

Analysis of the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the development of all sectors in west java

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the development of business fields throughout the sector in West Java. The covid-19 pandemic that has spread lately caused the development of business fields throughout the sector in West Java is almost in decline. The method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative method using a secondary data analysis approach. Based on the results of research almost all business field sectors have suffered a decline there are only a few sectors that are still growing positively, in addition there are some excellent sectors that are supporting the economy of West Java such as Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, Information and Communication Sector and, education services sector. This is based on a comparative analysis (Moving based index) of PDRB data that has been processed to find out the development of the business field in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as LQ analysis to find out what superior sectors West Java has in the midst of the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19; Fields Sector; Regional Development Planning.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 (corona virus disease 19) is a type of virus that has recently hit all parts of the world, including Indonesia. The Minister of Health stated that this virus attacks the respiratory system, common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever 38o C, dry cough and shortness of breath (Kumar, et.al, 2020). This virus is also called zoonotic, which means that it is transmitted through humans and animals. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia stated that the pandemic was first detected in Wuhan, China on December 30, 2019 (Nasution, Erlina, & Muda, 2020).

The development of all sectors of business in Indonesia has recently decreased drastically, especially entering the end of the first quarter of 2020. The trigger for this is none other than the spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic, which spreads so fast, carries very detrimental risks to the Indonesian economy, especially West Java, in several sectors of business activity. The West Java Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) noted that since the first quarter of 2020, the national and West Java economic growth rates (LPE) have begun to decline. Based on data recorded in the Official Statistics News (BRS) that West Java LPE achievements in the second quarter of 2020 against the second quarter of 2019 experienced a contraction of 5.98 percent, a decrease compared to the achievements of the second quarter of 2019 which increased by 5.67 percent.

The pace of West Java's economic growth in the 2020 quarter as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic caused production activities in several business fields to decline, such as business fields in the automotive industry sub-sector due to declining market demand. Other sub-sectors that have been negatively affected by COVID-19 are the electronics, textiles and textile products sub-sector due to limitations in movement due to the large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy (Pamungkas, 2020). The sectors of the business sector that were most severely affected based on West Java's GRDP data are the

manufacturing industry, wholesale and retail trade sectors; repair of cars and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing sector, sector of providing food and drink accommodation. Based on the Official Statistics News (BRS) of West Java, only four categories of business fields were still able to grow positively in the second quarter of 2020, namely the information and communication business field; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and educational services.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) better known as the Corona virus is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. This virus can attack anyone, such as the elderly (older groups), adults, children and infants including pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. Corona virus infection is called COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) which was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019 (Pane, 2020). This virus spreads very quickly and has spread to almost all countries including Indonesia in just a few months. Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In many cases this virus causes only minor respiratory infections such as the flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections (pneumonia). This virus is transmitted through phlegm (droplets) from the respiratory tract, for example when in a crowded closed room with poor air circulation or direct contact with droplets (Pane, 2020).

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that the common symptoms of COVID-19 sufferers are fever, dry cough and fatigue. And the symptoms are a bit uncommon, starting with discomfort and pain, sore throat, diarrhea, red eyes, headache, loss of sense of taste or smell, skin rash or discoloration of the fingers or toes. While serious symptoms are characterized by difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain, a feeling of pressure in the chest and loss of the ability to speak and move. These symptoms generally appear within 2 days to 2 weeks after the patient is exposed to the corona virus. To determine whether these symptoms are affected or not, a rapid test or PCR can be carried out. Corona virus is a type of virus that infects the respiratory tract, from these symptoms, people affected by COVID-19 will have difficulty in carrying out their activities due to the pain they experience.

Regional development planning is carried out in order to minimize unwanted risks in the future. There are 4 main pillars that support the science or study of regional development planning, namely: (1) inventory, classification, and evaluation of resources, (2) Economic Aspects, (3) Institutional (institutional) aspects, and (4) Location/spatial aspects. Planning is an inseparable part of a process, and planning has dimensions of space and time, so it requires an explanation of past phenomena, planning must consider social capital (social capital) and common pool resources which must be managed sustainably (Rustiadi , Hakim, & Panjalu, 2009).

