



UDC 332

STAKEHOLDERS COLLABORATION IN FAMILY ECONOMIC RECOVERY DURING POST PERIOD OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic disrupted the stability of the world economy including Indonesia. Some of the economic impacts of Covid-19 include decreasing people's purchasing power, workers being laid off or laid off, increasing poverty, disrupting the mobility of people and goods, decreasing the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar. The complexity of the problems that arose during the pandemic required collaboration from various parties to restore conditions, especially to accelerate national economic recovery. There is a need for cooperation between the government and the community. This paper aims to describe stakeholder collaboration in supporting the acceleration of family economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method used in this paper is literature study. The results of the study show that economic recovery due to the Covid-19 pandemic is carried out through stakeholder collaboration and strengthening familypreneurs. The government acts as the coordinator, facilitator and executor of the programs. Gotong royong or cooperation of community members is a form of participation that can be used to recover economic conditions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the family has a strategic role in strengthening family resilience.

KEY WORDS

Collaboration, family economic recovery, public service, COVID-19.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially declared the global emergency status for COVID-19 over (<https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id>, 2023). For the past three years, the world community has been shocked by the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid 19 virus is a new disease that has a relatively fast transmission rate and a high death rate (Susilo & et al, 2020). A new order of life appears in the form of health protocols in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. The new order of life in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic has had an extraordinary impact. Not only have lifestyles changed to become healthier, but the Covid-19 pandemic has also devastated the world economy, including Indonesia. This has started to be felt since the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).

One of the obvious economic impacts is that people's purchasing power has decreased, workers have been laid off, even to the point of being laid off, poverty has increased, mobility of people and goods has been disrupted and the rupiah exchange rate has depreciated against the US dollar to Rp. 16,400 per USD (Hadi, 2020). The decline in people's purchasing power is evidenced by data from BPS which recorded that household consumption fell from 5.02 percent in the first quarter of 2019 to 2.84 percent in the first quarter of 2020 (Republika.co.id, 2020). Another source stated that Indonesia's economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 was 2.97 percent which was lower than the same period in 2019 which was 5.07 percent (Kontan.co.id, 2020).

Indonesia's economic growth continued to decline in the second quarter of 2020 until it experienced a contraction (minus) of 5.32 percent (Kontan.co.id, 2020). So this figure when



compared to the first quarter of 2020, or quarter to quarter (qtq), the figure is minus 4.19 percent. This is the worst record since 1999. The last time Indonesia experienced an economic contraction was in the first quarter of 1999, by 6.13% (Tirto.id, 2020).

Indonesia's economic condition turned out to be getting worse, in the third quarter of 2020 the economy contracted again by 3.49 percent (kompas.com, 2021). The contraction in the third quarter made Indonesia officially enter an economic recession. There are at least 14 countries that have experienced an economic recession first in the second quarter of 2020, namely the United States, Germany, France, Italy, South Korea, Spain, Hong Kong, Singapore, Philippines, United Kingdom, Malaysia, Poland, Thailand and Japan (Kompas.com, 2020).

As a result of the decline in Indonesia's economic growth in almost all industrial sectors, layoffs (PHK) are unavoidable. Based on the statement of the Minister of Manpower, the number of layoffs due to the Covid-19 pandemic is around 3 million people (Detik.com, 2020). The danger is that the number of layoffs is predicted to reach 25 million people, this can be seen from a survey conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the Ministry of Manpower and the University of Indonesia (Bisnis.com, 2020).

Several studies have reported negative psychological effects during quarantine or social distancing, including symptoms of stress, confusion and anger (Brooks et al., 2020). Increasing social and economic pressure due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic has led to an increase in cases of violence against children and women (Awaliyah & Rostanti, 2020).

The complexity of the problems that arose during a pandemic required collaboration from various parties or stakeholders to restore conditions, especially to accelerate national economic recovery. In carrying out policies to deal with pandemics and their impacts, it is necessary to have cooperation between the government and the community (Feranika & Haryati, 2020). A framework that promotes collaboration, participation and deliberation of various parties can be used to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic (Humaedi, 2020).

