik Negeri Bengkalis. All rights reserved.

attention apart from fighting the pandemic itself (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020). Factors such as food supply chain disruptions caused by policies lockdown is one of the main reasons FAO projects that if there is a blockage in the network it can cause a global food crisis. The obstacle to international trade is also another factor which is underlined because the pandemic situation has caused this to happen, and calls on countries to strive for the availability and smoothness of their national food supply chain. In response to this, Indonesia responded through preventive actions by coordinating with related institutions to ensure the security of national food supply (Yuliawati, 2020).

Importance in the food sector, the government must also start paying attention to the agricultural sector from villages in Indonesia. This is important because so far 80% of village funds provided by the government have been focused on infrastructure development rather than the agricultural sector to deal with the risk of food vulnerability. Villages that should be a pillar of national food security in fact there are only 2,804 BUMDes that focus on agriculture out of a total of 45,549 BUMDes in Indonesia. This shows that there is a need to shift a perspective from one that is only oriented towards the infrastructure sector towards a more balanced orientation in all sectors, especially agriculture (Puguh, Mujianto, Rivera, & Fazri, 2020).

The Indonesian nation with positive population growth, if not accompanied by an increase in food production, will have the opportunity to face the problem of meeting the food needs of its population in the future. The need for food is always increasing along with the increase in population. On the fulfillment side, not all food needs can be met, because the capacity for food production and distribution is increasingly limited. This causes food instability between needs and fulfillment nationally.

Thus the need for food fulfillment is very important and strategic in order to maintain national sovereignty, by not depending on food imports from developed countries. The country's dependence on food imports (if it is from a developed country), will result in making decisions on all aspects of life to be not free or independent, and therefore the country is not fully sovereign (Arifin, 2004).

Besides that, the pattern of Indonesian food agriculture, which until now has mostly been based on paddy fields, with the production units being mostly families, and with a relatively narrow average land area or less than 0.5 ha, is generally still classified as subsistence farming or "traditional" farming. With the relatively high rate of population growth, especially evident in Java, the application of innovations to increase production is more or less hampered by the heavy population pressure on paddy fields.

However, it is a fact that, from the data released by BPS after the Bimas program was launched before the 1970s, the amount of food availability per capita continues to increase. This fact is certainly not easy from the socio-cultural context of Indonesian society.

In an effort to explain the cases of changes in the pattern of food agriculture related to population growth in Indonesia, several obstacles were encountered, among others, first, the selection of cases cannot be limited to only one type of relationship between agricultural patterns and socio-cultural aspects of society in one agricultural system in Indonesia. one particular village. Second, data or information about the population in Indonesia, especially outside Java, is still relatively limited. It is difficult to provide a sharp quantitative picture of the kaftan between the dynamics or changes in agricultural patterns and population growth at the macro (rural) level. Apart from that, there seems to be very little research related to the topic of mediation in this paper. Third, micro-cases that are highlighted, which are more commonly under the spotlight of anthropologists, are difficult to isolate from external circumstances. For example, however, food agriculture cannot be separated from the intervention of the central government. The case of proclaiming national self-sufficiency in rice shows that, in manipulating the politics of development, the government cannot at all turn a blind eye to the importance of meeting the subsistence needs of its people.

Thus optimizing village potential empowerment in the agricultural sector is considered important because in fact Indonesia is an agrarian country that should be sovereign in the agricultural sector starting from villages that have sufficient land for agriculture that is empowered and sustainable (sustainable). Because so far the government is seen as only concerned with food availability without regard to "who" and "where" is behind the fulfillment of these food sources. Therefore, the potential of the village in the agricultural sector is considered to need to be maximally empowered as the main issue that is 'around us' but in fact this does not have the simplification as imagined. There are complexities behind creating food security, and moreover this pandemic momentum should be an opportunity for Indonesia to be more 'optimistic' in the local and domestic sectors in meeting national food needs by placing villages as one of the main actors.

The team of lecturers will conduct a research in Kanreapia Village, which is located in the Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency. Kanreapia Village is one of the villages with fertile land which is very suitable for agricultural land, the cold air makes plant crops thrive. However, there are various problems for farmers in Kanreapia Village, namely (1). Lack of food distribution during the pandemic and post-pandemic, and (2). the

decrease in income was due to the people's less purchasing power and high food selling prices during the pandemic. To overcome the various problems above, the research team offers several strategies in strengthening village potential in the agricultural sector by determining strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, threats so that the best strategy is obtained in developing or empowering farmers as a solution that can strengthen the farmer's economy in the village and strengthen food. on village land so that national food can be maintained and even abundant.