Planning is a way of how to achieve goals by using existing resources effectively and efficiently. The notion of planning as a process of continuous activity and formulating what can be done and desired for the future, and how to achieve it (Branch, 1995). Based on these various definitions of planning, there are at least 4 basic elements in planning, namely: 1) planning means choosing, 2) planning as a tool for allocating resources, 3) planning as a tool to achieve goals, 4) planning is for the future (Conyer, 2007). Hills, & Peter, 1984). And there are at least 5 characteristics of planning in general, namely: a) leading to the achievement of goals, b) leading to change, c) statement of choice, d) rationality and, e) collective action as a basis.

Regional development is an effort to achieve development (balance development). The issue of balanced regional or regional development is that it does not require that there are equal levels of development between regions (equally developed), nor does it require the achievement of a uniform level of regional or regional industrialization, as well as a

uniform form of regional pattern and structure, or the level of self-sufficiency in each region (Khan, et.al, 2018). or a balanced development area is the fulfillment of development potentials in accordance with the development capacity of various regions or regions (Khan, et.al, 2018).

In the process of national economic development, it is inseparable from regional or regional economic development. Regional economic development is a process carried out by local governments in managing existing resources. and establish a partnership pattern between local government and the private sector in creating new jobs and stimulating economic growth in the region. Regional economic growth is influenced by the comparative advantage of a region, regional specialization, and the economic potential of the region (Lewenussa & Rawi, 2020).

Limited natural resources, human resources for regional development require development priorities by taking into account regional advantages. If the goal of regional development is to increase growth, regional development is directed at leading sectors or commodities that have high value (Mawardi, 2007).

Many previous studies related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy have been carried out, such as the Sarmigi (2020) research, the results of calculations and previous discussions based on the results of a simple linear regression test, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 variable has a negative influence on the MSME variable. Where every increase in one unit of Covid-19 will hamper the development of MSMEs in Kerinci Regency.

Hutahaean (2020) stated that capital and labor factors have a positive and significant effect on micro business income in Deliserdang Regency, so that if capital and labor increase, micro business income will also increase. Together, it shows that the value of $F_{count} > F_{table}$. This means that simultaneously the variables of capital and labor have a significant influence on the income of Micro and Small Enterprises in Deliserdang Regency. Capital and labor that can affect Micro Business Income in Deliserdang Regency are 0.816 (81.6%), this means that 81.6 percent of micro business income variables in Deliserdang Regency are influenced by capital and labor variables, while the remaining 18, 4% is influenced by other variables outside the research model.

Sugihamretha (2020) stated that only solidarity and coordinated solutions across the country will be able to effectively manage this public health emergency. Solidarity is needed between the central government, provinces, districts/cities, the business world, tourism industry associations, universities, citizens, and the media to stem the spread of the virus, help patients, and to fight economic collapse including the tourism sector. This requires a set of strategic, and consistent policy measures. The key is close cooperation among all relevant actors.

Rosita (2020) stated that the corona pandemic (covid-19) has made many sectors slump, including the MSME sector. The impact of COVID-19 has damaged supply chains, decreased production capacity, closed factories, and banned travel. Industries affected in the 19th pandemic include the manufacturing, transportation, and tourism sectors. Industries that are able to survive in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic are those related to meeting basic needs including electricity, clean water, agriculture, animal husbandry, plantations, fisheries, automotive and banking. Likewise, the retail industry is able to survive, this is because some take advantage of sales through digital marketing. Strategies from various parties are needed to raise MSMEs so that they can survive in the midst of this COVID-19 pandemic and try to return to stability.

