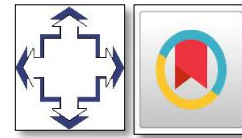


Sociopreneurship and Philanthropy during Pandemic COVID-19: A Matchmaker Idea



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ABSTRACT

The current economic situation is dire because of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has increased unemployment, reduced income, and reduced people's well-being. Many social issues become homework that necessitates real-world solutions. The 1.12 million increases in the number of poor people in 2021 is a clear indication of the need for steps to address social needs that are not being met by the private sector or the government. This study aims to conduct a literature review on the concept of sociopreneurship in general, as well as to investigate the role of sociopreneurship and Philanthropy in mitigating the effects of the Pandemic's economic downturn. Sociopreneurship, which places priority on social advantages without compromise on material gains and philanthropy, has more positive impacts than if the two were to take place separately. The findings show that sociopreneurship is a type of entrepreneurial initiative that can be developed with the primary goal of assisting the community, and that philanthropy plays an important role in supplementing government programs by providing community contributions and solidarity aimed at reviving economic activity.

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1. Introduction

When the world was facing a pandemic, the problems of unemployment and poverty were not only experienced in developing countries, but also became a problem in the country ahead. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a powerful storm that has impacted all aspects of human life, particularly the economic collapse. Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) has been rapidly prevalent in many countries in the world since end of 2019 (Ding & Jiang, 2021), it is caused the worst recession in developed countries since World War II (World Bank, 2020). The country experienced a sharp economic contraction or decline. The global economy is expected to contract by 5,6 percent in 2021 (World Bank, 2021) as a result of the pandemic Covid-19. Economic activity in developed countries is expected to fall because of the Covid-19 pandemic, which reduced domestic supply and demand, national trade activities, and export-import transactions (UNDP, 2020). The economic development can be seen from the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) per capita can be used as an indicator to see the success of economic development (Huruta et al., 2019).

The pandemic also resulted in a 3,6 percent drop in developing-country income per capita. Economic growth economies in 2020, Indonesia may experience a contraction of up to minus 2.07 percent. Growth is deteriorating to levels not seen since the 1998 economic crisis. Indonesia is a developing country that strives to carry out sustainable development to become a developed country. The pandemic that hit not only had an impact on the health sector but also threatened to reduce social and economic activities in the world (Dewi & Melati, 2021). The total population of poor in Indonesia was 27,54 million inhabitants in March 2021, with a percentage of 10,14 percent, an increase from the percentage of poverty in March 2020, which was 9.78 percent. In February 2021, Indonesia number of unemployed reached 8,75 million. The number of these increased by 26,26 percent compared to the same period last year, totaling 6,93 million people (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). In terms of economic growth, Indonesia increased by 0,74 percent in the first quarter of 2021 compared to the same period last year, when it increased by 2,97 percent. Increasing the allegedly as a form of response to the increase in cases Covid-19, especially in the variants of the delta that caused the government to issue a policy of Entry Restrictions Activity Society is gradual that causes the activity the economy is unable to stand upright, even many companies and Enterprises Micro Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) who also fell.

Enterprises Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have a strategic role in Indonesia before the pandemic are realized in the contribution of SMEs to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the time of pre-pandemic in 2019, SMEs accounted for GDP of Indonesia amounted to 61.07 percent, amounting to Rp8.573.89 trillion. Labor absorption by MSMEs is also very high and continues to rise, reaching 96.99 percent - 97.22 percent, with the number of MSME actors reaching 62 million, or approximately 98 percent of national business actors. Alternative solutions for keeping businesses running during the pandemic so that economic activity can recover include, among other things, increasing the role of social entrepreneurship and philanthropic capacity in revitalizing the Indonesian economy. Identifying social entrepreneurial opportunities does not fit into a rational approach or effective implementation. Opportunities are not just discovered or created. Instead, innovative ideas and their implementations for creating social value follow organic patterns and occur recursively (Chen, 2021).