Based on the basic concept of governance, there are three main stakeholders who interact with each other state (state or government), private sector (private sector or business world), and society (Hertifah, 2009). Government institutions function to create a conducive political and legal environment, the private sector creates jobs and income, while the community plays a role in building social, economic and political interactions, including inviting community groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. The results of decision making, joint and delegative commitments are common points that need to be considered among stakeholders involved in strategic collaborative government policies (Ansell & Gash, 2007). This paper examines stakeholder collaboration in supporting familypreneurs towards accelerating family economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Post-Covid-19 conditions are a transition period in several fields, especially the economy. The economic impact caused during Covid-19 requires recovery measures. The role of actors or stakeholders is needed in efforts to restore economic conditions after Covid-19. Stakeholder theory can fruitfully capture the crucial role of actor dynamics in transitions (Argyriou, 2023). The theory has a core focus on the objectives that a stakeholder (defined as an individual or an organization) seeks to achieve through the management of its external (stakeholder relations) (Nora, et.al, 2023).

This is carried out by aligning the interests of different stakeholders in pursuit of creating mutual interests among these stakeholders instead of primarily weighting conflicting interests (Horisch et.al, 2020). All people or groups with legitimate interests that participate in an organization thus do so to obtain benefits, and no set of interests has precedence over another (Nora, et.al, 2023).

Bardach in Sudarmo (2015) expresses collaboration as a form of joint activity between two or more institutions that work together to increase "public value". Collaboration involves many actors to solve problems that cannot or are not easily solved by one actor alone



(O'Leary and Bingham in Sudarmo, 2015). Ansell and Gash (2008), one of the concepts implemented by government officials by involving non-state stakeholders directly is related to the formal policy making process using consensus and deliberative means in resolving problems that occur in a country and implementing policies with the aim of What is meant is. Collaborative governance according to Ansell and Gash is a decision process in policy making carried out by the government and several public institutions as well as non-governmental organizations and the community which is carried out directly or indirectly with the aim of solving public problems together to achieve goals. The model provided by Ansell and Gash provides effectiveness in collaboration carried out by the government, stakeholders, and society in solving existing problems by building cooperation and mutual trust as well as building a clear vision and mission.

Collaborative governance as a process and structure in the management and formulation of public policy decisions that constructively involves actors from various levels, both in government and/or public agencies, private agencies and civil society in order to achieve unattainable public goals if implemented by one party (Balogh et al in Subarsono, 2011). Collaborative governance is not only limited to stakeholders consisting of government and non-government but is also formed by the existence of "multi-partner governance" which includes the private sector, society and civil communities and is built on the synergy of stakeholder roles and the preparation of plans that are "hybrid" as well as public-private-social cooperation (Agrawal and Lemos in Subarsono, 2011).

Collaborative governance is critical to preserving or strengthening community resilience. Emphasizing the value of partnerships between different stakeholders is very important to achieve goals because a resilient community will benefit all parties (Manurung et.al, 2022). The complexity of the problems caused by Covid encourages the role of various actors to collaborate in economic recovery. One element of society that participates in economic recovery after Covid-19 is the family. Families have the ability to survive various shocks and problems that can be detrimental and if left unchecked will impact the family's financial imbalance (Bank of International Settlements, 2017). The role of the family in family economic resilience refers to the family's ability to overcome the challenges it faces based on the resources available to meet family needs measured using a systems approach which includes input components (physical and non-physical resources), processes (family management, family problems, coping mechanisms) and output (met physical and psychosocial needs), including: Physical resilience, if the needs for food, clothing, shelter, education and health are met (indicator: per capita income exceeds minimum physical needs) and there are no economic problems (indicator: no there are economic problems) (Euis Sunarti, 2016).

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The method used in this research is literature study, namely citing writings from other written sources in the form of journals, official websites, online news and others related to the theme of this writing. Search for journals using the publish or perish search engine from the Google Scholar database with the keywords: stakeholder collaboration, economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic, family economic recovery, family resilience, family preneur. These keywords were chosen because they focus more on problems that have been focused on by researchers and to reduce the diversity of data which can lead to ineffective search for articles in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Policy during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Economic uncertainty will tend to increase and lead to an economic slowdown either gradually or drastically as a result of regional quarantine policies. The condition faced is that state revenues have decreased but on the other hand the state requires a large increase in state spending for the needs of handling Covid-19. This situation allows the country to enter