This optimization is considered important for the author because in fact Indonesia is an agrarian country that should be sovereign in the agricultural sector starting from villages that have powerful and sustainable agriculture, because so far the government has been seen as only concerned with food availability without regard to 'who' and 'from where' is behind the fulfillment of these food sources. Therefore, the author

2. Literature Review

Previous research conducted by Tasya Adhila Amalia et al (2022) in her research entitled "Strategy for Food Security During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Strengthening Village Potential Through Sustainable Farming in Indonesia" The research method used by the author in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with an evaluative approach based on data as well as literature studies.

The similarities between previous research and this research are as follows:

- The object under study is the same strengthening village potential in the agricultural sector through sustainable *farming*
- The type of research used both uses qualitative research.

While the differences between previous research and this research are as follows:

- The type and method of research approach used, the type of research approach used in this research is qualitative descriptive method using an evaluative approach based on data through analysis of research data using SWOT matrix analysis, while the type of research used in previous research was a qualitative descriptive method using an evaluative approach based on data and also literature studies.
- Location in previous research Peatland Project (PLG) pada program Food Estate in Central Kalimantan During the reign of Joko Widodo, whereas in this study it was located at Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi).
- The theory used in previous research on food security strategies through sustainable *farming*, while the theory used in this research is strategy economic growth recovery strategy through sustainable *farming*.

raises this topic because food security is seen as an issue that 'is all around us' but in fact it does not have the simplification as imagined. There are complexities behind creating food security, and moreover this pandemic momentum should be an opportunity for Indonesia to be more 'optimistic' in the local and domestic sectors in meeting national food needs by placing villages as one of the main actors.

Based on the explanation above, the research question that can be formulated is how to recover post-covide-19 pandemic economic growth through strengthening the village potential of the agricultural sustainable farming sector which is considered appropriate to overcome the problems faced post-covide-19? Therefore, this study aims to formulate a strategy for strengthening village potential in the sustainable farming sector to restore economic growth after the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Framework of Thinking

The conceptual framework is a framework or chart that describes the relationship between the concepts to be developed. The conceptual framework aims to make it easier to conduct research so that research is more directed according to the objectives (Fatchurrozi, 2013). The conceptual framework in this study is as follows:

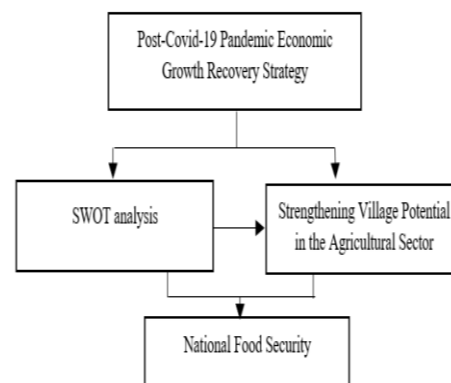


Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework

In the framework above it is explained that the Copied-19 Post-Pandemic Economic Growth Recovery Strategy can be carried out by conducting an analysis using SWOT, this analysis is based on a study of strengthening village potential in the agricultural sector and its weaknesses and opportunities for developing village potential in the agricultural sector through sustainable farming and its threats. The results of the analysis provide an overview of the condition of the agricultural sector in rural areas in general both in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and the existing competition map, so that positive strategies can be sought to strengthen the potential of the agricultural sector in rural areas. Increasing the potential of the

agricultural sector in the village is expected to maximize the existing strengths and opportunities, on the other hand it can minimize the weaknesses and threats to the agricultural sector in the village. Understanding of increasing the potential of the agricultural sector in villages still needs to be improved, as well as the ability of farmers and the government to encourage the agricultural sector in villages so that it can become one of the economic improvements after the Covid-19 pandemic. This phenomenon has opened the eyes of researchers to take aspects of village potential in the agricultural sector in the framework of post-pandemic economic recovery and can become a pillar of national food security which will be used as material for analysis in research.

4. Method

Methods consist these aspects and should provide clearly: research design, location, and time; sampling technique; data procedures; measurement and variables; and data analysis. The writing can be made in 3 sub-chapters as follows:

4.1 Participants

This research took place in Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi). Kanreapia Village is a highland area that produces a wide variety of vegetables. The village with its fertile land and cold air produces results plant thrive. Every day tens of tons of vegetables and harvested later marketed to Makassar and the island of Borneo. Optimizing the village by empowering methods crop *rotation* can provide a significant change in strengthening food through quality production and can reduce Indonesia's dependence on imports. This certainly shows that sustainable *agriculture* through optimizing the village can improve people's welfare. The research time is March 2023.

There are two data collection techniques used, primary data and data seconds. Data Primary data obtained through informants at the research location, techniques in data collection were used to be able to obtain all the data needed in this study, namely through distributing questionnaires and observations and also conducting direct interviews with informants to answered the formulation of the existing problems that researchers can obtain data on secondary data.