Kartiko (2020) stated that the social distancing and physical distancing policies due to the COVID-19 pandemic caused disruption to the value chain of the business world, causing various impacts on the Indonesian economy which resulted in shocks to sectors in

the economy. One of the sectors that experienced the worst shocks was the tourism sector. The policy taken by the government to reduce the shock is by providing economic stimulus in the form of tax incentives. The tax incentives provided have not been able to accommodate all the needs of the Tourism Business in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. This encourages the author to find out the needs of the tourism sector in dealing with the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the benefits of tax incentives in the tourism sector, and alternative tax incentive policy solutions to overcome economic problems in the tourism sector due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses qualitative research methods with the type of library research. The results of this study indicate that there are two needs of the tourism sector that have not been responded to in the tax incentive policy by the government, namely support to increase demand and consumption, and ease of access to business credit. The author at the end of the study recommends providing value added tax incentives to increase demand and consumption, and tax incentives for platforms and lenders in fintech lending for easy access to business credit.

Paramita & Putra (2020) Bali as an international tourism destination with cultural tourism as a tourist attraction has increased the number of visits from year to year, this can be seen from BPS data on the rate of foreign tourist arrivals from 2014-2015 growing 6.24%, 2015-2016 grew 23%, 2016-2017 grew 15%, 2017-2018 grew 3%. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the number of tourists traveling to Bali starting from March 2020. March was the first time the first case of COVID-19 was announced in Bali. Until the closing of Bali tourism for foreign tourism, it really destroys all lines of the economy in Bali. Several strategies were obtained in restoring Bali tourism to the new normal, namely providing confidence that the government and the tourism industry players in Bali have implemented very adequate health and safety standards and will also provide safe travel alternatives when they visit Bali during the pandemic.

Hardilawati (2020) stated that the world is experiencing a Covid-19 pandemic, including Indonesia. The call to prevent the chain of spreading this virus requires people to stay at home. This has an impact on economic instability and one of the affected is MSMEs. For this reason, a survival strategy is needed for MSMEs to be able to continue to maintain their business in the midst of this pandemic. The research method used in this study is qualitative analysis with exploratory steps with participatory observation techniques. The results of this study recommend survival strategies for SMEs in the form of e-commerce trading, doing digital marketing, improving product quality and adding services as well as establishing and optimizing customer marketing relationships. The results of this study are important to be understood and adopted by MSME actors and it is hoped that MSME actors will always be responsive and adapt to environmental changes in order to survive.

Putri (2020) based on the results of the study, it can be seen that MSMEs in Ponorogo district are able to contribute to the surrounding residents, namely by providing jobs. This clearly provides welfare to the community in general and especially to the owner. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a strategic economic sector and involve the livelihoods of many people, thus affecting the national economy. Islamic economics views that there are no prohibitions as long as the business being carried out does not deviate from the religion of Islam. The sustainability and existence of the MSME business is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors in the form of economic motives while external factors in the form of the economic environment which is usually used as a place for a person to live. In addition, during a pandemic like the current one, business owners must have a strategy to keep their business running and not suffer too big a loss. Sharia business owners must also have a strategy so that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are able to recover from economic shocks during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Safi'i, Widodo, & Pangastuti (2020) research results show that there are 3 risks that enter at a high level, namely a decrease in the amount of income, a decrease in the amount of production and an increase in the price of the main raw materials and 1 medium level risk, namely delays in the delivery of raw materials so that it can be done. with a financial strategy, resizing, finding new markets with the help of social media and collaborating with the local government to help marketing the social service program which is very intensively carried out.

Nasution, Erlina, & Muda (2020) aims to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indonesian economy. As of this writing, 93 countries have been infected with COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic that has spread has ultimately brought very bad risks to the world economy, including Indonesia, especially in terms of tourism, trade and investment. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method using secondary data analysis approach. Based on the results of the study, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic caused low investor sentiment towards the market which in turn led the market to tend to be negative. Strategic measures related to fiscal and monetary are urgently needed to provide economic stimulation. As cases of the COVID-19 pandemic developed, the market fluctuated more in a negative direction. Not only that, the slowdown in the global economy, especially Indonesia's export activities to China, also has a significant impact on the Indonesian economy. This is based on a sensitivity analysis which explains that the current slowdown in the global economy has greatly impacted Indonesia's economic growth.