into a prolonged debt crisis. So to overcome the economic externalization of Covid-19, the government issued several strategic policies. In the fiscal sector, the government adopts a policy of refocusing activities and reallocating the budget. This policy is outlined in Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocusing Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19. The government is reallocating the budget for state projects that can still be postponed, cutting officials' salaries with a scheme to reduce points outside the basic salary that can be allocated for Covid countermeasures, especially the subsidy budget for people's basic needs (Kurniawan et.al, 2020). Refocusing and reallocating state spending is carried out with the hope of being able to suppress fluctuations in the national economy which has been hit hard by the pandemic. The total realization of state spending in 2020 reached 2,589.9 trillion. When compared to spending in 2019, spending in 2020 has increased by 12.2% (Hasna, 2021). 2020). Refocusing and reallocating state spending is carried out with the hope of being able to suppress fluctuations in the national economy which has been hit hard by the pandemic. The total realization of state spending in 2020 reached 2,589.9 trillion. When compared to spending in 2019, spending in 2020 has increased by 12.2% (Hasna, 2021). 2020). Refocusing and reallocating state spending is carried out with the hope of being able to suppress fluctuations in the national economy which has been hit hard by the pandemic. The total realization of state spending in 2020 reached 2,589.9 trillion. When compared to spending in 2019, spending in 2020 has increased by 12.2% (Hasna, 2021).

Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 was strengthened by the issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic. This policy provides relaxation of state finances needed to maintain fiscal and monetary stability in sectors affected by Covid-19 (Hadi, 2020). Article 2 of Perpu Number 1 of 2020 states that it is possible for the government to relax restrictions on a budget deficit of more than 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the handling of Covid-19 and/or to face threats that endanger the national economy or national financial system stability until the end 2022 fiscal year.

Specifically, the DPR is also paying attention to budget allocations for handling Covid-19 and its impact, namely improving public health, strengthening social protection, and strengthening and recovering the economy (Kasna, 2021). There are 4 things that the government is implementing, namely: first, handling Covid-19, then social assistance, then economic stimulants for MSMEs and cooperatives, finally anticipation of financial system stability. In addition, the President of the Republic of Indonesia prepared 5 major schemes in the economic protection and recovery program for MSMEs affected by Covid-19, namely: first, a special program for micro and ultra-micro businesses which so far have not been reached by financial or financial institutions; second, tax incentives; third, MSME credit relaxation and restructuring; fourth, the stimulus for working capital assistance and the fifth scheme is to strengthen the role of ministries, institutions, SOEs and local governments to support the MSME business ecosystem.

The government provides social assistance to the community through the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 concerning the implementation of the PEN program in order to support state financial policies for handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and/or facing threats that endanger the national economy and financial system stability as well as National Economic Rescue. In the PEN program, the government provides social assistance to increase people's purchasing power so that economic growth can remain stable.

The national economic program is divided into two parts: social protection and business protection. In social protection, PEN provides several assistance to ease the burden on the most vulnerable communities, through direct food assistance, family hope programs, social cash assistance, direct village fund cash assistance, pre-employment card programs, cash assistance (Adnyani, 2020). The government increased the budget for the



Family Hope Program by 25%, staple food cards by 33%, pre-employment cards increased from 10 trillion to 20 trillion. In addition, the government provides free electricity for around 24 million users of 450 VA electricity and provides a 50% subsidy to 7 million users of 9000VA electricity for 3 months. Then the government provides incentives to low-income people as much as Rp. 175 thousand subsidized housing quotas and a budget of 25 trillion logistics for groceries and basic needs of the community (Ministry of State Secretariat, 2020). Providing assistance is intended to encourage consumption or people's purchasing power. In an effort to encourage consumption by Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments, the government accelerates the realization of the APBN/APBD. Consumption is directed to domestic products so as to provide a significant multiplier effect.

In addition, PEN is given to business people to support the productivity of MSME businesses in the midst of a pandemic. Policies implemented to help MSMEs include delaying installments and subsidizing bank loan interest, interest subsidies through People's Business Credit and Ultra Micro, guaranteeing working capital of up to IDR 10 billion and providing tax incentives. Implementation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program launched by the government to help cooperatives and MSMEs affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The absorption of PEN funds has reached IDR 87.083 trillion or 70.37 percent of the total budget allocation of IDR 123.46 trillion. Distribution of Productive Presidential Assistance for Micro Enterprises (Productive Banpres) has reached 100 percent realization with a budget value of IDR 28.8 trillion. The main objective of launching the PEN program, the first is helping MSMEs who experience difficulties in repaying their loans both to banks and other financing institutions through debt restructuring and the provision of interest subsidies. Second, increase business capital for MSMEs affected by the pandemic.

The PEN program is carried out by various ministries/agencies, banking and financial institutions, not only the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. Most of these programs are carried out by banks and financing institutions which directly receive allocations from the Ministry of Finance, including, namely, Placement of Funds at HIMBARA Bank for Restructuring worth Rp. IDR 1 trillion and the final PPh Tax Exemption borne by the government of IDR 2.4 trillion which is carried out by the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT).

