



Implementation of pentahelix collaboration in handling Covid-19 pandemic through Kampung Tangguh program in Malang

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has become a global pandemic that many may not know when it will end. In quantity, now Covid-19 sufferers have reached 100 million, which are spread across approximately 220 countries around the world, including Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, to this day the trend of increasing confirmed positive Covid-19 patients is still happening and has exceeded the 1 million mark. Of course, various policies have been carried out by the central and local governments. Pandemic conditions that have an impact on various aspects of human life, of course, cannot be resolved by the Government alone. There is a need for collaborative efforts between all stakeholders such as Community, University/academics, Private Sector and Media to fight the Covid-19. This article is the result of research on the Kampung Tangguh program in Malang City, which includes pentahelix collaboration in an effort to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic by using descriptive research methods that use an instrument in the form of in-depth interviews conducted on several informants determined by purposive sampling techniques and field observations and analyzed by means of non-statistical data regarding the facts from the existing research locations in several locations of Kampung Tangguh in Malang. As a result, the Government, Community, University, Private Sector and Media are moving together in the Kampung Tangguh program in Malang as an effort to deal with Covid-19 and increase resilient efforts for rural communities who are not only healthy and protected from Covid-19 but also logistically tough, tough in human resources, resilient in information, resilient in security and order, tough in terms of culture and tough psychologically.

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Introduction

The world is currently faced with a very serious health crisis problem due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Covid-19 has become a global pandemic that has plagued approximately 220 countries across the globe. The World Health Organization (WHO) in January 2021 recorded that at least 100 million people in the world were infected with the Covid-19 virus, with a death rate of 2 million and a cure rate of 71 million people (WHO, 2020).

Corona virus was first reported to have spread in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, a province in China in December 2019. In that city, the local government reported that at least 2500 people died from the virus. Slowly but surely, this virus then infected many people and on January 30, 2020, WHO stated that the world had been hit by a new type of Corona virus pandemic which was later named as Corona Virus Disease 2019 or Covid-19. several Asian countries such as South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and so on. Even the speed of transmission of the virus is capable of giving birth to a new epicenter such as in Iran and several countries in the continent of Australia and Europe such as Italy and Spain. Starting from these two countries, the spread of the Covid-19 virus has hit almost all European countries. Not long after that this plague crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas. The United States, the superpower country, later became the new epicenter of the spread with 1.7 million sufferers with 100,000 deaths (Susilo et al., 2020:45).

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Indonesia has also become one of the countries affected by the corona virus. The first confirmed case as patient 01 and patient 02 was a resident of Depok, West Java, announced directly by President Joko Widodo on March 02, 2020. The confirmation of this case became a new chapter of public and government attention to the handling of Covid-19. After March 2, 2020, the increase in positive cases of Covid-19 is increasingly showing an increasing trend. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia noted that up to January 26, 2021, 1,012,350 patients had been confirmed positive, 820,356 had recovered and 28,468 patients died due to the Covid-19 virus (Covid-19, 2021). The current trend is that the number of confirmed positive patients in Indonesia is increasing day by day.

The continuing increase in the number of confirmed patients in Indonesia certainly requires the government to continue to increase its policy capacity, from tightening the health protocol for preventing the Covid-19 virus to social assistance as a social safety net measure for people affected by this pandemic condition. The reason is, the condition of the Covid-19 virus pandemic does not only have an impact on the health aspect, but has affected various aspects of human life ranging from economic aspects, teaching and learning activities in schools, social aspects, political aspects to religious matters. Various reports indicate that this pandemic has generated quite large socio-economic impacts, not only in terms of the disease, but of policies that should be targeted to prevent its spread. Social distancing policies, for example, have had implications for the weakening of the informal sector whose activities are not possible to immediately adapt to the policy for handling Covid-19 (Mas'udi, Wawan, 2020:4). Even at the global level, the International Labor Organization (ILO) explained that Covid-19 has contributed to an increase in the number of global unemployed, which reached 190 million people.

