

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
WTO	: World Trade Organization
PTA	: Preferential Trade Agreement
IJEPA	: Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement
IPPTA	: Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement
PKR	: Pakistani Rupee (Mata Uang Pakistan)
GATT	: General Agreement on Traffis and Trade



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Agriculture is still considered one of the roots of the Indonesian economy. The horticulture subsector occupies a strategic position in agricultural development. The contribution of the horticulture subsector to agricultural development continues to increase, as reflected in several indicators of economic growth, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. Horticulture is one of the potential agricultural sub-sectors and is encouraged to improve the welfare of farmers, the regional economy, the national economy and increase foreign exchange through imports.

Import-oriented Horticulture Development is one of the priority programs coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs with the aim of increasing production, quality, and continuity of horticultural products. The program is carried out through the development of regional production centers of superior commodities that are directed to import substitution through partnership cooperation between farmers and business actors. Indonesia is reviewed as the largest market access in horticultural products and as a large food supplier directly imports ingredients such as other horticultural products. Fruit commodities are one of the horticultural commodities that have a major contribution in the development of agriculture in Indonesia and have good prospects to be developed. Citrus is one

type of fruit horticultural commodity that is much favored by the public. In addition to the relatively inexpensive price of oranges, the benefits and nutritional content of vitamins in oranges cause high demand for oranges in the community. Fiber in oranges supports digestive function, helps regulate blood sugar and insulin levels. The vitamin C content in oranges can support immune function, produce collagen, and reduce inflammation. Oranges are also a source of antioxidants¹.

Indonesia's import restriction policy for agricultural products was implemented on September 28, 2012. This policy was marked by the issuance of a number of Ministerial-level regulations, including the Regulation of the Minister of Trade and the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture governing regulations related to the import of plant products. These restrictions apply to certain types of horticultural products and are intended to protect local agriculture from the negative impact of excessive import². Indonesia's policy restricting imports of horticultural fruits, which affected the production of citrus farmers in Pakistan, was implemented in 2014. The policy covers many different horticultural and animal products, and was challenged at the WTO by the United States. Claiming that this policy violated the 1994 GATT rules on quantitative restrictions on imports. Since then, Indonesia has

¹ Yudha, E. P., & Malau, H. E. R. (2023). Analisis daya saing ekspor jeruk Indonesia, Singapura dan Thailand ke pasar Malaysia pada periode 2013-2018. *EQUILIBRIUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Pembelajarannya*, 11(1), 1-11.

² Ferdiansyah R, (2013), Ironi Perdagangan Bebas: Dilema Pemerintah Terkait Isu Produk Holtikultura, *Journal Political Science*.

continued to make adjustments to this policy, including amending regulations deemed inconsistent with its international obligations³.

In discussing the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan after Covid-19, Indonesia has several advantages, namely in the form of increased local citrus prices, the article will attract the attention of citrus farmers in Pakistan to increase import production to Indonesia. This can increase the exchange rate of citrus farmers in Pakistan and improve welfare between the two countries. Furthermore, for product safety, this is about marketing local and regional food products that have environmental advantages, including low carbon emissions and great opportunities for differentiation and sustainable production. From this, it can improve the image of local orange commodities that are sold cheaper than imported oranges, which will attract the attention of Indonesian consumers⁴.

In early 2018, Indonesia and Pakistan cooperated to import 1,500 containers of kino oranges, equivalent to 30,000 tons. The target marketing of kino oranges in Pakistan is 90% in modern and traditional markets on the islands of Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan. This cooperation is the result of a Trade Agreement signed in November 2017, where both countries agreed to open imports of kino oranges from

³ Yeni Erviana, FX. Joko Priono, Nanik Trihastuti, (2022), Retaliasi Amerika Serikat terhadap Indonesia dalam Kaitannya dengan Sengketa Impor Produk Hortikultura, Hewan dan Produk Hewan, *Diponogoro Law Journal*, Vol 11, No.4

⁴ Zainuri Hanif dan Lizia Zamzami, 2014 "Trend Jeruk Impor dan Posisi Indonesia sebagai Produsen Jeruk Dunia". Balai penelitian Tanaman Jeruk dan Buah Subtropika (Balitjestro).

Pakistan to Indonesia⁵. According to the citrus trade performance analysis report from one agriculture data, Indonesian citrus imports in 2019 amounted to 17.15% from Pakistan with an import value of 44.43 million USD. Although imports of oranges from China dominate, imports of oranges from Pakistan are also very important. Data shows that citrus imports in Pakistan reached 16.44% of Indonesia's total citrus imports⁶.

