# THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TOBACCO PRICES IN LOMBOK TIMUR

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengaruh covid-19 terhadap harga tembakau di desa pandan wangi kecamatan jerowaru secara parsial. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah petani tembakau yang ada di Desa Pandan Wangi Kecamatan Jerowaru yang berjumlah 169. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan random sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 63. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik anlaisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi liner sederhana. Hasil penelitian ini menujukkan bahwa Covid-19 tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap harga tembakau dikecamatan jerowaru. Hal tersebut dapat diketahui sebagai berikut. (1) Berdasarkan uji parsial (uji t) dapat diamati bahwa nilai t hitung sebesar 0,164 dimana lebih kecil dari t tabel sebesar 1,999 (0,164 < 1,999). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa covid-19 tidak berpengaruh sinifikan terhadap harga tembakau di Kecamatan Jerowaru; (2) Berdasarkan dari uji regression sederhana bahwa dari output tersebut diperoleh koefisien determinasi (r square) sebesar 0,000, yang artinya bahwa Covid-19 tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap harga tembakau karena nilai yang diperoleh sebesar 0,000%. Adapun tidak berpengaruh antara covid-19 terhadap harga tembakau yaitu karena covid-19 itu berfokus pada mikroorganisme atau virus menjangkit manusia atau yang menular dari manusia satu ke manusia yang lain, jadi covid-19 fokusnya ke menjangkit manusia bukan menjangkit tanaman tembakau.
**Kata Kunci** : Covid-19, Harga Tembakau, Petani Tembakau

## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine how covid-19 affects the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru sub-district partially. This research is a type of descriptive quantitative research. The population in this study was 169 tobacco farmers in the Jerowaru sub-district. The sampling technique with random sampling with a sample size of 63. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. The data analysis technique used is simple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that Covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru sub-district. This can be known as follows: (1) Based on the partial test (t test) it can be observed that the t value is 0.164 which is smaller than the t table of 1.999 (0.164 < 1.999). So it can be concluded that covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco in Jerowaru District; (2) Based on the simple regression test from the output the coefficient of determination (r square) is 0.000, which means that Covid-19 has no significant effect on tobacco prices because the value obtained is 0.000%. As for the lack of effect between covid-19 on tobacco prices, that is because covid-19 focuses on microorganisms or viruses infecting humans or those transmitted from one human to another, so covid-19 focuses on infecting humans instead of infecting tobacco plants.*

*Keywords: Covid-19, Tobacco Price, Tobacco Farmers*

## INTRODUCTION

Corona virus is a virus that causes covid-19 infection. This infection originated in the city of Wu Han China at the end of 2019 (Ciotti et al., 2020; Suryasa et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2020). Furthermore, it spread in Indonesia at the end of March 2020, so the Indonesian people experienced prolonged suffering caused by this infectious disease which can be called the 2019 coronavirus (Olivia et al., 2020; Ophinni et al., 2020; Prasetya et al., 2022). The spread of covid-19 is increasing which is spread throughout Indonesia with a total of 1.26 million cases infected with covid-19, 1.07 million people have recovered and 34,152 people have died (Olivia et al., 2020; Prasetya et al., 2022; Sheth, 2020).

The virus has become the most horrendous issue around the world, including in Indonesia. Many countries have chosen extreme prevention measures such as lockdowns due to the rapid spread and ease of transmission of covid-19 (Amir, 2022; Kattsoff et al., 2022). Of course, if the State of Indonesia implements a lockdown policy, there will be positive and negative impacts from this coronavirus outbreak.

The spread of the virus has had a huge impact on the whole world. The spread of this virus is very fast and has become a problem in various sectors. In response to the covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has various policies. One of them is the existence of social distancing and physical distancing which began in early March 2020 (Ashraf & Goodell, 2022; Kim & Liu, 2022). The enactment of this large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy has for some time obliged agencies and most industries to be unable to operate (Hebel & Rentzsch, 2022; Razavi et al., 2022). The policy may result in economic losses, in addition, it will affect the supply chain such as hampering the production of goods and services (Ananda et al., 2021; Andrianingsih & Asih, 2021; Wahyuni & Dinaloni, 2021).

West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces in Indonesia affected by covid-19. Data released (Gremas NTB Date 9 September 2020) showed that 2,460 (15.86%) were treated, 2,269 (78.24%) recovered, and 171 (5.90%) died (Fajriani, 2022; Safitri & Dewa, 2022). From the data exposure, it can be concluded that covid-19 is still endemic in NTB. This condition caused a decrease in community activity activities from before covid-19, which caused the total demand for goods and services to decrease, this condition was especially felt by people who worked in the informal sector. At the macro level, the revenue of the sectors has also decreased, which has an impact on reducing the income of workers in sectors that absorb a lot of labor (Auliyah & Legowo, 2022; Noveria & Romdiati, 2022).