The sectors most affected include the food, accommodation, retail, service and manufacturing industries. From a geographical aspect, workers in Asia Pacific are the region most affected. The ILO analysis also shows that the impact of Covid-19 on labor conditions has outweighed the impact of the 2008-2009 global financial crisis (UN News, 2020). A similar picture was also shown by the IMF's Global Financial Stability Report, in its report in April 2020, it was stated that the Covid-19 pandemic conditions had presented unprecedented economic challenges marked by a decline in global economic growth of 3% (IMF, 2020). The sectors most affected by the IMF are aviation, transportation, hotels and restaurants. This completely uncertain situation will certainly further aggravate global financial stability (IMF, 2020).

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research methods. As stated by Creswell, qualitative research is research that is highly dependent on information from the object / participant which covers a broad scope, general questions, data collection which mostly consists of words / texts sourced from participants, explains and performs the analysis process deep (Creswell, 2008:46). To obtain data, researchers used an instrument in the form of indepth interviews which were conducted on several informants determined by purposive sampling techniques and field observations and analyzed by non-statistical methods regarding the facts of the research locations in several locations in *Kampung Tangguh* in Malang City. The location determination is based on the location that has a *Tangguh* status based on the measurement index carried out by the Team of the *Kampung Tangguh* Task Force, Universitas Brawijaya, namely in Kampung Narubuk, Sukun Village, Sukun District and Glintung Water Street RW. 05 Puwantoro Village, Blimbing District, Malang City.

This article is the result of research on the *Kampung Tangguh* program in Malang City, which includes pentahelix collaboration in an effort to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic by using descriptive research methods that use an instrument in the form of in-depth interviews conducted on several informants determined by purposive sampling techniques and field observations and analyzed by means of non-statistical data regarding the facts from the existing research locations in several locations of *Kampung Tangguh* in Malang.

Literature Review

Theoretical and Conceptual Background

The conditions that exist at the global level certainly reflect conditions that exist in the country. At least the problem of increasing unemployment due to this pandemic condition has also increased very significantly. Based on data predictions held by the Ministry of Finance, there will be at least an increase in the unemployment rate of 2.9 million people and the toughest scenario is 5.2 million new unemployed people. This correlates with an increase in the number of poor people by 1.1 million people. Even with the level of gross domestic income (GDP) which is predicted to fall at the level of 2.3% (Kompas, 2020). For the government, of course, this crisis situation cannot be handled easily. Especially in this pandemic condition, the dynamics of the crisis are taking place very quickly and require a comprehensive assessment. This means that handling is not only carried out on the health aspect but in various aspects which are also affected by this pandemic condition. Various policies have also been made by the Government as a response to the escalation of problems from the health, social, economic, administrative, financial, authority and political consequences in the government bureaucracy. At least 9 legal products have been made to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, namely 4 Keppres, 2 Perpres, 1 PP, 1 Presidential Instruction (Inpres), 1 Perppu and 1 UU.

Table 1 shows that the central government is taking steps in the form of policies to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. This condition is indeed very difficult because the government is faced with a policy formulation in which there is a balance between handling in the health sector and economic recovery as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. So that the government changed the institution for handling Covid-19 which was originally the Covid-19 Response Task Force to become the Committee for Handling Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery.

On the other hand, at the local government level, they are also required to work optimally in handling Covid-19, amid the increasing number of confirmed positive patients. The recent significant additions have made local governments overwhelmed in providing maximum health services at hospitals. Limitations of hospital beds, availability of ventilators and overcapacity of medical personnel to handle it pose a challenge in many areas where the number of confirmed positive patients is high. Based on data from the Ministry of Health as of January 26, 2021, the province with the highest number of positive patients was DKI Jakarta with 252,266 cases followed by West Java with 127,398 cases, Central Java with 116,526 cases and East Java with 107,050 cases. The increase in positive cases is of course still increasing every day, especially the one that is quite significant in East Java Province (Covid-19, 2021).

Table 1: Indonesian Government Policies in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic

Basic Rules	Substance of The Rules
Keppres 7/2020	Keppres 7/2020 regulates the Formation of a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. Presidential Decree 7/2020 was decided on March 13, 2020, after WHO determined the conditions for the Covid-19 pandemic on March 11, 2020.
Keppres 9/2020	Keppres 9/2020 contains Amendments to Keppres 7/2020 whose core changes lie in adding to the composition of the Supervisory Board and Implementing Task Force for Handling Covid-19.
Inpres 4/2020	Inpres 4/2020 regulates activity refocusing and budget reallocation and procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19.
Perpres 52/2020	Perpres 52/2020 regulates the Construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities in the Response to Covid-19 on Pulau Galang, Batam, Kepulauan Riau.
Perppu 1/2020	Perppu 1/ 2020 regulates State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic situation in order to face threats that endanger the national economy and / or financial system stability. This Perppu also serves as a justification for an increase in the state budget and budget for handling Covid-19.
UU 2/2020	UU 2/2020 concerning the stipulation of Perppu 1/2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability.
Keppres 11/2020	Keppres 11/2020 regulates the Determination of Covid-19 Public Health Emergencies. This presidential decree was issued with the consideration that in order to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak, the government determined the emergency status of the community. So that the government chose the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) option in accordance with Law 6/2018 on Health Quarantine.
PP 21/2020	PP 21/2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). This PP regulates the implementation of PSBB and the Regional Government can implement it with the approval of the Minister of Health.
Perpres 54/2020	Perpres 54/2020 regulates refocusing of the 2020 State Budget. Through this Presidential Regulation, the budgets of Ministries and Government Agencies are trimmed or added and adjusted and their use is transferred to deal with Covid-19.
Keppres 12/2020	Keppres 12/2020 was signed by the President on April 13, 2020, which regulates the Determination of the National Disaster for the Spread of Covid-19 as a National Disaster.
Inpres 6/2020	Inpres 6/2020 regulates increasing discipline and law enforcement of health protocols in preventing Covid-19 in all provinces and districts/cities in Indonesia.

Source: Compiled from various sources, 2020

East Java Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia where the number of additional positive cases of Covid-19 is still quite significant every day. The significant addition of cases in East Java was dominated by cases that occurred in big cities such as Surabaya City, Sidoarjo Regency, Jember Regency, Malang City and Gresik Regency (Gugus Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2021). To control the increase in the number of positive confirmed patients, the East Java Provincial Government together with Forkopimda, namely the East Java Regional Police (Polda Jatim) and / Brawijaya V Regional Military Command (Kodam V Brawijaya), created the *Kampung Tangguh* Semeru program. *Kampung Tangguh* is a policy innovation that was formed in order to generate social engineering from various elements of community support in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. This resilient village program has been implemented with a total of 1,559 *Kampung Tangguh* in the East Java region (Jatimprov, 2020). In its implementation, the *Kampung Tangguh* Semeru program uses the pentahelix collaboration model, in which there is collaboration or collaboration between many parties, including the government, society, academics, the private sector, and the media in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic.

Malang City, as one of the cities in East Java where the trend of positive Covid-19 cases is still relatively high, is one of the locations for the implementation of the *Kampung Tangguh* program. In Malang Raya itself, the *Kampung Tangguh* Program has become a particular concern, especially for the Governor of East Java who officially launched and inaugurated two tough villages, namely *Kampung Narubuk* in Sukun and in Singosari District. In almost all *Kampung Tangguh* in Malang City, the implementation is supported by universities through the Covid-19 handling task force such as Brawijaya University, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, State University of Malang, Islamic University of Malang and other universities. Not only that, the components of local government, communities, media and the private sector also play a role according to their respective duties and functions. So, this

article will discuss the implementation of pentahelix collaboration in handling Covid-19 pandemic through the *Kampung Tangguh* Program in Malang City.

Kampung Tangguh as an innovative policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic

History shows that the Covid-19 outbreak that emerged at the end of 2019 was not the first pandemic the world has experienced. Pandemics in the history of human civilization have even been traced since medieval times in 1347 (which more or less lasted until 1351) when the bubonic plague (black death) pandemic hit Eurasia which killed 30 to 50 percent of the European population (Madhav, Et.al. Dalam Jamison et.al.: 2018). One of the extraordinary political economy impacts of the pandemic at that time was the erosion and even the end of the feudal system in Europe (Madhav, Et.al. dalam Jamison et.al.: 2018). Since then, the world has experienced several pandemics with varying numbers of victims, including the Spanish Flu, Asian Flu, SARS until the most recent before the Covid-19 virus was the Zika virus in 2015 which was found in around 76 countries. In other words, the global pandemic is an inseparable part of the history of human civilization.

