

# POST GLOBAL PANDEMIC AND NATIONAL PARADIGM OF RESILLIENCE IN SMEs INDONESIA

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## POST GLOBAL PANDEMIC AND NATIONAL PARADIGM OF RESILLIENCE IN SMEs INDONESIA

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### Abstraction

*Indonesia has a big potential of development by boosting up the SMEs. The SMEs seems neglected by its history on Indonesia as the main focus remained on public sector. The SMEs particular in large scale manufacturing units beyond the government, bank, and liberalization. As the SMEs sector period withdraw their development because of lack skill and function. In this research, SMEs sector in Indonesia as an object using the bibliography methodological to analyze the paradigm and liberate realizing the need to specify the key terms for purposes resilience on post global pandemic. Through innovative business opportunities and creating value by individuals, it is an effort to create value. In addition, this value creation can be done by providing encouragement to manage the risks of a project, improving communicative and management skills in helping the movement of people, fast materials and financial resources for project success.***Keywords** : Resillience, Pandemic, SMEs, Implementation Indonesia.

### Introduction

The theory of resilience, although it has evolved over the last 70-80 years, has experienced a resurgence in the last two or three decades (Bernier & Meinzen-Dick, 2014). An early investigation into the roots of childhood resilience has developed into a broad, dynamic and exciting field of study. Current resilience theory addresses individuals (both children and adults), families, communities, workplaces and human-related policies. There are several areas of life that have not been touched in one way or another by resistance theory, including the military community decades (Bernier & Meinzen-Dick, 2014)

The development of logic and discourse in economic development today is trying as much as possible to stop economic intervention by the hands of the government and leave it completely to the invisible hand of the market. This very market-oriented view has drawn criticism presents a synthesis that the state and the market are a mutually offsetting relationship, not a substitute one (Adekunle, 2019). A keynesian view from Rodrik is an introductory basis in the process of creating today's economic development. The market requires an entity that can play a role as a regulator to prevent market failures and the impacts it will create (Santos-Paulino & Thirlwall, 2004).

Theories of resilience are broad and varied. In several aspects of developing resilience theory, it utilizes the issues, actors, and objects studied. Resilience theory provides an understanding of views based on micro and historical levels of an individual. In this study, the theory of resilience provides an individual category that is called the theory of individual resilience and relates to salute genesis including development, continuation, focus of control, commitment, and learned resources.

Resilience is translated into several factors, including protective factors including personal, social, family and institutional security. An individual provides a form of resilience by fighting negative issues related to his life. An important component of resilience is the state of being alert in distress, avoiding harm, and threats that result in individual vulnerability. Based on the theory of individual resilience, each time the actor will be calculated objectively based on the ratio between the presence of a protective factor and the presence of a dangerous state. There are four patterns of individual resilience based on some literature with the implementation of Entrepreneur actor.

National paradigm of resilience in Indonesia SMEs sector, are under the responsibility of regional governments which in reality better recognize and understand the potential of the region. The regional government, in the implementation process, can implement a protection mechanism on vocational so that it can continue to be oriented towards its growth and development (Adekunle, 2019). Domestic market protection is something that needs to be implemented by the government so that in the development process, this is done before Indonesia opens and fully integrates its domestic market with global competition. On the other hand, the economic impact caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic has made us realize that state interdependence is a matter that is full of risks if an economic shock occurs on the global market. The resulting market contraction hampered the global trade line and even met paralysis, in this case, to restore Indonesia's economic conditions in the Post-Covid 19 era, it is necessary to optimize the regional potentials owned, first protect so that the development created is not accompanied by with widening disparities between regions.

<sup>2</sup> Although there are various approaches to understanding resilience, in this study resilience is considered as a trait. According to this approach, resilience is a positive personality trait that promotes adaptation (Wagnild and Young, 1993; Connor and Davidson, 2003). Resilience is considered as a series of individual attributes that can facilitate the ability to cope when faced with stressful life events (Hoge et al., 2007). On the one hand, stressors can represent opportunities to grow and increase one's resilience, and thereby promote a return to higher levels of balance.

On the other hand, the individual may have adjustment problems and use destructive means to cope with the stressor. This implies that resilient individuals can maintain their psychological health by shielding the negative effects of difficult times. The analysis also suggests a useful operational definition of resilience used here - the ability to overcome adversity, and succeed despite exposure to high risk (Fraser et al.,

1999). The ability to maintain competence under stress and the ability to recover from trauma are also frequently cited definitions (Masten, 1994).

