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Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Recovery Strategies Indonesia Post Covid-19 to Alleviate Poverty

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of COVID-19 has had an impact on the Indonesian economy, with increasing levels of poverty and economic uncertainty. In facing the these challenges, the Indonesian government has formulated an economic recovery strategy which aims to achieve shared prosperity while alleviating poverty. This research discusses the strategic efforts needed to achieve that goal.. This study highlights several important steps that are necessary carried out, including the revitalization of key economic sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing. Additionally, it is important to strengthen digital infrastructure to support digital economic transformation which is increasingly important in the context globally today. The government must also adopt policies that focus on inclusion social and economic, with greater access to education, health and employment opportunities for vulnerable communities.In this context, collaboration between all parties as the key to ensuring the success of the economic recovery strategy. Through with strong synergy and cooperation, Indonesia can build a strong foundation inclusive and consistent economic development. Thus, this effort is not only will help alleviate poverty, but also strengthen economic competitiveness Indonesia at the global level.

Keywords; COVID-19, economic recovery, shared prosperity, poverty, strategy economy, Indonesia.

Introduction

The impact of COVID-19 is widespread in many factors of life, for example the economy globally, with Indonesia also seriously impacted. The economy is declining, health society is threatened, and unemployment and poverty rates are soaring, pushing the need for joint action. Economic recovery is a top priority, but not just one restore statistical figures to normal. This should be an opportunity to overcome poverty, create equal opportunities, and develop the foundations of a stronger and more inclusive economy. Strategy "Towards Shared Prosperity: Indonesia's Economic Recovery Strategy Post COVID-19 to Alleviate Poverty" became the basis for efforts holistic and sustainable recovery.

The goal is not only to improve conditions national economy, but also ensure the benefits are felt by all levels society, especially those affected economically. At the micro level, economic recovery must pay attention to the fate of workers informal, small-medium enterprises, and the sectors hardest hit with providing appropriate assistance and empowering these sectors, it is hoped an environment for inclusive economic growth can be created.On the other hand, recovery strategies must also consider aspects macroeconomics such as fiscal and monetary policy, as well as global economic integration. Collaboration between the public, private and civil society sectors is key designing and implementing effective and sustainable recovery strategies.

No less important, economic recovery must be accompanied by strengthening health and social protection systems. Public health and welfare social is the basis of sustainable economic growth, investment in matters this is a priority for post-pandemic economic recovery efforts. By adopting the "Towards Shared Prosperity" strategy, Indonesia will building a good future for its people. Post economic recovery COVID-19 is not just about repairing the damage done, but also is a momentum to design a more inclusive economic system, sustainable and fair. Through cooperation and shared dedication, a vision of prosperity that equality for all levels of society can be realized.

Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach method. Analysis techniques content and literature searches are used as tools to collect and analyze data. A research method called content analysis is used to find conclusions or patterns contained in the text. In other words, content analysis is a research method that aims to reveal the ideas conveyed by the author, either directly or implicitly. In this research, library research relies on secondary data obtained from various types of sources such as previous research results, articles and reference books that are relevant to the research topic (Iskandar, 2019).

Results and Discussion

Indonesia's economic conditions after the COVID-19 pandemic, especially related to poverty and unemployment levels, and what factors influence economic recovery to eradicate poverty Indonesia's economic condition after the COVID-19 pandemic has become a challenge large scale that requires serious attention from the government, private sector, and public. The pandemic has had a significant impact on many factors in life, including economics. The most pronounced economic impact is an increase poverty and unemployment levels are the main focus in the process economic recovery.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia experienced a significant decline in poverty level. However, the pandemic drastically changed the dynamics this. Many people have lost their jobs or income because of this business closures, travel restrictions, and reduced economic activity overall. Vulnerable groups such as informal workers, migrant workers, and other informal sectors were hit hardest, leading to an increase the number of people living below the poverty line.