The import value was recorded at 32,245, indicating the beginning of a period of relatively high import value. However, in 2019, there was a significant decline to 30,067, which could be due to changes in trade policies, currency fluctuations, or a decline in domestic demand. In 2020, import values increased slightly to 30,494, reflecting efforts to restore international trade after the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. 2021 saw a more significant increase in the value of imports, reaching 32,486, driven by the global economic recovery and increased demand for imported goods post-pandemic. However, in 2022, the value of imports again experienced a slight decline to 31,636, due to protectionist policies, global economic uncertainty, or geopolitical tensions, indicating persistent fluctuations in import patterns.

⁵ Taufik Ridwan, (2018), Pakistan- Indonesia Realisasikan Kerja Sama Impor Jeruk Kino, Antara Kantor Berita Indonesia. <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/682491/pakistan-indonesia-realisasikan-kerja-sama-impor-jeruk-kino>

⁶ Karina Saphira (2019). Kerjasama Indonesia dengan China Terhadap Impor Buah Jeruk, Jurnal Transborders, Vol. 2 No. 2

Pakistan is the largest production country of citrus farmers in Indonesia, this makes Pakistan the largest producer for Indonesia, and spurs the course of imports. Economic activity in Pakistan can be seen from the existence of one of the largest irrigation systems in the world, or what is known as a major producer for other countries, the total area of Pakistan used for agriculture is about 28% and is used for agricultural products such as cotton, wheat, sugar cane, corn, sorghum, millet, nuts, and seeds, as well as barley, fruits and vegetables⁷.

The policy of limiting the entrance of horticultural products is often associated with restrictions on horticultural imports, because the implementation of this policy will almost certainly reduce the number of horticultural imports. The pro side states that this policy is very good to be implemented, because it can stimulate domestic producers to increase their production. With this policy, the income and welfare of horticultural farmers as domestic producers are expected to increase. But on the other hand, this policy has also been challenged by opponents from both within and outside the country. Parties from within the country are concerned about the availability of horticultural products that have not been fully met from within the country and the resulting inflationary impact. While foreign parties or

⁷ Betsy Jole, 2024. Cara Pakistan Dongkrak Sektor Pertanian yang Hancur, Bloomberg Technoz: <https://www.bloombergtechnoz.com/detail-news/25673/cara-pakistan-dongkrak-sektor-pertanian-yang-hancur>

importing countries feel this policy is detrimental to their domestic production and consider this regulation to violate the provisions on free trade⁸.

Restrictions on horticultural citrus imports into Indonesia for products of Pakistani origin were implemented for a number of strategic reasons related to the protection of local farmers and market regulation. This policy aims to protect local citrus farmers in Indonesia from unfair competition from imported products, particularly kino oranges from Pakistan which can already import at lower prices thanks to the preferential tariffs of the Trade Agreement. This is important to maintain the sustainability of national citrus production and improve the welfare of local farmers. With these restrictions, the Indonesian government seeks to prevent the “flow of imported orchard products” from dominating the market. This policy is expected to maintain the stability of citrus prices and supply in the country, so that imported products do not come under pressure. This restriction is also related to efforts to ensure that horticultural products entering Indonesia meet established food safety standards. This includes the regulation of pesticide residues and product quality, which are the main concerns of consumers⁹.

This will make this topic important to research, and to see the extent of Pakistan's role in accepting Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy. The

⁸ Teguh, Dartanto. 2010. “Volatility of World Rice Prices, Import Tariffs and Poverty in Indonesia: a CGE-Microsimulation Analysis”, MPRA Paper No. 31451.

⁹ Nurul Haq (2015). Implikasi Kebijakan Pembatasan Impor Hortikultura Indonesia Pasca Penandatanganan Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) dengan Pakistan Tahun 2012. Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, JOM FISIP, Vol. 2 No. 2.

covid-19 pandemic has not only changed global health, but also significantly affected the dynamics of international trade, countries around the world have implemented various measures to protect their economies, including imposing import restrictions. Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Pakistan have been well established since 1964. The two countries have close trade relations¹⁰.

Indonesia is a large market for horticultural products and large food processors directly import these materials and food processing, this encourages the Indonesian government to meet the needs of the country with imports. The horticulture sector in Indonesia faces constraints and problems, so the government encourages this sector with an import policy¹¹. The economy in Pakistan is booming due to a sizable commodity such as kinko oranges, in this case oranges are a major commodity in imports to Indonesia. Importers of kinko oranges found good demand, and almost shipped 1751 containers of kinko oranges weighing 46. 291 metric tons, which is worth US\$20 million, and last year's comparison was only 1600 containers weighing 42,000 metric tons¹².

