

Collaborative Stakeholders in Accelerating Economic Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java

Riska Wirawan¹, Setyasih Harini², Andri Astuti Itasari³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Indonesia

Riskawirawan91@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to find out the collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery post Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. The method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach design. Data collection was carried out for approximately two months. Data during the research process were obtained from direct observations and interviews, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with stakeholders who were directly involved in accelerating the economic recovery of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) at Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. Researchers do not limit the number of available informants, but rely on the information obtained. The information that the researchers dug up was information related to collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic in Jetak Village. The results of the study show that collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java, which are established between the Regional Government, Health Service, Social Service, Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and Village Government have been going well but are still not optimal.

Keywords

collaborative stakeholders;
accelerating; economic recovery



I. Introduction

The reality that must be faced today is that we are living in the time of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic with all its forms of adjustment. This situation has made a big change in the order of life of people around the world. All areas of people's lives around the world, namely education, economics, health, politics, culture, and other fields have experienced many shifts. Indonesia is no exception, so far the spread of the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia has occurred evenly in all regions, both rural and large cities, this event resulted in thousands of deaths and tens of thousands of people being exposed to the virus. Apart from affecting the health sector, other impacts are problems in the social and economic fields in various regions, including one in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. Many people lost their jobs and living conditions were getting worse. The impact is felt not only on the health aspect but also on the economic sector which has a wider influence on social life (Nasrun, 2020). With this, local governments and their staff must think of various strategies and ways to deal with the acceleration of the community's economic recovery due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Policies must be taken quickly to minimize the increasingly difficult situation. Responding to this impact, through a circular letter from the Minister of Villages, Development, and

Immigration of Poor Regions, SE Mendes Number 8 of 2020 concerning Villages Responding to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Issued by the Minister of Development and Immigration of Poor Regions, it hopes to foster the spirit of improving the community's economy through the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises. Micro, small, and medium enterprises have a role in the economic development of a region by increasing business which involves decreasing the unemployment rate (Siregar and Purbantara, 2020). The existence of village development aims to increase the social resilience of rural communities in the context of economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, because realizing village communities that can maintain social unity is a form of national resilience. So that in dealing with this pandemic, villages can be optimized to create social resilience in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in rural communities. The role of the village government is key in improving the economy and breaking the chain of transmission of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Through micro, small, and medium enterprises can be used as a place to create jobs, labor-intensive businesses that do not require certain conditions such as education, skills in work so that these micro, small, and medium enterprises have an important role for the people's economy and improve their welfare (Fawaid and Fatmala, 2020). The implementation of village level governance is inseparable from the implementation of regional autonomy. Stakeholders need to establish cooperative relationships between agencies in order to be able to produce optimal performance in accelerating the community's economy. Jetak Village which is located in Sragen Regency is one of the villages that has the potential for a home industry. The potential that is developed will of course have an impact on various sectors, both social and economic. Along with the growth of the tourism sector, of course, it cannot be separated from other economic activities such as home industry and micro, small and medium enterprises. However, with this COVID-19 pandemic policy. Many Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Jetak Village have gone out of business due to marketing constraints. Many employees are affected by layoffs because of the reduction in the number of employees. Most of those affected are people with middle to lower economy.

With these problems, strategic steps from the regional government are needed in order to provide fighting spirit to the community during the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, for the Jetak Village Government, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, including policies or programs implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely participating in COVID-19 prevention with collaboration between various agencies for community economic recovery. Implementation of collaborative stakeholder activities, including socialization of COVID-19, training for micro, small, and medium enterprises and development of home industry marketing. As for the economic resilience of rural communities in the face of a pandemic, the Jetak Village Government lists the affected communities to receive assistance from the government. However, in its implementation there are still various obstacles. The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

This is very important to study considering that the economic strength of the community can be grown again through the development of home industries and micro, small, and medium enterprises as a source of income for the people of Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java.

The first collaborative stakeholder model was taken from the concept of DeSeve (2007) which consisted of seven indicators including network structure, commitment to goals, there is Mutual Trust among Stakeholders, governance, access to authority, Sharing Accountability and Responsibility, Information Submission, and access to resources.