Sugiri (2020) this study aims to map government policies in strengthening these MSMEs and map out the short-term and long-term strategies needed to complement these policies. The research uses qualitative methods. The study uses secondary data from various literatures such as books, articles, and homepages to access the latest data and information related to policies to save MSMEs from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis technique is done by descriptive analysis. Based on the research, it is known that the success of the policy to save MSMEs from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic needs to be supported by short-term strategies and long-term strategies to maintain the sustainability of MSMEs as one of the actors in the Indonesian economy. Based on this, it is important to conduct specific research in West Java regarding the impact of the pandemic on the business field, because this condition is closely related to the welfare of the community.

METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method through secondary data analysis approach. Secondary data analysis or known as DAS is a research methodology that uses secondary data as the main data source (Carpendale, Knudsen, Thudt, & Hinrichs, 2017). Secondary data is primary data that is processed more and presented either by primary data collectors or other parties, for example in the form of tables or diagrams (Nasution, Erlina, & Muda, 2020).

Quantitative research methods are one type of research whose specifications are systematic, well-planned and clearly structured since the beginning of the research design (Nasution, Erlina, & Muda, 2020). Data analysis results in quantitative are presented with pictograms and piecharts, bar or line graphs and frequency distribution tables (McNabb, 2017). While the descriptive research aims to record, describe, interpret and analyze the current situation. This study is only to describe objective information which is in accordance with the research variables.

The secondary data used is data related to the West Java business activity sector which has been processed by the Central Statistics Agency through the PDRB Quarter IV 2019, GRDP Quarter I 2020 and, GRDP Quarter II 2020 West Java. This data will then be identified and further analyzed.

The first analysis that the author uses is a comparative analysis of the Moving Based Index between GRDP Quarter IV 2019, GRDP Quarter I 2020 and GRDP Quarter II 2020 West Java to find out the development of business fields in all sectors.

The second analysis that the author uses is the LQ (Location Quotion) analysis to find out what leading sectors are owned by a region. LQ method to identify leading sector commodities (Harsen, 2021). The results of the LQ calculation produce three criteria, namely (Hendayana, 2003):

- a. $LQ > 1$; meaning that the commodity becomes the basis or source of growth. Commodities have a comparative advantage, the results can not only meet the needs of the region concerned but can also be exported to other regions.
- b. $LQ = 1$; the commodity is classified as non-basic, does not have a comparative advantage. The production is only sufficient to meet the needs of the region and cannot be exported
- c. $LQ < 1$; This commodity also includes non-basic. Commodity production in a region cannot meet its own needs, so it needs to be supplied or imported from outside.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the Indonesian economy in all business sectors to decline, including West Java. The following is the processing of GRDP data for all business sectors in West Java in the fourth quarter of 2019, the first quarter of 2020, and the second quarter of 2020 that has been processed.

Table 1. GRDP of West Java Province 2019-2020

SECTOR	GRDP OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE (TRILLION RUPIAH)		
	QUARTER IV OF 2019	QUARTER I OF 2020	QUARTER II OF 2020
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	21.70	22.56	32.90
Mining and excavation	6.25	6.20	5.76
Processing industry	160.27	161.84	146.05
Electricity and gas supply	1.42	1.32	1.14
Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling	0.30	0.30	0.32
Construction	34.36	33.34	28.65
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles	59.65	54.46	52.41
Transport and trade	18.54	18.09	14.44
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	10.09	10.89	7.99
Information and communication	15.36	19.35	22.92
Financial and insurance services	9.66	9.87	8.63
Real estate	5.10	1.15	4.72
Company services	1.79	1.81	0.91

SECTOR	GRDP OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE (TRILLION RUPIAH)		
	QUARTER IV OF 2019	QUARTER I OF 2020	QUARTER II OF 2020
Government administration, land and social security are mandatory	7.91	6.69	7.01
Education services	10.82	10.93	10.97
Health services and social activities	3.05	3.22	2.45
Other services	8.40	8.43	5.54

Judging from the GRDP data (Gross Regional Domestic Product) above from Quarter IV 2019 - Quarter II 2020, the development has almost decreased in all business sectors. There are several business sector sectors that were most severely affected, namely the manufacturing industry sector, wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing sector, sector of providing food and drink accommodation. This can be seen from the results of the analysis based on the moving based index method below.