The policy of horticultural import restrictions in Indonesia has impacted economic activities in Pakistan, Indonesia has implemented a policy of horticultural import restrictions for products such as fruits such as oranges, apples, grapes and

¹⁰ Kementerian Perdagangan Indonesia (2015). Departemen Perdagangan, Factsheet Indonesia Pakistan PTA. Jakarta: Kementerian Perdagangan Indonesia.

¹¹ Indonesia Country Profile (2022). Retrieved from Food Export Midwest USA: <https://www.foodexport.org/export-insights/market-and-country-profiles/indonesia/>

¹² Elok Dyah Messawati (2018), Impor Jeruk Kinko, Upaya Mengatasi Defisit Perdagangan RI- Pakistan, Kompas, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/utama/2018/11/28/impor-jeruk-kinko-upaya-mengatasi-defisit-perdagangan-ri-pakistan>

durian. to import horticultural products into Indonesia importers must comply with quality standards and regulatory provisions that have been set. Such policies covering horticultural import regulations have affected Pakistan's horticultural products into Indonesia. Under the Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement, Indonesia initially received tariff reductions for more than 300 products. This included horticultural products. After the covid pandemic took place there were several changes in the restrictions on the import of horticultural products in Indonesia such as horticultural products can only enter Indonesia through certain ports, horticultural products to be imported must be verified more deeply by Indonesian surveyors, and Indonesian labels must be attached to the packaging before the product enters the customs territory of Indonesia¹³.

These restrictions include requirements for import recommendations and licenses for horticultural products. Indonesia's membership in the WTO and its participation in plurilateral Agreements also shape its Trade policy ¹⁴ . Understanding these regulatory dynamics is critical to assessing the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restrictions on Pakistan's economic activity, especially in the post-pandemic period. However, specific details on the direct

¹³ Beenish S Alvi (2018). Pakistan's Horticulture Industry: Issues & ways to step forward. Retrieved from Global Village Space: https://www.globalvillagespace.com/pakistans-horticulture-industry-issues-ways-to-step-forward/#google_vignette

¹⁴ Kevin Burns, Shujia (Charlie) Qin and Trish Gleeson (2021). Indonesia's food consumption and trade: will domestic reform keep up with demand? Retrieved from Australian Government, Departemen of Agriculture, Fishiries and Forestry ABARES: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/products/insights/indonesias-food-consumption-and-trade>

impact on Pakistan under the Preferential Trade Agreement for a comprehensive analysis require further research and specific data on the trade relationship between Indonesia and Pakistan, as well as the economic impact of horticultural import restrictions.

Horticultural imports from Pakistan to Indonesia after the pandemic, especially fruits, have increased in value during the Covid-19 pandemic, and Pakistan is one of the destination countries for Indonesian fruit imports. The fruit imported from Pakistan is citrus fruit which is the highest commodity and is listed from the trade statistics between the two. The implementation of the Indonesia Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement since 2013 has been successful in increasing trade between the two and making Pakistan an important partner for Indonesia. The value of trade between Indonesia and Pakistan in 2018 increased rapidly, reaching USD 3.19 billion in percent terms, accounting for 87.8% of the 2012 trade value¹⁵. After the enactment of the Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), there are concerns of increased imports of Pakistani oranges and under the PTA the import duty to be imposed on Pakistan is 0%. Therefore, the government on June 19, 2012, prior to the implementation of the PTA, decided to restrict imports of horticultural products, especially oranges¹⁶.

¹⁵ Kementrian Perdagangan RI (2019), Indonesia- Pakistan Sepakat Perkuat Sektor Perdagangan Barang, <https://www.kemendag.go.id/berita/pojok-media/indonesia-pakistan-sepakat-perkuat-sektor-perdagangan-barang>

¹⁶ Nurul Haq (2015). Op.cit Hal. 6

1.2 Research Question

Based on the explanation and description of the background of the problem above, the main research problem can be formulated for further analysis, namely **“How is the impact of Indonesian import restrictions on Horticultural products on the citrus agricultural sector in Pakistan?”**.

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study was conducted to describe how the impact of Indonesia's horticultural restriction policy on the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan after the Covid-19 pandemic.

