

The village is an administrative region in this part of the archipelago that has contributed a lot to urban development in every province throughout Indonesia. During the Pandemic Covid-19 period which had devastated almost all the joints of human life on this earth, the economic sector was no exception. 269.6 million people in the total Indonesian population have felt the destructive power of Covid-19. Broth Domestic Product Growth (GDP) in the third quarter, which began as of July 2020, was only able to grow 1.4 percent, or weaken to minus 1.6 percent. On the other hand, the threat of the National food crisis has also begun to become an extra concern from the government. Food Security The Intensification, Extensification, and Syndication. The village is an area that can answer anxiety because the village can increase economic growth and national food availability.



Abdul Karim



I was born on May 25, 1982, in Salukanan village, about 250 KM from Makassar, the capital city of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Since childhood, I received a very disciplined upbringing from my late father who was also a fighter for independence for the Republic of Indonesia. Graduated from elementary school to high school in my home town.



Reference Book

Improvement of Rural Economy Natural Movements
Supporting Urban Economic Growth in Global
Pandemic Period

Abdul Karim

Reference Book

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Supporting Urban Economic Growth in Global
Pandemic Period**

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Reference Book

Improvement of Rural Economy Natural Movements Supporting Urban Economic Growth in Global Pandemic Period

Author :

Abdul Karim

Prologue

Changes in social life in the midst of Indonesian society which has a population of 269 million people in the last three months have experienced significant changes. The existence of the Corona Virus outbreak leads each individual to reconstruct their lifestyle and activities. As a result of the occurrence of self-individual change, it has sufficient access to the economic growth of all leading sectors. The existence of the Corona Virus outbreak greatly impacts the social life of the Indonesian population in totality, starting from the contribution of the activities of formal workers, to informal workers and resulting in reduced income in the economic sector.

This condition has made the government at all levels to continue to accelerate to boost economic growth, which has only been epidemic for 3 months, the Corona Virus has been able to reduce the economic growth rate by more than 50 percent from the percentage during the previous year. The decline in economic growth has also had an impact on social society, starting with inaccurate data in the distribution of official aid from the government through several Ministries, to social friction that leads to criminality by triggering a portal to close access from one region to another.

Based on data from WHO dated May 24, 2020, the number of countries in the world infected by the Corona Virus was 216 and confirmed positive as many as 5,206,614 people tested positive and those who died were 337,736. Meanwhile, data from the Covid-19 Task Force in Indonesia as many as 22,271 tested positives, recovered 5,402, and 1,372 who died. If you look at the development trend of the Corona Virus outbreak in Indonesia, then of course the number of deaths declared infected by Covid-19 for a period of 3 months, namely in the range of the percentage of the death rate of 6.2 percent and the percentage of recovery of 24.26 percent of the total number of cases currently. If you look at the results of the percentage of data, the number of hopes for recovery from Covid-19 is still relatively high in Indonesia from the total accumulation of cases.

The Global Covid-19 pandemic has changed the social environment of the community. The existence of this epidemic makes all elements work together to overcome the coronavirus. In Indonesia, there has been assistance or donations that have been encouraged by institutions, entrepreneurs, to the general public. Physical distancing support and movements also change people's living habits. By keeping our distance between individuals, we are formed with the habit of taking better care of the cleanliness and health of ourselves and others. This epidemic has also changed the mindset of people to live healthily.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that the global economy and finance is currently experiencing a crisis and predicts that if the global economic growth rate during 2020 will only experience a very slow movement, which is around 1-2 percent due to the coronavirus pandemic. This is because the main driver of economic movement, namely household consumption, has continued to slow down recently. Not only in the household consumption sector, but the coronavirus also attacks the stock market. Investors around the world are worried that the spread of the coronavirus will destroy economic growth and government actions cannot even stop the decline. In Indonesia, the Composite Stock Price Index has fallen by 24 percent.

Meanwhile, the rupiah exchange rate has weakened to 5.41 percent in the last 6 months as a result of the outflow of foreign funds. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as much as 38.5 percent of Indonesian government debt securities are held by foreign investors, higher than other Asian countries. If there are selling actions simultaneously, of course, this has a high risk of an economic crisis.

Various policies that have been established by the government, both the Central Government and the Government at the Village level have been established to prevent the spread and transmission of Covid-19. These various policies greatly affect all leading sectors, especially the economy and social life at the community level in meeting their daily needs. From various information, about 50 million people are currently losing their jobs due to the impact of Covid-19. The unemployment rate has also increased and has become a new problem in today's society.

The anxiety and fear of most Indonesians about the dangers of Covid-19 transmission also have an impact on the scarcity of goods to meet their daily needs because people do intentionally not do activities or even want to do activities. However, it is constrained by road access in the distribution of public goods in certain areas due to road closures or portals. This also worsens the condition and triggers social conflict among the community. This phenomenon is no longer based on assumptions or analysis but has become a reality when, although in a different form if one looks at the root of the problem, it is only because there is access closure and other people are not allowed to cross the route.

The role of the Government at all levels and all parties in handling the Covid-19 outbreak is needed, not only a solution but also providing a sense of security and comfort. The real impact of the Covid-19 outbreak currently occurring is in the economic sector, because almost all sectors of the economy feel the impact. Apart from the economic sector, social impacts are also reflected in the social activities of the people throughout the country. There is an appeal to maintain health, but there is something more important than panic, namely being vigilant. Panic will actually add to the problem because that is where our uneasiness lies in facing the dangers of Covid-19. However, if all levels of society continue to maintain and increase awareness of the dangers of Covid-19. Then we will find a solution, what must be done so that the impact will not be too frightening or the occurrence of social conflicts that we have considered the triggers to be trivial problems.

Makassar South Sulawesi, Indonesia
November 2020

Abdul Karim
Author

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Chapter 1

Improvement of Rural Economy Natural Movements Supporting Urban Economic Growth in Global Pandemic Period

Preliminary

Bank Indonesia (BI) said if the current national economic growth cycle has reached its lowest point during the Pandemic Global Covid-19 period. Realization of State Expenditures until the end of February 2020 in the amount of IDR. 279.41 trillion (11.0 percent of the 2020 State Budget ceiling), nominally increasing by 2.79 percent from the same period compared to the previous year. The realization of the State Expenditure includes the realization of the Central Government Expenditures of IDR 161.73 trillion (9.61 percent of the State Expenditure Budget ceiling) and the realization of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds of IDR 117.68 trillion (13.73 percent of the State Expenditure Budget ceiling). Nominally, the realization of the Central Government Expenditure up to February 2020 grew by 11.01 percent from the previous year. The increased performance of the realization of the Central Government Expenditure was mainly influenced by the realization of capital expenditure which increased by 51.30 percent and social assistance which increased by 35.21 percent when compared to the previous year, (Bank Indonesia. 2020).

Realization of Transfer to Regions and Village Funds, there is an improvement in the realization of the distribution of Village Funds as a result of the policy of redesigning the distribution of Village Funds. TKDD realization until February 2020 reached IDR. 117.68 trillion or 13.73 percent of the 2020 State Budget ceiling, which includes Transfers to Regions of IDR. 116.02 trillion (14.78 percent) and the Village Fund of IDR. 1.66 trillion (2.31 percent). In February 2020 yesterday, state revenue has shown an improvement from January 2020. Realization of State Revenues and Grants as of the end of February 2020 has reached IDR. 216.61 trillion or 9.70 percent of the target in the 2020 State Expenditure Budget. This realization was supported by the Tax Revenue that recorded positive growth that experienced a growth of 0.3 percent. Under these conditions, until the end of February 2020, the realization of Tax Revenue was recorded at IDR. 177.96 trillion or had reached 9.54 percent of the target set in the State Budget, Non-Tax State Revenue reached IDR. 38.62 trillion (10.52 percent of the target), and Grants of IDR. 0.03 trillion (5.73 percent of the target), (Kementerian Keuangan, RI. 2020).

The growth in tax revenue was driven by growth in land and building tax and other taxes, which grew by 95.00 percent and 5.67 percent, respectively. For Non-Oil and Gas PPh, the achievement of revenue realization is still supported by revenue from PPh 21 which grew by 10.08 percent, PPh 25/29 Agency, and Final PPh 21. Achievement of the realization of customs and excise revenue reached 11.22 percent of the target in State Expenditure Budget 2020 and was able to grow 51.52 percent. Nominally, the realization of this revenue is supported by revenue from Customs and Import Duty. The growth in customs and excise revenue was mainly derived from the growth of excise revenue which was recorded at 89.20 percent, (Kementerian Keuangan, RI. 2020).

The role of villages in supporting urban economic growth

The village has special characteristics, local wisdom, customs and all forms of development in it rely on cultural roots. Must be returned to the true cultural roots. The village becomes a sub-culture in a macro system of Indonesian society with its strengths and weaknesses (Kemendes RI, 2020). Some government policy programs so far have been more inclined to pay attention and allocate state budgets to urban areas. During the Pandemic Covid-19 period, it was time for the central government to change the policy of allocating the State Expenditure Budget to rural areas. The Covid-19 Pandemic period, where each country thought for its own country as fulfilling its own food needs before taking export steps. Such conditions are certainly enough to have a positive impact on the independence of the nation in the management of its human resources and natural resources. Because, after this Covid-19, Indonesia was aware if 99 percent of drug products in Indonesia were from abroad.

In reality, at this time, providing a new awareness that is confronted with outside facts makes Indonesia inevitably have to be truly independent, including the matter of food security. Because of this reality, the Government is focused on resolving food affairs in the village then resolving the food problem in Indonesia because Indonesia is a Village and Village is Indonesia, (Karim. A. 2019). The village is an area that can increase agricultural productivity and almost has a distribution based on the potential of each village in the agricultural sector, especially maintaining national food crop stock. If the government focuses and maximizes the potential elements that are in rural areas, then this can have a domino effect for increasing urban economic growth as a region in carrying out economic activity.

At present, there are 75,436 villages in all of Indonesia that should be utilized to the maximum utilization of the superior potential of each village. The realization of the distribution of Hope Family Program was IDR 16.57 trillion, while the realization of the distribution of basic food programs of IDR 14.45 trillion. In addition, there is Village Direct Cash Assistance which is giving cash to poor or poor families in the village to reduce the economic impact due to the Covid-19 pandemic, with a total budget of IDR 21.19 trillion sourced from the Village Fund. The amount of Direct Cash Assistance IDR 600,000 per beneficiary families per month for 3 months, with the criteria for recipients, namely poor or poor families who live in the village concerned, and do not include Hope Family Program recipients, basic food cards, and pre-work cards. The Direct Cash Assistance Recipient Data Collection Mechanism Based on Village Direct Cash Assistance Distribution is regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation 40 in 2020. All villages have now received Village Fund Allocation which is converted into village Direct Cash Assistance sourced from the central government.

In dealing with the impact of Pandemic Covid-19, the Government took steps through refocusing budgeting for the health sector and social assistance. Follow-up re-focusing, namely the reallocation of the Ministry / Agency budget of IDR 5-10 trillion. The government will focus more on priority activities. For non-urgent goods purchases, it is recommended to be reallocated such as domestic/foreign official travel, meetings, and event organizing. Reallocation also applies to capital expenditure for activities that are not a priority and there is no engagement with the

status of being blocked, still in the tender process, and the remainder of the auction. In addition, the other preparation steps are accelerating the time of the revision, submitting letters, and supporting data online (not physically) as well as blocking revision which is also done online.

Development at the village level has long been rolled out with assistance from the government with the allocation of village funds taken from 10 percent of regional budget funds, since the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, village development can be done with village funds. Of the total amount of village funds, (Setjen DPR RI, 2017). This is an insignificant amount for a village, where the village must be able to manage it well. With the existence of this village fund, each village must carry out village development, especially in the field of developing local economic potential, (Peraturan Menteri Desa, 2015). Considering that the funds provided are so large, they must be managed as well as possible. Which in implementing the village development program with village funds must also involve the community, so that the community feels the progress of the village which is managed with village funds. For the sake of the creation of an independent village, an increase in the economic potential of the community-based village must be raised. In improving the village economy, it is necessary to involve the surrounding community, especially in village development and village community empowerment.

The village has the potential to support the main national economic growth during the Pandemic Covid-19 Period, especially in the field of food security. The village is the fastest rebound region in Pandemic Covid-19 with fewer areas of Covid-19 infected area so that its economic potential is still very large. Rural economic growth still has the potential to be developed to drive the economy because in rural areas there are now shops with permanent buildings in 6,803 villages, traditional markets with permanent buildings in 6,236 villages, traditional markets with semi-permanent buildings in 8,780 villages and 4,317 traditional markets without buildings.

Marketing of rural digital-based rural production products as digital age acceleration

Covid-19 pandemic affected Google's revenue in the first quarter of 2020. Alphabet CEO and Google CEO Sundar Pichai said access to Google services had increased in March 2020 compared to the previous two months. Pichai notes that the Google Search search service has increased traffic. This is because many people who every day find out information related to the Covid-19 virus, while at home. While for YouTube service, which is also owned by Google, claimed the number of viewers and the use of YouTube applications increased during the current Covid-19 pandemic. Also, read Google Stadia Gaming Services Translucent 1 Million Downloads According to Pichai, it was motivated by social distancing policies, which made many people spend their time playing gadgets while at home. Overall, Google claims to have had more than 2.5 billion monthly active users in the Google Play app store. Not only that, but Google also mentioned that the increase also occurred in its hardware business, especially on Chromebook laptops.

We Are Social reported that in 2020 there were 175.4 million internet users in Indonesia. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 17 percent or 25 million internet users in this country. Based on Indonesia's total population of 269.6 million, it means that around 62

percent of Indonesia's population can access the internet. Percentage of internet users aged 16 to 64 who have each type of device, including mobile phones (96 percent), smartphones (94 percent), non-smartphone mobile phones (21 percent), laptops or desktop computers (66 percent), tables (23 percent), game consoles (16 percent), to virtual reality devices (5.1 percent). In this report, it is also known that currently there are 338.2 million Indonesian people on mobile phones. Likewise, data that is not less interesting, there are 160 million active users of social media (social media). When compared with 2019, this year We Are Social found that there was an increase of 10 million Indonesians who were active in social media.

The most social media visited by Indonesian internet users from the top are YouTube, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Line, Facebook Messenger, LinkedIn, Pinterest, We Chat, Snapchat, Skype, Tik Tok, Tumblr, Reddit, Sina Weibo. We Are Social also revealed the average mobile internet connection speed is only around 13.83 Mbps, while the average internet connection speed is fixed at 20.11 Mbps. When chatting with the Indonesian population with the internet brought Indonesia into the list of top 10 countries that are addicted to the internet. Indonesia ranks eighth in the list of countries with the longest time spent surfing the internet. This achievement actually 'decreased' compared to last year, which at that time Indonesia was ranked fifth.

Indonesia also has other achievements in the number of social media users. Still from the same research, the number of social media users in Indonesia has reached 160 million, an increase of 8.1 percent, or 12 million users compared to last year. That way, the penetration of the use of social media in Indonesia has reached 59 percent of the total population. The average use of social media in Indonesia reaches 3 hours 26 minutes per day. That number is also above the global average which records a time of 2 hours 24 minutes per day. The Philippines is the country most often open to social media with a total time of 3 hours 53 minutes per day. Other unique data, the average Indonesian population has around 10 social media accounts per person, both active and inactive using it. While 65 percent of social media users in Indonesia use the platform to work.

Seeing the number of internet users and facilities in Indonesia, especially during the Pandemic Covid-19 period, was fantastic. So innovation and creativity for rural communities need to be improved in marketing agricultural products that have been marketed in majority by conventional methods. Various kinds of social media platforms should have become a means of marketing superior village products, the expansion of marketing can also be accelerated so quickly to meet the needs of the order of village agricultural products. Development of marketing of agricultural products with virtual digitization methods as achievements in increasing the economic growth of rural communities. Production is the real sector or the real sector in the economic sector, (Hasyim, 2020). Controlling the real sector, production, then it is part of controlling the economy, especially people's economy. Because people's production will be connected directly to people's consumption. Production economics is something that is compatible with people's economy, connected or connected and correlated through direct transactions, not blocked by brokers.