Table 2. GRDP of West Java Province 2019 over 2020

SECTOR	GRDP OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE (TRILLION RUPIAH)					
	QUARTER IV 2019 TO QUARTER I 2020			QUARTER I 2020 TO QUARTER II 2020		
	Rp	%	Ratio	Rp	%	Ratio
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.86	0.004	1.04	10.34	0.46	1.46
Mining and excavation	-0.05	-0.01	0.99	-0.44	-0.07	0.93
Processing industry	1.57	0.01	1.01	-15.79	-0.10	0.90
Electricity and gas supply	-0.10	-0.07	0.93	-0.18	-0.14	0.86
Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.02	0.07	1.07
Construction	-3.32	-0.10	0.90	-2.49	-0.08	0.92
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles	-5.19	-0.09	0.91	-2.05	-0.04	0.96
Transport and trade	-0.45	-0.02	0.98	-3.65	-0.20	0.80
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	0.30	0.03	1.03	-2.40	-0.23	0.77
Information and communication	3.99	0.26	1.26	3.57	0.18	1.18
Financial and insurance services	-0.29	-0.03	0.97	-0.74	-0.08	0.92
Real estate	0.05	0.01	1.01	-0.43	-0.08	0.92
Company services	0.02	0.01	1.01	-0.87	-0.48	0.52
Government administration, land and social security are mandatory	-1.22	-0.15	0.85	0.32	0.05	1.05
Education services	0.11	0.01	1.01	0.04	0.00	1.00

SECTOR	GRDP OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE (TRILLION RUPIAH)					
	QUARTER IV 2019 TO QUARTER I 2020			QUARTER I 2020 TO QUARTER II 2020		
	Rp	%	Ratio	Rp	%	Ratio
Health services and social activities	0.17	0.06	1.06	-0.77	-0.24	0.76
Other services	0.03	0.00	1.00	-2.89	-0.34	0.66

The decline was due to several triggering factors, including:

- a. With the withdrawal of funds by foreign investors to Indonesia, which ultimately affected all sectors of the business sector, including West Java, due to the loss of some sources of funds.
- b. The decline in production capacity due to the PSBB policy which aims to reduce the spread of COVID-19 so that raw materials are difficult to obtain. In addition, the Minister of Industry, Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita, acknowledged that the purchasing managers' index was under pressure, especially at the end of the first quarter of 2020, this was due to the large number of areas affected by COVID-19 so that the decline in the utility of the manufacturing industry in various sectors was unavoidable.
- c. The decline in people's purchasing power because they assume they are afraid of contracting the Covid-19 virus so they are on guard not to leave the house, especially since the PSBB policy has been closed, except for businesses that produce food.

Although there were several sectors that were still able to grow positively during this period, including: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Information and Communication ; Education Services; Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling. The reasons for the above sectors to be able to grow positively are:

- a. Agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors; in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for food is still high, even though the COVID-19 pandemic occurs, the need for food cannot be avoided because food is a primary need so that demand tends to be stable and even increases due to precaution, so that people's purchasing power is still high, and Government policies at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic allowed business fields in the food sector to continue operating so that the income of these business fields continued to increase. Moreover, this sector is easy to adapt to health protocols compared to other sectors, the process of activities in it does not have much impact on the transmission of COVID-19 compared to other sectors.
- b. Information and Communication Sector; In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the potential for digitalization, it was able to save the national economy, including West Java, especially in the Information and Communications sector. Indonesia is one of the countries that participates highly in social media, including the people of West Java, so that companies that are engaged in information and communication will benefit because of the emergence of demand for products related to the needs of the community, even in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even companies that are engaged in the information and communication sector are not at all affected by the COVID-19 pandemic even though at the end of the first quarter of 2020 it experienced a decline, but since the implementation of the WFH (Work from Home) system, companies engaged in this sector have experienced rapid profits due to the need society to the internet is increasing, for example companies. In addition, the public also took advantage of the six unicorns owned by Indonesia, namely Gojek, Tokopedia, Bukalapak, Traveloka, OVO, and JD.ID during this pandemic so that the profits obtained by companies in the sector grew positively.