### 1.1. Research Purposes

**RQ1:** How to implementing resiliences in the Small Medium Entrepreneurship in Indonesia sector?

## 2. Methods

We initially clarify the systematic review system. To start with, we investigated the connections among Entrepreneurship Resilience and Resilience related to SMEs in Indonesia.

This systematic approach is carried out to identify, select, and assess relevant literature. Such a systematic process is considered reproducible, objective, transparent, unbiased, and rigorous. The initial process in this research undertook was to conduct a complete literature search using We do this because the Scopus database has a wider data coverage than other databases, and SCOPUS also has more stringent methodological criteria for its database coverage.

### 2.1.1. Search terms

The Entrepreneurship Resilience keyword is the basis for searching the Scopus database. The development of research on this resilience, besides because we want to know how the evolution of the literature from grand theory to the latest research data on the topic of SMEs, thus enabling us to carry out an overall analysis of research trends over time. In this case we also choose the Highest cited category.

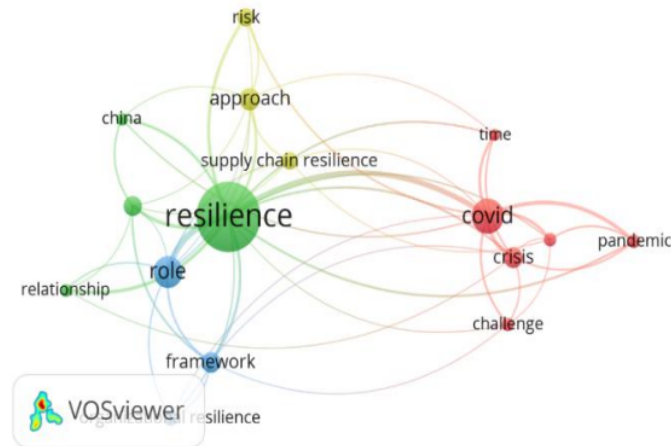
### 2.1.2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The procedures, abilities advancement is expected to comprehend the components that add to the creation and execution of mechanical, hierarchical and market developments. Knowing the particulars of the business sectors it is plausibility the internationalization through different modalities, send out, authorizing, diversifying, joint endeavor and unfamiliar direct speculation. Recognize the best advertising methodology for Entrepreneurship Resilience improvement, considering the investigation of the human capital, cutthroat examination, market examination and the actual organization (Cunningham et al., 2021). Ability to make a trade mark for items and administrations, for example, media exposure picture. As far as items and additionally benefits abilities improvement it is significant the specialized determinations and types of utilizing the items and additionally the execution of administrations, just as the kinds of conceivable environment customizations to address the issues of the market, and all the more explicitly, expected clients. The executive frameworks set up as a regular occurrence the organization's cycles with realizing how to make and oversee casual organizations identified with accomplices and state regulatory by identified education improvement

### 2.1.3. Study selection process

In this data collection, the literature review takes from the subject area based on the search for Scopus (www.scopus.com). To see the bibliometric relationship on an object, an analysis of the document subject is needed. Scopus has provided a subject on the algorithm provided and will be analyzed in depth.

This research, used search keywords, SMEs included in the title, abstract and the source. This process is done to make sure that nothing is overlooked, not only in articles that use the term Entrepreneurship Resilience. Initial search results in the Scopus database with a search using the keyword Entrepreneurship Resilience obtained 4.334 articles (n = 4.334). The next step, we limit the database search in Scopus to the keyword SMEs, in Management & Business Science so that we get 398 articles (n = 398). To make it easier for us to get references, we limit our search to articles that are open access, and we managed to get 21 articles (n = 21). Of these 21 articles, we will explore the contents of the article as our reference for conducting a literature review. The next step is to read and do the coding of all remaining articles.



**Figure 1: Vosviewer Density Visualization**

*Source: (Self-Processed)*

In this data collection, the literature review takes from the subject area based on the search for Scopus (www.scopus.com). To see the bibliometric relationship on an object, an analysis of the document subject is needed. Scopus has provided a subject on the algorithm provided and will be analyzed in more depth based on the VosViewer helper.