Social entrepreneurship is a movement with a social mission that strives to find and cultivate opportunities through innovation and a continuous learning process, and is supported by a willingness to act, even with limited resources. Social entrepreneurship is the process of using business principles operated by governments or non-profit organizations (Dacin et al., 2010). Social entrepreneurship combines the basic business concept of seeking a profit with the additional obligation of assisting the social environment. In addition to the mechanism of social entrepreneurship, philanthropy has

significant economic potential in the community. Philanthropic activists can take proactive steps to help overcome and mitigate the effects of Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on the above concept, the authors believe that social entrepreneurship and philanthropy can help support economic recovery in the aftermath of the Covid-19. pandemic. Several previous studies on the topic include Lutfi & Verawaty (2020) research titled "The Role of Social Entrepreneurship on Business Development of the MSME Sector During the Covid 19 Pandemic Condition in Makassar City," which concluded that social entrepreneurship has no effect and is not significant in increasing business in the MSME sector in the city of Makassar during the Covid 19 pandemic. The novelty of this research is to examine, using various literacy sources, how to overcome adversity because of the pandemic through the synergy of the roles of social entrepreneurship and philanthropy, as well as the actual form of implementing the roles in Indonesia. It is hoped that this literacy study will increase knowledge of social entrepreneurship and philanthropy concepts and implementation, as well as provide inspiration to fight together to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Literature Review

According to Zimmerer et al. (2008) an entrepreneur (entrepreneur) is a person who starts a business in the face of risk and uncertainty with the intent of gaining an advantage and growth by identifying opportunities and combining resources to gain the power needed to capitalize on those opportunities. Process Enterprise is an attempt to create something unique, with value added through the sacrifice of time and energy to a variety of financial, psychological, and social risks, and to receive an award. The factors for success are years of experience, education level, years of experience, personal goals, business skills, and strategy to assess the performance (Ramadani et al., 2015). According to Abu-Saifan (2012) there are several factors that differentiate sociopreneurship from entrepreneurship. 1) their desire to give the value of the social, which necessitates, 2) a combination of entrepreneurship characteristics, oriented to a culture of innovation and openness, 3) an organization that is financially independent and has an income earning strategy. The direction and goal of entrepreneurial social is to establish a network of social and organizational nonprofits through long-term innovation (Weerawardena & Mort, 2012).

There are distinctions between entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs. An entrepreneur and entrepreneurial social have a passion for entrepreneurship by utilizing resources as much as possible and having a view of innovation in creating a product that can be received by the public. Meanwhile, according to (Nicholls, 2008), the role and the change are the value-added of entrepreneurial social. Such groups become more useful, creative, and dynamic, and they strive to change the environment as well as community groups by providing opportunities for self-development. Thompson & Doherty (2006) describe the characteristics of a sociopreneur. 1) the pursuit of profit through market buying and selling; 2) profits are not distributed to shareholders; 3) members of the group play a role in business sustainability and management; and 4) efforts to be socially responsible and accountable to member companies and communities are more extensive. Sociopreneurship has multiple primary features of social value, civil society, innovation, and economic activity, in addition to distinctions in characteristics (Palesangi, 2012). Because the beginning of sociopreneurship comes from public concern for other communities, 1) Social Value focuses on creating real social benefits for the community and the surrounding environment, and 2) Civil Society is a form of initiative and participation of civil society by optimizing social capital in the community. 3) Innovative thoughts. By integrating local wisdom and social innovation, sociopreneurship solves social problems in innovative ways. 4) Economic Activities. The balance between social and economic activity demonstrates the success of sociopreneurship. Business/economic operations are established to ensure the organization's social mission's independence and sustainability.

Philanthropy is one approach to improving well-being, including efforts to alleviate poverty through social service (social administration), social work, and philanthropy. Philanthropy, as a form of social capital, has been ingrained in communal culture (tradition) for a long time, particularly in rural communities. Cultural demonstrates that the tradition of philanthropy is preserved by providing charity to friends, family, and neighbors who are less fortunate. Another feature is that the demands of society are prioritized for the purpose of easing the burden of the poor. Philanthropy is characterized by the phenomenon of social 'help each other' in framework of mutual help between one and the other.

A Sociopreneur is a person who can effect large-scale social change through the involvement of community roots. The social change effect of a sociopreneur is long-term, stable, and profound. It differs from the activist social, which is an activity. Both are carried out by individuals or institutions outside the community to fight for the community's and the common good's interests. Sociopreneurship focuses on achieving achievements that are in the best interests of society more fully and comprehensively. Sociopreneur activities to his connection with public frequently run lengthy. Entrepreneurship is not only about maximizing profits or earnings, but also about increasing the advantages that are delivered to solve societal problems, therefore it can be utilized as a model. Social entrepreneurship enables entrepreneurs to manage firms while simultaneously distributing compassion to potential enterprises, ensuring the economy's long-term viability. Furthermore, there are a variety of social issues in Indonesia that still require assistance, unemployment is a complicated issue and affects the economy in developing countries such as Indonesia (Nafie et al., 2020). The number of labor force continues to increase, but this increase is not matched by the number of jobs. This might be an opportunity for social entrepreneurs to make social entrepreneurship "the future of business". The word sociopreneurship comes from social and entrepreneurship, which means a person or organization who understands social problems and uses entrepreneurial abilities to make social change (Rusdiana et al., 2020). Bornstein & Davis (2010) added that the practice of social entrepreneurship plays an important role through new approaches, ideas, or new models in the form of poverty alleviation, welfare improvement, wealth creation, environmental preservation, and legal aid.