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the outbreak of a new pneumonia that started in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This virus was originally discovered at the end of December 2019, on December 18 to December 29 2019, there were five patients who were treated with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). From 31 December 2019 to 3 January 2020, this case increased rapidly, marked by the reporting of 44 cases. Since the first case in Wuhan, there has been an increase in COVID-19 cases in China every day and peaked between late January and early February 2020. Initially most reports came from Hubei and surrounding provinces, then increased to other provinces and throughout China. As of January 30, 2020, there have been 7,736 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in China, and 86 other cases were reported from various countries such as Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Japan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Philippines, India, Australia, Canada, Finland, France and Germany (Xu et al., 2020:497). Initially the samples studied showed the etiology of the new coronavirus. The initial sample was temporarily named as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), then WHO announced a new name on February 11, 2020, namely Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. . This virus can be transmitted from person to person and has spread widely in China and more than 190 other countries and territories. On 12 March 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic (Susilo et al., 2020:46). Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), until January 2021, there are at least 99 million people in the world infected with the Covid-19 virus, with a death rate of 2 million and a cure rate of 71 million people. The very fast movement of the virus has subsequently shifted the new epicenter in several European and American countries that have become the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, with cases and deaths already surpassing China. The United States, the superpower country, later became the new epicenter of the spread with 25 million sufferers and 420 thousand patients. Followed by India with 10 million confirmed positive cases, Brazil with 8 million cases, Russia with 3 million cases and Britain with 3 million new cases as per 26 January 2021 (WHO, 2021).

In Indonesia, two cases of confirmed positive COVID-19 were first reported on March 2, 2020. Confirmation of this case which later became a new chapter of public and government attention to the handling of Covid-19. After March 2, 2020, the increase in positive cases of Covid-19 is increasingly showing an increasing trend. In January 2021, Covid-19 cases in Indonesia had reached 1,012,350 patients who were confirmed positive, 820,356 had recovered successfully and 28,468 patients died as a result of the Covid-19 virus. The spread of positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia has also been evenly distributed in 34 Provinces. Based on data from the Ministry of Health as of January 26, 2021, the province with the highest number of positive patients was DKI Jakarta with 252,266 cases followed by West Java with 127,398 cases, Central Java with 116,526 cases and East Java with 107,050 cases. The increase in positive cases is of course still increasing every day, especially the ones that are quite significant in East Java Province (Covid-19, 2021).

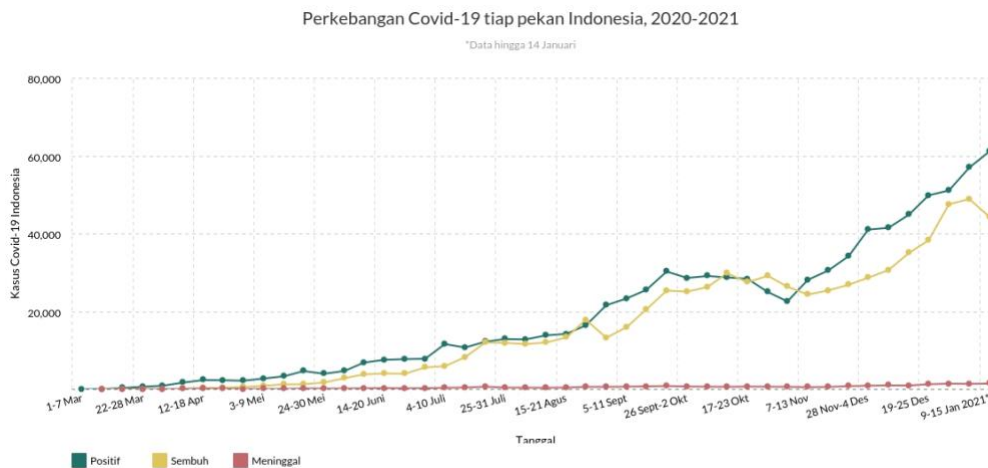


Figure 1: Chart of Patients Confirmed Positive for Covid-19 in Indonesia from 2020-2021; *Source:* Ministry of Health