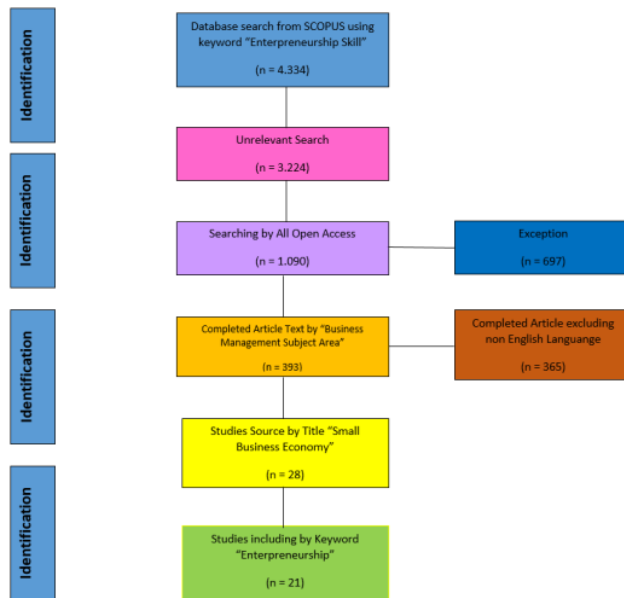


Figure 2: PRISMA MATRIX

Source: (Self-Processed)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Published	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	2	2	3	3	4

Figure 6: Document per year by Source

Source: (www.scopus.com)

The attributes distinguished were the reason for building a model of advancement of Entrepreneurship Resilience that fits the measurements. Specializing the Entrepreneurship Resilience abilities incorporate ideas of specialized aptitude including working techniques and settings. The board systems to receive in the organization, scope quantification and defining key objectives and capacity to settle on essential choices on Entrepreneur organization arrangements in their different subject matters. Therefore, the business visionary should procure abilities as to Entrepreneurship improvement, which incorporates the technique that the organization will embrace, items and additionally benefits, the corporate picture the executive frameworks the formal and casual design of the organization.

No.	Keyword	Author
1	Big Data	[16]
2	Bankruptcy	[6]
3	Artificial Intelligence	[16]
4	Action-characteristics Theory	[19]

5	Self-employment	[20], [11]
6	Self-employed	[17], [4]
7	Human Capital	[9], [18]
8	Balanced Skill	[9], [18]
9	Jack of All Trades	[17], [9]
10	Entrepreneurship	[19], [1], [2], [4], [16], [14], [6], [13], [10], [19], [3], [5], [17], [10], [20], [11], [18], [12], [8], [15]

**Figure 7: The Executive Frameworks by per Keyword**  
*Source: (Self-Processed)*

## 4 Result and Discussion

### 4.1 Resilience Factors Related to SMEs Indonesia

Individual approach with resilience tends to emphasize internal and external phenomena. Resilience based on internal and external factors assumes that generally it has emerged from birth as a biological factor or is acquired based on historical, initiative. Perspective on individual resilience should be a major contribution by understanding individuals in the fundamental aspect between influencing or being influenced. The highlighted factors and models are the development of resilience. The reason is that individuals will indeed become models of social actors by needing each other and giving cause and effect to social reality.

#### 4.1.1 Internal Factors Related to Resilience

Findings related to internal factors related to individual resilience show that not all things are supportive. The need for adaptation varies as well as the basic assumptions built. The internal factor that is largely associated is attitude. Attitude is a very important and crucial assumption. Attitude is the location of subjective values in determining views and determining decisions.

Furthermore, the relationship that resilience comes from is the result of the development process. Social constructivity has an effect on the development of the internal model. Resilience practically shows that intelligence, decision-making ability, and instinct.

Furthermore, spirituality becomes a factor in regulating emotions and mentality. The formation of trust and religion will fulfill the norms and provide the rules of life. The norm is a model of concession in determining morality and avoiding negative things.

Based on internal factors related to resilience, there are three findings, namely attitude, development, and spirituality. Implementation of Entrepreneur actor has an individual impact on the formation of morals, norms, and ethics. When individuals work as Entrepreneur actor, of course, in general they form internal resilience, namely attitudes. Attitude in making decisions, every step is needed to think critically based on cause and effect. The development process is focused on construction in terms of history or work experience and then improved in job performance. Lastly, spirituality as a positive form and avoiding negative by strengthening norms, ethics, and morals.

#### 4.1.2 External Factors Related to Resilience

The relativity of resilience is associated with external factors. The linkage of external factors based on ecological processes with the expression of multi-level social attachments. Social construction becomes an important role and actors involved such as family, environment, and community.