The capital city of South Sulawesi Province is experiencing an economic downturn from the imposition of large-scale social restrictions

Since the outbreak of the Corona Virus "Covid-19" around the world. No exception, the capital city of South Sulawesi Province takes extra precautions and transmission by the City Government. Makassar is one of the cities in Indonesia and the first to impose large-scale social restrictions in South Sulawesi. Makassar City is a metropolitan city, where the people are very diverse and almost have relatively high mobility. It is not surprising that since the Corona Virus "Covid-19" broke out, practically the economic turnaround has slowed down considerably.

Makassar City consists of 15 sub-districts and 153 sub-districts with an area of 199.26 KM² and a population of 1,663,479 people. Makassar City is currently implementing the second stage of large-scale social restrictions based on the policy of the South Sulawesi Provincial Government. However, it is not as strict as at the initial stage or the previous 14 days. If we pay attention to the economic growth trend of Makassar City in 2020 compared to the previous year. So the trend of the decline is quite far in comparison. This is due to the global crisis pandemic issue 'Covid-19'. In March 2020, Makassar City experienced 0.11 percent deflation with a Consumer Price Index of 104.42. Of the 5 inflation cities in South Sulawesi, 2 cities experienced inflation, namely Bulukumba 0.15 percent with a Consumer Price Index of 105.34 and Watampone 0.02 percent with a Consumer Price Index of 103.10. Meanwhile, the highest deflation occurred in Makassar City, and the lowest deflation was in Palopo, namely 0.09 percent with a Consumer Price Index of 103.32.

Makassar City per March 2020 experienced deflation due to a decrease in prices in several expenditure groups, namely: the food, beverage, and tobacco group by 1.38 percent, the transportation group by 0.54 percent, the housing, water, electricity, and household fuel group by 0.05. percent. While the groups experiencing inflation were: the food and beverage/restaurant supply group by 3.08 percent, the personal care and other services group by 1.04 percent, the clothing and footwear group by 0.21 percent, the health group by 0.08 percent, the equipment, equipment, and maintenance group. household routine by 0.02 percent. The groups that did not change were the information, communication, and financial services group; recreational, sports, and cultural groups, and educational groups.

The instability of the economic growth of Makassar City in 2020, because almost all sectors of the economic turnover do not experience significant activity. For example, there is deflation in the food, beverage, and tobacco groups. Deflation occurred due to human activities, all of which amounted to 1.6 million, all of whom were simply staying at home or social distancing. In addition, residents cannot carry out economic activities due to social restrictions using the method of closing road access. This access closure is generally carried out in housing complexes in Makassar City.

If we observe carefully, the closure of access roads, both at the scale of alleyways and housing complex roads, has an impact on increasing deflation in some of the groups above. Not without reason, because the largest residential areas in Makassar City are in the category of alleys and housing complexes. If this access cannot be accessed by residents, then it is certain that micro

small scale economic activity and the home industry category will not experience economic movements that can increase economic growth in Makassar City in the scope of alleys and housing complexes. Some groups experiencing inflation, namely food providers, have also experienced a decline in demand and this is due to the lack of people ordering due to constraints on delivery access to the destination point. This has an impact, resulting in a significant reduction for food providers and others.

Makassar City Government with all levels down to the RT / RW level to monitor 153 Kelurahan in closing road access which can hamper the economic activities of residents at the scale of alleys or housing complexes. Currently, many employees from the micro and small scale economic groups have been dismissed because their businesses are no longer active because of road access blocking/closing. So that their businesses close and lay off their employees, on the other hand, if we refer to the appeal of the Provincial government with the implementation of the second stage of large-scale social restrictions, it is hoped that there will be a massive economic turnaround in community groups in the aisles and housing complexes throughout the RT / RW.

Therefore, the Makassar City Government should see that the problem of economic activity can be carried out starting at the smallest existing scope. One sector that must be considered if the economy can run normally, is the absence of road access closures up to the front of residents' houses. If there are still those who are still closing road access, not only will the economic cycle not run, but it will also have a social impact on fellow residents.

The need for a task force team for national economic recovery in the midst of 'Covid-19'

The 'Covid-19' Corona Virus outbreak has plunged the world economy into recession, forcing central banks and governments to race to save themselves. Stimulus plans totaling trillions of dollars in all major economies have been drawn up to shore up businesses that have been forced into lockdown and profit in anticipation of an increase in the number of unemployed workers, (Q2 Asean, 2020). However, these efforts are not sufficient in deciphering the number of unemployed people in the land which has reached 6 million people as of June 2020.

Governments across Southeast Asia have pledged to do what is necessary to protect the effects of the lockdown effect of the coronavirus outbreak. With the World Health Organization saying there is still a long way to go to fight the pandemic, the budget deficit is likely to swell beyond the major commitments that have already been announced. As more and more central banks in the region turn to quantitative easing, large deficit funding is becoming less of a concern for governments.

The best projection is for government debt as a share of Gross Domestic Product to increase by an average of 8 pp to 64 percent in ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines) by the end of 2021, led by Thailand with an increase of 17 ppts. This assumes growth will improve in the second half of 2020 and no additional financial support is required. (Q2. ASEAN, 2020).

In the "Second Wave" scenario, with a new coronavirus outbreak requiring further lockdown conditions and more financial support in the fourth quarter estimate ASEAN-5 debt

(Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines) as a share of Gross Domestic Product increases by 12 ppts to 69 percent by the end of 2021.

Bank Indonesia Governor Perry Warjiyo said the central bank is committed to financing the budget deficit. Bank Indonesia will buy no more than 25 percent of the government bond offering in the primary auction. There are no referenced limits for purchases through private placements or on the secondary market. Bank Indonesia is using bond purchases to support the Rupiah and help fund the government's Covid-19 response. However, too much quantitative easing can backfire and spark concerns about the accommodation of unrestricted government spending (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

The government has prepared a design for national economic recovery after the end of the State of Certain Disaster Emergency Disaster Outbreaks of Disease Due to the Corona Covid-19 Virus in Indonesia which is planned to be carried out in May. However, the design of the economic recovery design through the National Economic Recovery program has not run optimally to remote areas of the country, especially rural communities. The National Economic Recovery Program is one of a series of activities to reduce the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. In addition to handling the health crisis, the Government has also implemented the National Economic Recovery program as a response to the decline in community activities that have an impact on the economy, especially the informal sector or Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (Kemenkeu, Republic of Indonesia. 2020).

Finance Minister Sri Mulyani said that in the toughest scenario, economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 will be in the position of 0.3 percent to - 2.6 percent. As an illustration in the tough scenario, Indonesia's economy this year is estimated to grow 2.3 percent. However, in a very tough scenario, the Indonesian economy will grow -0.4 percent. On the other hand, the economic recovery has taken longer in the banking sector. Because Covid-19 increases the risk of bank credit defaults and the existence of a restructuring policy.

Several parties predict several sectors that will recover quickly, namely the pharmaceutical industry, transportation, distribution of goods, and e-commerce. In reality, at present, the development and growth of the national economy have slowed considerably, because currently, it is only able to crawl around 1 percent. The national economic situation when experiencing a recession like the current one, the government should have encouraged higher education institutions to contribute to the national economic recovery.

Higher education is an institution that can make a productive contribution to driving increased economic growth because it is very multidisciplinary in scientific fields. Universally, almost all levels of government in the country said that during the Global Crisis Pandemic 'Covid-19', several efforts were made, namely by encouraging Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises to contribute to reducing the number of unemployed nationally.

The majority of universities and formal institutions in the country are still busy with activities in the form of webinars. At this time, universities should have had to accelerate actions for the benefit of the community. Especially universities that have a socio-economic science field. If you look at the data above from 5 countries in ASEAN, Thailand which has a very good

economic growth trend, and the Medium, Small, and Micro Business sector has started to move effectively. This happens because almost all tertiary institutions carry out a form of collaborative modeling for handling transmission and economic growth. The webinar model is very rarely conducted by universities in Thailand, which is why universities are already accelerating real actions that have a beneficial contribution to society.

Therefore, the government must make efforts to accelerate the current national economic recovery. Not only relying on several programs that have been implemented, but the government must collaborate with universities to create a modeling formula for handling national economic growth academically. If the government collaborates with universities, it is possible that Indonesia will emerge as a country with a very good model for handling economic growth. The reason is that Indonesia has a very large number of universities and almost all districts/cities have universities.

Closing

The people are productive because they produce goods that they need for their own lives, and by themselves, they should have guaranteed people's consumption. This is what is called people's prosperity, absolute prosperity. Real, just, and human prosperity. Transactions of people to people, citizens to citizens, man to man in a society of economic production if it runs naturally, smoothly, and takes place organically will result in just prosperity earlier. There is no exploitation mechanism, instead, there is an exploration of possibilities for natural adaptation towards economic progress, people's economy itself.

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Chapter 2

Development of Rural Agricultural Areas Based on Local Economic Potentials

Preliminary

The development of areas where the majority of the population is dependent on the agricultural sector is a rural development policy which is basically aimed at improving the welfare of the community and accelerating industrial development based on the potential of the rural local economy. The main targets to be achieved through the implementation of this policy are to increase people's income, expand employment, and the unmet need for clothing and food for consumption-based production values and the potential of the sector based on rural areas, as well as the realization of harmony. economic development between regions, between cities and rural areas in various areas throughout the country.

The framework for the concept of local economic growth is directed at enhancing the institutional function and participation of the economic organization of rural communities. It can be said that rural development can only be sustainable if the facilities and infrastructure provided are capable of being a trigger in encouraging production and market activities in rural areas. Rural areas are identified as the main suppliers of agricultural products in the form of primary products to the majority of the population in the city. (Kedaulatanpangan.org, 2020).

Thus the potential of rural areas, in particular the existence of villages, has absolute potential to be developed to support the need for industrial raw materials. The development of the potential of rural areas as the main source of agricultural production will encourage regional and local economic growth. Agricultural development is a system that designates interrelated and effective solutions in how to determine the most decisive inhibiting factor options for making limited efforts and delivering optimal results. The development of agricultural areas is part of the implementation of national development policies which are translated to the district level.

Entering March 2016 the poor population was recorded at 28.01 million or 10.86 percent. Then in March 2017 the poor population was recorded at 27.77 million or 10.64 percent. Finally, in March 2018 the number of poor people was recorded at 25.95 million people or 9.82 percent. From the data, it is also stated that the number of poor people in urban areas in the 2018 period was recorded at 10.14 million, down 128.2 thousand people compared to the September 2017 period of 10.27 million. Meanwhile, in rural areas it decreased by 505 thousand people (from 16.31 million people in September 2017 to 15.81 million people in March 2018). (National Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Meanwhile, in terms of the percentage of poor people in urban areas, it was recorded at 7.02 percent lower than the September 2017 period of 7.26 percent. Meanwhile, the percentage of poor people in rural areas in September 2017 was 13.47 percent, decreasing to 13.20 percent in March 2018. BPS data sources for measuring poverty data use the concept of the ability to meet basic needs. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by expenditure. With this approach, the Headcount Index can be calculated, namely the percentage of poor people to the total population. (deticom, 28 July 2018).

Village development through enhancing human resources

The village government as the spearhead of the central government in the government system has an important role in enhancing national development. Various development problems are still homework for the government in promoting development in an equitable and systematic manner. There are many obstacles faced by the central government in improving the economy, due to the increasingly tighter competition in the global economy with various factors that influence it, inflation still haunts the national economy, currency depreciation continues to crawl, and other problems that rub against each other, thus affecting the national economy. To increase national development, it must start from the bottom, namely bottom-up development. National development can be successful if it is carried out by integrating rural development as the spearhead of the central government. Through the 2014 Village Law, the government has prepared various comprehensive village assistance and development programs. Through funds of IDR, the 1 billion proclaimed by the government for village development is a breath of fresh air for the village government in optimizing village development.

It is hoped that the emergence of Law number 6 of 2014 can provide an injection of enthusiasm in improving the village economy and welfare for rural communities. Not only that, but the central government has also prepared various other instruments that support village development in a comprehensive and totalitarian manner. Assistance to village governments, management of village funds, village bureaucratic reform, and improvement of village infrastructure are also long-term plans in village development. Indeed, village development is the driving force for national development. Facing the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) and AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area), Indonesia is demanded to be prepared with various consequences. (Word Bank. 2004).

The invasion of foreign human resources and trade is getting tougher through its competence. Requires maturity and preparedness by building the foundation of development optimally. Villages have a major role in dealing with the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). Increased village development and an improving village economy have implications for village independence. Village independence is an important target in village development so that an independent village has a positive impact on the development of village human resources. Increasing village human resources has feedback for better and better quality village development. Independent villages that are managed by quality human resources have a quality impact on rural development, improve the quality of community education, minimize migration from villages to cities, strengthen public health, and the expected impact, namely on national development. Word Bank (2004) states that low investment is influenced by low infrastructure and public facilities and infrastructure so that it has an impact on economic growth and economic integration is not going well, (Karim, A. 2019).

Therefore, to increase village development in accordance with the Village Law, one of which is to make a breakthrough through the development of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes). BUMDes is designed to improve the village economy and the welfare of rural

communities. BUMDes as a village economic granary must be carried out in an integrated manner between the central government, village government, and village communities. BUMDes can become the center of the rural economy so that it can produce superior village products that can be marketed internationally. There are many village potentials and resources that are not well identified and not optimally mapped so that the village potential is only consumed by villagers without any value that can be developed into a source of improvement in the village economy. Therefore, the benefit of the government work program with Nawacita and the Work, Work and Work Cabinet can be felt by the community, so that village independence, economic improvement, and the welfare of rural communities can be enjoyed. National development is said to be successful if village development and community welfare are achieved properly (Zulkarnaen, Reza M. 2016).

Potential economic cooperation based on the economic cooperation sector

Economic sectors have a big role because they are interrelated to solve existing problems. Some of the potentials for economic development in rural areas, including *First*, the economy of the agricultural community, livestock, and plantations, the agricultural sector is a sector that has a major contribution in line with government programs in agriculture, there are programs for rice, corn, and soybeans, in livestock there are programs for mandatory pregnant cows and cows. plantation. *Second*, the public economy, the industrial and service sectors are sectors that have a major contribution to the development of people's productive businesses. *Third*, environmental sustainability is also inseparable from the participation and involvement of the industrial sector where industrial waste is usually disposed of in the water, (Zulkarnaen, Reza M. 2016).

The need for supporting infrastructure is also important to be able to develop the region and protect the environment. For this reason, cross-sector cooperation really needs to be considered because each sector has its own interests. Each sector must support each other. The role of BUMDes, in this case, is very large so that there will be good synergy in the development of each sector, so that optimal business institutions will be formed by creating maximum profits, among others:

1. Inter-regional cooperation

Each district is divided into two large areas, namely the coast and land. In this regard, the areas included in an area (there is homogeneity both ecologically and economically) must work together to minimize the problems that occur. Cooperation between regions can be promoted through the formation of cooperation forums or communication forums between village governments that have coastal and marine areas with land areas regarding the use of local resources in accordance with the spirit of regional autonomy.

2. Stakeholders

Efforts to reduce sectoral and regional disparities clearly require a special strategy for comprehensive and sustainable handling. For this reason, it is necessary to have a policy from the village government to connect the problems of poverty and sectoral and regional disparities, through a collaboration mechanism between stakeholders that involves elements of the

community, the private sector, and the government. A breakthrough in thinking for the acceleration of development and local economic development that involves community participation in the process and implementation of management.

Efforts to reduce poverty and sectoral gaps in the area have the core of a new paradigm, in which village development initiatives are no longer being rolled out from the center, but are local initiatives to decide the best steps in implementing regional management plans and action plans that are in accordance with the needs and capacities possessed. With the existence of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes), it is hoped that they will be able to develop the economic potential in the village area of each district. (BUMDes.id, 2019).

One of the key actors in the framework of rural area development is Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) and other local economic institutions such as food storage. Collectively, inter-village BUMDes should be a locomotive for the implementation and guarding of development at the village and regional levels. Unfortunately, until now, efforts to build economic independence through the development of rural areas with BUMDes and local economic institutions as the locomotive have not been running optimally.