1.4 Research Benefits

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefits that can be obtained in this research in the academic and scientific fields are:

1. Being a requirement to complete undergraduate studies (S1) International Relations Study Program at Darussalam Gontor University.
2. Providing additional information about comprehensive information on how Indonesia's Horticultural import restriction policy on Economic Activities in Pakistan Post Covid-19 Pandemic. In the case study of the Indonesia Pakistan- Preferential Trade Agreement.

3. Become material for study and consideration in further research both for student final assignments, scientific papers, national and international journals.

1.4.2 Practical Benefits

In this research, the author hopes to be able to apply the theory of International Relations in accordance with the discussion of the application of protectionism policies to restrictions on Indonesian horticultural imports in the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan after Covid-19.

1.5 Literature Review

Conceptually in this research, the author conducted previous research by reading several research journals or theses related to the theme taken. Literature used as a reference in this research includes the following:

The first study is entitled *“Implementasi Indonesia Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IP- PTA) oleh Indonesia”* by Yuszurani¹⁷. The results of this study explain that Indonesia and Pakistan have established bilateral relations for a long time, even before the two countries became independent. This study uses the theory of international cooperation basically to meet the needs and interests of each country to avoid dependence on other countries. The difference between this research and the research that will be written by the author is that the author will specifically describe using protectionism which has economic policies that tighten trade between countries

¹⁷ Yuszurani (2022). Implementasi Indonesia Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IP-PTA) oleh Indonesia. JOM FISIP Vol. 9: Edisis 8-12/7.

through means such as tariffs on imported goods, quotas and various government regulations, with the aim of creating healthy competition between imported and domestic goods.

The second study entitled ***“Kerjasama Indonesia dengan China terhadap Impor Buah Jeruk”*** by Karina Saphira¹⁸. The results of this study explain the need to meet market needs for a product, especially citrus fruits from a country because the product cannot be fulfilled by domestic production itself such as Indonesia with China. This resulted in many countries starting to enter the free market, each country can trade with other countries without any basic rules that limit. The existence of a free market causes imported products to enter Indonesia more easily. The difference between this research and the research that will be written by the author is that the author will specifically describe using protectionism which has an economic policy in the strategy used by countries to limit trade between countries through various methods such as tariffs, quotas and trade sanctions. The purpose of protectionism is to protect the domestic industry by limiting the import of goods from abroad.

The third study entitled ***“Efektivitas Kerjasama Indonesia- Pakistan dalam Kerangka Indonesia- Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IP- PTA) Terhadap Ekspor Teh Indonesia Ke Pakistan (2013-2017)”*** by Agung Piyan Nugroho.¹⁹ The

¹⁸ Karina Saphira (2019). Op.cit Hal. 3

¹⁹ Agung Piyan Nugroho (2021). Efektivitas Kerjasama Indonesia- Pakistan dalam Kerangka Indonesia- Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IP- PTA) terhadap Ekspor Teh Indonesia ke Pakistan (2013- 2017). Jurnal International Relation, MJIR Vol. 1 No. 2

results of this study explain that the volume of Indonesian tea that can be exported abroad and can be more competitive globally by contributing more to the demand of tea consuming countries such as Pakistan. And besides being able to bring local values to the international community regarding tea products produced both types, quality, and grade choices. The difference between this research and the research that will be written by the author is that the author will specifically describe how the theory of protectionism in Indonesia's import restriction policy on imports of horticultural products can have a significant impact on the economy in Pakistan, especially in the agricultural sector. Although these measures aim to protect Indonesia's domestic industry, this can result in limited market access, higher costs.

The fourth study is titled ***“Dampak pembatasan Impor Hortikultura terhadap aktivitas perekonomian, tingkat harga dan kesejahteraan”***. By Wisnu Winardi²⁰. The results of this study explain the government's policy to protect consumers by implementing horticultural import quotas have trade offs in various aspects. And show the simulation results that the greater the reduction of horticultural imports impact on: higher composite price increases and spread widely to other sectors. The difference between this research and the research that will be written by the author is that the author will specifically describe how Indonesia's import restriction policy on horticultural products can have a significant impact on the economy in Pakistan,

²⁰ Wisnu Winardi, Dampak Pembatasan Impor Hortikultura Terhadap Aktivitas Perekonomian, Tingkat Harga dan Kesejahteraan, Buletin Ekonomi Moneter dan Perbankan, Juli 2013, Hal. 39

especially in the agricultural sector. Although these measures aim to protect Indonesia's domestic industry.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