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Lombok Timur is one of the districts on Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, which is the largest tobacco-producing centre in NTB, reaching 68% of the total tobacco harvest area in NTB (Nurhayati, 2023). The area of tobacco plants in East Lombok Regency in the last five years from 2016 to 2020 has increased. In 2016 the area of tobacco leaf planting was 4785.89 ha with a total production of 3387.79 tonnes. In 2020 the area of tobacco leaf cultivation continued to increase reaching 7628.70 with a production of 9383.37 tonnes (Timur, 2019).

As for one of the tobacco farmers in Indonesia in Lombok Timur Regency, one of them is the price of tobacco in Jerowaru District, where farmers in Jerowaru District 99% of farmers grow tobacco because from growing tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District get income to meet their daily needs and pay for their children's schooling and also planting tobacco is a seasonal crop that is carried out in Jerowaru District after planting rice.

Tobacco is a seasonal crop that is classified as a plantation crop. The utilization of tobacco plants, especially in the leaves, is for making cigarettes. Tobacco plants are one of the biggest sources of income for farmers, especially tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District,

East Lombok. With the sale of tobacco, tobacco farmers can fulfill their needs. In addition, many of the farmers' children can continue to higher education from the tobacco harvest even up to the Master's level. But it seems that this year the price of tobacco is no longer as friendly as the price of the last three years, the low price of tobacco this year makes tobacco farmers upset, restless, and restless. How can the selling price of dried tobacco for the first leaf, known as Tanak leaf, be very much different from the price last year, from the selling price is certainly not comparable to the costs incurred in its management? Moreover, if the farmer does not have his own oven, then the farmer will pay a higher price for the oven process.

As the only source of income for farmers, tobacco products are also the only hope for tobacco farmers to pay for the education costs of their children who are studying at school or higher education, but seeing the drop in tobacco prices, farmers have to think about how to pay off their tobacco payment debts, increasing tobacco financing capital is arguably quite large. The low price of tobacco is not the only problem for farmers at the moment, but this year's tobacco growth is also not as high as last year with the quality of the leaf width smaller than last year. The drop in tobacco prices has also greatly impacted their children's education. Limited income makes farmers rely solely on tobacco products to pay for their children's education.

As one of them happened to the price of tobacco in Jerowaru District, East Lombok, the pandemic made productivity and absorption of tobacco decrease. During this pandemic, there are a lot of problems obtained by the community, especially for tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District, East Lombok, because since the occurrence of covid-19, there have been many confused businessmen, some of whom have benefited and some have suffered losses. Therefore, many farmers who grow tobacco fail at this time because of covid-19. However, during this pandemic, the quality produced is quite good but prices continue to fall. This is because the existing warehouses are closed due to the pandemic. The covid-19 pandemic has caused several cigarette warehouses to close because they follow government regulations regarding the implementation of health protocols. Not only farmers who get failure but many other business people too.

Growing tobacco is often done in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency, because the climate in Lombok, one of which is in Jerowaru District, tends to be dry, making the land in the area match to be planted with tobacco. Therefore, in Jerowaru Subdistrict, tobacco is often planted, making farmers' income increase. Farmers in Jerowaru Subdistrict are one of the areas that produce high-quality tobacco. However, due to the covid-19 virus, the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru Subdistrict became cheap and resulted in many crop failures. Because most of the people in Jerowaru Subdistrict grow tobacco is a source of livelihood to meet the needs of life such as their children's school fees and also from tobacco farmers can meet their daily needs.

Jerowaru Sub-district is an agricultural area, relying on the agricultural sector as one of the driving sectors of the economy. Of the 4,380 hectares of rice fields in Jerowaru Sub-district, most of them are irrigated with an area of 3,647 hectares or around 83.27% and rain-fed with an area of 733 hectares or around 16.73%. In the rice and secondary crop sub-sector, 18,963 tonnes of rice were produced in the Jerowaru sub-district in 2018 with a harvest area of 4,020 ha.