Social entrepreneurship is a movement with a social goal that is driven by attempts to identify and cultivate opportunities through innovation and a constant learning process, as well as a willingness to act even when structural resources are limited (Wibowo & Nulhaqim, 2015). When contemplating entrepreneurship, the spirit of offering maximum benefits to society comes to mind. In the context of social entrepreneurship, the intended value is social value. Social entrepreneurship can be a way for someone to make social change. This is evidenced by the direction and path of entrepreneurship development that is increasingly developing and then trying to be mapped by Bornstein (2010) such as, 1) poverty reduction through empowerment, 2) health service provision, 3) education and training, 4) environmental conservation and sustainable development, 5) community regeneration, 6) welfare projects, such as job creation for the unemployed. Three important aspects in the development of social entrepreneurship are human, profit, and environmental aspects. This is because social entrepreneurship must be financially, socially, and environmentally responsible.

One of the main differences between social entrepreneurship and ordinary business is the cause/driver. Sociopreneurship driven social mission, identification of opportunities, extra effort to clarify the possibility of access to capital, and those in contact potentially affect each other. When ordinary entrepreneurship (business) is started for personal gain, then entrepreneurship focuses on other parties or marginalized groups to increase shared welfare in developing communities and become independent. Sociopreneurship more priority to the impact of social and focusing on allocation of s umber power on issues of social. The more concerning of calling in private perpetrators to see the situation of injustice. It is different from the business of commercials that give more priority to profit, so that the driver initially was how to satisfy consumers that reap profits. Philanthropic action is manifested by generous behavior and love for others (social generosity). To combat the Covid-19

pandemic, systemic, coordinated, and long-term initiatives are required. According to Yifei Xu (2020), there are several things that donors can do to repair systemic vulnerabilities in the ecosystem during epidemics like the Covid-19 pandemic. for example:

1) Invest in Human Resources for Emergency General Management

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of having extensive experience in public philanthropy and emergency management. To understand how best to help manage public health emergencies, charities must increase their engagement with their communities, work with those who interact directly with vulnerable people and families and learn what has been done well in the past. In addition to facilitating links between charities and not-for-profit organizations, intermediaries can also provide resources such as operational knowledge, strategic advice, and expertise to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the social sector.

Prioritizing support for vulnerable groups with limited access to health care and social systems requires sufficient resources to ensure adequate protection during emergencies. Charities may also work with government agencies to implement aid or grant programs. Facing the epidemic, charities can help create e-commerce businesses to help farmers sell their produce. Indonesia is known for its generosity, specifically its tradition of mutual aid and mutual assistance, donating time, money, and energy to others, so the philanthropy concept is not new to the Indonesian people. Similar with waqf, Indonesia has enormous potential in raising cash waqf funds which has high support in philanthropy concept (Iman et al., 2021)

In dealing with this pandemic, philanthropy can be considered social capital for the community. Many parties have carried out various social actions to help relatives affected by this pandemic. Because even though this is the responsibility of the government, cooperation from various parties is very helpful in accelerating the passage of this pandemic. The party most likely to engage in philanthropic activities is a private party, particularly a large corporation, the majority of which should have philanthropic and Customer Social Responsibility programs (Uitermark et al., 2012). At a time like this, the implementation of philanthropy is eagerly anticipated to overcome the community's crisis. During the Covid-19 pandemic, large corporations run this program as a form of social generosity to the community. Individuals, as well as one or two groups or organizations, cannot develop Indonesia's philanthropic potential for sustainable development. The challenges are too great, however there is a lack of supporting institutional and policy infrastructure, all of which prioritizes the need for effective and targeted efforts from various components of philanthropy actors and supporters in Indonesia to collect, unite, and strengthen joint actions with civil society in facing challenges. Development mostly in social, humanitarian, and environmental sectors.