In this study, external factors in the implementation of Entrepreneur actor are based on the importance of the work community. The conception of society has norms on togetherness with different cultures. Over time, society eventually became rural. Thus, individuals in the work community of course try to adopt new values and then assimilate them with old models. This has implications for the use of rural values and building resilience.

#### **4.2 Implementing Resilience by Small Medium Entrepreneurship in Indonesia During COVID-19 Pandemic**

Indonesia's current condition is on the defense side in a sustainable manner in economic development after the Covid-19 pandemic. The future of the country's economy after the Covid-19 pandemic has raised new problems such as many crises in life (Samudro & Madjid, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has attacked almost all economic sectors in Indonesia, from bottom to top (Barzilay et al., 2020). Formed from reactions to past experiences related to information from the environment to be able to describe what will happen in the future so as to form plans and goals for the future (Zammuto et al., 2000). Most of those who think that a country will experience a major crisis are post-pandemic because the country is unable and difficult to rebuild circulation in the economic system long before the Covid-19 pandemic (Noor et al., 2020).

This structural change also gives importance to the wave of migration in Indonesia even in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The development of the micro and industrial sector that takes advantage of the Covid-19 pandemic has been able to support the individual economy but does not help the macro-scale economy in Indonesia (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). The micro-enterprise sector tends to be more of an individual group, so that business owners are entitled to profits from these businesses without having to make a significant contribution to the state. The state also plays a role in economic development during the pandemic, but tends to be uneven due to the lack of statistical data and significant structural changes in terms of business systems and economic output in each region. Indonesia's economic development has been carried out from generation to generation since the end of the monetary crisis in 1998 (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020).

The elements that support the development of the Indonesian economy are the foundation of the economic system in creating a sustainable economy and running continuously following state conditions (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). The main elements that support Indonesia's economic development, both domestically and internationally, such as industrialization, international mobility, and defense, are already in a vulnerable society (Giddens, 2012). The vulnerable group called Ulrich Beck in the Covid-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact both socially, politically and economically. The risk of a post-Covid-19 pandemic feels unpredictable because



individuals are currently saving themselves as one of the most vulnerable groups in society (Clarke & Beck, 1994).

This extraordinary impact in the international world in the economic reality after the Covid-19 pandemic will be very different due to the global economic cycle which is slowly stopping and causing an economic depression (Cheema-Fox et al., 2020). Predicting the future of a country has similarities to the post-war economic depression and developing countries towards progress such as Indonesia are countries that are vulnerable to economic depression (Cheema-Fox et al., 2020). The occurrence of an economic depression caused the purchasing power of goods to decrease and the economic cycle between business actors did not run, resulting in the stagnation of the country's economy accompanied by high crime rates due to difficult economic conditions (Noor et al., 2020).

The economic prediction after the Covid-19 pandemic with the status of Indonesia having distributed vaccines to the public will enter an economic recession and the process towards an economic depression. This is due to uncertainty in the new society and exploitative industrialization (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). It is possible that countries experiencing economic recession will drive the wheels of the global economy by creating new economic systems and adaptations or applying renewable and cheaper energy. Industrial thinking in viewing anthropogenics seems to be very low and short (Zhang et al., 2020). This causes the community to be classified as vulnerable. Economic restructuring is currently urgently needed by combining the old paradigm and the new paradigm through the adoption of economic and trade models from other countries that are considered to fit the classification. This alludes to the development of the lower middle socioeconomic class because it will have the greatest impact (Cheema-Fox et al., 2020).

In fact, the Indonesian state was able to ward off issues and problems in the face of economic recession and economic depression. Indonesia's economic system often changes with every change of state leader. The biggest social transformation in Indonesia that began during the New Order era resulted in overlapping social and class structures. A major criticism of our current social transformation is felt by the existence of social inequality (Rugman & Giddens, 2009). A simple example is the massive repatriation of employees from major industries in Indonesia, job placements, and others. Indonesia's socio-political views after the Covid-19 pandemic have made people vulnerable to social resilience. The biggest fear is like formation in the New Order due to the economic crisis and caused political chaos. Indonesia's social resilience is currently very low with the added implications of the Covid-19 pandemic. There is an offer of concessions in overcoming social inequality that has occurred in Indonesia's economic development after the Covid-19 pandemic.