Development of village economic potential through Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)

The government has been carrying out the development of the economic base in rural areas for a long time through various programs. However, these efforts have not yielded the satisfactory results we all wanted. One of the most dominant factors is that government intervention is too large, as a result, it inhibits the creativity and innovation of rural communities in managing and running economic machines in rural areas. Economic institutional systems and mechanisms in rural areas do not work effectively and have implications for dependence on government assistance, thus destroying the spirit of independence. Based on this assumption, the existence of the village should get serious attention from the central government with the birth of policies related to economic empowerment which are carried out by collecting and institutionalizing community economic activities, (Karim, A. 2019).

BUMDes was born as a new approach in efforts to improve the village economy based on village needs and potential. The management of BUMDes is fully carried out by the village community, namely from the village, by the village, and for the village. The way the BUMDes works is by accommodating the economic activities of the community in an institutional form or business entity that is managed professionally but still relies on the village's original potential. This can make people's businesses more productive and effective. Of the total existing villages, 74,910, the number of new villages is around 247 villages or around 0.42 percent that run optimally for BUMDes throughout Indonesia. When viewed from its potential, almost all existing villages have great potential to establish BUMDes as a container for community economic activities and community public service institutions. (Karim, Abdul. 2019).

The Central Government, through the Ministry of Finance, annually disburses huge budgets to all villages without exception. However, there are still dominant villages that have not been able to carry out their finances optimally and are still classified as a village category that has not

been effective in developing all the economic potential in each village through Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes). The existence of BUMDes to create an independent village economy is very much needed.

Through BUMDes, it is hoped that the existing institutions in the community will work together to maximize the welfare of an equal society. For the village government and rural institutions in forming BUMDes management so that they will soon be more effective in gathering business units from the community and managing village assets so that the goal of BUMDes is to create equitable community welfare. For the central government to continue implementing this BUMDes policy, then providing supervision and training for villages and still referring to the welfare of the village community. Because policies like these are more effectively implemented at the village level, an economic enterprise that is a legal entity that is managed entirely by the village community and the results are for the community itself.

Application of the BUMDes digital small and medium business model

BUMDes exist in each village in a district, previously it has been described the formation of BUMDes in legal form and it is hoped that this formation can extend to all villages in all districts. If a primary BUMDes is formed and runs in each village, it will be easy to synergize the formation of a district-based secondary BUMDes. With the BUMDes pattern, basically, all activities needed to support BUMDes development are carried out in stages from the regional, regional, national, and even international levels.

The functions of activities for centralizing MSME development include: *First*, the field of financing, including the financial sector, which consists of collecting and channeling funds through cross-borrowing and risk management. *Second*, the non-financial services sector, which consists of savings and loan management consultations, education and training, accounting and auditing, procurement of business facilities, and auditing. *Third*, other business development, such as developing business units such as transportation services, communications, and others (Deticom, 2020).

The advantages of BUMDes as a model for centralizing economic development are: (1) The structure and system are available, both locally, nationally, and internationally, leaving a matter of implementation. (2) The application of BUMDes as a centering model guarantees the application of economic values and principles of the community at the village level, thereby ensuring the realization of the aspirations of increasing the welfare and economic independence of BUMDes members. In the future, we hope that BUMDes will have a more role in the development of technology-based institutions, which are developed based on Financial Technology or known as Fintech.

The development of Fintech for BUMDes is based on two approaches, namely, firstly, in terms of liability, the approach is made more to external parties such as institutions or individuals with the Financial Technology approach of BUMDes institutions that have the opportunity to get an injection of funds from institutions or individuals. The second approach, in terms of assets, the Financial Technology model is applied to members or BUMDes and then BUMDes continues or

disburses from the source from the parent to the real sector or Micro and Small Enterprises. Because it goes directly to the real sector, risk mitigation is needed, so that the protection of user funds really needs to be paid attention to the potential loss or decline in financial capacity either due to abuse, fraud, or force majeure.

The approach taken is that in terms of capital and financing liabilities, in terms of financing, the Financial Technology that is built comes from BUMDes funds to Micro and Small Businesses providing funds in the form of financing even MSEs can get capital from crowdfunding developed by MSEs. And if this business runs smoothly and generates profits, what MSEs have to do is allocate business assets to productive assets such as savings, securities, or other investment models.

Village classification and status

The Developing Village Index classifies the Village into five statuses, namely the Village is very underdeveloped, Underdeveloped, Developed, Advanced, and Independent. The classification in the five statuses is intended to sharpen the determination of village status as well as a reference for policy intervention. Disadvantaged Village status, for example, is divided into two statuses, namely Very Disadvantaged Village and Disadvantaged Village. The assumption that you want to build, is that the policy affirmation for Very Disadvantaged Villages is certainly different from that for Underdeveloped Villages.. (Bappenas, 2019).

The developing village is related to the situation and conditions in the status of a Disadvantaged Village and a Very Disadvantaged Village, explained by the vulnerability factor. If there is pressure from vulnerability factors such as economic shocks, natural disasters, or social conflicts, it can affect the status of a Developing Village down to a Disadvantaged Village. Meanwhile, if the Developing Village has the ability to manage potential, information/values, innovation/initiative, and entrepreneurship, it will support the progress of the Developing Village to become an Advanced Village. The Build Village Index is a composite of social, economic, and ecological resilience.

The status of the Developing Village Index is different from the Village Development Index issued by Bappenas. Bappenas divides village status developments into three classifications, namely villages that are underdeveloped, developing, and independent. Each status is further divided into three developments, initial, intermediate, and advanced. There are five dimensions in IPD, namely: basic services, infrastructure conditions, accessibility/transportation, public services, and governance. (Bappenas, 2019).

By using the Village Potential census (Posdes) data released by the latest Central Statistics Agency in April 2018, we see the comparison between the Developing Village Index and the Village Development Index.

Table 1. Comparison of village status, Village Build Index and Village Development Index

Village status	Village Build Index	Village Development Index
Very left behind	13,453 Village (18.25 %)	-
Left behind	33,592 Village (45.57 %)	19,944 Desa (26,92 %)
Developing	22,882 Village (31.04 %)	51,127 Desa (69 %)
Up	3,608 Village (4.89 %)	-
Independent	174 Village (0.24 %)	3,022 Desa (4,08%)

Source: BPS Republic of Indonesia, 2019.

Village Fund allocations for villages are based on Village Fund allocations for districts. The Regent then calculates and determines the details of the Village Fund for the Village. In addition, the regent/mayor must provide several regulations as stipulated in article 11 paragraph 2, among others:

1. Procedure for calculating detailed Village Funds;
2. determination of details of the Village Fund;
3. the mechanism and stages for the distribution of Village Funds;
4. priority for the use of Village Funds;
5. compiling and submitting reports on the realization of the use of Village Funds; and
6. sanctions in the form of delaying the distribution and deduction of Village Funds.

In Permenkeu Number 93 / PMK.07 / 2015 article 9 paragraph 1 the calculation of the allocation of Village Funds for Villages uses the following calculations:

1. 25% for the total population;
2. 35% for the village poverty rate;
3. 10% for the village area; and
4. 30% for the geographical skill level of the village for each regency/city.

Then, Article 9 paragraph 3 explains the detailed calculation of the Village Fund for each Village using a formulation: $W = (0.25 \times Z1) + (0.35 \times Z2) + (0.10 \times Z3) + (0.30 \times Z4)$

Information:

W = The Village Fund for each Village is calculated based on the population, poverty rate, area size, and geographic difficulty level for each village.

Z1 = The ratio of the total population of each Village to the total population of the village in the regency/city concerned.

Z2 = The ratio of the number of poor people in each Village to the total poor people in the Village in the district/city concerned.

Z3 = The ratio of the area of each Village to the area of the Village in the regency/city concerned.

Z4 = The ratio of the Geographical Difficulty Index for each village to the total village IKG in troubled districts/cities.

BUMDes is the right of the village to take advantage of the Village Law regulations which give authority to the village government to innovate in village development, especially in terms of improving the village economy and the welfare of the village community. BUMDes are expected to be the driving force for the economy of rural communities that are well managed and professional. The existence of BUMDes is the hope of village communities to improve the village economy through village financial management based on the Village Development and Expenditure Budget, (Karim, A. 2019).

BUMDes as a solution for food stock preparation and national economic buffer in the "Covid-19" Global Pandemic Period

The total land area of Indonesia is not less than 191.09 million ha, from that area around 95.90 million ha or 50.19% potential for agriculture with the potential land area available for food covering an area of 14.74 million ha. Indonesia has around 17,500 islands, with a coastline of 81,000 KM. Around 62% of Indonesia's territory is sea and water, while the territorial waters reach 6.32 million KM². If both of these potentials can be maximized by the government through the relevant government agencies. So the increase in production during the current Pandemic Crisis does not rule out the possibility of a community-based or rural SME sector experiencing a significant increase in maintaining the stability of national food security.

In the midst of the hustle and bustle of the Covid-19 Pandemic phenomenon which has been running for 4 months and becoming a global trend issue today makes all countries must be able to survive in situations of uncertainty in all dimensions of life. Starting from how all countries should create vaccines for the coronavirus, also how the governments of each country must maintain the national food stock needs. Based on data from the Indonesian Task Force, that as of April 25, 2020, the number that had been declared positive was 8,607 people, 1,042 recovered and 720 people were declared dead. A comparison of positive data and who experience healing is not very comparable because it can reach 8.4 times, (covid19.go.id).

Currently, the Minister of Rural Development for Disadvantaged Regions has issued a notice to all village apparatuses in Indonesia, amounting to 74,517 villages and 919 villages to utilize Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD) in three sectors, namely the availability of various village needs in the prevention and spread of coronavirus, labor-intensive and BLT to 12 million recipients as much as IDR. 600 thousand / month. Apart from the PDPT Village Ministry, the Ministry of Social Affairs has also launched its hope family program. If only 2 ministries intensively provide programs to the Indonesian people at this time, then of course it is not enough. There must also be an acceleration of all ministries and collaborate on all programs from all ministries from upstream to downstream. So there is no overlap in policies or program implementation from each of the existing ministries, (Karim, A. 2019).

1. The role of the ministry of agriculture in the availability of national food

Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo also guarantees the availability of 11 main food commodities by maintaining supply, as well as price stability when entering fasting during Ramadan. The government will also oversee the distribution of these staples amid the limited movement of the people during the pandemic. Eleven escorted commodities are rice, corn, onion, garlic, large chili, cayenne pepper, beef/buffalo, broiler chicken eggs, granulated sugar, and cooking oil. Adjusted by calculations from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, that national food readiness is only until August 2020. There are several commodities that must be imported at this time because domestic production is not sufficient, such as garlic, beef, and sugar. Sugar prices on the market in recent weeks have indeed risen to IDR 18 thousand per kilogram, while the highest retail price set by the government should only be IDR 12,500 per kilogram.

To ensure food readiness, Syahrul said that currently there are 332 points in 11 regencies in Indonesia that are harvesting rice and corn, including in Serdang Bedagai, Banyuasin, South Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, Cianjur, Balangan, Barru, Banggai, South Konawe, Sumbawa West, Dompu and Nagekeo. The current problem is whether the results of rice and corn production from 332 points in 11 districts are able to supply national food needs to meet the needs of 269.6 million people spread across 514 districts and cities throughout Indonesia, (Kementan, RI. 2020).

The optimistic and positive attitude was echoed by the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia during the current Global Pandemic Crisis in terms of fishery food supply for the needs of the Indonesian people while undergoing an emergency period like now. Its potential can produce up to 240 thousand tons during the period from April to June. The details, 100 thousand tons come from the potential of shrimp harvests, and the rest comes from the potential of marine and freshwater aquaculture production, (Ditjen PSDKP KKP RI. 2020).

If we look at the readiness of the two ministries above regarding the readiness of national food stocks, both from agricultural production and agriculture. Almost readiness of the food stock is only maximal in August 2020. If we return to some assumptions that have been submitted by virus experts in the world or in early January 2020, that Corona Virus can be overcome if there is already a skinny and estimated for 8 (eight) months the most immediate release of the vaccine is from January 2020. If we match the estimates of the experts' estimates with the readiness of the current national food stock, then there will be a month where we have run out of food stocks and the Pandemic Global Pandemic outbreak "is not over yet.

2. BUMDes rural based institution as national economic support

The more active involvement of the community in maximizing the utilization of potential must be encouraged by the government at all levels to meet the national food stock. One community institution that can be promoted by all governments is Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes). There are several reasons why Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) should be promoted and maximized in its potential development because the institution is based on communities in rural areas. At present only the finance ministry and the village ministry focus on paying attention to this institution, (Karim, A. 2020).

In the Global Pandemic Crisis Period "Covid-19" it should also be the ministries of agriculture and maritime / fisheries also need to pay attention to the Village Owned Enterprises. It is not without reason that the two ministries must pay attention because the nation's current economic improvement sector has more movement in rural areas. In addition, the population of Indonesia is more dominantly in rural areas and poverty rates, the number is also more in rural areas, (Wahyudi, 2016).

The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Fisheries to Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) will make the public further increase the amount of production and creates the opening of the SME sector and open up new job opportunities retrenched. In addition, it can also increase national economic growth based on rural communities. Currently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that the rate of global economic growth during the Pandemic Crisis is only around 1.1% and of course if this prediction occurs. So of course the GRDP of each region will experience a decline and result in an increase in the number of poverty figures because many urban jobs lay off (layoff) employees. If we look at the current economic movements in Indonesia, adjusted to BPS 2020, there are already several provinces in Indonesia per February experiencing zero figures in the export and import sectors from the impact of the "Covid-19" Global Pandemic crisis.

Why should the village be a main national economic support in the Global Pandemic Period (Covid-19)

Indonesia is the country most of the cases coronavirus to regional countries in Southeast Asia time. Various sources mention if per Date 17 April 2020, the case of coronavirus in Indonesia had reached the figure 5,923 cases of positive, 607 declared recovered and 520 died in the entire archipelago. Quite different in countries other in the region of Southeast Asia, such as Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos already declared 0 (zero) case new. It is different in Indonesia because during the month of April of this, the amount of the increase in cases of new more than 100 cases every day, (covid.go.id, 2020).

The situation Pandemic Global (Covid-19) is sufficient to become the attention of all people for going on the restriction of activity in the spread and transmission of coronavirus by physical distancing, social distancing, and Restricted Social Scale Large (PSBB) which has been applied in some provincial/municipal. The condition is certainly going to weaken the growth of the economy in the national as well as the potential to encourage an increase in the numbers of unemployment, crime, and poverty. It is possible because the population of Indonesia is the number of the largest fourth in the world with the number of the population as much as 269.6 million inhabitants (bps.go.id, 2020).

Through BPS Republic of Indonesia, data on the number of poverty of the Indonesian population before the occurrence of the Global Pandemic Crisis were 25.67 million people and the contribution of contributors to the total poverty rate was in the villages. South Sulawesi is a province of the majority in the case of coronavirus in the outer island of Java when it because of data per Date 17 April 2020 occurred the addition of 16 cases of the new with the 332 positive, 43

recovered and 23 declared dead. The city of Makassar was approved by the Indonesian Ministry of Health on April 16, 2020, through the proposal of the City Government and the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi for the enactment of the Restricted Social Scale Large. Of approval of proposals that, it indicates if it is an increase in the number of coronavirus in Sulawesi's very drastic stock gains. It is also made Regency Gowa and Maros will follow the footsteps of Makassar for the nomination large-scale social restrictions. (sulsel.go.id, 2020).

The population resident in South Sulawesi when it as much as 19:56 million inhabitants, 3 Municipalities and 21 District, 307 the number of sub-district, 792 villages and 2255 the number of villages. When this Sulsel contribute accounted number population of residents with a percentage of 7:33 percent is national. Before the Crisis of Global Pandemic (Covid-19), based on BI data. Contributor to the increase in the economy in South Sulawesi on Agriculture and Plantation, next to the Information and Communications of the various media of telecommunications and virtual media more. In 2019 the economic growth rate in South Sulawesi is quite good because it reaches 7.33 percent and exceeds national economic growth. Will but in the year 2020 it already can be sure will experience a decline due to the impact Crisis Global Pandemic (Covid-19), although some party says and predicts that the decline in the growth of the economy is not until below 5 percent.