East Java Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia where the number of additional positive cases of Covid-19 is still quite significant every day. The significant addition of cases in East Java was dominated by cases that occurred in big cities such as Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Jember, Malang and Gresik (Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2021). Even some time ago until now there were still red zones in several districts / cities in East Java which then had consequences for the enactment of Community Activity Restrictions (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat/ PPKM*) as stated in the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 01 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Activity Limits for Spread Control Covid-19. In East Java Province itself, there are 15 areas that PPKM has imposed, including Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Gresik, Malang, Batu, Ngawi, Lamongan, Blitar, Madiun, Mojokerto, Kediri and Nganjuk as in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of East Java Number 188/11 / KPTS / 013/2021 concerning amendments to the Decree of the Governor of East Java Number 188/7 / KPTS / 013/2021 The East Java Provincial Government added four new regions, namely Mojokerto, Kota Mojokerto, Kediri, and Nganjuk as of January 13, 2021. So that in order to suppress the increase in positive confirmed cases in East Java and efforts to fight the danger of the corona virus more systematically rely entirely on the community's mutual cooperation so that the task forces that have been created at the lowest level of the village have guidelines for implementing up to the village / RW / community level, the East Java Provincial Government together with stakeholders older people related to making a policy innovation in the form of *Kampung Tangguh*.

Kampung Tangguh Program is a policy innovation that was formed in order to generate social engineering from various elements of community support in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. In East Java, there are at least 1,559 tough villages, and in Malang City alone there are 54 *Kampung Tangguhs*. In this tough village, academics collaborate with various other social units with the aim of reducing the impact and risk of social problems that occur due to the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster.

Kampung Tangguh is a generic concept that has three main components, namely the theoretical basis, movement level, and movement pattern. First, *Kampung Tangguh* fully utilizes the theory of "social movement" as the basis of the movement, "theory of space" as a reference for territorial control, "social practices theory" to direct people's behavior, and "progressive leadership theory" for the command system. At the same time, *Kampung Tangguh* uses basic principles just like the android system works so that the more robustness or Apps are installed, the more resilient the system is because more Apps means more people depend on it. These basic principles and theoretical bases are applied to become a unified concept of a tough village (Brawijaya, 2020:3).

In the context of efforts to control the corona virus, as with the system in general, *Kampung Tangguh* must have three main instruments, namely tools and infrastructure, personnel, and manual procedures as well as rules. The three main instruments are controlled by the command system, starting from the RW head to the local government, even to the president. Why is that, this tough village can be a kind of the lowest landing place for government programs later after the Covid 19 pandemic ends. In order for these three pillars to become a more massive movement, it needs to be overlaid with other approaches, namely control of territory as an element of defense and enforcement of social order as a security approach, while social service functions are carried out by the government (Brawijaya, 2020:5). Second, the level of the village movement is flat -average at RW level because (1) political noise is relatively low compared to RT, (2) the HR of the RW head is relatively better and uniform, (3) the village / RW still has high social capital so it is easy to move, (4) So far, matters such as environmental security and social services have been managed at the RW level, (5) the heads of RW are on average not poor households, and (6) with a number of families of around 400 to 600, they can be reached personally without any contact if one of them is the people have a problem. With the above considerations, the village is the most efficient level of movement because there is overlapping between territorial control, personnel availability, and leadership, all of which are basic things that should be managed by anyone if building a program or social movement. Third, the *Kampung Tangguh* movement pattern is a networked local movement up to the national level to support the government's movement in dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic in the long term. Can simultaneously support PSBB as well as a resistance movement afterwards considering that PSBB does not necessarily stop Covid. Resilient villages are a measured and systemized local capability to deal with various security and regional defense disturbances which are useful for warding off various disturbances from outside including natural disasters. Organizing certain social units will be very useful to assist various structural movements that are currently being carried out by the government (Brawijaya, 2020:5-6).

So that the existence of this tough village is also inseparable from the existence of task force teams formed by various groups, especially task force teams from the TNI, Polri, Universities, Community and the Media. The existence of a task force team helps strengthen the resilient village program not only in the health sector but also in fields outside the health sector. The task force teams in strengthening tough villages have a role in strengthening the movement that is already underway in terms of logistics, forensics, and regulating village or village security systems using CCTV. *Kampung Tangguh* is a form of social movement initiation that was formed to foster social alertness and alertness from the community in facing health threats due to Covid-19 and also the threat of crises such as the social crisis and the food crisis. In the concept of *Kampung Tangguh*, there are three important things that need to be fulfilled in empowering the community during the Covid-19 pandemic, including: first, tools and infrastructure which include Personal Protective Equipment (APD) for evacuation, quarantine space and adequate food, energy and water. Second, personnel which include medical personnel from hospitals and non-medical personnel as support for medical personnel and the third is the existence of a supporting manual system and regulations in which there are Standart Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling various possibilities in the event of a crisis, the local legal basis required (Brawijaya, 2020:8).