3. Research Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach that uses case studies that aim to observe an event. The case study was obtained from literature review in the form of a summary of previous research literature and documentation investigation of previous research literature, to identify Sociopreneurship and Philanthropy. The qualitative descriptive analysis technique is a non-numerical analysis technique that uses data or problem analysis methods to describe and summarize data without making broad generalizations. This study attempts to investigate what happened by monitoring and analyzing data from various sources. Descriptive qualitative research seeks to investigate past events by collecting and analyzing data from a variety of sources, including public reports from leading organizations and relevant research.

By identifying previous research, this study reviews and compares sociopreneurship and philanthropy in various countries during the pandemic. According to (Cesaroni & Consoli, 2015), qualitative descriptive analysis research results in interpretive descriptions of reality or phenomena that

are examined holistically in a specific context, rather than generalizations. Whatever conclusions these studies draw, they are solely based on examples and observable events.

This study's analytical strategy is inductive analysis with a strategy design based on naturalistic inquiry. Inductive analysis is the nature of research in that it does not limit research to an attempt to accept or reject its assumptions, but rather tries to understand the situation based on how it presents itself. Meanwhile, a naturalistic inquiry is a type of discovery-oriented study that waits to see what is discovered without having any preconceived notions before conducting the research.

4. Results and Discussion

Philanthropic institutions have been recognized as one of the sectors that can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 (SDGs). Support areas are divided into several clusters during implementation to increase organization and program effectiveness. Several clusters are playing a major role in the community's economic recovery.

Health

In health, the role of Sociopreneurship and Philanthropy is part of the institution's active role in assisting people who are unable to obtain adequate health care. Global health meets the needs of vulnerable populations by reducing the burden of disease and improving public health. The importance of volunteerism and philanthropy in the learning process encourages the internalization of concepts (Ivanoff et al., 2017). Without clear indications or guarantees of assistance coming from the government, there are institutions and organizations doing their philanthropy to support the health sector (Liu, 2020). This assistance can be used as an alternative resource to support health services initiated by the government through the JKN (National Health Insurance) system, particularly through the indirect cost scheme. The JKN-supported direct cost scheme includes basic health services in the form of medical financing, whereas the government does not cover indirect health costs. In health care, indirect costs include non-medical needs of patients, such as transportation of referral patients, costs for waiting for the patient's family, and costs for patient shelters in the hospital's service queue, which can take several days. This assistance is aimed at underprivileged patients to ensure that health services run smoothly. Health philanthropy and sociopreneurship actors can act as grantors (donors), intermediaries (intermediary institutions), and implementers in providing support to the health sector (program implementers). The Covid-19 pandemic has strengthened the trend of prioritizing the health sector.

Education

In education, the role of sociopreneurship and philanthropy in education includes increasing participation in the philanthropic sector in developing Indonesia's education system. Philanthropy projects in education are experiential learning processes and are designed to promote specific concepts of learning while simultaneously addressing the social needs of the surrounding community (M. Huber & Mafi, 2013). They can contribute significantly and play an active role in encouraging the impact of developing an education system that is aligned with the SDGs. The government must encourage the needs of the national economy through education policies (Gibson, 2008). The Covid-19 pandemic has caused numerous setbacks, particularly in the economic sector, which has a domino effect, one of which is in the health sector. With this condition, the participation of sociopreneurs and philanthropists will be increased, particularly due to an increase in dropout students who require assistance in the form of scholarships and underprivileged students who require infrastructure assistance in participating in the online learning process during the pandemic.

Zakat and Waqf

In zakat institution, it is one of the institutions involved in efforts to mitigate the impact of Covid-19. The role of Sociopreneurship and Philanthropy, among other things, is to encourage the use of zakat as an alternative source of funding for the achievement of the SDGs and to assist the Amil Zakat Agency and the Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ) in the implementation of their programs. In addition to focusing on the steps to collect zakat funds that will be used to combat the pandemic's impact, zakat institutions maintain that the zakat distribution programs that have been running targeting mustahik (zakat recipients) can continue, allowing the impact of covid-19 on Mustahik that has been fostered by this amil zakat institution to be minimized. The following are some examples of non-profit organizations in Indonesia that prioritize sociopreneurship and philanthropy patterns to mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic: Yayasan Inspirasi Indonesia Membangun (YIIM), Tahija Foundation, Tanoto Foundation, and BAZNAS (National Amil Zakat Agency).