If you look at the trend rate of circulation of the wheels of economic in South Sulawesi, the estimated prediction digit decline in the can only happen, if all of the components can contribute to maintaining the pace of growth of the economy in accordance with the corridors. If you look at the data growth of the economy in South Sulawesi in 2019 and then, the sector of agriculture and plantations contribute to donate 13:58 percent GRDP South Sulawesi, which reached IDR 245.17 trillion. During the period Crisis Global Pandemic (Covid-19) This predicted growth of the economy in South Sulawesi, which is not below 5 percent can only be obtained by comparing the two sectors contributing the largest GRDP South Sulawesi during the years 2019, the sectors of Agriculture, Plantation and sector information communication.

In the agriculture and plantation sector, of course, the Provincial and Regency Governments can maximize the increase in the national food supply sector. Furthermore, to be able to increase the growth of the economy in South Sulawesi during the period Pandemic Global (Covid-19), then the government can push the entire head of the village in Sulawesi as many as 2,255 villages in order to prioritize the planting of which are run short in meeting the needs of food is a national. Not without basis why should the village that could be sustaining the pace of growth economy currently is.

Closing

The whole village when it already has a budget that is available from Allocation Fund Village, which ranges in number as much as IDR 1 billion / village. If total from the entire amount of Allocation Fund Village that exists in South Sulawesi, the amount is around IDR 2.25 trillion of the total number of villages of 2,255. From the amount of IDR 2.25 trillion This can be allocated as much as 25 percent for the utilization of meeting food needs and increasing the

economy of the village, so the total allocation budget an as much as IDR 250 billion / village. Then the total reached IDR 563.7 billion the movement of money in South Sulawesi, the contribution of the supporting wheels economy in the fulfillment and inventory stock of food from the countryside in South Sulawesi during the period Crisis Global Pandemic (Covid-19).

BUMDes, which are projects dropped (formed) by the local government, have resulted in more failures than BUMDes initiated by the village and supported by the government. Therefore, the basic principle of BUMDes is not a government project in the village but as a form of village initiatives and movements. BUMDes that are not based on working in the context of local economic movements will not have much meaning and will not grow strong.

Capital that is immediately dropped from the government while not being properly developed tends to lead to failure rather than the success of grants from the government to BUMDes which will cause bad credit because the community has the perception that the grant does not need to be returned. The combination of facilitation and supervision from above and local emanation makes the development of BUMDes better.

As much as 60 tons of rice for ASIAN GAMES were supplied by the village. Obviously, this has a very direct impact on village growth. It is hoped that this can make farmers more enthusiastic about planting rice and always maintaining the quality of the rice they plant. It is also possible for other BUMDes combinations to work together if they have the same potential. In essence, every village has potential. However, so far this potential has not been managed optimally so that the village has the connotation of an underdeveloped and underdeveloped area.

With BUMDes in every village, it is hoped that there will be no such steep gaps between villages and cities. More than that, this can be a solution to social and economic problems that exist in the city. This is because there is no longer a wave of villagers looking for work in the city. They don't need to go to the city to earn money and in the village, they are defenseless. And this is the goal of BUMDes. Capital that is immediately dropped from the government while not being properly developed tends to lead to failure rather than the success of grants from the government to BUMDes which will cause bad credit because the community has the perception that the grant does not need to be returned. The combination of facilitation and supervision from above and local emanation makes the development of BUMDes better.

Chapter 3

Economic Growth Rate During the Covid-19 Pandemic in South Sulawesi Province

Preliminary

The economy in South Sulawesi Province based on the amount of Gross Regional Domestic Product at the valid price for the second quarter of 2020 reached IDR 122.83 trillion and at constant 2010 prices reached IDR 79.81 trillion. The economy in South Sulawesi Province in quarter II-2020 against quarter II-2019 decreased or contracted -3.87 percent. Positive growth was only supported by 8 (eight) business fields, as more business fields contracted. The highest growth was achieved by Information and Communication amounting to 10.48 percent; followed by Electricity and Gas Procurement by 7.91 percent; Education services by 6.65 percent and Real Estate by 4.32 percent. For business fields that experienced a contraction, the majority occurred in business fields that were affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The source of economic growth in South Sulawesi Province in the second quarter of 2020 came from the Information and Communication Business Field of 0.73 percent. Followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries by 0.55 percent; Education Services by 0.36 percent, and Real Estate by 0.14 percent. The categories of Transportation and Warehousing are the most dominant business fields in relation to the economic contraction of South Sulawesi Province. From the production side, the highest growth was achieved by the Information and Communication Business Field, which grew by 10.48 percent.

In February 2020 the combined inflation of 5 cities in South Sulawesi was 0.44 percent or an increase in the Consumer Price Index from 103.92 in January 2020 to 104.37 in February 2020. Of the 5 cities of the Consumer Price Index in South Sulawesi Province, all cities (Bulukumba, Watampone, Makassar, Parepare dan Palopo) experiencing inflation. The highest inflation occurred in the City Bulukumba was 0.61 percent with a Consumer Price Index value of 105.18, while the lowest inflation occurred in the city of Parepare at 0.02 percent with a Consumer Price Index value of 103.82. The combined inflation of 5 cities in South Sulawesi occurred due to price increases as indicated by index increases in several expenditure groups, such as food, beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels; household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance; health; information, communication and financial services; recreation, sports and culture; and provision of food and beverages/restaurants; as well as personal care and other services. Inflation for the combined calendar year for 5 cities in South Sulawesi was 1.07 percent and year on year inflation (February 2020 against February 2019) was 2.84 percent (BPS Sulsel, 2020).

The economic growth of South Sulawesi Province in the second quarter of 2020 continued its deceleration, recorded growing at -3.9 percent compared to the previous quarter which grew 3.1 percent. The spread of the Covid-19 Pandemic is a major factor causing growth contraction. The implementation of large-scale social restrictions and flight closings as an effort to reduce the spread of the pandemic, reduce domestic consumption activities and impact on a more limited income, in line with unpaid leave and termination of employment (Sahabuddin, R. 2016).

Government consumption has declined due to limited spending space in line with sub-optimal spending execution. Investors who tend to wait and see hold back investment performance. A further slowdown has been curbed by the performance of foreign exports in line with growing mining business fields (Musa, 2019).

The realization of the Regional Revenue Expenditure Budget in the scope of South Sulawesi Province in the second quarter of 2020 was recorded at IDR 12.94 trillion or 29.14 percent of the budget ceiling of IDR 44.42 trillion. As a percentage, this realization was higher than in the same period in 2019, which was 26.75 percent. Most of the budget absorption was realized for operational expenditure amounting to 73.9 percent and transfer spending amounting to 22.8 percent. Meanwhile, the actual capital expenditure reached IDR 872.7 billion or 3.3 percent. In the reporting quarter, there was an unexpected expenditure realization for handling Covid-19 amounting to IDR 475.2 billion. Going forward, the realization of the Regional Expenditure Budget in South Sulawesi Province has a strategic role in supporting South Sulawesi's economic growth amid the decline in real sector business activities affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. It is hoped that the assistance provided by the Government in the context of handling a pandemic can still have a multiplier effect on the economy (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

The increase in economic activity during the New Habit Adaptation period during the Covid-19 Pandemic pushed the economy of South Sulawesi Province to grow higher in the fourth quarter of 2020. Household consumption and trading business activities are expected to increase ahead of Christmas and collective leave, amid initial earnings expectations restore. The election of regional heads is expected to encourage the consumption of non-profit institutions that serve household and regional government spending. Manufacturing performance is also expected to improve in order to achieve the annual production target amidst increased construction activity (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

The inflation rate for the whole of 2020 is estimated to be lower than the previous year, mainly due to the spread of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The rising pressure of core inflation was influenced by the rising trend in world gold prices due to increased uncertainty. Meanwhile, increased pressure for administered prices came from increased airplane ticket prices following large-scale social restrictions. Meanwhile, inflation/food commodity prices fluctuated in line with the limited availability of sugar and garlic and the annual pattern of increases in foodstuffs ahead of the long holiday (Karim, 2020).

Expenditure side economic growth

The Covid-19 pandemic put pressure on the economy of South Sulawesi Province during the reporting quarter to experience a contraction of -3.9 percent, down from the first quarter of 2020 which grew 3.1 percent. However, the economic performance of South Sulawesi is still consistently above the national level with a contraction of 5.3 percent. The spread of Covid-19, which was originally a health crisis, has an impact on overall economic performance. Regional governments have also taken policy steps to reduce the spread of the pandemic through the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in April and May 2020, as well as appeals to work from home. These efforts generally have a direct impact on reducing public consumption.

Table 2. Economic growth by expenditure component (percent)

Component	2018					2019					2020	
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II
Household consumption	7.0	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	5.7	-1.3
Institutional consumption nonprofit household	22.5	21.7	7.1	11.7	15.7	29.9	39.6	48.4	26.3	35.9	-12.5	-13.3
Government consumption	7.8	6.1	7.9	4.4	6.2	9.4	11.4	4.4	4.7	7.0	4.9	-2.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital formation	8.7	6.4	3.9	4.2	5.7	3.3	4.9	7.0	7.2	5.7	4.9	-4.3
Inventory changes	0.5	156.8	-49.1	6.5	-1.8	-61.6	-66.9	-50.6	-29.4	-75.6	5.3	43.1
Export	7.0	3.6	0.5	-0.5	2.5	-0.2	-10.1	1.1	5.4	-0.8	-16.6	11.2
Import	11.5	3.6	-22.4	-2.4	-2.4	-11.2	-18.3	-8.8	9.7	-4.9	2.5	12.5
Gross Regional Domestic Product	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	3.1	-3.9

Source: Central Statistics Agency of South Sulawesi Province, 2020 (processed).

The pressure of the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact mainly on the performance of private consumption. Household consumption and consumption expenditure of household non-profit institutions have experienced a marked decline, in line with limited revenue due to unpaid leave and layoffs accompanied by lower absorption of labor by the business world. This is confirmed by the results of the Business World Activity Survey which showed a decrease in the weighted net balance of labor use by -16.2 percent, compared to -0.9 percent in the previous quarter. The implementation of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, which have historically increased economic activity, has not been able to boost household consumption.

Meanwhile, investment has also slowed in line with more limited new projects. In addition, refocusing the budget for handling Covid-19, postponing operational activities such as official trips and meetings also resulted in a decline in government spending that continued in the current quarter. The trade balance continues to grow strongly in line with the improving performance of China's trading partners and improving world commodity prices.

Economic growth in the third quarter of 2020 is predicted to grow better. The relaxation of large-scale social restrictions in line with the re-opening of business activities is expected to increase public consumption. Meanwhile, government consumption is also expected to increase in line with the distribution of transfer funds to 20 Regencies / Cities in South Sulawesi Province which was delayed as well as efforts to realize unexpected expenditure disbursements for handling Covid-19. Meanwhile, investment performance is estimated to have limited growth in line with investor confidence that has not fully recovered.

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Economic growth in the field of business

Economic growth through the business sector in South Sulawesi Province experienced a decline in performance in the second quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the pandemic. Limited demand amid a decline in purchasing power is the cause of the decline in the performance of the tertiary sector, especially in the wholesale and retail trade business field, the transportation business field, and the business field providing accommodation and food and drink. This condition also affected the performance of industrial business fields in the second quarter of 2020, which contracted deeper than the first quarter of 2020. As seen in Table 2 below:

Table 3. Economic growth by economic business sector (percent)

Number	Business Field	2019					2020	
		I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	3.0	5.4	3.3	-1.3	2.8	0.5	2.5
2	Mining and Excavation	-3.6	0.6	7.4	5.9	2.7	12.6	1.2
3	Processing Industry	8.2	11.1	11.2	9.2	9.9	-2.7	-8.2
4	Procurement of Electricity, Gas and Ice Production	10.2	5.8	0.7	8.5	6.2	5.7	7.9
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	2.3	1.2	0.6	2.8	1.7	7.2	3.1
6	Construction	6.9	8.2	11.3	9.0	8.9	5.4	-4.9
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	9.8	10.1	8.0	8.8	9.1	1.9	-8.3
8	Transportation and Warehousing	3.9	-1.0	0.4	3.8	1.7	3.3	-51.1
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	6.3	5.6	4.9	7.8	6.2	0.5	-30.9
10	Information and Communication	13.1	13.4	9.3	8.5	11.0	9.8	10.5
11	Financial Services and Insurance	-1.3	-2.3	8.3	11.7	4.0	10.5	0.8
12	Real Estate	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.3
13	Company Services	6.8	8.6	9.8	16.4	10.5	3.7	-27.3
14	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security	11.6	12.6	8.2	7.8	10.0	7.0	-0.1
15	Education Services	11.0	6.7	4.4	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.7
16	Health Services and Social Activities	9.8	7.5	5.8	9.2	8.1	9.4	-0.8
17	Other services	11.2	10.4	9.7	7.9	9.7	1.6	-27.5
Gross Regional Domestic Product		6.6	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	3.1	-3.87

Source: Central Statistics Agency of South Sulawesi Province, 2020 (processed).

The performance of the primary sector of South Sulawesi Province in the second quarter of 2020 could still grow positively and become an obstacle to a deeper economic decline. In the quarter under review, the agricultural business grew higher than the previous quarter. The weather anomaly that occurs does not have a significant effect on the field performance of agricultural businesses during the harvest period. Even so, the decline in people's purchasing power is holding back the performance of agricultural businesses from growing higher in line with its historical pattern. Meanwhile, the mining business sector grew slower in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of 2020. The decline in nickel prices on the global market was one of the causes for the less than optimal performance of the mining business, so business players tended to hold back production.

In the third quarter of 2020, the economy of South Sulawesi Province is predicted to experience improvement even though it is still at a limited level. It is estimated that the recovery in demand and purchasing power will take place gradually so that it will improve the performance

of the tertiary business fields, such as the wholesale and retail trade business field, the transportation business field, and the accommodation and food and drink business field. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the performance of the agricultural business is estimated to decline as the harvest period passes amid the risk of a drought which could potentially occur in the third quarter of 2020. In addition, the downward trend in nickel prices on the global market is one of the factors holding back the performance of the mining business in the third quarter of 2020.

Social and economic change in the middle of a global Pandemic Crisis "Covid-19"

Human existence is a creature with intelligence and behavior. The human entity and influence can be seen in their daily behavior. Human behavior will change over time so that examples of changes in human behavior from time to time are real. According to Atkinson (1987), change is an activity or process that makes a person different from before. Change can occur depending on five factors, namely: 1) Change must have an advantage. 2) Changes must be in accordance with the values that exist in society. 3) Complexity. 4) Can be shared, and 5) Can be communicated.

Social change, in general, is the occurrence of a change that occurs in people's lives related to thought patterns, social attitudes, norms, values, and various patterns of human behavior in society. Every individual or society will definitely experience changes continuously. This happens because every individual and member of community groups has thoughts and abilities that continue to develop from time to time. However, the level of change in a community group will be different from other groups of people. There are changes that happen quickly, but there are also processes of change that happen slowly. This depends on the needs, awareness, and actions of the group members, (Karim, A. 2020, May 11).

The Global Pandemic Crisis 'Covid-19' has had a huge impact on people's lives where there have been changes in individual interactions. This is not without basis, because in addition to the physical distance recommended by the government, it is also insurance for personal health. Some people have not been able to accept social realities like this, but because of the demands of life transformation, each individual must accept the consequences of reality, namely the social impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Contemporary reality invites us to always accelerate in various forms so that later it will present a formulation of social interactions based on changes in contemporary values.

Various parties assessed that the destructive power of the Global Pandemic 'Covid-19' was high enough in various fields, especially in the economic sector because it was able to paralyze the wheels of economic activity. The service sector, transportation, tourism, retail, and household consumption have had quite an impact. Economic pressure due to Corona Virus continues to be felt, starting from limiting the space for community activities and implementing policies for work, study, and worship from home. This makes economic activity disrupted and paralyzed. Affected business sectors ranging from airlines, shopping centers, travel businesses, to processing or manufacturing industries which reduce their production due to raw material difficulties.

