

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND ACTIVITIES DURING PANDEMIC IN NEW CALAMBA, PIANON, GATAS KALAWIT ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the agricultural production activities that most people do during the pandemic- Covid-19 related to their financial needs and what they do to the plants after planting. It turns out in this study that the most agricultural production activities that people do during a pandemic is planting flowering plants used as their stress reliever and used to display in their home. Sometimes they sell their plants to support their needs.

The descriptive-survey type of research method is used by questionnaire as the main instrument to gather the required data from selected respondents which includes the citizen of New Calamba, Pianon, Gatas Kalawit Zamboanga del Norte.

Keywords: *Agricultural production, Pandemic-Covid-19, financial needs*

INTRODUCTION

With the outbreak of the pandemic-Covid -19 in different parts of the world, we are all affected, many have lost their jobs, others have chosen to stay at home for their families but they are having economic problems. Most of us are now at home simply because it is strictly forbidden to leave the house for no important reason and for our safety to prevent the spreading of a virus. This study aims to find out what agricultural activities the majority does during the pandemic. According to Emma C. Stephens in her study "The COVID-19 pandemic is having an impact on international relationships far beyond the agri-food sector's labor force. This includes announcements of export restrictions across several countries that limit global agri-food trade and market access. The agri-food sector is highly connected internationally. Ports that shut down or reduce activity, vastly reduced freight capacity on commercial flights for agricultural goods, and other broad global supply chain disruptions due to the COVID-19 crisis have the potential to limit critical access to agricultural inputs and markets. This may negatively impact agricultural productivity for current and future seasons. The suddenness and severity of these shutdowns leave little scope for identifying suitable domestic substitutes in the short term but may spur less reliance on global agri-food value chains in the future. Some nations are also exploring more domestic 'food sovereignty to address emerging domestic food security concerns due to COVID-19. These actions have serious implications for our current globalized agri-food trading system and are potentially one of the most important impacts on the current food system." The pandemic called COVID-19 disease has a great impact on the actions and activities of humanity, agriculture is not outside this impact. Food demand and thus food security are greatly affected due to mobility restrictions, reduced purchasing power, and with a greater impact on the most vulnerable population groups. As cases of contagion increase, governments take more drastic measures to stop the spread of the virus, also influencing the global food system. The premise of any measure adopted should be to protect the health and

food security of the population, to the detriment of economic growth, although some governments go in the opposite direction. It is important to study the agricultural activities that people do during a pandemic to determine benefits from planting and how it leads in helping them in their financial problem.

LITERATURE REVIEW

HLPE Steering Committee (2020) The food security and nutrition risks of these dynamics are serious. Already, before the outbreak of the pandemic, according to the latest State of Food Security and Nutrition report (FAO et al., 2020), some two billion people faced food insecurity at the moderate or severe level. Since 2014, these numbers have been climbing, rising by 60 million over five years. The COVID-19 pandemic is undermining efforts to achieve SDG 2. The complex dynamics triggered by the lockdowns intended to contain the disease are creating conditions for a major disruption to food systems, giving rise to a dramatic increase in hunger. The most recent estimates indicate that between 83 and 132 million additional people (FAO et al., 2020)—including 38-80 million people in low-income countries that rely on food imports (Torero, 2020)—will experience food insecurity as a direct result of the pandemic. At least 25 countries, including Lebanon, Yemen and South Sudan, are at risk of significant food security deterioration because of the secondary socio-economic impacts of the pandemic (FAO and WFP, 2020). In Latin America, the number of people requiring food assistance has almost tripled in 2020 (UN, 2020a). Food productivity could also be affected in the future, especially if the virus is not contained and the lockdown measures continue.

Raúl S.,(2020) The pandemic called COVID-19 disease has a great impact on the actions and activities of humanity, agriculture is not outside this impact. Food demand and thus food security are greatly affected due to mobility restrictions, reduced purchasing power, and with a greater impact on the most vulnerable population groups. As cases of contagion increase, governments take more drastic measures to stop the spread of the virus, also influencing the global food system. The premise of any measure adopted should be to protect the health and food security of the population, to the detriment of economic growth, although some governments go in the opposite direction enhanced by the assimilation of a multinational knowing wheelchair measurement. We also check out the conditions as well as prerequisites called for to multiply the effect of discovering mobility on entrepreneurial education both at individual along with at institutional level in the point of view of advertising capacity building procedures.