So that in this study, we will analyze what strategies or programs can be carried out by the Regional Government, the Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and Several Stakeholders to move the village economy back through accelerating economic recovery.

This study aims to find out the collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery post Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java.

II. Research Method

The method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach design. Descriptive research is one type of research whose purpose is to present a complete picture of the social setting or is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality, by describing a number of variables relating to the problem and the unit under study between the phenomena being tested (Octiva et al., 2018; Pandia et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2015). Qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research (Asyraini et al., 2022, Octiva, 2018; Pandiangan et al., 2022).

Data collection is an activity to find the data needed in order to achieve the research objectives (Pandiangan, 2022; Tobing et al., 2018). Data collection was carried out for approximately two months. Data during the research process were obtained from direct observations and interviews, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with stakeholders who were directly involved in accelerating the economic recovery of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) at Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. The interviews conducted were semi-structural interviews with the aim of obtaining more in-depth results (Pandiangan, 2018; Pandiangan et al., 2021).

Informants are people who provide information about a person or organization to an agency (Octiva et al., 2021; Pandiangan et al., 2018). Researchers do not limit the number of available informants, but rely on the information obtained. The information that the researchers dug up was information related to collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic in Jetak Village. The questions that the researcher poses are related to the tasks, functions, abilities, programs, and obstacles faced by several stakeholders from various agencies involved in accelerating the economic recovery of the community in Jetak Village.

III. Result and Discussion

The results of the study show that collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery after the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java, which are established between the Regional Government, Health Service, Social Service, Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and Village Government have been going well but are still not optimal.

3.1 Network Structure

The government of Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency has basically empowered and developed home industries. Stakeholder collaboration is established with

several agencies such as the Sragen Regency Health Office, the Sragen Regency Social Service, the District Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and the Jetak Village Government. Collaboration in the networked structure contains a hierarchy of policy-making, the collaboration is carried out starting from the highest-level stakeholders, namely the district government through the Regent's Regulation concerning Amendments to the Sragen Regent's Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Provision of Grants and Social Assistance Sourced from the Sragen Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. This Regent Regulation is used as a reference for implementing community empowerment activities through home industries and micro, small, and medium enterprises to accelerate economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this research, the collaboration that exists is that there are dominant stakeholders, namely the local government and also supporting agencies in Sragen Regency. In collaborative stakeholders there is a network of administrative organizations aimed at managing the network of cooperation between these agencies, in this network the stakeholders involved are only those appointed by the local government, and the implementation of this activity awaits instructions from top-level stakeholders. There is no binding structure.

3.2 Commitment to Goals

Collaborative between stakeholders is built to change the mindset of the community so that they are able to develop their potential and resources through efforts to generate home industries. Jetak Village which is one of the producers of snacks in Sragen Regency such as Gatot, Ampyang, Wajik, Emping, Walangan, and others. All communities in Jetak Village have the same rights to make economic improvements for themselves and their families. So that collaborative stakeholders are established between the Regional Government, the Sragen Regency Health Office, the Social Service, the Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and also the Village Government. Communities affected by COVID-19 in Jetak Village are given activities in the form of making snacks which are routinely carried out every 1st of the month at the Village Hall accompanied by the Family Welfare Empowerment Team, Village Government, Health Office, and Social Service. In addition, the Regent went directly to the field to provide assistance to the people in Jetak Village. On the other hand, there are also philanthropists who are willing to help the community. From this research, we can see that the commitment to the goals has been good, especially from the Village Government and also supporting agencies in Jetak Village.

3.3 There is Mutual Trust among Stakeholders

In collaborative stakeholders in accelerating the economic recovery of the community in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, there is already trust between all the stakeholders involved. Stakeholders are more focused on their respective interests in accelerating economic recovery. However, there are still obstacles, namely the application of strict health protocols and the limitations of community mobility during the period of restrictions on social activities. So that the activity time is less than the maximum. In this case, the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure for stakeholders in the process of developing micro, small, and medium enterprises and home industries tends to hinder the smooth running of activities. The stakeholders involved must have mutual trust, if they blame each other it will lead to an unhealthy collaborative relationship. It can be concluded that collaboration between stakeholders has been running even though there are few obstacles.