Currently, the government has made various efforts to anticipate the fulfillment of supply and demand in society. Before and after Eid al-Fitr 1441 H / 2020 M yesterday, the government has distributed direct cash assistance to underprivileged people throughout the province in maintaining the fulfillment of these community groups. The government has distributed IDR 2.17 T to 59,543 villages out of 75,436 total villages, or about 79 percent of BLT disbursements have been realized by the government through village treasury accounts. With the distribution of direct cash assistance, it can boost economic growth on a rural scale, especially aid recipients, which number 4.9 households.

If the use of the aid is spent more economically by the community, amounting to 4.9 heads of households and on average each head of household receives IDR 2.7 million. The use of direct cash assistance can also boost the village economy through the household scale business sector. Based on various sources, from the total number of villages that have been distributed Direct Cash Assistance, in detail, each village is not less than IDR 50 million received to be allocated to beneficiaries. This is what should be used more productively by each village government to direct each family head to open business opportunities and not all must be spent on household consumption.

The other side of it all is due to the absence of more structured handling of each policymaker to the beneficiary communities throughout Indonesia. Supposedly, assistance from the government must be followed up to reduce the increase in poverty and direct economic growth at the household scale to all levels of society. The village government should provide an understanding to the people who receive the assistance that assistance is provided not only for meeting household consumption. However, there must be progress in the economy to maintain the fulfillment of economic needs in the future. In reality, there is apathy from village government officials who do not provide educational values to the community in the form of more creative innovations.

Social conditions like this are what make there is no change in social life. All assume that assistance provided by the Government in any form, including Direct Cash Assistance, is assistance in meeting household consumption. It is not surprising that there are reports that there are errors in recording data so that the accuracy of targeting is also not sufficient. It is worsened because it is only because of the problem of assistance, resulting in social conflict friction and destruction of village government facilities by the accuracy of the data that has not been properly managed.

Entering June 2020 or four months, we are devastated by the Corona Virus, where at this time it is not clear when this Pandemic Crisis will end to start a more normal life order. The government has also applied the New Normal concept, but in terms of its implementation in social life, the concept has not yet been fully accepted and understood more objectively by everyone. In urgency, the current government should be more massive in collecting data to cluster community groups and further explore all regional potentials in meeting community needs and efforts to move the joints of the economy at the smallest community level.

The agricultural sector has an important and strategic role in increasing national economic growth and it is driven in rural areas. 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 the Gross Domestic Product, especially during the current 'Covid-19' Global Pandemic Crisis. Agriculture is a sector that has a significant role in the Indonesian economy. The agricultural sector absorbs 35.9 percent of the total workforce in Indonesia and contributes 14.7 percent to Indonesia's Gross National Product (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). These facts strengthen agriculture as a very vital sector for the Indonesian economy.

The agricultural sector in Indonesia is the backbone of the economy and national development, this can be seen in the formation of Gross Regional Product, foreign exchange earnings, employment, provision of food, and provision of industrial raw materials. The agricultural sector also plays a role in inequitable development through efforts to alleviate poverty and improve community income. In addition, the agricultural sector has also become one of the formers of the nation's culture and balancing the ecosystem. With a large enough land area that is neatly arranged by thousands of islands, it seems as if our country is an agricultural country. It cannot be denied, but this is the source of the livelihoods of around 60 percent of the people which then becomes one of the real sectors that have a very real role in helping the country's foreign exchange earnings (Tasrif L, 2013).

Indonesia has a large potential for land availability that has not been optimally utilized. The total land area of Indonesia is 192 million ha, divided into 123 million ha (64.6 percent) of which are cultivated areas and 67 million hectares, the rest (35.4 percent) are protected areas. The total cultivated area, which has the potential for agricultural areas of 101 million hectares, includes wetlands of 25.6 million hectares, dry land for annual crops of 25.3 million hectares, and dry land for annual crops of 50.9 million hectares. Until now, 47 million hectares of the areas that have the potential for agriculture have been cultivated, leaving 54 million hectares with the potential for expansion of agricultural areas. The total area and distribution of forests, rivers, swamps, and lakes as well as fairly high and even rainfall throughout the year are actually natural potentials to meet agricultural water needs if managed properly. Reservoirs, dams, reservoirs, and groundwater and other surface water are very potential to support the development of agricultural businesses in increasing the current rate of economic growth.

Increasing the productivity of agricultural land in a sustainable manner in times like today must be one of the solutions for economic growth. In addition, the agricultural sector can also reduce unemployment, which leads to poverty due to layoffs in manufacturing, service, and industrial companies. Besides that, we are faced with an uncertain situation, so that the agricultural sector is also a problem solver in national food availability. It is predicted by various sources that the "Covid-19" Global Pandemic Crisis is yet to be clear about the end, which is almost entirely on the level of speculation. The certainty is that the number of people infected with the Corona Virus in Indonesia during the end of May 2020 is still experiencing an increase in

cases. Therefore, the role of the government is very important to be able to provide solutions in handling the increase in unemployment and poverty during Covid-19, through various kinds of inroads into the agricultural sector before the dry season hits and the Corona Virus has not ended.

What are the economic benefits, free electricity payments of 450 VA during the Covid-19 period

On March 31, 2020, the Government officially announced the free payment of electricity for 450 Volt Ampere (VA) customers. Around 24 million 450 VA customers will be free of payments for 3 months (April - June 2020) or during the Global Pandemic crisis (Covid 19). The government has allocated a budget of IDR 3.5 Trillion to overcome the free electricity payment for 3 months. This step is of course sufficient for us to support the government's efforts in this regard. However, there are several things that need to be looked at more closely, because until now, only the exemption of electricity payments to people in the category of poor or underprivileged groups of people has been officially taken by the government in the Global Pandemic crisis (Covid 19).

Based on several sources, the average maximum use of electricity customers 450 VA in each month is 85.25 kWh and converted into Rupiah, the total payment for each customer is 450 VA, the maximum is IDR 36,000. If it is accumulated for 3 months of government assistance to free electricity payments with maximum standard usage of IDR 36,000 multiplied by 3 equals IDR 108,000. The sum results assume that every month the government has provided assistance to 24 million 450 VA electricity customers totaling IDR 36,000, - and the total assistance for 3 months is IDR 108,000 per customer. Statistically, the government has disbursed a budget of IDR 3.5 Trillion is quite a fantastic number.

However, if we examine more deeply, the number is when we include it in the calculation of the dependents of each head of household who is given free electricity for 3 months. Let us give an assumption like this, each customer is the accumulation of the entire number of family members in each family head. We can take a model like this with the assumption that all household heads or electricity customers have a total of 4 family members per person. Of the 4 people, IDR 9,000 a month receives assistance from the government during the Global Pandemic (Covid 19). This figure is the result of sharing the maximum use of 85.25 kWh or as much as IDR 36,000 divided by 4 family members, the result is IDR 9,000 per person from the total number of 450 VA customers. The total amount of assistance from the government if converted into rupiah value to each family member for 3 months is IDR 27,000 per person.

If we connect with other basic necessities that affect the poor or underprivileged family, they are also 450 VA electricity customers. The highest need is rice, both for those in urban and rural areas. The most important non-food commodity for the poor (electricity customers 450 VA) is housing expenditure and in the food commodity sector, rice is the amount per capita or a monthly income of around IDR 350,000 to IDR 1,500,000. The amount per capita in each month was before the Global Pandemic (Covid 19) crisis occurred. Practically with the current events, the per capita number of electricity customers 450 VA each month has decreased by a minimum

of 30 percent or IDR 105,000 per month. So the hypothesis is that the Government covers the income shortage of the poor (450 VA customers) during the Global Pandemic (Covid 19) by issuing a policy of freeing 450 Volt Ampere (VA) electricity payments.

Closing

The percentage of realized Local Own Revenue amounted to 18.4 percent of the total revenue budget ceiling, which was recorded to be lower than in the same quarter of the previous year. The percentage of South Sulawesi Province's original regional revenue in the second quarter of 2020 against the budget reached 35.22 percent or lower than in the second quarter of 2019 which reached 37.90 percent. In nominal terms, the realization of Local Original Revenue in the second quarter of 2020 increased by IDR 5.8 billion from the second quarter of 2019 in line with the increase in the 2020 budget ceiling against 2019 amounting to IDR 1.1 trillion. The increase in nominal regional original revenue realization was contributed by an increase in local retribution revenue of IDR 29.9 billion from last year, to IDR 192.6 billion as well as an increase in revenue from the management of separated regional assets amounting to IDR 28 billion to IDR 336.9 billion. However, the performance of the realization of Regional Original Revenue was restrained by the decrease in the nominal realization of regional taxes and other legal Regional Original Revenue.

The percentage of realized income originating from regional taxes of South Sulawesi Province in the second quarter of 2020 was 36.37 percent or lower than the achievement in the second quarter of 2019 which was 39.55 percent. This is in line with the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in March-May which caused tax revenues from the business sector that contributed local taxes such as hotels and restaurants to decline. In addition, the Regional Government of South Sulawesi Province has also imposed incentives for exemption from motor vehicle tax fines from January 2020 to the date of payment (maximum 29 June 2020). One of the efforts made by the Regional Government of South Sulawesi Province to maintain revenue realization is through the electrification of regional revenues through the *e-Samsat* application so that people can still pay taxes from home during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Chapter 4

The Design of a Model for Accelerating Rural Economic Empowerment Based on Village Funds

Preliminary

Until now, a village is still a place that illustrates the complexity of problems related to social, political, and economic issues in this country. A village is a place that is synonymous with poor and helpless people. This is a contradiction which is very ironic because basically, the village is a very rich area with various productive resources, especially those that have been provided by nature. However, this wealth is often very difficult to access by the people closest to these resources. (Ansell, Chris., and Alison Gash. 2007).

This is because the community is kept away from the decision-making process regarding the management of various existing productive resources. The community becomes the party who is forced to accept policies that are one-sided and in the end, the community becomes the group whose access to productive resources is highly dependent on stronger parties, namely the government and the private sector. The nature of government management causes unequal social, economic, and political relations at various levels, both between government agencies and among stakeholders, one of which is the community. (Sujiono. P. 2006).

The powerlessness of the community in terms of limited access to productive resources and dependence on more powerful parties has led to efforts to model the democratization of resources through a people's economy incubator which refers to the mandate of the state as stated in article 33, the 1945 Constitution. placing collectivity at the community level to control and utilize various resources around their territory in a democratic manner and the government or the private sector to become partners who have an equal position with the community.

The need for an integrated design between the government and stakeholders in the government model is driven by the fact that all efforts that are centralized and top-down that have been tested for decades have not been able to help unravel the various complexities in the village, especially matters related to inter-institutional relations. government and between government and society. This failure led to stronger democratization and integration efforts between the government and policymakers in the village area. One form of government management or the policy-making process that is currently gaining popularity is collaborative governance. (Center for Populist Economic Studies, 2018).

This model of government is democratic in nature and can provide greater assurance of the position of society, especially when the institutional or collective strength of society has been formed. There are several definitions of collaborative government, among others:

1. A government that places various relevant stakeholders in a joint forum to formulate consensus-oriented policies.
2. Structure of government in which non-government parties have a formal position in the decision-making process for public policies.
3. Public and private parties cooperate in collective work in their respective positions to formulate public policies.

4. Demands a collective decision-making process that is controlled by a group of individuals who are members of several organizations.

This form of government can be realized if a region can overcome some of the existing challenges. There are 3 main conditions that generally occur before collective governance and the initiation process must depart from an effort to get out of these conditions. (Center for Populist Economic Studies, 2018), namely:

1. Inequality of Power and Knowledge, the state when the stakeholders/community do not have the power, capital, and knowledge whatsoever to be truly involved in the decision making process. Their existence in the system is basically only ceremonial and passive in accepting the policies that have been formulated, even though in fact they are the ones most affected by these policies.
2. Traces of Cooperation and Past Conflict (Pre-history of Cooperation and Conflict). The type of relationship that occurs between the government and stakeholders is of course the greatest influence in determining present and future relationships because it affects the size of the trust required in collaborative government.
3. Reciprocity and Constraints on Participation, if stakeholder participation outside of government is the main basis for democracy and collaborative governance, then stakeholders need certainty or guarantee that they have a real position in the structure of government. Communities will not take the initiative to engage in real participation if they know that their position is merely giving advice and ceremonial.

These three challenges or conditions that generally occur in a region before the implementation of collaborative government can be addressed through two main tools that act as ammunition in implementing the collaborative process, namely the road map for the initiation of collaborative government. The two main tools in the initiation of collaborative governance, among others:

1. This leadership has several duties, namely to promote and ensure broad and active participation. This leadership is also required to have priority in efforts to advance/empower groups and/or weaker stakeholders in an area. The parties involved in the leadership circle must come from professional circles, be honest, and preferably be organic figures (who emerge from within the community itself).
2. Institutional Design. Institutional designs must be inclusive and transparent. This draft is a basic protocol in the collaborative process that provides a clear picture of the legitimate position of each party that will be involved in the collaborative government, especially the position of stakeholders from parties outside the government. Stakeholders will have the initiative and reason to commit to the collaborative process if they know the legality of their position in a system.

The two tools are tasked with facilitating the processes of collaborative government initiation, including: Personal Direct Dialogue, the main objective of this process is to eliminate prejudices between parties that previously had grown up due to the absence of a common

communication platform. This process is also useful for finding common interests. (Eko Atmojo, Muhammad, 2017).

1. Trust Development Process, if previously in an area there was a track record of conflict between parties, especially between government and non-government, then in the process of initiating collaborative government, these parties must allocate funds and time for the process of restoring mutual trust.
2. Commitment to Process, stakeholders will participate to secure assurance that their views will not be marginalized and to secure their legitimate positions. The form of collaborative government shifts policy-making authority from the government to a form of collective collaboration between government and society. However, this collaboration can be hampered if relationship imbalances still occur between parties.
3. Mutual Understanding, this process aims to agree on a common view of the problems, potentials, values, vision, and mission.
4. Interim Outcome, in the end, comes to an evaluation process which refers to joint findings between government and society on the best form of collaborative governance. Next is to compile a strategic plan for implementing collaborative governance that refers to the principle of consensus.

Effectiveness of village funds

Regional autonomy is felt to be more effective in developing a region, with regional autonomy, the development of a region can run well because infrastructure development will be more evenly distributed and can be directly felt by the community. Likewise with villages, where after the existence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages were given the authority to take care of their household affairs, especially in terms of managing village funds. The purpose of providing village funds is for equitable distribution of infrastructure development in every village so that development is not controlled only at the district/city level.

Village funds are very helpful for village governments in realizing policies and infrastructure development and for the welfare of rural communities who are still far from prosperous for the central government. Village communities in particular need to be given special attention, especially on problems that hinder the process of changing village communities in national development. The existence of village funds can provide open hope for the community to develop and advance the village, especially in the community-based economy. Wherewith the village fund the community can survive by following the times, especially in terms of community-based economics. (Syahza, Almasdi dan Suarman. 2013).

The use of village funds for village development and development can be supported by several factors. Sujino stated that there are several factors that can influence the level and direction of village development, namely location, regional facilities, and infrastructure, including connecting roads. With the existence of village funds, the factors that can influence village development can at least be minimized, so that village development can go according to plan or develop well. Prior to the existence of village funds, changes in the community were very slow,

mainly due to low income, inadequate education, and also work status that was far from normal. After the utilization of village funds, this priority gives priority to funding programs or activities in the field of village development implementation and the empowerment of village communities. This has been regulated in the Permendes, which *"Village funds are prioritized to finance the implementation of village-scale programs and activities in the field of Village Development and Village Community Empowerment"*. (Eko Atmojo, Muhammad. 2017).

It is proven that in 2015 after the existence of village funds, the number of people aged 18-56 years who worked was not necessarily 523 people compared to the previous year of 4,978 people, in other words, the population who worked did not necessarily decrease drastically by 89 percent or decreased by 4,455 people. The second proof, the number of underprivileged families, which initially amounted to 3,271 families, after the existence of village funds decreased to only 1338 families. Village funds that are utilized properly by the Village Government will be very effective for village development, especially in terms of poverty alleviation and community development.