European Commission. (2019) the electronic transformation of the EU organization and also culture presents enormous development potential for Europe. European industry can improve its stamina in sophisticated digital innovations and its strong presence in standard fields to confiscate the variety of opportunities that modern technologies such as the Net of Things, huge information, progressed production, robotics, 3D printing, blockchain modern technologies as well as expert system deal. This will enable our industry to capture a share in the arising markets for the product or services of the future.

Serpil,A. (2020)During a pandemic, continuing the flow of the supply in agriculture and food sector, which is one of the most important sectors together with health, is vital to prevent the

food

crisis and

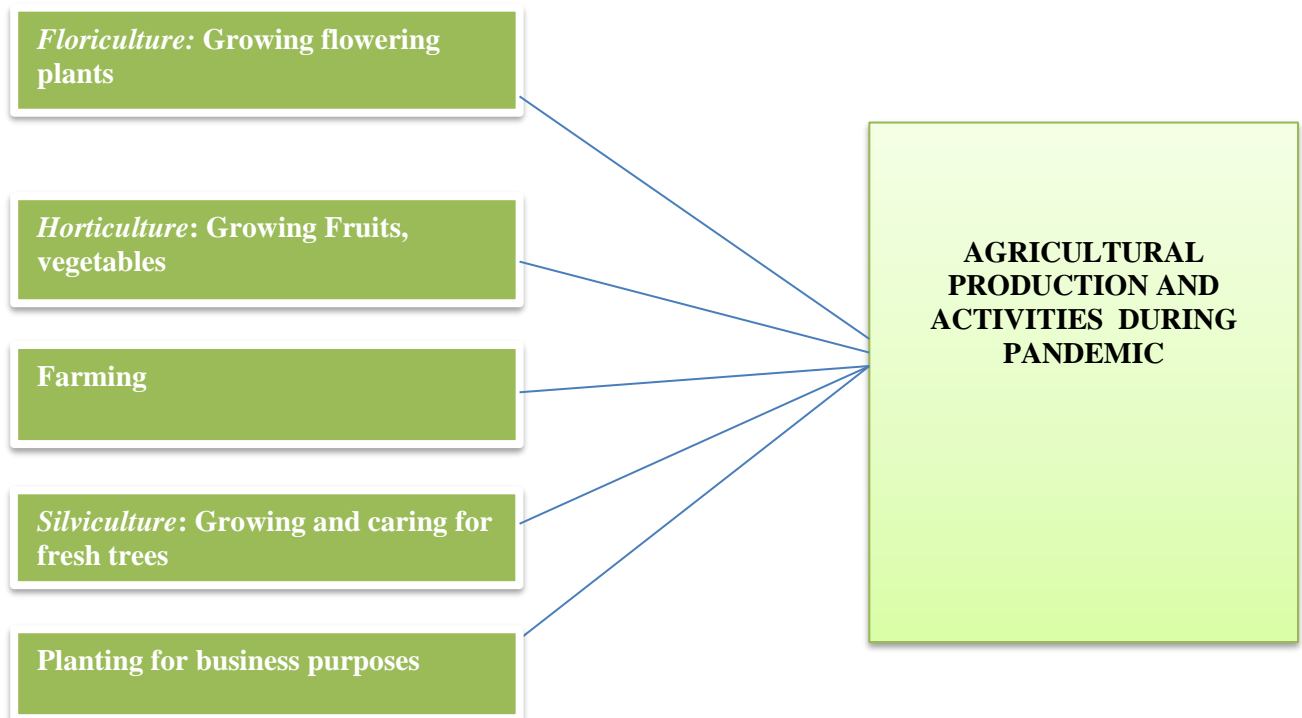
reducing the negative impact on the global economy. Although no major problems have been observed in the food supply chains so far it remains unclear in the face of an uncertain future. As a result, each country has to realize the severity of the situation and sometimes should tighten or loosen the measures according to the spread of the pandemic. The supply chain also should be flexible enough to respond to the challenges in the food supply chain.