3.4 Governance

In this study, governance indicators are regulated by the district government which delegates its authority to relevant agencies to work together in accelerating the economic recovery of the community in Jetak Village. Governance here can be defined as the boundaries of who can be involved and who is not involved, including clear rules of the game that are mutually agreed upon, the freedom to determine how collaboration is carried out. From the explanation, it can be concluded that this research already has clarity on how the stages of the activity are carried out. However, the organizational structure for this activity has not yet been formed because each stakeholder runs according to their respective fields. In this collaboration, there is still a lack of supervision and evaluation to see how far the collaboration's goals have been, namely accelerating the economic recovery of the Jetak Village Community.

3.5 Access to Authority

Access to authority is the availability of clear procedural rules that are widely accepted. The Regional Government of Sragen Regency has its own standards or standards regarding the acceleration of community economic recovery. Its authority is to provide facilities and also funding assistance for the home industry and micro, small, and medium enterprises. However, what has happened is that the unequal distribution of social assistance makes it difficult for people to develop their businesses, and supporting agencies cannot work alone because of limited authority and ability to help the community. So that in the activities of developing home industry, the people of Jetak Village are still having difficulties in terms of capital for production and marketing.

3.6 Sharing Accountability and Responsibility

Another indicator is related to the division of accountability and responsibility to coordinate and communicate with each agency providing direction to the community in accordance with their own authority. The form of communication that exists is holding a meeting if there are things or an agenda only. The empowerment that has been carried out so far and the activities that are routinely carried out are training on making snacks, so coordination between agencies is usually incidental. Meanwhile, with the Sragen Regency Government, in this case, if needed, there is no routine schedule every month. So, from the explanation above, the division of accountability from each stakeholder is only in accordance with the responsibilities of each agency, not sharing responsibilities together.

3.7 Information Submission

Information sharing that occurs between stakeholders is well woven and fully conveyed, the Regional Government instructs work programs at the designated agencies to coordinate with the Jetak Village government in program implementation, to convey to the community the timing and implementation of the work program to be held.

3.8 Access to Resources

The availability of financial, technical, human and other resources will be the access needed to support this activity. But in reality, financial resources are still the main factor influencing the success of the community in developing their home industry or micro, small, and medium enterprises. Intensive time is needed to accelerate the community's economic recovery. In addition, with the knowledge and innovation that the community and stakeholders have, they must be able to maximize the empowerment of the home industry in Jetak Village. Although there are quite a lot of available resources, and there

are stakeholders who have tried to ease the burden on the community through social assistance, this has not been able to back up the overall economic improvement of the community after the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, infrastructure resources are also not sufficient. This is evidenced by the use of light food production equipment which is still simple and cannot be produced on a large scale.

IV. Conclusion

The results of the study show that collaborative stakeholders in accelerating economic recovery after the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in Jetak Village, Sidoharjo District, Sragen Regency, Central Java, which are established between the Regional Government, Health Service, Social Service, Family Welfare Empowerment Team, and Village Government have been going well but are still not optimal.