All stages in the implementation of the PEN program are supervised and audited by the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI) and the Development and Financial Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPKP RI) since September 2020. The impact of implementing the PEN program based on data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) has felt by 5.88 million MSMEs who implemented credit restructuring with an outstanding value of IDR 361.98 trillion.

Within the village, the Village Minister, PDDT issued circular letter Number 15 of 2020 concerning Village Cash Work Intensive and Economic Empowerment through BUM Desa. Through this circular letter, the village government is directed to use village funds so that they are used for activities that use the PKTD pattern and strengthen BUM Desa. Optimizing BUM Desa in activities that generate a productive economy can function as a driving force for rural economic recovery due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Juliani, 2020).

Strengthening Family Resilience by building Family Preneurs in Supporting the Acceleration of Economic Recovery

The family is the smallest unit of society that has also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The family has an important role needed to deal with these problems, namely by strengthening family resilience. Family resilience will affect the lives of family members (Carr, 2015). Resilience has the meaning of endurance, resilience or capacity that is individual and collective in society, both in the form of social systems and social structures in dealing with disaster risk (Hyogo, 2018 in Humaedi, 2020). The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines family resilience as the ability of households, communities and countries to absorb and recover from shocks, while positively adapting and changing their structures and means of living in the face of long-term stressors, change, and uncertainty (OECD, 2014). The American Psychological Association (APA) defines family



resilience as the process of adapting well to adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, and even significant sources of stress such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems, or work and financial pressures. (Nugraha, 2017).

Family resilience shows the condition of a family that has tenacity and toughness as well as physical and material abilities to achieve an independent life, able to develop a harmonious, prosperous, happy self and family life (Hoesni & Firmansyah, 2020; Rosidin et.al, 2019). Families have the strength to face the Covid-19 pandemic crisis by playing a greater role in carrying out family functions (Miskiah, 2021). Family functions consist of: 1) educational functions; 2) affection function; 3) protection function; 4) socialization; 5) religious and 6) environmental development (Government Regulation Number 21 of 1994). Family function is defined as the ability of the family system to work as a whole and adapt to different situations, especially those that cause stress (Yi-Ching, L, et al., 2019).

Family resilience plays a role in providing protection for family members who are at risk (Patterson, 2002) and serves to prevent the risk of family problems. (Puspitawati et al., 2018). In addition, during the Covid-19 period the function of the family is important to maintain and provide protection for family members and encourage adjustments in dealing with new habits, achieving new identities, as well as building new connections (Buzzanell, 2018). One of the important steps taken in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is to form a harmonious family atmosphere, to make this happen requires management of the family environment, namely by implementing a communication system that can form a pattern of harmonious relationships (Kuswanti et.al, 2020). Roles are built within a family, developing by means of communication such as discussing, dialogue, and negotiating between family members (Galvin et.al, 2004).

The increase in the number of layoffs due to the decline in Indonesia's economic growth as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic has also caused unemployment to increase. Victims of layoffs must find solutions so that their needs are met. One of the most appropriate solutions is to do business from home with family (family-preneur).

Family-preneur in conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, they have the opportunity to progress rapidly because people tend to have no other work outside the home (Ferdiani, 2020). This family-preneur becomes effective because all family members gather at home, including children who also do learning from home. This condition allows all family members to play a role in realizing family economic resilience.

Family-preneur this is believed to be able to create business and household resilience in Indonesia (Berisatu.com, 2020). This is because the family-preneur concept is in accordance with the mutual cooperation philosophy that has existed in Indonesia. So that with family-preneurs all family members work together to build a business together.

This family-preneur phenomenon can be seen from the increasing role of the wife in supporting the family's economic resilience (Suara.com, 2020). This condition occurred because during the Covid-19 pandemic many husbands were affected by layoffs and the wife's business was progressing, so the business was then developed together as a support for the family's economic resilience.

This business from home has implications for increasing sales online (in the network). Lazada recognized this as one of the online buying and selling platforms which experienced a significant increase during the Covid-19 pandemic (Kompas.com, 2020). In general, the increase in online transactions includes an increase in household needs by 400 percent, followed by 80 percent for beauty products, 40 percent for clothing, and the goods delivery business increased to 35 percent (Antaraneews.com, 2020). So, from this data, we know that businesses driven by wives as marketing agents have become significant in the Covid-19 pandemic era, because transactions that have increased significantly are household and beauty products.