The informants in this study were farmers in Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency, and all parties directly related to or involved in agriculture in the development of village agriculture, both the

community and the village head, as well as related officials.

Table1. Research Respondents

No	Group	Respondent	Number of people
1	Farmer	Peasants in the village Kanreapia	20
2	Marketing	Entrepreneur/distributor	3
3	Masyarakat	Public figure	2
		Local communities	2
4	Public		2
			29

4.2 Measurement

In the sampling measurement process, the researcher should correctly understand the population to be studied before starting the study. Researchers must be able to map out who the informants or what data will be the population and how many. Therefore, in research proposals, researchers are usually advised to provide a detailed description of the research population and its academic reasons, why the sample was chosen and why the number is so large. In qualitative research, the researcher should explain and confirm the criteria for the sample selected to be the informant. In fact, the researcher should state the name, ability and authority of the informant as the sample who will be asked for information.

Talking about sample size in qualitative research, experts explain that whether the sample size is small or large depends on the type of research question, material, time and research resources. Generally a qualitative sample consists of a small sample unit studied in depth. Sample sizes differ greatly in qualitative studies; large samples are rarely needed in qualitative research. Qualitative studies covering large samples do exist but are rare. Holloway and Wheeler (2010) argue: "the sample size, however, does not necessarily determine the importance of the study or the quality of the data." The sample size, however, does not always determine the importance of the study or the quality of the data.

Thus in qualitative research the sample size, however, does not always determine the importance of the study or the quality of the data. Quality data and information are data obtained from quality samples (informants), even though the number is small. A quality sample is a sample that is able to provide complete, accurate and accurate answers to the problem being studied. The measurements chosen in this study include;

1. Place

This research took place in Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi). Tmbolopao District is located at an altitude between 1,500 - 1,650 meters above sea level. In terms of the slope of the slopes of Kanreapia village, most of them are on a slope of 8 – 40%, or most of the area is moun-

tainous. The population of the Kunciopao sub-district is 26,938 people consisting of 13,417 men and 13,521 women with the majority of the livelihoods of the population generally working as farmers, mainly vegetable and plantation farmers, while the non-agricultural sector is mainly engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

2. Actors

The informants in this study were farmers in Kanreapia village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency, and all parties directly or indirectly involved such as community leaders, entrepreneurs/distributors of agricultural products, community leaders, government officials involved in agricultural development.

3. Activity

Kanreapia Village is a highland area that produces various kinds of vegetables. The village with its fertile soil and cold air makes the garden produce flourish. Every day tens of tons of vegetables are harvested which are then marketed to Makassar and the island of Kalimantan. The majority of the population's livelihoods generally work as farmers, mainly vegetable and plantation farmers, while the non-agricultural sector is mainly engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

5. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by evaluating the strength (*strengths*), weakness (*weaknesses*), chance (*opportunities*), and threats (*threats*) towards village farmers in Kanreapia Village, Simbolo Pao District, Gowa Regency in order to find the best strategy for post-pandemic economic growth recovery: strengthening village potential in the agricultural sector through sustainable *farming*.

Strength (*Strengths*)

A. Agriculture

1. Available irrigation or irrigation tools that can help farmers to irrigate paddy fields.

B. Labor

1. They are farming experts and are experienced because this profession has been carried out for years and passed down from generation to generation.
2. The workforce used for the production process is experienced family and community members who live in the area.

C. Location

1. The location of Kanreapia Village is a strategic location for agriculture because of the highland area so that various kinds of plants can grow. The village with its fertile soil and cold air makes crops thrive.
2. The available land in rural areas is still quite large and can be used for agriculture.
3. The agricultural location is not far from the city of Makassar so that it can save on transportation costs and security.

4. Buyers are quite a lot and come directly to farmers and if there is a purchase they will be transported directly.

D. Government Support

1. The agricultural extension center program is the Agricultural Strategic Command, this program encourages the role of ports in the rural farmer sector, which will certainly be increasingly helpful in improving the quality of agricultural production and counseling is encouraged and given targets so that they are more enthusiastic about achieving targets.

Chance (*Opportunities*)

A. Geographical Conditions

1. Buttonopao sub-district is one of the sub-districts located in the highlands of Gowa district or in a mountainous area. Buttonopao District is located at an altitude between 1,500 - 1,650 meters above sea level. In terms of the slope of the slopes of Kanreapia village, most of them are on a slope of 8 - 40%, or most of the area is mountainous. Where the people's livelihood comes from agricultural and plantation products because it is supported by the location fertile at the foot of Mount Bawakaraeng.