In the *Kampung Tangguh* program, all elements of society are actively and participatively involved, especially at the RT and RW levels whose existence plays a role as implementers and targets of government policies that run from the central level to the village / kelurahan level. Therefore, the community needs to be prepared both mentally and physically so that it needs assistance. At this time the concept of *Kampung Tangguh* has become one of the solutions offered in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic disaster in the community, especially in East Java. The *Kampung Tangguh* Program itself has criteria so that the village can become a tough village, namely tough logistically, tough in human resources, resilient in information, resilient in health, resilient in security and order, tough in terms of culture, tough psychologically. As in the indicators or standards that the village must meet in order for the village to become a tough village. First, *Tangguh* in terms of human resources (Human Resources) is the capacity of the village, especially from human resources in dealing with disasters. Second, *Tangguh* is logistically the village's way of preparing logistical materials, especially food reserves needed in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster. This logistical toughness aims to prevent a crisis, especially a foodstuff crisis, so that people can face the Covid-19 pandemic calmly. Third, Information *Tangguh* is the capacity of the village community to filter outside information so that the village community is not affected by hoax news from outside (Brawijaya, 2020:55). Therefore, a coordinator from the community is needed who aims to convey reliable information so that internal communication facilities are maintained properly. Fourth, Resilient in Security and Regulations is a way for the village community to comply with regulations and maintain village security during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is necessary because the occurrence of a pandemic is a serious disaster faced by everyone so that some people are willing to do whatever it takes to survive the pandemic conditions, especially committing crimes and crimes. Fifth, culturally tough is a way for villagers to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic through the local culture and traditions of the village community. Sixth, Health *Tangguh* is a way for the village to provide assistance to the affected community so that there is a need for a health team in the village to help and provide care for those affected in the village environment (Brawijaya, 2020:36). Seventh, *Tangguh* Psychologically, it is the condition of the community in the village that is psychologically maintained. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has quite a lot of impact, especially on a person's psychological condition because their daily activities are disrupted, allowing an unstable mental condition to appear which makes them stressed, bored, and bored. So that the need for activities and prevention of these impacts so that the community's psychological condition is maintained despite the pandemic (Brawijaya, 2020:60).

One of the tough villages in Malang City which is the focus of this research is Kampung Narubuk, Sukun Village RT.02, Malang City. *Kampung Tangguh* Narubuk is one of the initiative and participatory role models for village residents which was initiated together with the state universities of Brawijaya University, TNI-Polri and also the Malang City Government in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on data from the Brawijaya University Covid-19 Handling Task Force, Kampung Narubuk is one of the *Kampung Tangguh* with a *Tangguh* status that has reached an indicator assessment process of 0.6146, meaning that *Kampung Narubuk* has reached the set indicators. In the process, Brawijaya University also involved students in helping the people of *Kampung Narubuk* in dealing with Covid-19, especially when they had entered a period of adaptation to new habits like today through community development programs. In Kampung Narubuk, it is a Malang spelling that comes from the word '*Kuburan*' which is reversed. It is named a grave because this village is located near the Sukun burial area and is often referred to by the community as "the village of the tomb gang". In accordance with its location, in Kampung Narubuk there is an educational program for handling the Covid-19 body. Handling of the Covid-19 corpse indeed requires comprehensive education for the public, because in some cases there have been many attempts to refuse and unilaterally handle the bodies of Covid-19 sufferers. If this is not a concern for stakeholders, then what is feared will be a new social problem in the community. (Research Results, 20 November 2020)

In addition to education on handling bodies, *Kampung Tangguh* has also prepared various Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in dealing with COVID-19, including handling residents with symptoms of COVID-19, handling guests and quarantine. These villagers have several innovations in the COVID-19 pandemic. One of them is realizing food self-sufficiency by setting up food barns at the RW level. This food barn is driven by women for family welfare development (PKK) and local residents to help residents affected by COVID-19. Through this barn, the residents of Kampung Narubuk receive basic food assistance from donors to then be distributed to the affected RW residents. The existence of this food barn later became an important indicator that Kampung Narubuk could be resilient in terms of food during the Covid-19 pandemic. (Research Results, 20 November 2020)