- c. Education Services Sector; Covid-19 requires all people to stay at home, including students in West Java. So the government made a policy so that schools were closed but the learning system was changed to online alias learning at home but there was still interaction between students and teachers. So that the government provides many injections of education funds for schools in Indonesia, including West Java, in order to help the online learning system. One of them is the Ministry of Education and Culture's internet quota assistance for school institutions. Therefore, the education service sector has experienced an increase during this COVID-19 pandemic. Because the education service business is one of the right choices during the Covid-19 period.
- d. Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling; In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the demand for water remains stable because the community's need for these resources is still there and cannot be avoided. So that companies engaged in these businesses are still safe and grow in a positive manner, although not too significant.

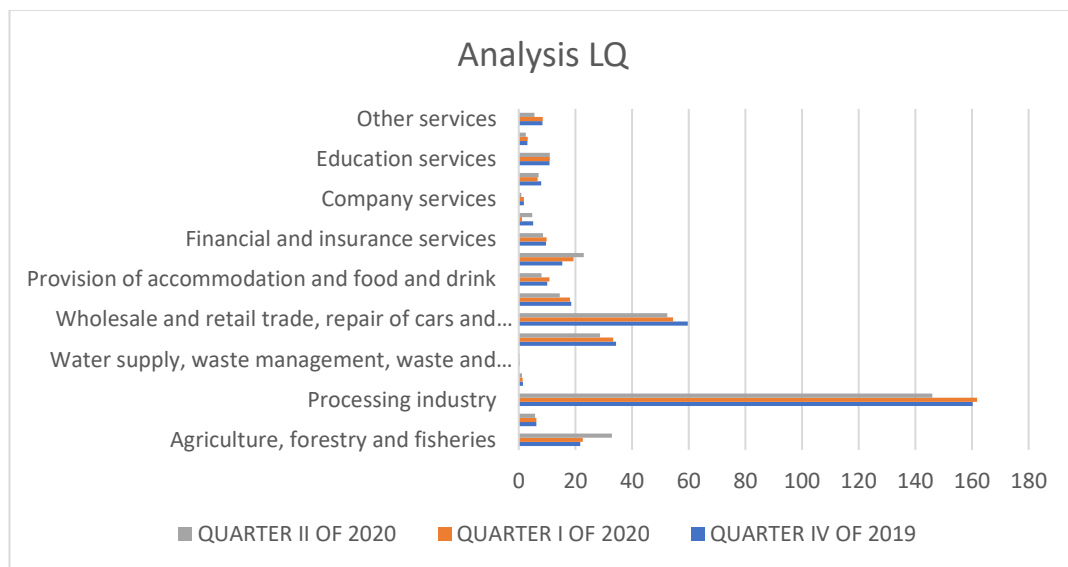


Figure 1. LQ Analysis

Based on the data above, it states that there are several leading sectors that are helping the economy of West Java in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic including the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, education services; water supply, waste management and recycling, and ; Information and Communication. These sectors are the leading sectors in the second quarter of 2020, because they are able to meet the market needs of the West Java region and markets outside the region, including being able to carry out export activities.

CONCLUSION

From the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the development of business fields in all sectors in West Java almost experienced a decline, the business sector sectors that were worst affected were the manufacturing sector, wholesale and retail trade sectors; repair of cars and motorcycles; transportation and warehousing sector; sector providing food and drink accommodation. This is because there are several factors that trigger it. However, there are several sectors that have developed and grown positively, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Information and Communication ; Education

Services; Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling. The leading sectors that became the strength of the economy in West Java during the COVID-19 pandemic were the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors; Education services; water supply, waste management and recycling, and ; information and communication sector, this can be seen from the data that has been processed by the author.

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