B. Market opportunity

1. Farmers have many very broad market opportunities, in particular marketing can be developed to take advantage of social media especially the distance between Kanreapia Village and the city of Makassar so that it makes it easier for marketing in big cities and can be distributed to industry.
2. consumption needs agricultural needs are included in the main needs of human needs for food so that the level of consumption is very high and the opportunities in the market are also very large.

C. Socio-cultural

1. The attitude of farmers who help each other makes it very possible for farmers to develop production and the quality of their agriculture even better.

D. Government policy

1. The partner cooperative program can help farmers by helping provide business capital to farmers.

Weakness (*Weaknesses*)

A. Production

1. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure let alone the use of technology which is still very limited.
2. Agricultural land is used only for planting one type of crop, this also

- has an impact on the fertility of the sawa soil used.
 - 3. The economic constraints that occurred during the pandemic have resulted in the phenomenon of bankruptcy by various parties, including farmers who have suffered losses. There are two scenarios that cause losses experienced by farmers during the pandemic. First, the existence of social restrictions imposed during the pandemic hampered the distribution of farmer's products. This causes many agricultural products that cannot be distributed and are ultimately wasted. Second, the hampered distribution does not only impede the process of distributing agricultural products.
 - 4. Production is very dependent on the season.
- B. Human Resources (HR)**
- 1. Human Resources are still relatively low-educated, so they are limited in thinking about finding new formulas using technology in managing sawa so that production increases and the quality produced is the best.
 - 2. Small-scale farming owned by the family determines the quantity and quality of its products, with a relatively narrow area, namely 0.5 ha of land.
 - 3. Agricultural business is the main source of income for the family.
- C. Management**
- 1. Farmers' production does not have good management, is not measured and is not recorded so that it has an impact on the absence of evaluation

- material from production results that have been carried out for a long time which can be considered for the next farmer's production.
- D. Capital**
- 1. Limited capital because some farmers use private capital.
 - 2. Weak capital structure and access to sources of capital for farmers.
 - 3. The sales proceeds are only spent for daily needs so they do not have capital savings.

Threat (Threats)

- 1. With the damaged condition of several irrigation networks to water the rice fields, resulting in infertile crop conditions or crop failure.
- 2. The problem of soil fertility faced by farmers is due to the continuous use of fertilizers without any improvement in soil quality resulting in decreased quantity and quality.

Based on the analysis performed by determining the Strength (*Strengths*), Chance (*Opportunities*), Weakness (*Weaknesses*), and Threats (*Threats*). So the economic growth recovery strategy carried out post-pandemic Covid-19 by using village potential in the agricultural sector in Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency is analyzed through metrics so that it can explain opportunities with strengths, opportunities with weaknesses, threats with strengths and threats with weaknesses in the salt business. The following matrix can be presented in the table as follows:

Table
Swot Matrix Of Post Pandemi Economic Growth Recovery Strategiesstrengthening Village Potential In The Agricultural Sector

INTERNAL EXTERNAL	POWER(S)	WEAKNESS (W)
OPPORTUNITY (O)	1.They are farming experts and are experienced because this profession has been carried out for years and passed down from generation to generation 2.The strategic location of sawa, Buttonopao District is one of the sub-districts located in the highlands of Gowa district or in a mountainous area. Where the people's livelihood comes from agricultural and plantation products because it is	1.Human Resources are still classified as low education so that they are limited in thinking about finding new formulas by using technology in managing sawa so that production increases and the quality produced is the best 2. Agriculture in the village of Kunciopao is a small-scale farmer who has a family with a relatively narrow area, namely 0.5 ha of land. Thus determining the quantity and quality of production.