The theory of resilience that emphasizes criticism in the excessive and exploitative development of modernity in Indonesia can be balanced with heterogeneous equations. The neoliberal economy that we have actually still emphasizes on one group only (Mao et al., 2019). Equity, group priority, and social tolerance are needed to overcome the vulnerabilities that occur. Paradoxes that occur in expectations and reality will enter the process of social transformation experienced and enter the stage

of institutionalization. The Indonesian government has an obligation to be able to equalize and understand the level of individual status as a community risk model.

Expected expectations must have similarities with real implications in reality. The paradoxical resistance to social transformation and modernity will be a good one, especially as the Indonesian government system adopts power distribution and class liberalization. Furthermore, the realignment of power and politics needs to be done in general. Relates to the distribution of power and group liberalization. The capability of the leader needs to be questioned in the face of social and political distribution and transformation of the nation. State leaders must subconsciously understand the scale of utilization of modernity development.

As a criticism of development by making government new market policies, the government as a policy maker and regulator must be able to provide equitable development in every region in Indonesia. Modernity is always associated with urbanization (Giddens, 2012). Excessive urban development forces the narrowing of land and urban bias. Population accumulation in urban areas can lead to high unemployment, homelessness and the emergence of crime rates due to difficult economic conditions.

The Covid-19 pandemic is claimed to be a disease that arises from animals to humans and spreads rapidly throughout the country even though there are no animals in the country. Rapid migration has made Indonesia one of the countries affected by Covid-19. It is true that the narrowing of land and urban applications led to this pandemic. Although state and international agencies will then issue a statement that the pandemic is over, it is unlikely that the disease will continue and further pandemics are likely to emerge.

Likewise, Indonesia's economic development after the Covid-19 pandemic sociologically requires equity on a long scale. In general, long-term development begins with population distribution. Social inequality begins with regional inequality due to urbanization and the influence of modernity. Even this unequal development only benefits one city unilaterally. Unequal development is caused by inequality in population. Domestic migration of the population in Indonesia has proven to be heavily burdened in both urban and rural areas. The grouping of groups between rural and urban areas is still integrated with the inequalities of society within it. Social inequality, even though before the pandemic there was still no equality in the divided society in Indonesia (Noor et al., 2020). The post-pandemic prediction belongs to vulnerable communities that domestic population migration will worsen due to the highest urban affluence. Colonial domestic migration in Indonesia will be the biggest issue because inequality does not only occur in one region but also in the target area. Resources and decentralization policies need to be emphasized more deeply with equitable large-scale development plans (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). Since post-reform, decentralization is still the domain of second-level regional development and the view that centralized cities is still biased. The term Jawacentric still applies today and most likely after the pandemic. Excessive resilience to industrialization and exploitation of natural resources on a large scale has become a big thing.

The best issues and trends in human resource management towards foreign workers (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). Government policies that seem to lead to social mobility are still low. Expectations of employment and the service sector still benefit urban areas. Post-pandemic development can be an opportunity to form innovations and new governance models in adapting the rural economic system. Systematic development and regional expansion in Indonesia can develop well without the need for excessive industrial intervention (Rahmadana & Sagala, 2020). Clothing, food, housing as basic needs can actually be met without the need to over-import products from an international perspective. Counterfeiting can be carried out but still following the process of the global economy by massively increasing domestic logistics needs and leading to export products and reducing the use of imported products. Production through the use of natural resources in accordance with the integrity of improving the human resources of the domestic community can become a new consensus model in creating new economic models and solutions for the new global economic cycle after the pandemic.

Views based on community risk, capital, and emphasis on government policies can be accumulated into a new economic development concept after the Covid-19 pandemic (Liu et al., 2020). Utilizing China's economic development model will provide a new solution as a recommended concept, namely the Indonesian Consensus (Liu et al., 2020).

The reforms have left a legacy of opportunities for economic restructuring in the hope of creating sustainable and well-founded economic growth and development (Yadav & Bhagat, 2015). Post-reform political and economic decentralization can be the first step to creating change if its impact and influence is maximized. In the case of China, decentralization-based post-economic restructuring in the post-Mao era has succeeded in leading China to significant and sustainable economic growth and development (Xu et al., 2016).

Reflecting on the similarity of economic decentralization between Indonesia and China, the development of an economic development foundation based on optimizing local potential so as to create a comparative advantage in each region in Indonesia is needed as a first step. The need to optimize the potential of the post-reform decentralized system can be created by adopting China's development model in the early Post-Mao era that relies on development potential or defense resilience (Hopkins, 2007).