Apart from Kampung Narubuk which is located in RW 02 Sukun Village, Sukun District, Malang City, the research locus is also located at Glintung Water Street (GWS) RW 05, Purwantoro Village, Blimbing District, Malang City. Previously, the Glintung Water Street area was a pilot village in the management of community sanitation which was quite successful in Malang City. The basic idea of the GWS program originated from the flood problems that residents often experience. Then a solution was found to take advantage of the excess water with the concept of a food security village which includes the urban farming model. However, after the Covid-19 pandemic, the Glintung Water Street area was also transformed into a *Kampung Tangguh* which was predicated as *Tangguh* based on data from the Universitas Brawijaya Covid-19 Handling Task Force. Even *Kampung Tangguh* Glintung Water Street has been named by Malang Police as one of the best *Kampung Tangguh* in Malang City. Of course, this success can be seen from the achievement of indicators for *Kampung Tangguh*. At least there are several programs that can cover the achievement of indicators for *Kampung Tangguh* on Glintung Water Street, including, first, a resilience program in the fields of food, health and environmental safety. Food security is realized through the *TELOLET* program (planting eggplant, Lombok, raising catfish and tomato plants). There is also a free *Mlinjo* program where residents can buy basic commodities at the RW hall to taste. Second, health security means that GWS routinely sprays disinfectant twice a week in the neighborhood of RW 5, Purwantoro Village, Malang City. The village also provides isolation rooms for residents affected by Covid-19 and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Then install hand washing

stations complete with hand soap in every corner of the alley. Third, training on the review of positive Covid-19 bodies for local residents, which was carried out in collaboration with UIN Maliki Malang. And lastly, for the aspect of toughness and security, GWS has taken care of poskamling and creating a portal. This effort was carried out by involving the Malang City Police Chief. The police provide motivation and training to maintain environmental safety (Research Results, 20 November 2020).

Apart from resilience in the health sector, food security and security, what is no less important is economic resilience. The two villages were also given training and optimization of UMKM in the Village. Through this *Kampung Tangguh* program, we can conclude that the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic at various levels of society must be carried out in a harmonious and balanced manner between handling health and also handling the economic aspects of the community.

Implementation of the Pentahelix collaboration in *Kampung Tangguh* Program in Malang

Handling Covid-19 pandemic certainly cannot be done alone by the Government, it needs support and cooperation from across sectors. One concept that can be used to maximize cross-sector support in handling Covid-19 and a strategy towards New Normal Life is through the Pentahelix concept. Since the beginning of the emergence of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, Pentahelix collaboration has been emphasized a lot by the Chair of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19.

The Pentahelix concept is now an innovation and a new strategy to deal with several problems that occur at various levels of government, from central to regional levels. In its development, there have been many regions that have implemented the pentahelix collaboration strategy in various problems such as environmental problems, urban planning, disasters, tourism to the utilization of umkm potential for economic sustainability in the community. In general, the Penta Helix collaboration is a collaborative activity between lines / fields consisting of Academics / Universities, Business / Corporate Sector, Community, Government, and Media, otherwise known as ABCGM which in this case is considered to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in various levels. The Penta Helix element originally started from the Triple Helix which only involved three actors, including Academics, Business Sector, Government, which was then added with one element, Civil Society (or Communities in this research), to become a Quadruple Helix, to accommodate the perspective of the community, which it has also become an integral part of innovation in the 21st Century today. Furthermore, the elements of Communities open up interdisciplinary configuration and networking opportunities, and free the concept of "innovation" from just economic considerations and goals, but also involve creativity as part of the process of producing knowledge and innovation (Muhyi et al., 2017:417). The Quadruple Helix concept is then added with one important element in the pillars of democratic life and our nation, namely Media, because in the context of developing the creative economy and solving various problems of society, Media (both conventional and social media) plays a significant role, although it remains an element who are independent or indirectly affected by other elements in carrying out their part or function (Satari & Asad, 2016:9).