	<p>supported by the location fertile at the foot of Mount Bawakaraeng</p> <p>3. The Agricultural Extension Center program became the Strategic Command of Agriculture, the program encourages the role of sweatshops in the rural farmer sector will certainly help in improving the quality of agricultural production as well as the extension is encouraged and given targets so that they are more enthusiastic in achieving the targets.</p> <p>4. Farmers have very broad market opportunities, in particular their marketing can be developed to take advantage of social media especially the distance between Kanreapia Village and the city of Makassar so that it makes it easier for marketing to big cities and can be distributed to industry.</p> <p>5. Agricultural needs are included in the main needs of human needs for food so that the level of consumption is very high and the opportunities in the market are also very large.</p> <p>6. The available land in the countryside is still quite large and can be used for agriculture.</p> <p>7. Post-pandemic farmers felt the increase in sales of agricultural products.</p>	<p>3. Farmers' production does not have good management, is not measured and is not recorded so that it has an impact on the absence of evaluation material from production results that have been carried out for a long time which can be considered for the next farmer's production.</p> <p>4. Limited capital because some farmers use personal capital and access to sources of capital for farmers is very difficult to obtain.</p> <p>5. Means and inadequate infrastructure especially the use of technology which is still very limited.</p> <p>6. Agricultural land is only used to grow one type of crop, this also affects the fertility of the sawa soil used.</p> <p>7. Agricultural methods relying on the use of fertilizers for plant fertility resulting in a decrease in soil fertility.</p>
<p>THREAT (T)</p>	<p>1. The problem of soil fertility faced by farmers is due to the continuous use of fertilizers without any improvement in soil quality resulting in decreased quantity and quality.</p> <p>2. The lack of education about technological developments turned out to be one of the obstacles for village farmers to be able to maximize the potential of their agricultural land</p> <p>3. Decline demand for agricultural products during the pandemic</p> <p>4. The gap between the farming community in the</p>	<p>1. The form of agricultural methods with excessive use of fertilizers causes infertile soil quality so that the implementation of sustainable farming is needed in order to deal with the problems of threats faced by farmers, sustainable farming styles or methods are needed in order to maintain existing resources to be able to remain sustainable. available for generations to come. The thing that can be done is to do the crop rotation method. This method is carried out by planting various types of plants periodically, that is, not only rotating but also rotating the planting time of each type of plant on agricultural land. This method can ultimately provide several advantages, namely</p>

	village	<p>(Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, 2019)</p> <p>2. Agricultural technology is expected to be able to produce quality and abundant results so that it can meet the needs of the community.</p> <p>3. It is hoped that government policies on economic practices, both business people and the government, can operate responsibly in obtaining profits. Farmers can benefit more from their crops and be more active after declining during the pandemic. Then, the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports.</p> <p>4. Optimizing the agricultural sector in this village can make the national food storage process more efficient and also remain nutritious for the community because the land is indeed suitable for agriculture. With efforts to focus on optimizing village farmers, the welfare of farmers who have so far been under-empowered can improve. They will get the opportunity to further develop with the support and attention from the government.</p>
--	---------	---

Sumber: Diolah Peneliti

1. SO Strategy

- a. They are farming experts and are experienced because this profession has been carried out for years and passed down from generation to generation.
- b. With a strategic rice field location, Buttonopao District is one of the sub-districts located in the highlands of Gowa district or in a mountainous area. Where the people's livelihood comes from agricultural and plantation products because it is supported by the location fertile at the foot of Mount Bawakaraeng.
- c. The agricultural extension center program is an Agricultural Strategic Command, this program encourages the role of ports in the rural farmer sector, which will certainly be increasingly helpful in improving the quality of agricultural production and counseling is encouraged and given targets so that they are more enthusiastic about achieving targets.
- d. Farmers have very broad market opportunities, in particular their marketing can be developed to take advantage of social media especially the distance between Kanreapia Village and the city of Makassar so that it makes it easier for marketing to big cities and can be distributed to industry. It is. Agricultural needs are included

in the main needs of human needs for food so that the level of consumption is very high and the opportunities in the market are also very large.

- e. The available land in rural areas is still quite large and can be used for agriculture
- f. Post-pandemic farmers felt the increase in sales of agricultural products.

2. ST Strategy

- a. The problem of soil fertility faced by farmers is due to the continuous use of fertilizers without any improvement in soil quality resulting in decreased quantity and quality.
- b. The lack of education about technological developments turned out to be one of the obstacles for village farmers to be able to maximize the potential of their agricultural land.
- c. Decreased demand for agricultural products during the pandemic.
- d. The gap between the farming community in the village.

3. WO Strategy

- a. It is expected that farmers who have good education have expertise or skills so that they are able to think and innovate and can easily adopt agricultural technology so that they can improve the quality and quantity of their agricultural products.

- b. Government policies/strategies are needed to strengthen the agribusiness system, which is carried out through: developing commodities by expanding the area on land, especially small-scale farmers according to the use of recommended technology, increasing competitiveness and increasing the role of institutions starting from institutions at the farmer level to institutional ma
- c. Marketing of products that are in favor of farmers this can increase the level of production and quality.
- d. It is hoped that farmers already have good management, have measured and recorded everything from production to harvest so that there is evaluation material from the yields obtained which can be considered for the next farmer's production.
- e. It is hoped that the Indonesian government will develop or support farmer capacity building smallholder especially to increase access to financial and financing facilities. People's Business Credit specifically for agriculture is designed with various schemes, such as with interest subsidies, without collateral, and grace *period* because farmers with small business scale (*smallholder*) has a strategic role in the national economy and is the backbone of the food system in Indonesia, which is an agricultural country. It is. Expected means and agricultural infrastructure can be made available so that the ability of farmers to produce more effectively and efficiently.
- f. It is better if agricultural land is not only planted with one type of plant, but several types of plants can be planted on agricultural land so that the level of soil fertility increases, especially the use of fertilizers during the plant growth process so that it is necessary to improve soil quality naturally.
- g. Agricultural methods rely on the use of fertilizers for plant fertility, so efforts are needed to find ways to use fertilizers in an integrated manner, starting from the method of preparing the soil (for example, the use of tillage from a light type of tractor that has dual application capabilities, for example, equipped with a tiller and a seed planter at the same time, thus save fuel and reduce soil compaction).