A. Protectionism

The concept of protectionism is an economic policy that tightens trade between countries through means such as tariffs on imported goods, quotas and various government regulations, with the aim of creating fair competition between imported and domestic goods. In economics, protectionism refers to the policy or principle of protecting domestic businesses and workers by restricting or regulating foreign trade. Protectionism aims to protect domestic products and imports that compete with domestic products²¹. Protectionism is a common policy implemented by countries to limit the problems arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Considering the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on economic activity in Pakistan after the covid-19 pandemic, protectionism can have mixed impacts. Some countries have implemented restrictions or bans on imports of key resources due to concerns over the covid-19 pandemic. However, protectionism can also have negative impacts, such as increasing trade friction between countries. When

²¹ Ni Putu Ayu Adika Sari, Adi Putra Suwecanangsa, Anak Agung Ayu Intan Prameswari (2018), Proteksionisme Uni Eropa terhadap Impor Panel Surya Tiongkok Tahun 2013, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Udayana, Hal. 3

considering the theory of protectionism to discuss the impact of Indonesia's policy of restricting imports of horticultural products on Pakistan's economic activity post-covid-19 pandemic, it is important to recognize that protectionism can have a negative impact on Pakistan's economic activity²².

Indonesia's protectionist policies towards imports of horticultural products can have a significant impact on the economy in Pakistan, particularly on the agricultural sector. While these measures aim to protect Indonesia's domestic industry, they may result in limited market access, higher costs and inefficient resource allocation for Pakistani farmers and importers. However, these challenges can also provide opportunities for Pakistan to develop alternative markets and diversify its imports, which in turn can contribute to the country's economic resilience and growth.

B. Resilience

The concept of resilience in the context of discussing the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan after covid-19 aims to help citrus farmers adapt and recover. The policy of limiting the import of horticultural products can affect the price stability and availability of horticultural products, as well as the income of citrus farmers. In such a situation,

²² Ade Priangani, Makbul Mansyut, Eden K. Soeardi (2021), Pandemi Covid-19 dan mekuatnya Proteksionisme, Senaspolhi 3 FISIP, Unwahas hal. 4.

resilience is essential for citrus farmers to adapt to changes and maintain productivity²³.

Post-covid-19 the concept of Resilience becomes very relevant in the context of Indonesia's policy of restricting imports of horticultural products for the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan. Resilience refers to the ability of Pakistani citrus farmers to adapt to environmental changes and make adjustments to continue production in unstable conditions. In the context of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy, this concept aims to explore how citrus farmers in Pakistan can adapt to changes in raw material supply and markets, and how this can improve their ability to produce effectively under dynamic conditions.

Indonesia's policy to restrict imports of horticultural products may affect price and currency stability, and further efforts are needed to estimate the impact on price and currency developments. Under these circumstances, the resilience of citrus farmers in Pakistan is critical to ensure that they can continue to produce and meet market needs. Citrus farmers who have Resilience skills can more easily adapt to market and raw material changes and improve their ability to produce effectively in dynamic situations²⁴.

²³ Guruh Sukma Hanggara (2022), Peningkatan Resiliensi Peternak Pasca Pandemi Covid- 19 Menuju Kemandirian Peternakan, Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis UNP Kediri, Senmea.

²⁴ Farhanah Fitria Mustari (2021), Konsep Dasar Mustari, Qubisa, Aku Bisa Kamu Bisa, <https://www.qubisa.com/microlearning/konsep-dasar-resilience>

In the context of horticultural import restriction policies in Indonesia, Resilience can be applied to several aspects, among others:

1. Adaptability: Citrus farmers in Pakistan must be able to adapt to changes in the market and raw materials for Indonesian horticultural products.
2. Production capacity: citrus farmers must be able to increase their ability to produce effectively in situations such as changes in prices and supply of raw materials²⁵.
3. Ability to anticipate: citrus farmers must be able to predict the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on prices and monetary values and develop strategies to deal with these changes.

Therefore, the concept of resilience is essential for Pakistani citrus farmers to adapt to Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy and continue to produce effectively in a dynamic situation. Through Resilience, citrus growers in Pakistan can more effectively address the challenges posed by this pandemic and can raise awareness about the importance of adaptation and innovation in the face of environmental change²⁶.

In the context of Pakistan, Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy could have a major impact on the production activities of citrus

²⁵ Pangestika, M., & Yuliawati, Y. (2019). Pengaruh Lag Impor, Produksi, Harga Domestik, Harga Impor, Nilai Tukar dan PDB Terhadap Impor Jeruk Serta Peramalan Impor Jeruk di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis*, 3(3), 477-486.