The next commodity that ranks second is corn with a total production of 12,886 tonnes with a harvest area of 2,246 ha. In addition to rice and secondary crops, Jerowaru Sub-district also produces vegetables, including shallots, cayenne pepper, tomatoes, long beans, and

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cucumbers. In 2018, the most productive vegetable commodity was cayenne pepper with an average production of 20.06 Kwintal/Ha. The production of smallholder agriculture is still dominated by Virginia tobacco with a production of 2,148 quintal with a harvest area of 1,739.99 ha. It is estimated that the number of farmers in Jerowaru Sub-district until 2020 is 3,424 family heads (Timur, 2019).

One commodity that can be developed for agribusiness orientation in rural areas is tobacco. Tobacco has an important role and has a high economic value, especially as a raw material for the cigarette industry, providing employment, a source of income for farmers, and a source of foreign exchange for the State. Tobacco farming can contribute 40-80% to the total income of farmers in tobacco-growing areas, so it has a highly competitive value. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is one of the potential Virginia tobacco-producing provinces in Indonesia. The development of Virginia tobacco in NTB is still concentrated in Lombok Island, so it is better known as Lombok Virginia tobacco. In 2018, the area of Virginia tobacco development was approximately 19,840 hectares consisting of 16,119 hectares of banian area and 3,721 hectares of self-help area with a total production of 33,519 tonnes of krosok, with a need of 44,659 Kilo Litres.

People in West Nusa Tenggara province, especially in East Lombok Regency, Jerowaru District, where most of the people fulfill their needs in the agricultural sector (tobacco). But in 2019 the community (tobacco farmers) was confused by the condition of warehouses or companies that have not provided capacity regarding the price and cost of tobacco products, from planting to the final stage in the oven (Wahyudi, 2021). In 2020 the price of tobacco decreased by 1 quintal of Rp.1,700,000 while in 2021 the price of tobacco increased by 20% by 1 quintal of Rp. 3,000,000. This indicates that during the covid-19 pandemic in 2020 where at that time pandemic cases were on the rise. This has an impact on tobacco prices. Since the price of tobacco has decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic, this has also affected the capital and income of farmers as a result of the decline in tobacco prices during the Covid-19 pandemic (Harfianto & Mukhlas, 2022).

Based on the observation data conducted, it is explained that in 2021 the planting area and harvest area are 4,095.75 Ha and the total production of Virginia tobacco is 6,515,427.58 Kg and the average production of Virginia tobacco is 1,591 Kg, and the price of tobacco in 2021 increases by 20%. In 2019 the farmer's capital also decreased to IDR 55,395,300 with production costs also decreasing to IDR 49,070,000 and the farmer's production to IDR 63,350,000. And in 2020 the farmer's capital was Rp.59,581,867, the production cost was Rp.55,465,000 and the production yield was Rp.53,70,000 in the last year (2019 and 2020) the farmer's capital and income decreased due to the covid-19 pandemic. The number of tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District totaled 169 people from 6 (six) groups of tobacco farmers in 2021. Based on the formulation of the problems described, the purpose of this study is to determine whether covid-19 has a positive effect on the price of tobacco in the village of Jerowaru District, Lombok Timur.

Similar research has been carried out, among others (Andrianingsih & Asih, 2021) has successfully researched the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the income of tobacco farmers in Palongan village. The results of this study indicate that farming costs since the pandemic have increased, while production has decreased, which has caused farming income to decline. Research that has been conducted by (Wahyudi, 2021) successfully analyzed the effect of business capital and production costs on tobacco production in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study indicate that based on data analysis and discussion partially capital (X1) t value 4.850> t table 4.303 so that

X1 has a significant effect on the production of tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency 2014-2020. Meanwhile, the production cost (X2) t value -2.152 < t table 4.303 so that X2 does not have a significant effect on the production results (Y) of tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency 2014-2020. Simultaneously, the business capital (X1) and production costs (X2) significance value is smaller than 0.05 (0.002 <0.05) and simultaneously affects the production yield (Y) of tobacco farmers in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency 2014-2020. Research that has been conducted (Wahyuni & Dinaloni, 2021) successfully analyzed the impact of covid-19 on the welfare of tobacco farmers in Jombang, East Java. The results of this study indicate that the covid-19 pandemic has a positive impact on the income of tobacco farmers but the sales process is experiencing obstacles. Although income has increased, the need for education costs has increased and the need for clothing and food has also increased along with the fulfillment of maintaining health and the existence of religious events and customs that are eliminated during covid-19.

**METHODS**

The type of research used is descriptive quantitative using SPSS for data processing. This research design uses a questionnaire or questionnaire where questionnaire contains several questions related to the price of tobacco which will be answered by respondents. This research design uses documentation to explore data and photographs to strengthen the research. This is done so that the results of the questionnaire are more complete and clear to analyze the effect of covid-19 on tobacco prices. In addition, this research design also made initial observations to explore in-depth information about the effect of covid-19 on tobacco prices in Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency.