Figure 2: *Kampung Tangguh* Support Organization in Malang; Source: <https://kampungtangguh.ub.ac.id/landing/>

Concretely, several sectors collaborating in Pentahelix have their respective roles and duties that work in synergy with one another. First, Academics on the concept of the Penta Helix collaboration act as a drafter. Academics in this case are a source of knowledge with the latest concepts, theories and are relevant to existing conditions. Second, the private sector in the Penta Helix model acts as an enabler. The private sector is an entity that carries out business processes in creating added value and maintaining sustainable growth. The private sector can act as an enabler in presenting technology and capital infrastructure through existing corporate social responsibility mechanisms. Third, the community in the Penta Helix model acts as an accelerator (Setya Yunas, 2019:10). In this case the community can act as an intermediary or become a liaison between stakeholders to assist the community in the whole process. Fourth, the Government must act as a regulator as well as act as a controller that has regulations and responsibilities. This involves all types of activities such as planning, implementation, monitoring, control, promotion, financial allocation, licensing,

programs, legislation, development and knowledge, public innovation policy, support for innovation networks and public-private partnerships. The government also has a role in coordinating stakeholders who contribute to handling covid-19. Finally, the media must be able to act as an expender. The media plays a role in supporting publication and carrying out socialization functions to the community (Setya Yunas, 2019:10).

In the *Kampung Tangguh* program in Malang City, the pentahelix collaboration is very clear. Facing a global pandemic that has a comprehensive impact on all aspects of people's lives, of course, cannot be done by the Government alone, it requires collaboration between actors in it. The *Kampung Tangguh* Program in Malang City is not only initiated by the Government which includes TNI and Polri officers, but almost all universities in Malang such as Brawijaya University, UIN Maliki Malang, State University of Malang and Islamic University of Malang play an important role in efforts to improve education and public awareness of the importance of maintaining health amidst the current pandemic conditions. Not only that, academics also encouraged efforts to bring up social engineering from various elements of community support in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Concretely, this college plays a role through the involvement of students in helping the community in *Kampung Tangguh* in dealing with Covid-19, especially when it has entered a period of adaptation to new habits as it is today through community development programs, such as education on the procedures for monitoring corpses in Kampung Narubuk carried out by the University. Brawijaya and UIN Maliki Malang which was held at Glinting Water Street Purwatoro RT. 5 Blimbing. Then, online learning assistance activities for children in resilient village locations and community economic empowerment through existing potential and small businesses (UMKM) (Research Results, 20 November 2020).

Apart from universities, the role of the community is also an important factor in installing *Kampung Tangguh* in Malang City. Communities are encouraged to have resilience, not only being able to adapt to this uncertain situation but also to have an important role in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. (Magista et al., 2020: 2) Malang United Against Corona (MBLC) is a concrete form of synergy between several communities in Malang City in efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Malang City, one of which is through the *Kampung Tangguh* program. Malang Bersatu Against Corona (MBLC) includes volunteers from several communities such as Aremania (Arema supporter community), youth community, religions and so on. This community plays a role in gathering and being a facilitator for strengths between the community and the private sector, for example Malang Bersatu Against Corona (MBLC) collects donations or assistance from the private sector for handling Covid-19. Other roles that are carried out are, for example, mentoring and educating the community in *Kampung Tangguh* (Research Results, 20 November 2020).

Conclusions

Covid-19 has become a global pandemic that must be fought together. Efforts to break the chain of the Covid-19 virus and decrease the curve in Indonesia are of course not only the responsibility of the Health Sector, but must be balanced with efforts to accelerate economic recovery, because this pandemic condition has had quite significant impacts on the economy of the people in general. The Indonesian government, which has been working to manage this pandemic with various policies, has also opened up space for the general public, academics, communities, the private sector and the media to play a role through a pentahelix collaboration concept. The *Kampung Tangguh* Program in Malang City in particular and throughout East Java Province in general is considered an ideal format for the implementation of the pentahelix collaboration concept in efforts to deal with covid-19. Several policies were made for preventive measures in the community, such as implementing rules for keeping distance and away from crowds (physical distancing), washing hands with soap, using masks and maintaining health, doing all activities from home (working, studying and worshipping). Appeals for private companies to channel CSR funds and for the media to provide reliable and educational news and information to the public have also been made. So that with the pentahelix collaboration, efforts to handle Covid-19 can be carried out optimally and a community structure in the village is realized that is not only healthy and protected from Covid-19 but also logistically tough, tough in human resources, resilient in information, resilient in security and order, culturally tough and psychologically resilient.

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