Resilience emphasizes the responsibility of local / regional governments which in fact know and understand the potential of the region. Regional/regional governments in the implementation process can apply protection mechanisms so that they can continue to be oriented towards growth and development. Protection of the domestic market is something that needs to be implemented by the government so that the development process is carried out before Indonesia opens and fully integrates its domestic market with global competition. On the other hand, the economic impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has made us aware that state dependence is a risky problem in the event of an economic shock in the global market. The market contraction caused by the obstruction of global trade routes has even become paralyzed, in this case, to restore Indonesia's economic conditions in the Post-Covid

19 era, it is necessary to optimize the potential of the regions they have, first to keep the development created from happening. accompanied by widening regional disparities.

The logic of market-oriented economic development needs to be balanced by taking into account the variables of inter-regional development inequality. The potential risk of widening development disparities between regions can actually be minimized with resilience because each region can freely maximize its regional potential, this is also supported by an economic and political decentralization system that gives more authority to regional/regional officials. However, resilience is not the final model of this development, this mechanism is only the first step towards sustainable development. This is a necessary first step because this mechanism can provide stimulation for the domestic and local markets and increase market productivity so as to further increase the potential and foreign investment (FDI).

## **5 Conclusion**

The theory of resilience is very difficult to separate from the influence or presence of actors who are members of an increasingly integrated global market. As a first step towards more advanced development and market integration, aesthetically and globally, the presence of the government and its intervention through policy becomes an important variable. Resilience must be in a complementary relationship. The integration of domestic and global markets as one of the main components in the logic of this resilience theory needs to pay attention to the risks that can arise as a result of pursuing full hyperglobalization that we often encounter in today's development strategies. Resilience basically opens up new opportunities for the domestic market to expand its market in the global market. However, if this is not accompanied by previous strengthening and development of domestic potential, disaster will occur.

The logic of development which is entirely oriented towards the accumulation and exploitation of capital is actually like a ticking time bomb that brings disaster to the economy and social society. Society as part of the system becomes a risky order. Modernity and globalization actually need to be observed and adapted as well as possible through an adjustment mechanism to local characteristics, so that the risk of people who were initially very vulnerable to their impacts can be minimized. The rural-based and decentralized development model has proven successful in bringing China as one of the strongest economies today, the process of internalizing globalization and their market integration is based on strengthening the economic base and domestic/local development.

Indonesia as a country that has also adopted a decentralized economic system and has also been affected by the Covid-19 economy must re-optimize decentralization so that its development is based in rural areas which are relatively stronger against economic shocks. On the other hand, this development model can also create a strong local economic base and produce micro, small and medium enterprises in international trade because each region is oriented towards developing its potential. Basically, if we reflect on the case of China, this development model is not the last model, but is the first step towards significant and sustainable economic development and growth and

encourages the creation of post-Covid-19 economic recovery that has succeeded in providing a significant economic contraction.

## **6 Limitations and Future Research**

Bibliographic analysis uncovers that few components will influence the connection between Entrepreneurship Resilience training and innovative goal like relevant elements (public approach, social climate, culture), a person's experience (character, family climate, loved ones support), and the activity of Entreprising instruction (showing strategy, course setting). As far as close to home foundation, most explores cEntre around the person's sex. A few examinations dependent on the hypothesis of arranged conduct cEntre around the psychological parts of people

In particular, this investigation examines the impact component of Entreprising training on innovative goal from two ways of discernment and feeling; it summed up the social intellectual hypothesis and self-guideline hypothesis to show why Entrepreneurship Resilience instruction lifts understudies' Entrepreneurship Resilience expectation. As per social psychological hypothesis and self-guideline hypothesis, as an outside mediation, innovative instruction will unquestionably affect singular discernment and feeling, which thusly will create the relating Entreprising result. In this way, when understudies see an undeniable degree of innovative instruction, they will in general have a significant degree of Entreprising self-viability and energy, which further work on the Entrepreneurship Resilience expectation. This examination adds to the Entreprising training writing by introducing a coordinated understanding of the relating research.

Third, this investigation broadens our comprehension of how Entrepreneurship Resilience expectation affected by collaboration and people's inspirational components during the cycle of Entreprising instruction. The aftereffects of this investigation increment to consensus of business venture instruction examination and reactions to the call for more innovative training research in various viewpoints.

The impact component of innovative training proposed in this paper insists the significance of cooperation in the educational plan. Simultaneously, educators ought to develop understudies' Entrepreneurship the instructing interaction.

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