This research was conducted in Pandan Wangi Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency. This research location is a sub-district located at the southern tip, where Pandan Wangi Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency is a sub-district whose majority is a tobacco farming business and a corn business after planting rice in the rainy season. Most of the community's income in Jerowaru Subdistrict, East Lombok Regency is also generated from tobacco farming as a source of livelihood to meet the needs of life such as for their children's school fees and also from tobacco farmers can meet their daily needs. Because the tobacco farming business is quite profitable. This research will be conducted in 2022, with title submission in March 2020, starting direct proposal preparation in March 2022.

The population used in this study were tobacco farmers in Paek Hamlet, Pandan Wangi Village, Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency. The population in this study was 169 people. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling and determining the number of samples with the Slauvin technique formula so that it was known that the number of samples in this study was 63 respondents because it was the result of rounding 62.83 respondents. With a standard error of 10%. In this study, two variables were taken, namely the independent variable (X) the effect of covid-19, and the dependent variable (Y) the price of tobacco.

The method of obtaining data uses a questionnaire technique or a questionnaire instrument for data collection, where the researcher provides a questionnaire containing several questions related to tobacco which will be answered by the respondents. Documentation and observation techniques are used by digging up document data related to tobacco prices and photographs to strengthen research and to directly observe the state of the area to be studied which is used as an initial description before deepening, in which case

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the researcher goes directly to conduct this research to Jerowaru District, East Lombok Regency.

The instrument validity test was carried out using the Pearson product-moment correlation test using the SPSS 16.0 program. While the reliability test uses Alpha Croncbanch. The data analysis technique used is simple linear regression and uses a data normality test with a significance greater than 0.05.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
### Data Analysis Requirements Testing

The validity test used is the Pearson product-moment correlation test using the SPSS 16.0 program. The following is a table of the results of the Covid-1 Variable Validity Test, the validity test results of the Tobacco Price Variable Validity Test, and the results of the reliability test.

**Table 1. Covid-19 Variable Validity Test Results**

| Question | Sig. | Table r value | *Person Correlation* | Valid/invalid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item 1 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,556 | Valid |
| Item 2 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,540 | Valid |
| Item 3 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,767 | Valid |
| Item 4 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,642 | Valid |
| Item 5 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,850 | Valid |
| Item 6 | 0,008 | 0,248 | 0,330 | Valid |
| Item 7 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,511 | Valid |
| Item 8 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,680 | Valid |
| Item 9 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,501 | Valid |
| Item 10 | 0,001 | 0,248 | 0,413 | Valid |
| Item 11 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,566 | Valid |
| Item 12 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,445 | Valid |
| Item 13 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,431 | Valid |

Based on Table 1, it is known that the R table is 0.248, and the R count is known based on the corrected item-total correlation value in the table above, it can be concluded from the results of the covid-19 variable validity test that all questions items are valid because R count> R table 0.248 and the significance value of each item <0.05.

**Table 2. Tobacco Price Variable Validity Test Results**

| Question | Sig. | Table r value | *Person Correlation* | Valid/invalid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item 1 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,657 | Valid |
| Item 2 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,597 | Valid |
| Item 3 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,592 | Valid |
| Item 4 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,592 | Valid |
| Item 5 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,432 | Valid |
| Item 6 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,436 | Vaid |
| Item 7 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,757 | Valid |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item 8 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,782 | Valid |
| Item 9 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,576 | Valid |
| Item 10 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,767 | Valid |
| Item 11 | 0,001 | 0,248 | 0,422 | Valid |
| Item 12 | 0,015 | 0,248 | 0,305 | Valid |
| Item 13 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,660 | Valid |
| Item 14 | 0,000 | 0,248 | 0,620 | Valid |
| Item 15 | 0,040 | 0,248 | 0,259 | Valid |

Based on table 2, it is known that the R table is 0.248, and R count is known based on the corrected item total correlation value in the table above, it can be concluded from the results of the validity test of the tobacco price variable that all question items are valid because R count> R table 0.248 and the significance value of each item <0.05.

**Table 3. Research instrument reliability test results X and Y variables**

| Variable Research | *Reliabilitas Coefient* | *Cronbach's Alpha* | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Covid-19 (X) | 13 Item | 0,798 | Reliable |
| Tobacco Prices(Y) | 15 Item | 0,840 | Reliable |

From table 3, it is known that the Cronbach alpha value is ≥ 0.6, so it can be concluded that the research instrument is reliable/consistent.