The priority for the use of the Village Fund is based on the following principles: First, justice, by prioritizing the rights or interests of all village residents without discrimination. Second, priority needs, by prioritizing more urgent village interests. Third, village typology, taking into account the circumstances and realities of the typical geographical, sociological, anthropological, economic and ecological characteristics of the village, as well as changes or developments in village progress.

The development strategy of underdeveloped areas in an effort to accelerate rural economic development

In spurring economic growth, economic policies must adopt a new paradigm in which people's economic empowerment must be the main concern. Because most of the people in rural areas live in the agricultural sector and this sector still makes a large contribution to the regional economy, empowering the people's economy also means building a better rural economy. Industrial development must pay attention to backward linkages with the agricultural sector or primary sector, while future linkages must pay attention to processing to increase added value and good marketing so that the resulting product is not in vain. (Syahza, Almasdi and Suarman. 2013).

The development of the agricultural sector in rural areas must be directed towards the agribusiness system because this approach will increase the added value of the agricultural sector. In effect, it can increase income for agribusiness actors in the regions. The agricultural sector (agribusiness) as a rural people's economic sector has a bright prospect for further development, both to strengthen the people's economy, and as a mainstay for Indonesia in free trade. Development inequality in the past was more in favor of the urban economic sector, namely industry, and services, while the rural economy, namely agriculture, was neglected. It cannot be denied, since the economic crisis. Rural economic development, especially in remote (underdeveloped) areas, cannot be separated from the development of the agricultural sector.

This condition is due to the fact that most of the rural communities (around 80 percent) earn a living from the agricultural sector, namely: plantations, fisheries, livestock, forestry, food crops, and horticulture. If you want to spur economic growth in rural areas, one of the priorities is the development of the agribusiness-based agricultural sector. For large-scale agribusiness types such as plantations, it can be said that there are not many obstacles, because the plantation sector developed so far is export-oriented, managed by large companies. However, the problem is the development of the rural economy from small-scale farming which is managed independently by the community. (Eko Atmojo, Muhammad. 2017).

In the development of the small-scale agricultural sector, several obstacles are still encountered, especially in the development of an agricultural system based on agribusiness and agro-industry. The obstacles faced in agricultural development, especially small scale farmers, are among others:

First, the weak capital structure and access to sources of capital. One of the important production factors in farming is capital. The scale of the business that is carried out depends on the ownership of capital. In general, the ownership of capital for rural communities is still relatively small, because this capital usually comes from the previous set of business income. To capitalize on the next business, the village community (farmers) are forced to choose another alternative, namely borrowing money from other people who are more capable (traders) or all farming needs are taken first from the shop with the payment agreement after harvest. This condition causes farmers to become entangled in the loan system which is economically detrimental to the farmers.

Second, availability of land and soil fertility problems. Rural land fertility as the main production factor in agriculture is increasingly problematic. The problem is not only related to the increasingly limited land that can be used by farmers but also related to changes in farmer behavior in farming. On the other hand, it resulted in a division of land use for various agricultural sub-sectors developed by farmers.

Third, procurement and distribution of production facilities. Production facilities are needed in the production process to get satisfactory results. The provision of production facilities in rural areas is not only about their availability in sufficient quantities, but what is more important is their type and quality. Therefore, the procurement of this production facility needs to be planned in such a way that it can be used according to need and used at the right time.

Fourth, limited ability in the mastery of technology. Agricultural business in rural areas is a process that requires a certain period of time. In this process, various production factors and means of production will be accumulated which are the input factors of production needed in the process to obtain the desired output. Farmers who act as managers and workers in their farming business must have the knowledge and skills in using various input factors for farming so that they can have an influence on increasing productivity and efficiency of the business being carried out.

Fifth, weak farming organization and management. The organization is a very important forum in society, especially in relation to delivering information (top-down) and channeling

inspiration (bottom-up) of its members. In agriculture, the organization that is no less important is the farmer group. So far, farmer groups have proven to be a vehicle for driving agricultural development in rural areas. This can be seen from the benefits of farmer groups in terms of facilitating coordination, extension, and provision of technology packages.

Sixth, the lack of quantity and quality of human resources for the agribusiness sector. Farmers are human resources who play an important role in determining the success of a farming activity because farmers are both workers and managers in the farm itself. There are two things that can be seen in relation to this human resource, namely the amount available and the quality of the human resource itself. These two things are often used as indicators in assessing the problems that exist in agricultural activities.

Village funds as the lubricant for the economic development of rural communities

The allocated funds must be used consistently and in a controlled manner. Every activity that uses village fund allocations goes through several stages of clear and principle-based planning, implementation, and evaluation process. All reports must be transparent and accountable. The purpose of village funds to be distributed to village communities, among others:

1. Helping to overcome economic problems in the village, including reducing poverty, reducing unemployment, inhibiting the rate of urbanization, and reducing inequality.
2. Assisting the economic empowerment of rural communities, assisting with equitable distribution of development and results, building infrastructure, and creating new job opportunities and jobs.
3. Apart from using it for village development, but also for building human resources in the village, such as carrying out coaching, guidance and mentoring, and monitoring which is more orderly and interconnected.
4. Strengthen coordination, consolidation, and synergy towards the implementation of programs that are priorities for village development from the central, regional, sub-district government levels to the village itself.
5. Build infrastructure and public facilities services and empower and develop the economy in the village. (wartaekonomi, 2020).

The benefits of the village fund are prioritized to finance development and community empowerment in order to improve the welfare of rural communities, the quality of human life, and poverty alleviation, as outlined in the Village Government Work Plan.

1. Poverty alleviation;
2. Village Fund for equitable development; and
3. Village Fund to curb the rate of urbanization

According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village funds are funds allocated in the State Expenditure Budget, intended for villages and used to finance governance, implementation of development, community development, and community empowerment. Village funds are intended to improve public services in villages, alleviate

poverty, advance the village economy, and address development gaps between villages. As for the direction and policies of village funds in 2019 and the following year.

First, increase the budget ceiling for village funds. It is estimated that 2019 village funds will experience an increase from IDR 75 trillion to IDR 80 trillion. *Second*, improve the formulation for allocating village funds while still paying attention to aspects of equity and justice. *Third*, optimize the use of village funds in several priority village activities, namely 3-5 activities. *Fourth*, continued the cash-intensive scheme in the use of village funds for infrastructure development or physical facilities and infrastructure. *Fifth*, to increase the use of village funds for community empowerment. *Sixth*, improving the village economy through optimizing the role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), creating superior village products, and providing easy access to capital. *Seventh*, to increase the accountability of village fund implementation through disbursement policies based on implementation performance. *Eighth*, village development synergy through a partnership with the business world. *Ninth*, strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of village fund policies, the capacity of village apparatus human resources, as well as coordination, consolidation, and synergy from the Central Government, Regional Government, District, to Village levels.

The calculation of village funds in 2019 must strictly refer to article 72 paragraph 2 of the Village Law, that is, village funds are calculated based on the number of villages, and allocated with due regard to the population, poverty rate, area size, and geographic difficulty level. The 2019 Village Fund must not conflict with the mandate and spirit of the Village Law. There are two other important notes. *First*, the matter of distributing village funds in 2019 should only be in two stages so that it makes it easier for village officials to use, absorb, and report. *Second*, ask the government not to prioritize the corporate function in BUMDes because it will kill the village's local wisdom. On the other hand, the government must encourage the principles of recognition or recognition and subsidiarity in the management of BUMDes.

The village as the main supporter of the national economy in the Global Pandemic Period (Covid-19)

Indonesia is the country with the most coronavirus cases in the Southeast Asian region at the moment. Various sources said that as of April 17, 2020, coronavirus cases in Indonesia had reached 5,923 positive cases, 607 were cured and 520 died across the archipelago. Quite different in other countries in the Southeast Asian region, such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, there have been declared 0 (zero) new cases. Things are different in Indonesia because, during this April, the number of new cases is increasing by more than 100 cases every day. Global Pandemic Situation (Covid-19) is quite a concern for everyone because there are restrictions on the activities in the spread and transmission of coronaviruses with physical distancing, social distancing, and Large-Scale Social Restrictions that have been implemented in several Provinces / Cities.

South Sulawesi is the province with the most cases of coronavirus outside Java today because of data as of April 17, 2020, there were 16 new cases with 332 positives, 43 recovering and 23 declared dead. The city of Makassar was approved by the Indonesian Ministry of Health on April 16, 2020, through the proposal of the City Government and the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi for the enactment of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions. From the approval of the proposal, this indicates that if indeed the increase in the number of coronaviruses in South Sulawesi is very drastic, the increasing graph. This also makes Gowa and Maros Regency Government follow in the footsteps of Makassar City to propose Large-Scale Social Restrictions to the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health, (Sulsel.go.id. 2020).

This condition is certainly going to weaken national economic growth and potentially boost unemployment, crime, and poverty. This is possible because Indonesia's population is the fourth largest in the world with a population of 269.6 million. Through the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Indonesia, data on the number of poverty of the Indonesian population before the occurrence of the Global Pandemic Crisis were 25.67 million people and the contribution of contributors to the number of poverty figures was in rural areas, (Karim, A. 2019).

The current population in South Sulawesi is 19.56 million, 3 municipalities and 21 regencies, 307 sub-districts, 792 sub-districts, and 2,255 villages. Currently, South Sulawesi contributes to the national population with a percentage of 7.33 percent. Before the Global Pandemic Crisis (Covid-19), based on Bank Indonesia data. Contributors to economic improvement in South Sulawesi in Agriculture and Plantation, then in Information and Communication from various telecommunications media and other virtual media. In 2019 the economic growth rate in South Sulawesi is quite good because it reaches 7.33 percent and exceeds national economic growth. However, in 2020 it is certain to experience a decline due to the impact of the Global Pandemic Crisis (Covid-19), although some say and predict that the decline in economic growth should not be below 5 percent. If you look at the trend of the economic wheel circulation rate in South Sulawesi, then the estimated prediction of the decline may occur, if all components can contribute in maintaining the pace of economic growth in accordance with the corridor, (Kemenkeu, Republic of Indonesia. 2020).

Villages in South Sulawesi Province can support national economic growth

If you look at data on economic growth in South Sulawesi in 2019, the agriculture and plantation sectors contributed to contribute 13.58 percent of South Sulawesi's GRDP which reached IDR 245.17 Q. During the Global Pandemic Crisis (Covid-19), predictions of economic growth in South Sulawesi that are not below 5 percent can be obtained by comparing 2 sectors of the largest contributor to South Sulawesi's GRDP during 2019, namely the Agriculture, Plantation, and communication information sectors. In the agriculture and plantation sector, of course, the Provincial and District Governments can maximize the increase in the national food supply sector, (BPS RI, 2020).

Furthermore, to be able to increase economic growth in South Sulawesi during the Global Pandemic (Covid-19), the Regency Government can encourage all Village Heads in South

Sulawesi to reach 2,255 Villages to prioritize short-term investments in meeting national food needs. It is not without reason why it must be a village that can support the current rate of economic growth. All villages currently have a budget available from the Village Fund Allocation in the amount of IDR 1 billion per village. If the total of all Village Fund Allocations in South Sulawesi, the total is around IDR 2.25 trillion of the total number of villages of 2,255.

From the amount of IDR 2.25 trillion can be allocated as much as 25 percent for the utilization of meeting food needs and improving the economy of the village, the total allocation budget of IDR 250 million per village. Then the total reached IDR 563.7 million the movement of money in South Sulawesi in contributing to the economy's wheels of the fulfillment and supply of food stocks from rural areas in South Sulawesi during the Global Pandemic Crisis (Covid-19), (Karim, A. 2020).

With such a large state budget allocation in handling the impact of Covid-19, there are many things that need to be taken more seriously by the government starting from the aspects of management, distribution, to national food availability which will reduce the amount of coronavirus infection on a national scale. With the State Expenditure Budget allocation, the government should be able to provide concrete and measurable explanations in its handling so that at a certain time, the government has given a new 0 (zero) case expectation based on the suitability and accuracy of the allocation. Currently, almost all parties are pessimistic about the availability of national food and the duration of effective handling of government efforts that will release a very fantastic amount of State Expenditure Budget. To this day, the government appealed to all Indonesian people to jointly prevent the spread of Covid-19 without exception, but on the other hand, the appeal was also not formally involved the involvement of community components based on their competence by adjusting the allocation of the approved State Expenditure Budget and channeled to all beneficiaries, (Suharyadi, 2020).

The government's strategic partner college in national economic growth

The outbreak of the Corona Virus makes the Indonesian Government make a national disaster status. The entire world is currently feeling its effects, Indonesia is no exception which also has an impact on national stability which appears to be shaken by the destructive force of the corona outbreak. This outbreak has mushroomed throughout the archipelago in 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. The number of positive cases of coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia as of Thursday (30/4) cumulatively reached 10,118 people. Of that number, 792 people died and 1,522 others were declared cured. The amount above is expected to always increase every day if you see the trend of increasing the amount for each day from March to entering May 2020.

The MSME sector is the most affected by the Corona Virus outbreak which generally engages in the wholesale and retail trade sector, the provision of accommodation and food and beverage supplies, the processing industry, agricultural business, livestock business, fishery business, small hotel business, restaurant and services, and some of which form part of or complement the forestry and mining business. When everything is normal, micro-enterprises absorbs around 107, 2 million workers (89.2 percent), small businesses absorb 5.7 million (4.74

percent) workers, and medium-sized enterprises to absorb 3.73 million (3.11 percent) worker. In total, MSMEs absorb around 97 percent of the total national workforce, while large businesses absorb around 3, 58 million, around 3 percent. Given the MSME sector which has a high enough contribution to the pace of movement in Indonesia, but along with the outbreak of Covid-19, a number of companies both large and small scale made a company policy to lay off some of its employees by not getting salary allowance every month, (Riana, F & Amirullah, 2020).

As many of the medium, small and micro enterprises sectors are not operating, it is certain that the unemployment rate in May 2020 will experience a significant jump from the previous year. Some regions have implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions. The implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions by appealing to people to stay at home is often called more economical, but apparently that is not necessarily true. The implementation of the PSBB which is predicted to be enforced in all Provinces throughout Indonesia will have an impact on increasing poverty collectively. The income of the public which so far has been more dominant in the informal sector than the formal sector is based on labor force data in Indonesia.

- 1) The Government has allocated a State Budget of IDR 405.1 trillion in handling the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak in 4 policy areas namely: Health as much as IDR 75 trillion with the details: a) Subsidy contributions for the adjustment of tariffs for Non-Wage Recipients and Non-Workers in accordance with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 75 the Year 2019 with the amount of IDR 3 trillion. b) Incentives for central and regional medical personnel totaling IDR 5.9 trillion. c) The death benefit for health workers in the amount of IDR. 300 billion. d) Health Management Expenditures for Covid-19 amounting to IDR. 65.8 trillion.
- 2) First Social Safety Net, IDR 110 trillion, with the allocation of the details namely, a) Additional distribution of the Hope Family Program for 10 million Beneficiary Families worth IDR 8.3 trillion. b) Additional groceries for 4.8 million Beneficiary Families (from 15.2 million to 20 million Beneficiary Families) in the amount of IDR 10.9 trillion. c) Additional Pre-Work Cards of IDR 10 trillion. d) Discounted electricity tariff for 450 VA and 900 VA customers in the amount of IDR.3.5 trillion. e) Additional housing incentives for Low-Income Communities worth IDR. 1.5 trillion. f) Other Social Safety Network Programs around IDR 30.8 trillion. In addition to the above, the government also allocates to the Second sector, reserves to meet basic needs and market/logistics operations of IDR 25 trillion. Third, adjusting the education budget for handling Covid-19 worth IDR 20 trillion.
- 3) Taxation and People's Business Credit stimuli receive an allocation of IDR 70.1 trillion. Allocation with details: a) Other tax / Government Borne reserves worth IDR 64 trillion (Tax borne by the government for Article 21 Income Tax and VAT, valued at IDR. 52 trillion and Import Duty of IDR. 12 trillion. b) stimulus for People's Business Credit with a value of IDR 6.1 trillion.