Yayasan Inspirasi Indonesia Membangun (YIIM). YIIM is a community economic empowerment institution with programs in education, community empowerment, social humanity and religion, and environmental conservation. In implementing its work programs, YIIM has a vision and mission based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to poverty, decent work, and economic growth (yiim.or.id). The objectives of the SDGs are outlined in a program of six social entrepreneurship skills training sessions for disadvantaged community groups. AC Washing, Coffee Barista, Barber, Makeup, Screen Printing, and Culinary Training are all part of the training. The training is aimed at people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly workers who have been fired because of the pandemic's impact.

Tahija Foundation is a non-profit organization that supports educational programs, community health, and environmental conservation. a. The Tahija Foundation serves as a forum for charitable activities as well as Corporate Social Responsibilities for Austindo oil palm plantation companies. In the context of responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Tahija Foundation, in collaboration with the Health Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and Gajah Mada University (UGM), changed the Tahija Foundation's World Mosquito Program (WMP) laboratory and the microbiology lab. UGM has established a corona virus diagnostic laboratory and provides personal protective equipment (PPE) to health workers.

Tanoto Foundation is an independent philanthropist in Indonesia whose mission is to accelerate the creation of equal opportunities through quality education. The program's focus is on developing individual potential and raising living standards through quality education from infancy to working age by improving the learning environment, developing future leaders, and facilitating medical research. Because of the increase in Covid-19 patients, the availability of oxygen for Covid-19 patients being treated in hospitals is limited. Covid-19 patients in the hospital with severe-critical symptoms are in desperate need of oxygen, and the country's supply of oxygen is becoming limited. Through the coordination of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, the PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper (APRIL Group) factory donated 500 tons of oxygen to help meet the oxygen needs of Covid-19 patients in Indonesia.

BAZNAS and LAZ are attempting to assist in the eradication of the Covid-19 pandemic by implementing health and socioeconomic programs in accordance with their vision, namely the main institution for the welfare of the people. The National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) carried out various innovations in collecting zakat during the Covid-19 pandemic which was realized by various strategic steps as a form of adaptation in distributing zakat. (Humas BAZNAS, 2020). As of May 25, 2020, Central BAZNAS had provided 28.32 billion Rupiahs in funding for health emergency programs (39 percent), socioeconomic emergencies (59 percent), and securing ongoing programs (2 percent). Several programs have been implemented in the form of implementing support for zakat, infaq, and alms funds to support the government's program to deal with Covid-19, including the Grave Digger Package Assistance, Support

for Isolation Rooms at Rusunawa Nagrak Cilincing, providing oxygen for health facilities in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi, and the Grave Digger Personal Protective Equipment.

In waqf institution is similar with zakat. Zakat is obligatory for muslims, while waqf is not obligatory for muslims. Waqf is an endowment for a good cause that is permitted under Shariah (Islamic law) (Iman et al., 2021). According to the extensive historical literature, it has played a crucial role in Islamic civilization and Muslim societies. Over the last three decades, a massive contemporary intellectual endeavor has evolved, as well as considerable policy-driven institutional measures around the world, to revitalize this important Islamic economy institution. The aim of the waqf is to make small impactful businesses successful and to design financial contracts for loans that support responsible businesses that are converted into equity shares for waqf in the event of default (EaD) replacing collateral and foreclosure requirements (Khan, 2019). There is a lower level of willingness to contribute to cash waqf compared to their level of awareness about cash waqf. Promotion of cash waqf should focus on delivering a deeper understanding of the concept and its differences from other types of Islamic philanthropy (Nour Aldeen et al., 2021).

5. Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a wide impact on many aspects of life. With the support of various parties and qualified resources, socioentrepreneurs can help the poor to become independent. In term of support as follows:

a. State development by the community

State development is not solely the responsibility of the government, the community in this case through the community plays a role in the development of the country. Community is one of the driving forces behind the country's success.

b. Implementation of the economic recovery strategy

The government's economic recovery strategy is still considered rigid in many circles, due to its dependence on long-term debt and foreign aid. The government through the relevant ministries should encourage and organize new philanthropy and social entrepreneurs. Philanthropy is long-term and sustainable. It has a far-reaching, organized, and measurable impact.

Sociopreneurship is an ideal form of entrepreneurship to be implemented in Indonesia. Even during the pandemic, many aspects are affected. Sociopreneurship can be done so that philanthropy can grow and become social capital for the community. This can be done through social entrepreneurship incubators, competitions, grants, incentives, awards, and various other programs. As part of an integrated ecosystem, sociopreneurship involves a network of state companies, venture capitalists, investors, and so on. Thereby creating social entrepreneurship initiator and increase philanthropy as a form of solidarity in fighting the pandemic.

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