4. WT Strategy

- a. Forms of agricultural methods with excessive use of fertilizers cause soil quality to be infertile so that the

implementation of sustainable farming is needed in order to deal with the problems of threats faced by farmers, sustainable agricultural styles or methods are needed in order to maintain existing resources to be able to remain productive. available for generations to come. The thing that can be done is to do the crop rotation method. This method is carried out by planting various types of plants periodically, that is, not only rotating but also rotating the planting time of each type of plant on agricultural land. This method can ultimately provide several advantages, namely (Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, 2019)

- b. Agricultural technology is expected to be able to produce quality and abundant results so that it can meet the needs of the community.
- c. It is hoped that government policies on economic practices, both business people and the government, can operate responsibly in obtaining profits. Farmers can benefit more from their crops and be more active after declining during the pandemic. Then, the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports.
- d. Optimizing the agricultural sector in this village can make the process of dipping the national food barn more efficient and also remain nutritious for the community because the land is indeed suitable for agriculture. With efforts to focus on optimizing village farmers, the welfare of farmers who have so far been under-empowered can improve. They will get the opportunity to further develop with the support and attention from the government.

5.2. Research Results

- a. This study has limitations on the data collection process. The intense activity of the respondents can influence the concentration of the respondents in answering the questions posed by the researcher during the interview. To minimize this limitation, the researcher conducted interviews while the workers were resting.
- b. The limited time that the researcher has in completing this research requires sufficient time because the research location is not close because the need for data collection is needed not only once.

5.3. Discussion

This concept is based on three sustainable dimensions, namely (Huda, 2021) thus

based on an analysis carried out using SWOT by determining strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to village farmers who located in Kanreapia Village, Buttono Pao District, Gowa Regency so that the best strategy was found for post-pandemic economic growth recovery to strengthen village potential in the agricultural sector.

- a) Strategy for applying sustainable farming methods (sustainable farming)

The agriculture service explained that sustainable agriculture is agriculture that has resource management which is not only successful in agricultural production to meet community needs, but in practice it must also be able to preserve existing natural resources (Buleleng Regency Government Agricultural Service, 2019). This concept is based on three sustainable dimensions, namely (Huda, 2021):

1. Planets (neighborhoods)

How can natural resources owned be managed wisely so that they will continue to exist for future generations. However, agriculture is still not being carried out in a sustainable manner, which in fact makes it still a range of things in the future. Some of the impacts felt by agriculture include;

- Excessive use of fertilizers results in decreased soil fertility.
- Decreased level of agricultural production.
- It only produces one type of crop and the rest is left unused at the time of harvest to be planted with other crops that can be used for family needs and even resold.

The implementation of sustainable agriculture (sustainable farming) is needed in order to deal with the problem of the threat of climate change in addition to fulfilling the need for food security. Therefore, sustainable agricultural styles or methods are needed in order to keep existing resources available for future generations. The thing that can be done is to do the crop rotation method. This method is carried out by planting various types of plants periodically, that is, not only rotating but also rotating the planting time of each type of plant on agricultural land. This method can ultimately provide several advantages, namely (Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, 2019):

- Soil will not be easily saturated and will continue to be productive. By maintaining soil productivity, this can prevent excess land clearing by

reason of cessation of land productivity.

- The level of diversity in food production becomes more diverse which can be a better and more balanced source of nutrition for the community.
 - Better distribution of water canals and biopores by various types of plant roots which makes the land of better quality for harvesting. The distribution of water becomes very good in the soil and also the soil content, both organic and mineral elements.
 - The formation of humus is also improved by the implementation of agricultural methods like this.
2. Profit (Economic Profit)

This pillar emphasizes how the economic practices of business and government actors can operate responsibly in order to gain profits. The practice of efforts to strengthen food security accompanied by promoting sales of domestic products can provide economic benefits for various parties. Farmers can benefit more from their more active yields after declining during the pandemic. Then, the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports. In addition, the agricultural sector can get stronger and experience an increase in production which can open opportunities for exports of agricultural products where this can provide economic benefits for the country. The Center for Socio-Economy and Agricultural Policy by the Ministry of Agriculture stated that the pandemic period provided many opportunities for the agricultural sector due to a shift in consumer interest. Consumers who previously tended to shop for products that are wants are shifting towards products that are needs, such as basic needs where interest in agricultural products has the potential to increase (Ashari, 2020). This opportunity can be used to develop domestic agricultural products in markets that can provide benefits as previously described. Therefore, the government should prioritize optimizing villages that are abundant and ready to be further empowered.