National Economic Recovery Program Funding IDR 150 trillion is distributed through financing policies in order to support the National Economic Recovery Program, including a stimulus for ultra micro.

Closing

Building from the village is one of the government's commitments to bring just economic equality. For this reason, the amount of village funds continues to be increased every year. Indigenous peoples are also given access to welfare. To achieve economic equality in the distribution of village funds, strengthening village institutions, and openness in budget management, it is necessary to develop further improvements. The government continues to ensure that the village as the smallest entity is capable of being the main support for citizen services and at the same time driving the nation's economy. The supervision of village funds continues to be expanded by the Ministry of Villages by collaborating with various institutions ranging from the National Police, the Indonesian National Army, to community leaders and religious leaders who are invited to supervise village funds. This strategy in the framework of openness is believed to be quite effective as a means of controlling the behavior of village officials or village elites who have been considered the most likely to corrupt village funds.

The concern that village funds will be misused by village officials or people related to this flow of funds is not excessive. *First*, the large number of corruption cases committed by regional leaders is a phenomenon that is very likely to be contagious at the lower structures including down to the village level. This is evidenced by the large number of village heads who have been overreached because they have collected village funds. However, the possibility of misuse can also occur because the village head or village officials do not understand the reporting mechanism required by the government.

Second, One of the instruments used by the government to improve the economy in each village is the allocation of village funds. With the provision of village funds, the village will be more empowered, and the optimism and self-confidence to become a rural village will be higher. With village funds, there are at least two problems that must be resolved. *Third*, opening up new jobs because this village fund is based on work. This means that development is carried out by the village with the village people as workers. With the existence of village development, economic activities are getting better. And the income of each household head in the village increases.

At present, there is no universal involvement of tertiary institutions by the government, either at the national or regional level. So that the model of handling prevention of spread still tends to seem slow and unformulated adjusted to the time schedule. If rationalized based on the number of Higher Education based on accurate data of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. The number of tertiary institutions in Indonesia is 4,586 which is divided into public universities, private colleges, official college, and public universities / private colleges under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion. The number of active lecturers is 279,844 people with a quota ratio of 7.5 million students. With the number of students reaching 7.5 million people, it is at all levels of society, from urban to remote rural

areas. If the potential for higher education and all of its activities is involved in a structured and formal manner from the government, then the act of handling the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak will be quickly measured in the formulation of the handling simulation.

It is not without reason why the government should involve universities more actively and massively, because each university has competencies tailored to its concentration in handling acts to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. Higher Education also has a variety of concentrations of scientific fields that can accelerate with rural communities in the handling and prevention of outbreaks and are able to improve various micro-scale economic sectors amid the 'Covid-19' Global Pandemic Crisis. In addition, universities with community programs that can educate the public are also very important, not only educating on prevention issues, but the diligence of higher education institutions can also support the needs of national food stocks and certainly lead to the movement of the economic wheel in overcoming this Global Pandemic Crisis.

Therefore, it is expected to the government at all levels so that the involvement of higher education institutions as an institution in the form of formal legalization from the government in order to make universities with all the potential of teaching staff and students unite and work together so that the Indonesian people immediately get out and recover from this crisis. Economic growth, social inequality, food security, and psychological recovery have become an inevitable reality for now and going forward. This is where the role of tertiary institutions with all the specifications in their scientific fields can be implemented in creating national conduciveness

Chapter 5

The Role of BUMDes as Supporting Regional Economy in Enrekang Regency Based on Local Wisdom

Preliminary

The economic recovery of the nation must rely on empowerment economic field community based citizenship. Enrekang Regency has an area of 1,786.01 KM² and is precisely located in the heart of South Sulawesi with a population of 255,089 inhabitants. The chili productive agricultural land area of around 1,093 ha spread over 12 Districts can support productive economic growth. In supporting the rate of economic growth of rural communities in the Enrekang District, the majority of the population is Moslems with the main livelihood in the Agriculture Sector (\pm 65 percent). The Regional Government must make regulations in the form of Regional Regulations in the role of BUMDes in all 112 villages. The aim is to increase the economic wheel rate in rural-based communities and also increase Village Original Revenues whose implications will have implications for the increase in Regional Original Revenues.

The regional and geographical development framework of the Enrekang Regency is divided into two regions, namely the Enrekang West Area and the East Enrekang area. Enrekang West Area covers Alla District, Anggeraja District, Enrekang District, and Cendana District, while East Enrekang Area covers Curio District, Malua District, Baraka District, Bungin District, and Maiwa District. The Enrekang West Area area is approximately 659.03 KM² or 36.90 percent of the Enrekang Regency Area while the East Enrekang area area is approximately 1,126.98 KM² or 63.10 percent of the Enrekang Regency Area (BPS Enrekang, 2020).

The economic sector when viewed from its activity, enough to have differences between the two in the distribution of the two regions. In general, trade and industrial activities are in the Enrekang West Area region. In addition, service industries such as transportation, telecommunications, hotels, restaurants, banking, trade-in agricultural processing industries have the potential to be developed in the region. Whereas East Enrekang Area, which has been considered relatively behind when viewed from the availability of socio-economic facilities and infrastructure, is very adequate in terms of the potential of natural resources, so it is very potential for agricultural development, namely food / horticultural agriculture, plantations and community forest development, (sulsel.prov.go.id, 2019).

The East Enrekang region which has a wide area with various potentials provides opportunities for the development of agricultural food crops and horticulture as well as estate crops and forestry. The limited access of East Enrekang Area to the West Enrekang Region indicates the need for policies or strategic steps that enable the two regions to work together to achieve the regional vision and mission. The diversity of geographical conditions in each region causes a variety of superior commodities that provide opportunities to be developed in each region. In terms of social culture, the people of the Enrekang Regency have their own special characteristics. That is because the culture of Enrekang (Massenrempulu') is among the Bugis,

Mandar, and Tana Toraja cultures. The regional language used in Enrekang Regency is broadly divided into 3 languages from 3 different ethnic groups in Massenrempulu', namely Duri, Enrekang, and Maiwa. The Duri language is spoken by residents in the Alla ', Baraka, Malua, Buntu Batu, Masalle, Baroko, Curio Districts, and some residents in the Anggeraja District. The Enrekang language is spoken by residents in Enrekang Subdistrict, Cendana, and part of the population in the Anggeraja Subdistrict. Maiwa is spoken by residents in Maiwa District and Bungin District.

The existence of villages in the role of regional development

Rural development in rural areas is an important factor for regional development, poverty alleviation, and reduction of regional disparities. The development of villages in Indonesia increased rapidly with an average growth of 2, 29 percent, or 1,409 villages per year. But the increase was not followed by an increase in the welfare of the community. Based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs Directorate General of PUM, in 2014 there were 514 districts/cities with a total of 74,045 villages. Based on the KDPDTT analysis of that number there are 52, 79 percent of villages are underdeveloped and 23.32 percent of villages are underdeveloped. In implementing village development, the government conducts development through two dual directions (Soleh, 2017), namely:

First, the participatory planning within the framework of the development of, by and for the village called "village build". *Second*, technocratic planning involves supra village forces such as sub-districts, regencies/cities, provinces, and the central government in the framework of rural development called " building villages". Both patterns of development have the same goal, but the pattern and method used to have differences between the two. The Village Law clearly distinguishes between concepts as illustrated in the following table (Karim, A. 2019):

Table 4. Building a village and Village building

Item / Issue	Building a Village (Rural Development)	Village Building (Village Development)
Entrance	The countryside	Village
Approach	Functional	Locus
Level	Rural Development	Village Development
Related Issues and Concepts	Rural-urban Linkage, market, growth, employment, infrastructure, region, sectoral and others	Independence, local wisdom, social capital, democracy and participation, authority, allocation funds, local movements, empowerment, etc.
Level, Scale and Coverage	The area of economic space that crosses villages	Within range of village scale and jurisdiction
Institutional Scheme	Local government planning and implementation are supported by special fund allocation. Center facilitate, supervise and accelerate	The regulation establishes village-scale authority, institutionalized village planning, allocation of funds and local control

Source: processed, 2020.

In regional development, rural areas must be seen as an inseparable part of urban areas. This comprehensive and dichotomous understanding becomes important and fundamental in drafting regulations or rules relating to rural and urban areas, so that synergy and balance of regional treatment occur, especially by development actors (Zulkarnain, 2013).

BUMDes participation encourages rural economic growth in managing local potential

Village through BUMDes as an institutional spearhead of the central government in the government system has an important role in promoting national development. Various development problems are still homework for the government to increase development evenly and systematically. Many obstacles faced by the central government in improving the economy, due to increasingly fierce competition in the global economy with various factors that affect it, inflation still haunts the national economy, a decline in the value of the currency continues to crawl and other problems that rub against each other, thus affecting the national economy. To increase national development, it must start from the bottom, namely bottom-up development. National development can succeed if it is done by integrating rural development as the spearhead of the central government. Through the 2014 Village Law, the government has prepared various village assistance and development programs as a whole. Village Fund Allocation as much as IDR. 1 Billion for each village that has been poured by the central government through the Ministry of Finance in the context of village development in optimizing the development of the village and utilizing all Village Potential, (Chikamawati, 2018).

Increasing economic growth and village development in accordance with the Village Law, one of which is to make a breakthrough acceleration through the role of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes). BUMDes is designed to improve the village economy and prosperity for the village community. BUMDes as the village economic granary must be carried out in an integrated manner between the central government, the village government, and the village community. BUMDes can be the center of the rural economy so that it can produce superior village products that can be marketed internationally.

BUMDes as a village business entity is very influential in improving welfare in the economic sector of society. BUMDes as a program designed by the government to improve the people's standard of living. As a village business entity, of course, it must be managed together for the common interest. BUMDes is a source of a community effort to maximize the potential that exists in the village. In the discussion above it has been mentioned that BUMDes is a pilot project in increasing the potential output of villages to become superior products that can penetrate international markets. So where is the role of the BUMDes in improving community welfare? The roles of BUMDes include (1) identification of village potentials; (2) mapping of village superior businesses; (3) building-integrated economic centers; and (4) marketing superior village products, (Hayat, 2013).

BUMDes is a pillar of village development promoted by the government to improve the welfare of rural communities. As a central economic village, BUMDes is expected to have a role in sustainable village development, empowering rural communities, and improving the village economy. The rural economy must be based on its potential. Potential human resources, natural

resources, infrastructure resources, and structural resources. The problem of the welfare of the village community stems from the low economic level of the village community. The village development strategy must be carried out comprehensively with its various potentials. The quality of village human resources also needs to be improved through various programs and assistance. The expected goal is the creation of an independent, competitive, prosperous, and quality village community (Alwi, 1997).

The role of village tourism in improving the community's economy during the Covid-19 period in Enrekang District

Enrekang Regency is a district located in South Sulawesi Province in terms of the tourism potential sector, is very strategic and is able to contribute to increasing economic growth because it has many tourist attractions. The Enrekang Regency Government is currently carrying out various innovations in developing all tourism potential in supporting community economic growth based on village localism. Enrekang Regency is a neighbouring area of Tana Toraja Regency which has always been a tourist attraction and has been known internationally. This is what provides an opportunity for Enrekang Regency to be able to maximize all potential objects and increase Regional Original Revenue in the tourism sector. At present Enrekang District has 35 number of tourist destinations that are well-known by domestic and foreign tourists that can increase regional economic growth.

Tourism is an activity that directly touches and engages the community so that it brings various impacts on the local community, even tourism is said to have an extraordinary energy trigger, which makes the local community experience metamorphose in various aspects. In addition to the various positive impacts, almost all studies also showed unexpected impacts, such as the worsening income gap between community groups, worsening economic inequality, and others.

Meanwhile, many experts are aware that tourism, even though it requires a good environment, if the development does not pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment and environmental vulnerability to the number of tourists will have a negative impact. With the high rating that is characterized by Nature-Based, on the one hand, a very positive and beneficial, will but on the other visible yet the deepening of the function of the environment or are still many people who have not consciously be the importance of " Nature Related Tourism ", (Karim, A. 2020).

In line with the dynamics, the movement of tourism development penetrated in various terminologies such as, sustainable tourism development, village tourism, ecotourism, is an approach to tourism development that seeks to ensure that tourism can be carried out in non-urban tourist destinations. One alternative tourism development approach is the tourism village for sustainable rural development in the field of tourism. The main ingredients of the tourism village are manifested in the lifestyle and quality of life of the people. Authenticity is also influenced by the economic, physical and social conditions of the rural area, for example, space, cultural heritage, agricultural activities, landscape, services, historical and cultural tourism, as well as

unique and exotic experiences typical of the region. Thus, modelling the tourist village must continue and creatively develop an identity or characteristic of the area.

Enrekang Regency with the capital of Enrekang is located ± 235 Km north of Makassar. Geographically Enrekang Regency is located at coordinates between $3^{\circ} 14' 36''$ to $3^{\circ} 50' 00''$ South Latitude and $119^{\circ} 40' 53''$ to $120^{\circ} 06' 33''$ East Longitude. with an area of 1,786.01 KM². Enrekang Regency has regional boundaries, (Kompas, 2015) as follows:

1. Northside: Tana Toraja Regency;
2. South: Luwu Regency;
3. Eastside: Sidrap Regency;
4. Westside: Pinrang Regency;

Regional Topography This regency generally has varied Topographic areas in the form of hills, mountains, valleys and rivers with an altitude of 47 - 3,293 M above sea level and does not have a coastal area. In general, the topography of the region is dominated by hills/mountains, which is around 84.96% of the total area of Enrekang Regency, while the flat area is only 15.04%, (Karim, A. 2016).

The development of an area whose population is predominantly dependent on the agricultural sector is a rural development policy held basically aimed at improving the welfare of the community and accelerating industrial development based on the potential of the rural local economy. The main targets to be achieved through the application of this policy are to increase community income, expansion of employment and unmet needs for clothing and food for consumption-based production value and the potential of rural base sectors, and the realization of harmony. inter-regional economic development, between cities and rural areas in various regions, (Karim, A. 2019).

Over the past half-decade, there have been changes in the administrative areas of government both at the district and village level. In 1995 in Enrekang District there were only 54 villages in 5 sub-districts. With the changes in the situation and condition of the region, the division of villages/villages has become a necessity. So in 1997, the number of villages in Enrekang Regency had increased from 78 villages 1996 to 108 villages. Likewise at the district level, which was originally only 5 districts to 9 districts. In the middle of 2003, there was a division which increased again by 3 villages to 111 villages. Then at the end of 2006, the village and subdistricts were divided into 11 subdistricts and 112 villages. Finally, in 2008 it bloomed again into 12 districts and 129 villages, (BPS, Enrekang. 2020).

In terms of economic activity, there appear to be significant differences between the two regions. In general, trade and industrial activities are in the Enrekang West Area region. In addition, service industries such as transportation, telecommunications, hotels, restaurants, banking, trade in the agricultural hash processing industry have the potential to be developed in the region. Whereas Enrekang East Area, which has been considered relatively lagging behind when viewed from the availability of socio-economic facilities and infrastructure, is very adequate in terms of the potential of natural resources, so it is very potential for agricultural

development in the sense of Was, namely food crop / horticultural agriculture, plantations and community forest development.

Principles of village tourism development in Bumi Massenrempulu

Based on the background above, Enrekang Regency is a regency in South Sulawesi and has a rural tourism potential located in 112 Villages that can support economic growth and increase/growth of Regional in the tourism sector. Villages that exist in the District Enrekang have a variety of potential travel good potential for nature, culture, and religion that can be harnessed and used as an opportunity to promote the sector of tourism in the district Enrekang. Efforts to use the potential of the waste village as local destination travel can be said to not be managed in an optimal because still weak management so it can be said the development in the village of the slowest, (Karim, A. 2016).

Therefore, the modelling of tourism villages for sustainable rural development must continue to creatively develop a new identity or characteristics for the village to meet the goal of solving problems related to the economic crisis in rural areas, especially during the Pandemic Covid-19 period. Increasingly due to a variety of complex forces, which cause both reduced employment opportunities and increased wealth of rural communities, one way out that can overcome the crisis is through the development of small-scale tourist village industries, so they can compete and excel in rural development, and in the creation of new jobs and the improvement of people's welfare.