Apart from poverty levels, unemployment is also a serious problem post the COVID-19 pandemic. Many companies, especially in sectors that directly affected by restrictions and closures, carry out disconnections employment relations or reduction of working hours. This causes an increase significant in the number of people who are unemployed or working for no wages high or uncertain.

Aspects that influence economic recovery to ease poverty includes government policies, investment in infrastructure, improving skills and education, innovation and digital transformation, as well as inter-sector partnerships. Partnership between government, private and civil society as the key to accelerating economic recovery and eradicate poverty. With a holistic approach and implementation with the right policies, Indonesia can achieve the goal of shared prosperity.

Strategies that can be implemented by the government and the private sector to strengthening the economic sectors worst affected by the pandemic, such as small and medium business actors and informal workers, in order to reduce the level poverty Indonesia's economic condition after the COVID-19 pandemic is big challenges that require serious attention from the government, sector private sector, and society as a whole. The pandemic has had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including the economy, with increasing levels poverty and unemployment are the main focus in economic recovery. Before the COVID-19 pandemic occurred, Indonesia experienced a reduction significant in poverty levels. However, the pandemic has changed the dynamics this drastically with many people losing their jobs or income due to business closures, travel restrictions, and downturns overall economic activity. Vulnerable groups such as informal workers, migrant workers, and other informal sectors are worst affected, which causing an increase in the number of people living below the poverty line.

Unemployment has also become a serious problem after the COVID-19 pandemic. Many companies, especially in sectors directly affected by restrictions and closures, terminating employment relations or reduction in working hours. This resulted in a significant increase in the number of people who are unemployed or working for low and irregular wages, exacerbating the problem of poverty due to individual economic instability and family.

Factors influencing economic recovery for alleviating poverty including government policy, investment in infrastructure, improving skills and education, innovation and digital transformation, as well as inter-sector partnerships. Partnership between government, the private sector and civil society as the key to accelerating economic recovery and alleviating poverty. With a holistic approach and the implementation of appropriate policies, Indonesia can achieve its goals towards shared prosperity by effectively alleviating poverty appropriate fiscal and monetary policies can help in speeding things up economic recovery after COVID-19 so that it can have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in Indonesiam fiscal and monetary policies have a very important role to play in recovery economy after COVID-19 in Indonesia. These two types of policy work together to regulate economic activity, control inflation, and influence levels overall economic growth and stability. In the context of recovery post-pandemic economy, fiscal and monetary policies must be designed and implemented carefully so that it can have a positive and significant effect on alleviation poverty. Here are some things to consider fiscal and monetary planning:

1. Fiscal Stimulus: Appropriate fiscal policy in the context of economic recovery post COVID-19 including broad and well-targeted fiscal stimulus. This can in the form of direct assistance programs to affected individuals or families, such as social assistance, unemployment subsidies, or benefit programs informal workers. Fiscal stimulus can also take the form of tax incentives or subsidies to encourage investment and consumption, which will support recovery economy and opening up job opportunities.
2. Accommodative Monetary Policy: Accommodative monetary policy, for example, reduced interest rates or quantitative easing, can helps stimulate economic activity by encouraging lending and investment. This will help companies to maintain or expand its operations, thereby reducing levels unemployment and poverty. However, interest rate adjustments were implemented carefully so as not to cause uncontrolled inflation.
3. Efficient Budget Management: In designing fiscal policy, important to ensure efficient and transparent budget management. Stimulus funds must be allocated appropriately and

managed appropriately good accountability to provide maximum impact eradicate poverty. The government must also ensure that social assistance programs are accessible to those who need them without excessive administrative obstacles.

4. Macroeconomic Stability: Monetary and fiscal policies must also be designed to maintain overall macroeconomic stability. This includes maintaining a controlled inflation rate, controlling the budget deficit, as well as maintain exchange rate stability. Optimal macroeconomic stability will be foster an investment climate that is conducive to environmental sustainability, thus creating jobs and alleviating poverty.
5. Empowerment of the Productive Sector: Fiscal and monetary policies must also be implemented directed at strengthening productive and economic sectors has the potential to create jobs. This can be through tax incentives for certain sectors, special assistance or credit for small businesses and medium, or investment in infrastructure that supports growth long-term economy.By designing and implementing appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, Indonesia can accelerate economic development after COVID-19 and effectively alleviating poverty. However, it is important to remember that this policy must be implemented carefully and accompanied by careful monitoring impact, so as to minimize risks and achieve good results desired.