Villages in Indonesia are the main key to strengthening national food security. Indonesia as an agrarian country means that the country has great agricultural power potential. There are many rural areas that have the potential to become a valuable asset to support national food needs. The

Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration once stated that there were 82% of rural Indonesia which still depended on agriculture with some livestock and fisheries sectors in it (Hartik, 2017). This shows that Indonesia has a lot of access to agriculture which can be maximized in order to increase food security. However, the lack of optimization is still an obstacle in it due to economic and technical factors. Ultimately this leads to low competitiveness of agricultural products to low national food security (Bantacut, 2014).

3. People (Community Welfare)

This pillar upholds the welfare of society in the long term, in particular narrowing the gap in society. With efforts to focus on optimizing village farmers, the welfare of farmers who have so far been under-empowered can improve. They will get the opportunity to further develop with the support and attention from the government. Optimizing the agricultural sector in this village can make the process of filling the national food barn more efficient and also remain nutritious for the community because the land is indeed suitable and fertile for agriculture, the threat of accompanying environmental disasters should also be a consideration for the Indonesian government where environmental problems go forward. will only further threaten the welfare of the community even though the increase in food storage stocks is achieved.

From the various benefits that exist, it can be seen that a sustainable method like this can have a bigger impact not only on agriculture but also on the environment. In addition to providing quality yields, the quality of the environment will be maintained so that it can be used for a long time and sustainably. Focusing on optimizing the agricultural sector in villages by promoting the implementation of sustainable farming during the pandemic cannot be separated from various advantages and disadvantages. Village farmers are experienced and have the ability to manage agriculture. Village agricultural sector resources already have resources that are quite "powerful" not only in terms of ability, but also supporting land (Mege, Werdani, Kurniawati, & Kholidin, 2020). Farmers no longer need to be educated and the implementation of agricultural optimization does not need to start from

scratch. This is of course beneficial for realizing the implementation of sustainable farming during a pandemic. With the experience and ability to farm, farmers only need to be more directed and supported to realize the implementation of sustainable farming.

It only needs education about technological developments because it is still one of the obstacles for village farmers to be able to maximize the potential of their agricultural land. In addition, the many economic constraints that occurred during the pandemic had an impact on the phenomenon of bankruptcy by various parties, including farmers who suffered losses. There are two scenarios that cause losses experienced by farmers during the pandemic. First, the existence of social restrictions imposed during the pandemic hampered the distribution of farmer's products. This causes many agricultural products that cannot be distributed and are ultimately wasted. Second, the hampered distribution does not only impede the process of distributing agricultural products. The distribution of fertilizers and agricultural support supplies is also hampered (Darwis, Maulana, & Rachmawati, 2020). This ultimately has an impact on agricultural activities that are less than optimal.

6. Conclusions

Based on the description of the results of the studies and discussions in this study, several priority conclusions can be drawn regarding post-pandemic growth recovery strategies through strengthening village potential in the agricultural sector as follows.

- a. The strategy for applying sustainable farming methods (sustainable farming) is needed in order to deal with the problems of threats faced by farmers caused by the decrease in the quality of soil fertility due to excessive use of fertilizers so that production levels decrease.
- b. Government policy strategies are needed in the practice of improving post-pandemic economic practices, namely that business people and the government can operate responsibly to gain profits. So that farmers can benefit more from their crops and be more active after their income decreases during a pandemic, so the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports.

- c. The government needs to carry out a strategy for optimizing the strengthening of village potential in the agricultural sector because villages have sufficient potential because the land in the village is still very large and is indeed suitable for agriculture. With efforts to focus on optimizing village farmers, the welfare of farmers who have so far been under-empowered can improve. They will get the opportunity to further develop with the support and attention from the government.
- d. The strategy for applying technology to agriculture so that agricultural products are of the best quality and quantity because in fact the people's consumption ladder towards food needs is getting higher post-pandemic.

7. Recommendation

- a. The government should optimize rural agricultural assets first which are still lacking in implementation. In fact, the potential of Indonesian villages is very high to strengthen food security and reduce national food storage.
- b. Future researchers are expected to collect other literature as supporting references.
- c. Sustainable farming methods are needed because they are a concrete manifestation of food self-sufficiency; efforts to realize food self-sufficiency is a long-term process. The opportunity to achieve food self-sufficiency is quite large, because natural resources in the form of rain-fed paddy fields, lowland swamps, tidal land and dry land are still quite extensive if their uses are proportionally arranged and managed properly and food self-sufficiency is considered.
- d. The government and business people can operate responsibly in obtaining profits, especially farmers. Farmers can feel more post-pandemic benefits from their more active yields after declining during the pandemic. Then, the government can benefit from reducing the cost of rice imports.