**Hypothesis Testing**

Hypothesis testing uses a normality test with the basic concept of the Kolmogrov Smirnov test. The following is a table of KS Test results, simple linear regression, and partial test results or t test.

**Table 4. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 63 |
| Normal Parameters[a] | Mean | .0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | 6.42342569 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .206 |
| | Positive | .174 |
| | Negative | -.206 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | 1.634 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .010 |
| a. Test distribution is Normal. | | |

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Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the significant amount of Asiymp.Sig (2-tailed) is 0.010> 0.005. So in accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov Smirnov test above, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Thus the assumption of the requirements in the normality test has been fulfilled.

**Table 5. Simple Linear Regression Test Results**

| | Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 62.990 | 8.047 | | 7.828 | .000 |
| | Covid-19 | .025 | .151 | .021 | .164 | .870 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Harga Tembakau | | | | | | |

*Coefficients^a*

It is known that the constant (a) value is 62.990 while the covid-19 (b / regression coefficient) value is 0.025 so the regression equation can be written as follows:Y = a + Bx
    Y = 62,990 + 0,025
The equation can be translated as
    a.Constant
    The constant value is 62.990, meaning that the constant value of variable X is 62.990.
    b.Covid-19
The regression coefficient X of 0.025 states that for every 1% increase in the value of covid-19, the participation value increases by 0.025. The regression coefficient is positive, so it can be said that the direction of the influence of variable X on Y is positive.

**Table 6. Partial Test Results (t)**

| | Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 62.990 | 8.047 | | 7.828 | .000 |
| | Covid-19 | .025 | .151 | .021 | .164 | .870 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Tobacco Prices | | | | | | |

*Coefficients^a*

Based on table 6, it can be observed that the calculated t value is 0.164 which is smaller than the t table of 1.999. Therefore, Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, so it can be concluded that covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco in Jerowaru Sub-district.

**Table 7. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R2)**

*Model Summary^b*

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .021^a | .000 | -.016 | 6.476 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Covid_19 | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: Tobacco Prices | | | | |

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Based on the results of the correlation test analysis (R) in table 7, the correlation test result is 0.021 or 21%. this shows that there is no relationship between covid-19 and the price of tobacco in Pandan Wangi Village, Jerowaru District.

Based on the results of the simple linear regression test, that from the output obtained the coefficient of determination (r Square) of 0.000, which means that the effect of covid-19 on tobacco prices is 0.000%.

## DISCUSSION

The community is mostly farmers as evidenced by the number of samples obtained. Jerowaru is an area that has a large area of agricultural land so the majority of the community are farmers. By working as a farmer, the people of Panda Wangi Village get enough income as evidenced by the results obtained from farming, especially tobacco farming. For now, the selling price of tobacco is not too high from the previous year.

Based on the results of data analysis, it is obtained that Covid-19 does not have a significant effect on the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru Subdistrict. This can be seen as follows: Based on the partial test (t test) it can be observed that the t value is 0.164 which is smaller than the t table of 1.999 (0.164 < 1.999). So it can be concluded that covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru District. Based on the simple regression test that the output obtained the coefficient of determination (r square) of 0.000, which means that Covid-19 has no significant effect on tobacco prices because the value obtained is 0.000%.

The effect of covid-19 based on the results of the analysis above does not have a significant effect on tobacco prices. This is because covid-19 focuses on micro-organisms or viruses that infect humans or are transmitted from one human to another, so covid-19 focuses on infecting humans instead of infecting tobacco plants, this is also reinforced by several theories related to the increase and decrease in tobacco prices that according to this theory, it is thought that the factors that affect tobacco supply in Indonesia are domestic tobacco prices, fertilizer prices, clove prices, tobacco planting area, technology level, and the previous year's tobacco supply.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the analysis and discussion of farmers' income, it can be concluded that based on the partial test (t test) it can be observed that the t value is 0.164 which is smaller than the t table of 1.999 (0.164 < 1.999). So it can be concluded that covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco in the Jerowaru Subdistrict. The effect of covid-19 on the price of tobacco in Jerowaru District from the simple linear regression test from the output obtained the coefficient of determination (r square) of 0.000, which means that covid-19 has no significant effect on the price of tobacco because the value obtained is 0.000%. As for the no effect between covid-19 on tobacco prices, that is because covid-19 focuses on microorganisms or viruses infecting humans or those that are transmitted from one human to another, so covid-19 focuses on infecting humans not infecting tobacco plants.

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