The role of global economic integration can be utilized as an internal strategy accelerating Indonesia's economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic as well as eradicate poverty, while maintaining the country's economic sovereignty the role of global economic integration can be an important strategy in accelerate Indonesia's economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic and eradicate poverty, while maintaining the country's economic sovereignty. Integration Global economy refers to close economic relationships between countries through trade, investment, and flows of capital and technology. In the Indonesian context, Utilizing global economic integration can provide a number of significant benefits if done wisely:

1. Access to International Markets: Through global economic integration, Indonesia can increase its access to international markets. With expansion trade and export of superior products, Indonesia can increase foreign exchange earnings which are urgently needed to finance economic recovery programs and alleviating poverty.
2. Technology and Knowledge Transfer: Through collaboration with partners internationally, Indonesia can gain greater access to technology and new knowledge. Technology transfer has the potential to increase productivity and efficiency in many sectors of the economy, thereby facilitating creation employment and increasing individual income, which ultimately leads to a reduction in poverty rates. Figure 1 above must be described. If it is a table and formula, the title of the table and formula is written at the top. If it is a figure, the title of the figure is included at the bottom in the center position. As for the abstraction or description, both tables and figures, all are spoken at the bottom.
3. Foreign Direct Investment: Global economic integration also opens doors for foreign direct investment (FDI) which can help accelerate growth economy. This investment has the potential to provide additional capital, technology, management, and market access thereby facilitating infrastructure progress and industry in Indonesia. Therefore, this may contribute to poverty alleviation through job creation and improvement income.
4. Research and Development Collaboration: Through global economic integration, Indonesia can be involved in collaborative research and development with international institutions and companies. This can lead to new innovations in various sectors, including agriculture,

renewable energy, and technology information, which can increase productivity and economic competitiveness Indonesia, as well as helping reduce poverty levels. However, it is important to remember that while leveraging global economic integration, Indonesia must also maintain its economic sovereignty. This can be done via wise policies in regulating the flow of foreign capital and investment, as well as ensure that the government has sufficient controls to protect national interests. In addition, the government needs to develop industrial policies sustainable way to encourage the growth of strategic sectors has a positive impact on poverty alleviation, while maintaining state economic sovereignty. This, by wisely utilizing global economic integration, Indonesia can accelerate post-COVID-19 economic recovery and alleviate it poverty, while maintaining economic sovereignty.

Conclusion

In responding to the challenges of economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic and in efforts to eradicate poverty in Indonesia, a holistic and holistic approach is needed integrated. The various discussions that have been presented illustrate the complexity of the problems faced, as well as the efforts that can be made to overcome it.

First, economic recovery after COVID-19 requires fiscal policy and proper monetary. Economic stimulus, social assistance and protection policies social media becomes important to help those affected economically, especially poor and vulnerable groups. In addition, investment in infrastructure,upskilling, and digital transformation are also effective strategies to accelerate economic recovery and reduce poverty.

Second, global economic integration can be an effective tool for accelerate economic recovery and eradicate poverty. Through access to international markets, technology transfer, foreign direct investment, and research collaboration and development, Indonesia can gain significant benefits. However, it is important to maintain the country's economic sovereignty and ensure that economic integration carried out wisely, in accordance with national interests. In conclusion, this discussion emphasizes the importance of cross-collaboration sectors and international cooperation in facing the challenges of economic recovery post-COVID-19 pandemic and poverty alleviation. Just with that approach holistic, integrated and sustainable, Indonesia can achieve its goals towards equal shared prosperity for all levels of society.

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