8. Referensi

- Adam Smith, (2007). Teori Pertumbuhan Ekonomi perencanaan dan pembangunan. PT. Raja Grafindo Pustaka. Jakarta.
- Amalia, T. A., Adibrata, J. A., & Setiawan, R. R. (2022). Strategi Ketahanan Pangan di Masa

- Pandemi Covid-19: Penguatan Potensi Desa Melalui Sustainable Farming di Indonesia. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, 18(2), 129-140.
- Asriadi, Amran A, Rahmawati and Adiningrat, A.A. (2019). The Implementation of The Rural Agribusiness Effort Program (RAEP) Towards Rice Farming Income in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. *Jurnal International, Global Journal of Agricultural Research*. Vol.7, No.1, pp.1-10 AnonimA.
- Sistem Pertanian Berkelanjutan. <http://h0404055.wordpress.com/2010/04/02/sistem-pertanianberkelanjutan-gambaran-kecil-untuk-indonesia/>. Diakses pada Minggu tanggal 1 Juni 2014 pukul 21.01 WIB.
- AnonimB. Pertanian Berkelanjutan. <http://organichcs.com/2014/01/15/pertanianberkelanjutan/>. Diakses pada Minggu tanggal 1 Juni 2014 pukul 21.08 WIB.
- [BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. 2014. Tabel Dinamis. Badan Pusat Statistik. Jakarta. <http://www.bps.go.id> (4 Oktober 2014). [BPS]
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2015a. Berita Resmi Statistik. No. 45/04/Th. XVIII, 5 Mei 2015. Jakarta. <http://www.bps.go.id> (14 September 2015).
- E. GÜREL and M. TAT, "SWOT ANALYSIS: A THEORETICAL REVIEW," *J. Int. Soc. Res.*, vol. 10, no. 51, p. 43, 2017, doi: 10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) Addressing the Impacts of COVID19 in Food Crises April– December 2020. Roma: FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). FAOWFP Early Warning Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity Hotspots October 2020. Roma: FAO.
- Puguh, D., Mujianto, Rivera, M., & Fazri, M. (2020). COVID-19: Menakar Ketahanan. Jakarta: Kementerian Desa PDTT
- Mathew B. Miles, A. Micheal Huberman,

- Analisis Data Kualitatif, 2001.
Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia,
hlm 15.
- R. D. C. Evan Filbert, Akhmad
Nidhomuz Zaman, Ade
Rahman Prabowo, Finka
Nabila, "Kajian Strategi
Pengembangan Usaha Pada
Industri Konveksi 'Scout Shop'
Di Cibubur," Semin. dan Konf.
Nas. IDEC, pp. 7–8, 2018.
- S. Ghazinoory, M. Abdi, and M.
Azadegan-Mehr, "SWOT
METHODOLOGY: A STATE-
OF-THE-ART REVIEW FOR
THE PAST, A FRAMEWORK
FOR THE FUTURE," *J. Bus.
Econ. Manag.*, vol. 12, no. 1,
pp. 24–48, 2011, doi:
10.3846/16111699.2011.55535
8.
- Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian
Pendidikan: Pendekatan
Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D.*
Bandung: Alfabeta.
- S. Ghazinoory, M. Abdi, and M.
Azadegan-Mehr, "SWOT
METHODOLOGY: A STATE-
OF-THE-ART REVIEW FOR
THE PAST, A FRAMEWORK
FOR THE FUTURE," *J. Bus.
Econ. Manag.*, vol. 12, no. 1,
pp. 24–48, 2011, doi:
10.3846/16111699.2011.55535
8.
- Undang-undang Republik Indonesia
Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang
Desa pasal 1 ayat 1
- Warda, Adiningrat, A.A. (2021).
Optimizing The Utilization Of
The Potential Of Local Natural
Resources Through The
Empowerment Of Coconut
Farmers To Increase The
Income Of The People Of
Selayar Regency. *Inovbiz:
Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis.*
- Yuliawati. (2020). *Jokowi Waspada
Krisis Pangan, Ini Peringatan
FAO saat Pandemi Corona.*
Retrieved Februari 4, 2021,
from [https://katadata.co.id/yulia
wati/berita/5e9a41c99400f/joko
wi-waspadaikrisispangan-ini-
peringatan-fao-saat-pandemi-
coron](https://katadata.co.id/yuliawati/berita/5e9a41c99400f/jokowi-waspadaikrisispangan-ini-peringatan-fao-saat-pandemi-coron)