Family-preneur as a solution to realizing family resilience in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, they are always loyal to their business personnel (Floren, et.al, 2020). This is because the family-preneur does not recognize layoffs. In fact, all of them continued to show high loyalty and work dedication during the Covid-19 pandemic.



Family-preneur is a very appropriate tool in fostering entrepreneurial motivation in children. This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Nurhafizah (2018) where the family plays an important role in making decisions to start their own business. Entrepreneurship needs to be taught to children because it can create good character and superior human beings, gives the ability to clear negative mental attitudes, increases competitiveness and fighting power, fosters rational and productive ways of thinking.

The opinion of Nurhafizah (2018) is in accordance with research conducted by Hutagalung, et al. (2017). The results of research conducted by Hutagalung, et al. (2017) concluded that the family environment has a significant effect in a positive direction in fostering entrepreneurial motivation in children. The results of this study indicate that a family environment that already has a strong business culture will also provide strong motivation for children to become entrepreneurs in the future.

Entrepreneurial values are very important to develop in early childhood because at that time they are at the golden age, so that everything that is instilled in them can affect the development of life in the future. As for the results of research conducted by Syifauzaki (2016) the benefits of instilling entrepreneurial values from an early age can foster a sense of independence; creative; dare to take risks; action oriented; leadership; hard work; discipline; responsibility; cooperation; curiosity; communicative.

Community Role during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Comprehensive efforts are needed in handling the impact of Covid-19, which is not only the responsibility of the government, but can involve the role of the community. Every citizen has the right to participate in disaster management decision-making, including decision-making, providing information, monitoring, planning, implementing and maintaining programs, as well as in preparing disaster mitigation plans to reduce disaster risk (UU No. 24 of 2007). At the community level, during the Covid-19 pandemic, there was an extraordinary enthusiasm to revive the agricultural sector so that it was not dependent on other countries. The community flocked to take advantage of the potential around them to plant anything related to food. Meanwhile, among the educated agricultural students are motivated to become farmers rather than working in the private sector which is prone to layoffs (Kasna, 2021). This enthusiasm can be welcomed by the government so that a synergy will be built between the community and the government.

In addition, there is a spirit of mutual cooperation in handling Covid-19 which is reflected in the initiative to collect some money to help affected communities, such as: (i) provision of daily food items that are hung on the fence; (ii) construction of public kitchens for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups; (iii) providing internet for students who study distance; (iv) making donations to humanitarian agencies or other parties engaged in humanity (Humaedi, 2021). The mutual cooperation of the Indonesian people in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic is against the backdrop of the threatened economic conditions of the people, giving rise to the philanthropic souls of the people working hand in hand in tackling various disasters and the Covid-19 pandemic.

The above efforts are not only carried out at the community level, but also by other parties, such as civil society (NGOs), business actors, and there are even individual initiatives that have concern for people's lives. Various institutions encourage the "gotong royong" movement to be more fluid, transformative, contextual, and utilize a digital basis. Such a mutual cooperation movement is clearly seen on the Nusa Barn, Sayur Box, Kecipir, Seed Stocking, Tokopedia Boxes platforms, and others (Humaedi, 2021). In addition, Non-Governmental Organizations are also involved in helping solve the problems of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs through a series of professional and integrated coaching (Munandar, 2021).

Stakeholder Collaboration in Economic Recovery During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Implementation of policies in dealing with a pandemic and its impact requires stakeholder collaboration, both internal government and with the community. Collaboration is an absorption word from the Latin word "collaborare" which means "to work together"



(Merriam-Webster). The American Heritage Dictionary (2000) defines collaboration as collaborative activities, especially in an effort to unite thoughts. Through collaboration, the parties involved see a problem from various aspects and constructively reconcile differences and then look for further solutions to the possibilities.

The combination of collaborative approaches and institutional arrangements allows the government to achieve community goals (Tsujinaka et.al, 2013). In carrying out economic recovery, the government acts as a coordinator, facilitator as well as executor of programs. In order to build good collaboration, the government as the main actor must be committed to carrying out its role (Kasna, 2021). The central government adopts a holistic economic recovery policy, which in its implementation must be supported by local governments that have a strategic role (djkn.kemenkeu.go.id, 2020). The government plays an important role in establishing economic independence amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