References

- Asyraini, Siti, Fristy, Poppy, Octiva, Cut Susan, Nasution, M. Hafiz Akbar, & Nursidin, M. (2022). Peningkatan Kesadaran Protokol Kesehatan di Masa Pandemi Bagi Warga di Desa Selamat Kecamatan Biru-biru. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kontribusi (Japsi)*, 2(1), 33-36.
- DeSeve. (2007). *Creating Managed Networks as a Response to Societal Challenges*. Spiring, IBM Center for the Business of Government.
- Fawaid, Achmad & Erwin Fatmala. (2020). Home Industry sebagai Strategi Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro dalam Meningkatkan Financial Revenues Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan*, 14(1).
- Nasrun, M. Ali. (2020). *Kekuatan Dasar Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca COVID-19 di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu*. ISBN: 978-602-53460-5-7 *Jurnal Tahun 2020*.
- Ningrum, P. A., et al. (2020). The Potential of Poverty in the City of Palangka Raya: Study SMIs Affected Pandemic Covid 19. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume 3, No 3, Page: 1626-1634*
- Octiva, C. S., Irvan, Sarah, M., Trisakti, B., & Daimon, H. (2018). Production of Biogas from Co-digestion of Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) with Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME): Effect of Mixing Ratio. *Rasayan J. Chem.*, 11(2), 791-797.
- Octiva, Cut Susan, Indriyani, & Santoso, Ari Beni. (2021). Effect of Stirring Co-digestion of Palm Oil and Fruith for Biogas Production to Increase Economy Benefit. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 4(4), 14152-14160. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.3521>.
- Octiva, Cut Susan. (2018). *Pengaruh Pengadukan pada Campuran Limbah Cair Pabrik Kelapa Sawit dan Tandan Kosong Kelapa Sawit terhadap Produksi Biogas*. Tesis. Medan: Fakultas Teknik, Program Studi Teknik Kimia, Universitas Sumatera Utara. <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/12180/157022002.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.
- Pandia, S., Tanata, S., Rachel, M., Octiva, C., & Sialagan, N. (2018). Effect of Fermentation Time of Mixture of Solid and Liquid Wastes from Tapioca Industry to Percentage Reduction of TSS (Total Suspended Solids). *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 309, 012086. DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/309/1/012086.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Oktafiani, Fida, Panjaitan, Santi Rohdearni, Shifa, Mutiara, & Jefri, Riny. (2022). *Analysis of Public Ownership and Management Ownership on*

- the Implementation of the Triple Bottom Line in the Plantation Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 5(1), 3489-3497. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v5i1.4016>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Resmawa, Ira Ningrum, Simanjuntak, Owen De Pinto, Sitompul, Pretty Naomi, & Jefri, Riny. (2021). Effect of E-Satisfaction on Repurchase Intention in Shopee User Students. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal*, 4(4), 7785-7791. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.2697>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, Rujiman, Rahmanta, Tanjung, Indra I., Darus, Muhammad Dhio, & Ismawan, Agus. (2018). An Analysis on the Factors which Influence Offering the Elderly as Workers in Medan. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 23(10), 76-79. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2310087679. <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol.%2023%20Issue10/Version-8/K2310087679.pdf>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2015). Analisis Lama Mencari Kerja Bagi Tenaga Kerja Terdidik di Kota Medan. Skripsi. Medan: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Program Studi Ekonomi Pembangunan, Universitas Sumatera Utara. https://www.academia.edu/52494724/Analisis_Lama_Mencari_Kerja_Bagi_Tenaga_Kerja_Terdidik_di_Kota_Medan.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2018). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penawaran Tenaga Kerja Lanjut Usia di Kota Medan. Tesis. Medan: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi, Universitas Sumatera Utara. <http://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/10033/167018013.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.
- Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua. (2022). Effect of Packaging Design on Repurchase Intention to the Politeknik IT&B Medan Using E-Commerce Applications. *Journal of Production, Operations Management and Economics (JPOME)*, 2(1), 15–21. <http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPOME/article/view/442>.
- Saleh, A., Mujahiddin. (2020). Challenges and Opportunities for Community Empowerment Practices in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic through Strengthening the Role of Higher Education. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. Volume 3, No 2, Page: 1105-1113.
- Sihombing, E. H., Nasib. (2020). The Decision of Choosing Course in the Era of Covid 19 through the Telemarketing Program, Personal Selling and College Image. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No. 4, Page: 2843-2850.
- Siregar, N. A. M. & Purbantara, A. (2020). Melawan Stigma Diskriminatif: Strategi Pemberdayaan Penyandang Disabilitas di Desa Panggungharjo. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan*, 4(1), 23–44. DOI: 10.14421/jpm.2020.041-02.
- Tobing, Murniati, Afifuddin, Sya'ad, Rahmanta, Huber, Sandra Rouli, Pandiangan, Saut Maruli Tua, & Muda, Iskandar. (2018). An Analysis on the Factors Which Influence the Earnings of Micro and Small Business: Case at Blacksmith Metal Industry. *Academic Journal of Economic Studies*, 5(1), 17-23. <https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=754945>.