The principle of the development of the village tour is as one of the products travel alternatives that can give impetus to the development of the countryside are sustainable and have the principles of management among others, are : (1) utilize the facilities and infrastructure of communities local, (2) favourable public local, (3) scaled smaller to facilitate the establishment of relationships lead back to the community local, (4) involving the community local, (5) implementing the development of products travel the countryside and some of the criteria that underlying like, (Hadinoto, 1996) among others:

- 1) Provision of facilities and infrastructure are owned by people locally who usually encourage the role and society and ensure their access to sources of the physical is a stone springboard for the development of rural tourism.
- 2) Encouraging an increase in revenues from the sector of agriculture and activities of the economy traditionally more.
- 3) Residents locals have a role that is effective in the process of making decisions about the form of tourism that utilizes the area environment and residents local gain distribution of income that is worthy of activity tourism.
- 4) Encouraging the development of local community entrepreneurship.

While in principle the planning that needs to be included in the " preliminary, planning " that (1) although it is located in the area of tourism is not all places and zones of the environment should be a powerful attraction of travel and (2) the potential for the village tour depends also on the willingness of the community local to act creatively, innovative, and cooperative. Not all

activities of tourism that is carried out in the village are really to be the village of travel, by for it to be able to be the centre of attention of visitors, the village that in essence must have a thing that is important, (Hidayat, 2011) among others:

- 1) Uniqueness, authenticity, nature typical.
- 2) It is adjacent to the area of nature which is beyond the ordinary.
- 3) In connection with the group or community culture that is essentially attract the interest of visitors.
- 4) Have the opportunity to thrive both on the side of the infrastructure of the base, and means another.

Planning tourism in the village is not a task that is easy, especially in a state that has the environment of nature and culture are sensitive. The purpose of developing the tourism village area is :

- 1) Recognizing the type of travel that correspond and complement the style of life that is preferably resident local.
- 2) Empowering local communities to be responsible for environmental planning and management.
- 3) Striving to be the community local to contribute actively in the making of decisions about the form of tourism which utilize the regional environment, and that they, got bail to obtain part of income that is worthy of activity tourism.
- 4) Encouraging local community entrepreneurship.
- 5) Develop village tourism products.

Model of tourism village area development in Enrekang Regency

Culture makes the township began since humans feel or forced by necessity on the house where dwells, culture settlement at the start since humans began to compose the life of society. Township community Massenrempulu have values uniqueness, not only because of the form of physical villages supported by other forms of home are characterized by a distinctive and contains a lot of value philosophy of traditional habits in particular. Besides from home, also the land where the house was built (land) into a material concern that no less importance. For example, the earth occupies a major place in the life outlook of the people of Massenrempulu, (Karim, A. 2019).

The pattern of settlement communities Massenrempulu reflects the unity of the whole is one each other is shown through the formation and composition of the house, the house that is adjacent, with concentric (dotted centre) to a building belonging to people who male village in the village it was, people were called elders. The pattern of the village as a whole consists of houses that relate to the various facilities that reflect patterns of living harmoniously in the unity of the environment, so it is a mix between aspects of the sacred and the environment are still maintained in the atmosphere of penance grindstones, penance compassion and reparation foster care as a concept mutual love in the family, relatives and the primary is a reflection of the attitude of mutual aid societies in all forms of behaviour and life. Harmonization and development of social, economic and cultural life and the environment in the pattern of villages that have the ability to

provide adjustments and harmonization between religion and technological progress and modernization.

In developing tourism centred on village localism, it is necessary to set the following recommendations:

- 1) Arrangement of modelling of tourism village area based on sustainable / environmentally friendly tourism development.
- 2) Integrating development by identifying and analyzing the existing potential, determining the landscape arrangement pattern of the site, and making possible alternative development.
- 3) The realization of the arrangement of tourist villages based on the application of the zoning system that is useful for preserving the environment and maintaining the safety of visitors.
- 4) The realization of a tourist village area based on the village pattern and traditional house building architecture.
- 5) The realization of the ability of local communities to maintain, explore, develop cultural diversity, community, which is useful for the completeness of tourist attractions that can be enjoyed by visitors and the availability of regional specialties from raw materials in the village.

Importance approach development of region tourism village in increasing economic community

The importance of an approach to the process of development of modelling in order to attempt the construction remains oriented to the interests of the community local, neighbourhood and laying/division of zoning that is appropriate and structuring. The landscape is based on conditions, natural potential and the social, cultural and economic character of the local community. The approach that can be taken is (Alip, 2015) as follows :

- 1) Approach the quality of the environmental community, the basic principle that always must be kept it together, so that a situation of conflict is not going to arise when steps approach with all the wisdom to fulfil the functions of lead forth, aesthetic, recreational, scientific and conservation.
- 2) The approach of planning physical that includes the power capacity of the room, the selection of the power capacity of the room, the selection of the location of the right as well as the laying of zoning that is balanced between the core zone, zone buffer, and the zone of service, physical, soil, water and climate biotic.
- 3) The approach to the elements of tourism that can be built in relation to meeting the needs of facilities for tourists.
- 4) Approach the basic plan of the site that relates to the laying of the physical, the system of transport, system utilities typological, the pattern of greening, pattern design / architectural, administration buildings, topography, climate, design landscape.
- 5) Approach the structure of geo- climatological and geomorphological locals should support the fertility and beauty of such a character, mountains/hills are beautiful, the air that is cool and conditions of hydrological which allows, mind power farming flourish. The relationship between tourists and local residents and protect the public from an abundance of tourism activities.

Elements important next in the area of the village tour that sustainable is the training of people from various levels of education, because of the type of tourism it requires a source of power humans are qualified and professional in its management. Elements important more is that is closely related to the formation of groups of entrepreneurs local, coaching groups of employers locally to form a function that is useful and indeed can bring businesses new, (Kompas, 2015).

Its value can be obtained by advancing/featuring products locally as goods craft food specialities, drinks and products of others that provide ideal flavour to the rating of the region such and can be used to promote the distinctiveness that the travellers. All of it is a product that can be used by businesses of tourism locally themselves, by thus advancing the characteristics of local of their own and restore over a lot of money into the economy areas such. The formation of a group of local entrepreneurs can also strengthen the position of small entrepreneurs who need to hold lots of hands to be strong and established, (Susilo, 2008).

Authenticity provides benefits for tourism products, including village tourism. The main authenticity is quality, originality, originality, uniqueness, regional speciality and regional pride. That authenticity can also be realized through the lifestyle and quality of life of the people and specifically related to the attitude of integrity, friendliness and sincerity of the people who live and develop into the people of the area. Authenticity is also influenced by the economic, physical and social authenticity of the rural area, for example, cultural heritage, agriculture, natural landscape, services and most importantly the historical and cultural events of the area.

Thus in the planning process of modelling the tourist village can not be separated from community participation and empowerment. Community empowerment appears in a participatory way as an alternative to the development approach and centralization and is bottom-up. The emergence of a participatory process in the context of community empowerment is based on two perspectives.

First: Involving local, local communities in the selection, design, planning and implementation of programs that will colour the lives of the community, so that it can be guaranteed that local perceptions, attitudes, and thought patterns and values of knowledge are fully considered.

Second: making feedback which is essentially an inseparable part of development activities. The community can be invited to be involved in directing the planning and modelling program for tourism villages within the overall village development framework that is core; (1) villages where the village administration carries out its governance, (2) villages where the villagers carry out their life and religious patterns and gather in one harmonization of life that reflects the community's karma, (3) villages where villagers engage in leisure and recreation activities mingle in the nature of the village they have, (4) villages where the com.

a. People's economy empowerment

Village travel needs support through the smooth and effective empowerment of the economy of the people, especially to develop Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) so that the community village to get a job that is feasible, for it needs to be the development of business economics and eyes livelihood sustainable which can be reached by way of (1) of business Economics people (business small, micro and cooperatives) which utilizes the source power locally is optimal and sustainable, (2) developed body of businesses belonging to people who can co-exist, partnerships with BUMDes, (3) development of clusters of business economics of the

people who display the products high-value-added superior products as centres of economic independence for the people, (Karim, A. 2019).

Support for the smooth and effective empowerment of the economy of the people mentioned in the above can be developed in participatory accordance with the priorities of society such as, infrastructure physical that facilitate the transport and communications, service base, the expansion of space public at the level of the community that supports various layers of society, the development of personnel employment and environment work for personnel working-age youth.

b. Socio cultural empowerment

The approach is integrative in organizing the life of the society can be linked through the wisdom of local which consists of government areas, as a regulator and facilitator perform identification and activity on the form, the mechanism in solving problems to the occupation, repair services and the improvement of quality of education, improvement of service of the community, elements of them should be considered primary in assessing area village tour, considering the development of tourism, in general, is not apart relation to tourism as an activity that is directly touching and involving the public, so bring a variety of impacts on communities local.

Besides that, some opinions showing their various impacts are not expected, as the worsening disparity of income between groups of people, worsening inequality between regions, the loss of control of the community local to the source of power economy. The importance of the study of the sociology of the application of modelling of tourism increasingly obvious, because the type of tourism that is developed is a village tour, where villagers travel to have some characteristics, such as; village tourism involves local communities more broadly and more intensively because the basis is related to the socio-cultural life of the tourist attraction inherent in the community itself, therefore the importance of identifying impacts on socio-cultural tourism (Spillane, 1994) consists of six categories, that is :

- 1) Impact on the demographic structure
- 2) Impact on the form and type of livelihood
- 3) Impact on transportation value
- 4) The impact on the style of life of traditional
- 5) Impact on consumption patterns, and
- 6) Impact on community development which is a social-cultural benefit of tourism.

c. Empowerment of the tourism village environment

Development sustainable in essentially involves three dimensions is important, namely, economic, social, cultural and environmental. Budiharsono (2006: 10) argues dimension of economics among others associated with efforts to improve the growth of the economy, combat poverty, and changing patterns of production and consumption to a direction that is balanced, while the dimensions of the society concerned with efforts to solving the problem to the occupation repair service of society, improvement of education and other -other. The dimensions

of the environment, including the efforts of the reduction and prevention of the pollution of the management of waste and the conservation/preservation of the source of the power of nature (Situmorang, 2001).

While systemic principles include diversity, partnership and participation strategies that can be taken in the planning of rural tourism areas, including:

- 1) The area of the village of travel should be based on the principle of construction of the friendly environment and sustainable development nuanced environment has a connection with the prevention of damage to the source of the power of nature as a result of the development of tourism and an impact both on the environment of life bigeofisik and the source of the power of nature, social economy and culture of the population local. Because of the awareness of the impact of the environment in modelling village tour that will be caused by the visit rating the mass becomes very important in order to maintain the continuity of the quality of the environment of life/source of the power of nature that is available in the countryside.
- 2) Region village of travel must already anticipate are integrated, the possibility of the occurrence of the impact of environmental living/source of the power of nature since early, which worked since the stages of planning, so that efforts to prevent and wade and controlling the impact of environmental living/source of the power of nature as part of the development of the village of travel not separated and can be implemented.
- 3) Study of the pre-plan to support rural travel in the development of sustainable that insightful environment that, at the same time will provide input that value will be the availability of potential rural tourist.
- 4) Development of village travel more directed and encouraged to lead efforts to the development of ecotourism are patterned on effort utilization and save the environment biophysical and environmental social, economic and cultural as well as maintain the source power of natural countryside, from the destruction of the environment of life and waste of resources the power of natural countryside.
- 5) In order to control the impact of the social economy and culture, the development of the area villages travel must be devoted to efforts to improve the equitable distribution of opportunities, income, role as well and bear the responsibility of communities local are integrated with the efforts of the government (local) and the world of business are relevant.
- 6) The development area village tourist not be separated from the village centre, the government village, the village where people village as a place to live them and the village where recreation community, the case is important to prevent the transfer of assets of the village and the ownership of the land community village to parties who are not responsible and marginalized community by the development of newcomers.

In line with the strategy mentioned in the above then the management of the source power of natural countryside through the involvement of the community village in managing and utilizing the resources the power of nature in the countryside are covering the increase in efficiency and productivity, equitable outcomes and well-being as professional and attainment

source power sustainable, (Nuva, et al . 2009). All three objectives have a three-pillar that is shared and balanced support, where the source of the power of nature for the benefit of the people in the village.

Closing

The institutional and human resource modelling in the tourism village emphasizes more: *First*; investment in human capital (human capital), namely in the fields of education and health, *Second*; capacity building of organizations in rural areas, besides village government organizations that together have the desire to develop rural tourism as a sustainable development effort, *Third*; expand and integrate the organizational and group mandates so that efficiency can be achieved, *Fourth*; improve work culture, hard work, responsibility and saving, *Fifth*; eliminate negative, wasteful, and consumptive traits and can damage productivity.

Whereas through education is more directed at increasing the ability and skills of the community in the form of jobs that are needed by the market. Training education not only provides science that is more important is the awareness to grow attitudes of accepting, cooperating, and giving rise to new behaviours in efforts to eradicate poverty, backwardness and dependence.

According to Law Number 6 of 2014, Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUMDes. The business entity is wholly or most of its capital owned by the Village through direct participation from the village wealth. BUMDes is engaged in social and economic fields to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community. The Village Owned Enterprise is very closely related to the community because this business entity as a service provider for the community to involve the community in the process of planning, implementing, and evaluating activities in order to develop the economy in the village. The potentials of a well-managed village will increase rural income, thereby creating jobs for rural communities by utilizing unmanaged natural resources. In addition, it can improve supporting facilities in rural areas to improve community welfare.

Specific another Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) is a village institution that is engaged in socio-economic as well as serves as a service provider, in particular the rural population. The main focus of the BUMDes is on the field of business in the village, BUMDes has a very important role considering that in rural development in developing countries, of course, it will not be far related to the issue of poverty alleviation. From the perspective of economic independence, the village economy has a rational and unique institutional alternative. Villages are often seen as a small, backward, and very weak section. Therefore there is a need for a body that can change the way people think about the important role of a village in an economy.

Conclusion

The government takes various ways to stimulate economic growth. The economy at the rural level is also encouraged by increasing the budget taken from the National Budget. The additional budget is included in the transfer post to the regions and village funds. If this year the government allocates funds for the transfer post to the regions and village funds of IDR 763.9 trillion, next year it will increase by 4.2 percent IDR 796.3 trillion. The welfare of the people of a country is determined by a good and developing national economy. Where the economy is not only determined by the role of the government but also influenced by the role of the private sector. Because he is an economic power besides the government. The private party in question is a business entity which is then called a rural-based private-owned company.

Private Owned Enterprises is a business entity that is established and owned by private parties with the main business objective to get the maximum profit. The reason for establishing a privately owned company is in the context of participating in managing natural resources in Indonesia, but with an implementation that does not conflict with the laws and regulations.

The Role of Private-Owned Enterprises in the Economy Private companies like the example above has a very important role in driving and supporting the national economy. These roles, among others: (1) is a partner of the government, (2) helps to increase production, distribution, and national consumption activities, (3) absorbs a lot of workforces so as to reduce unemployment, (4) increases people's purchasing power due to the provision of salaries or employee income, (5) able to meet the target of state revenue through taxes paid by privately-owned companies in the form of Limited Liability Companies, (6) assisting the smooth development of the country, (7) assisting in efforts to equalize people's income, (8) creating new business creations and opportunities that can contribute in the world of business and the national economy, (9) assisting efforts to increase economic growth, people's standard of living and people's welfare, (10) helping to improve the quality of Indonesia's human resources, (11) increasing national income, and (12) accelerating the spread of and mastery of technology in society.

This is an important role for the existence of private-owned enterprises based on village culture in contributing to economic growth and reducing the national unemployment rate. By decreasing the unemployment rate it can have a positive impact on the increase in per capita income and purchasing power of the people, and the growth of the national economy. In addition, with the growth of the per capita economy it can have an impact on the decline in crime which is usually caused by high unemployment. Economic development is a process that causes people's per capita income to increase. Factors affecting the economic development of a developing country. The goal of economic development is to increase national income and productivity.

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