Dan, P., & Jiaqing, Y. (2020) As COVID-19 continues to spread across the globe, it is essential to understand how China's agricultural economy is affected by COVID-19 and what emergency measures are government used to mitigating these impacts. Based on over 750,000 words collected from WeChat and Sina Weibo, this study employed web crawler technology and text mining method to empirically investigate the impacts of COVID-19 on China's agricultural economy and the Chinese government's measures to address these impacts. The results show that: (1) the impact of COVID-19 on China's agricultural economy is mainly reflected in eight aspects. According to topic frequency, the order of these eight aspects followed the sequence of crop production (31.63%), agricultural products supply (27.93%), livestock production (17.98%), farmers' income and employment (8.41%), economic crop development (7.40%), agricultural products sales model (3.20%), leisure agriculture development (2.51%), and agricultural products trade (0.94%). (2) The government's countermeasures to deal with the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture are mainly reflected in seven aspects, which followed the sequence of resuming agricultural production and farmers' work (32.62%), providing financial support (15.94%), stabilizing agricultural production and products supply (13.05%), promoting agricultural products sale (12.28%), providing subsidies (11.54%), providing agricultural technology guidance and field management (8.68%), providing assistance to poor farmers to reduce poverty (5.89%). Therefore, it can be seen that government's emergency countermeasures are basically consistent with the impact aspects of COVID-19 on China's agricultural economy. However, the order of government's countermeasures is not all in line with the order of impact aspects, which indicates that more-tailored policies should be implemented to minimize the negative impact of COVID-19 on China's agricultural economy. Our study also adds to the literature by empirically examined the impacts of COVID-19 on China's agricultural development and its countermeasures based on text mining techniques, which can provide more targeted implications for policymakers. A limitation of this study is that we only focus on the impacts from a relatively short time. Future research investigating the long-term impacts of COVID-19 on China's agricultural development should be conducted to provide more comprehensive suggestions for decision-makers. Another limitation is that we only examined the impacts of COVID-19 from a macro perspective and thus lacked an in-depth analysis from the micro perspective. Further research is required to conduct questionnaire-based investigations on individuals, such as farmers and agricultural enterprises, then using economic models to analyze the impacts of COVID-19 on their production, income, consumption, employment, and so on, thus providing a micro foundation for policy recommendations.

Sumitra, P., & Roshan, C. (2021) The study on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on teaching and learning across the world concludes that although various studies have been carried out, in the case of developing countries, suitable pedagogy and platform for different class levels of higher secondary, middle and primary education need to be explored further. Internet bandwidth is relatively low with lesser access points, and data packages are costly in comparison to the income of the people in many developing countries, thus making accessibility and affordability inadequate. Policy-level intervention is required to improve this situation. Further exploration and investigation on effective pedagogy for online teaching and learning is

an area for research. Need for developing tools for authentic assessments and timely feedback is found to be another area of study. The affordability and accessibility for all the learners of varied economic background is identified as a challenge, for which the educational tools developer could focus on customization. The policy level intervention is also vital. Education system across the world including Bhutan needs to invest on the professional development of teachers, especially on ICT and effective pedagogy, considering the present scenario. Making online teaching creative, innovative and interactive through user-friendly tools is the other area of research and development. This would assist and prepare the education system for such uncertainties in the future.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The first table below shows the distribution of respondents in the study.

TABLE 1.0 DISTRIBUTION OF STUDY RESPONDENTS

Production activities	New Calamba	Batayan	Pianon	Total	Percentage (%)
Growing flowering plants	10	6	8	24	27%
Growing Fruits, vegetables	6	5	6	17	18%
Farming	6	4	5	15	17%
Growing and caring for fresh trees	6	4	4	14	16%
Planting plants and selling	7	5	8	20	22%
Total:	35	24	31	90	100 %

Table 2.0

Production activities	New Calamba	Batayan	Pianon	Total	Mean Rank
Growing flowering plants	10	6	8	24	8 1
Growing Fruits, vegetables	6	5	6	17	5.6 3
Farming	6	4	5	15	5 4
Growing and caring for fresh trees	6	4	4	14	4.6 5
Planting plants and selling	7	5	8	20	7 2
Total:	35	24	31	90	30.2 5

ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents analyzes and interprets the data gathered from the study. The data are presented tabularly and textually and the discussion is in line with the problems presented.

The data are presented in the following order: First in table 1.0 in which the data is measured by its percentage together with the distribution of respondents. Growing flowering plants has the highest percentage which is 27% the second is selling 22% and the lowest is caring for fresh trees which is 16%. Table 2.0 the data is treated by getting their MEAN and the highest mean there is (8) which is growing flowering plants and the least is caring for fresh trees and farming (4.6).

CONCLUSION

According to the study, the people often do during a pandemic is to plant flowers. The second is the sale of other plants and the most common thing they do is planting and caring for trees. This study only proves that people prefer to do planting in their homes during a pandemic. Sometimes they sell their crops, vegetables, or flowers to supplement their income.

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