The policies adopted by the government in an effort to overcome macroeconomic problems during the Covid-19 pandemic are divided into 2 safety nets, namely: a social safety net by adding and supporting APBN financing and an economic safety net through the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives. The government also carried out other stimulations to improve the economy, including: issued Perpu No. 1 of 2020, issued tax policies and policies in the financial sector. The policy of providing stimulus assistance in the form of a budget for the community and MSME actors and those affected by Covid-19 is expected to be a solution to revive a sluggish economic cycle during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, other assistance such as life skills training will greatly assist the community in meeting their economic needs, such as training in making masks, snacks, and crafts so that people who have lost their jobs have a livelihood to make a living amid this pandemic. This government assistance will run optimally if there is synergy/collaboration between governments and community leaders, community organizations and youth organizations (Primary, 2021). Dubey et.al (2019) stated that stakeholders should communicate directly with affected residents with the aim of building trust and influencing perceptions. as well as crafts so that people who have lost their jobs have livelihoods to make a living amidst this pandemic. This government assistance will run optimally if there is synergy/collaboration between governments and community leaders, community organizations and youth organizations (Primary, 2021). Dubey et.al (2019) stated that stakeholders should communicate directly with affected residents with the aim of building trust and influencing perceptions. as well as crafts so that people who have lost their jobs have livelihoods to make a living amidst this pandemic. This government assistance will run optimally if there is synergy/collaboration between governments and community leaders, community organizations and youth organizations (Primary, 2021). Dubey et.al (2019) stated that stakeholders should communicate directly with affected residents with the aim of building trust and influencing perceptions.

Based on several regulations, there is a strong tendency for the role gap between the government and other stakeholders, especially the community. The success of the policy is not only determined by one party, but is also determined by the public's response to the policy. The role of the community in a number of policy situations is very important because the community is a non-governmental participant (Nugraha, 2017). In terms of handling Covid 19 in Indonesia, state policies with rational reasoning will also be able to be rationally accepted by the public if the government also issues policies to ensure the availability of economic resources for the community (Harirah & Rizaldi, 2020).

Social capital such as gotong royong can be a potential force that accompanies and supports government policies and the activities of other stakeholders in vulnerable conditions such as during this pandemic (Humaedi, 2020). World view and social interaction accompanied by mutual cooperation are effective and strategic tools in dealing with a pandemic, while strengthening social bridging will become social ties that arise as a reaction from the community (Tessa, 2020). Social Bridging arises because of various weaknesses and then the community will build strengths. In Indonesia mutual cooperation and/or philanthropic activities have become an inseparable part of social life, namely by showing a sense of concern, social solidarity between the rich and the poor, helping people in need,



mutual assistance between the strong and the weak, between the fortunate and the unlucky. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, companies and people who have a generous nature have channeled quite a lot of donations (Munandar, 2021). The participation of local communities as subjects who are also responsible for reducing the potential for the spread of epidemics and strengthening the economy related to national resilience (Hadi, 2020).

In addition, the role of the family is needed as a collaborative strategy in implementing economic recovery to strengthen family resilience (Shalfiah, 2013). Family resilience is a tool to measure family achievement in carrying out roles, functions and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of its members. When the state is able to guarantee the economic resilience of every family, then the rationality of the state and society will be the same in facing the Covid 19 pandemic (Harirah & Rizaldi, 2020). Relationships within the family place more emphasis on awareness that family communication management relationships are very important in minimizing and solving the problems they face (Kuswanti et.al, 2020). Between husband and wife to work together in synergy in maintaining the integrity of the household or family, between parents and children also established a harmonious relationship. Furthermore, in the family there is the development of family innovation, usually this occurs because of the influence of information technology used, how family members access information and are exposed to information, is it more about positive information or negative things, so that the opposite effect will be appear positive or negative.

The involvement and participation of various parties will make the policies and plans adopted accommodate all interests. The government and all parties, including the community, must begin to strengthen collaboration in a comprehensive manner. Thus, all parties will build relationships with each other to strengthen each other in a pandemic. Governance that adheres to the governance paradigm emphasizes collaboration in equality and balance between the government, the private sector, and society (civil society) (Santosa, 2008).

CONCLUSION

Economic recovery due to the Covid-19 pandemic is carried out through stakeholder collaboration. The government acts as the coordinator, facilitator and executor of the programs. The central government adopts a holistic economic recovery policy, which in its implementation must be supported by local governments that have a strategic role and the community as non-governmental actors (non-governmental participnat). Gotong-royong or cooperation of community members is a form of participation that can be used to recover economic conditions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the family as the smallest unit of society has a strategic role in strengthening family resilience. Family resilience is a tool to measure family achievement in carrying out roles, functions and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of members.

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