²⁶ Fathin Aulia Rahman (2023), Resiliensi Masyarakat Pasca Pandemi Berbasis Aser Penghidupan Di Desa Tegaltirto Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta, *Jurnal Kajian Ilmu dan Pendidikan Geografi*, Hal. 216.

farmers. Citrus producers in Pakistan need to adapt to market and technological changes brought about by import restrictions and face challenges such as market access restrictions and resource constraints. In such a situation, resilience is essential for citrus farmers to maintain productivity and focus on their production goals. In the context of discussing the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan post covid-19, the concept of Resilience can be used to improve the ability of citrus farmers to adapt to negative impacts. This has an impact on policies and the ability to adapt production and risk management strategies to new challenges.

1.7 Hypothesis

This study shows how the limited market capacity of citrus farmers in Pakistan greatly affects the operations of Indonesia and Pakistan. Import restrictions led to a decrease in imports from Pakistan to Indonesia. Pakistan's agricultural imports are affected by restrictions and reductions in Pakistan's imports to Indonesia. Indonesia's policy of restricting agricultural imports serves as a protectionist measure that leads to increased production of Pakistani citrus farmers, increased protection of local products and reduced competition with foreign imported products. Indonesia's policy of limiting horticultural imports on citrus production by farmers in Pakistan by increasing farmers' resilience through market protection or protectionism, so that they can better adapt to post-COVID-19 uncertainty.

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Research Method

In this study the authors will use a qualitative research method with a descriptive analysis research design. While descriptive analysis according to Nasution, qualitative research is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behavior, this research seeks to collect as much descriptive data as possible which is poured in the form of reports and narratives²⁷. This method is generally used in research to provide a detailed summary of a phenomenon or to describe the characteristics of a particular subject or field of study. This approach will be relevant to gain insight into the impact of import restrictions on economic activities in the context of the Indonesia-Pakistan Trade Agreement after the Covid-19 pandemic.

1.8.2 Scope of Research

The object of this research is the form of the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on the production activities of citrus farmers in Pakistan after the Covid-19 pandemic. The unit of analysis of this research is the horticultural import restriction policy. While the unit of

²⁷ Nasution, Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif, (Bandung: Tarsito, 1996), Hal. 9

explanation is the impact on economic activity in Pakistan after the Covid-19 pandemic.

1.8.3 Data Collecting Method

This research uses secondary data such as books, internet sites, magazines, journals and news related to the research. This method can help in understanding the context, process, and outcome of the import restriction policy from the perspective of the stakeholders involved. In addition, the analysis of the data collected should be done in a rigorous and transparent manner, which involves identifying themes, patterns, and relationships in the data²⁸.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In supporting this research, the author uses qualitative analysis techniques that are descriptive and tend to use inductive model data analysis. In analyzing, the author refers to the concept offered by Arikunto (2006: 12), which is a qualitative research approach that uses a lot of extensive data collection, data obtained and presentation of results²⁹. The purpose of this study is to qualitatively examine the impact of Indonesia's horticultural import restriction policy on the production of citrus farmers in Pakistan, especially in the context

²⁸ Sugiono (2010), *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung, Alfabeta, 20-22

²⁹ Feny Rita Fiantika (2022), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Padang, Sumatra Barat, PT. Global Eksekutif Teknologi

of the Covid-19 pandemic, using qualitative research methods to understand its impact on trade relations, economic welfare, and regulatory challenges.

1.9 Writing Systematic

Systematics of writing This research is written in 1 chapter with the following discussion:

Chapter I Introduction In this chapter, the researcher will explain the introduction where the author will describe the background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, previous research, conceptual framework, hypothesis, research methods, and writing systematics and bibliography.

CHAPTER II Indonesia's Horticultural Import Restriction Policy on the Production Activities of Citrus Farmers in Pakistan Post-Covid 19

In this chapter, the researcher will explain Indonesia's Horticultural Import Restrictions on economic activities in Pakistan, which are based on a Preferential Trade Agreement between the two countries.

CHAPTER III The Impact of Indonesia's Horticultural Import Restriction Policy on the Production Activities of Citrus Farmers in Pakistan Post Covid Pandemic- 19

In this section, the researcher will explain the answers and analysis, departing from the background, problem formulation, and research methods described in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER IV Closing

This chapter consists of conclusions and references.

