

Critical Realism on Disruption as an Economic Recovery Policy in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study observes that after the second wave of Covid-19 is an economic revival, countries that recover faster from the economic crisis are those that are ready to win market competition. The urgency of this research is that the acceleration of economic recovery in Indonesia is very important to be observed and analyzed. The formulation of this research problem has two things, namely: 1) What is the potential for economic recovery based on the perspective of critical realism in disruption in Indonesia? 2) How to optimize the economic recovery policy strategy in Indonesia? The stages of research methods to achieve research objectives are qualitative through the use of in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations. Research informants are stakeholders who have public positions so that their credibility and arguments can be categorized as very good. The results of the study show that the priority program of import substitution policies has been implemented to reach 35% in 2022 and is predicted to continue to be improved as an effort to improve the national trade balance. The priority program of the import substitution policy has been implemented to reach 35% in 2022 and is predicted to continue to be improved as an effort to improve the national trade balance.

Keywords: *Critical Realism; Disruption; Economic Recovery.*

Introduction

Post-crisis economic recovery poses a necessity to be accelerated for all countries in the world. The researchers' analysis sees that after the second wave of Covid-19 is a momentum for economic revival, countries that recover faster from the economic crisis are countries that are ready to win market competition. Succession to face a global crisis is characterized by the start of normal business practices and laissez-faire policies (Barbosa-Filho & Izurieta, 2020). Chinese state case studies show that the cognitive framework of China's centralized leadership is one of the keys to accelerating the resolution of economic emergencies (Yang et al., 2022). An interesting quote about Chinese leader Xin Jinping observed that "Danger and opportunity will always coexist with each other, and overcoming danger is opportunity". The recovery of China's economic crisis focuses on import substitution and export promotion of textile goods. The main reason for this strategy is to obtain foreign exchange reserves from export fabrics used to import technologically advanced machinery, besides textiles, modernization and agricultural revitalization are very important (Broggi & Ge, 2020).

The economic crisis in Scotland caused capital investment to slow down so that investment only occurred in previously established marketplaces (Mason & Botelho, 2021). The recovery of the crisis in Scotland began with the selection of investment collectivities and the focus of capital. The study observed that there are differences in population and capital between Scotland and Indonesia, implying that Indonesia is actually labor-intensive with around 120 million inhabitants. Furthermore, Scotland with a population of around 5.5 million per year 2019 which is certainly a capital-intensive country.

Critical realism is different from feminist criticism theories or the like, critical realism tends to discuss social criticism more broadly (Buch-Hansen & Nielsen, 2020). Critical realism explains that changes that can be observed and identified are called empirical events. The mechanism of this kind of thinking structure is followed by empirical confirmation as proof of its existence as well as the resulting externalities. The domain linkage and structure of critical realism will be explained as follows:

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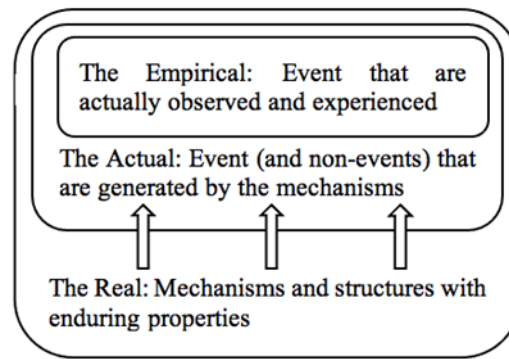


Figure 1 Three Domains of Critical Realism

Figure 1 shows that critical realism can accept subjectivity and is a paradigm that seeks to reconcile the debate between objectivity and subjectivity, besides that critical realism has ontological stratification and main epistemological implications (Sadadi, 2019). This study also looks for the potential optimization of economic recovery policies as social events constructed by qualitative data analysis.

The concept of disruption at least divides two groups, namely incumbents and new entrants (Kasali, 2019), incumbents are conventional business actors who are comfortable with the latest conditions while new entrants are new entrants in the market mechanism who seek to take market segmentation by breaking the fundamentals of the incumbent business. The combination of economic recovery theory and disruption theory will be an analytical tool that will explain the economic recovery policy strategy in Indonesia.

Economic recovery cannot be short-lived, contributions are consistently needed to realize mass economic recovery. In addition, the implementation of government policies will support the acceleration of economic recovery, several strategies stated by Sutrisno (2021) are: 1) Salary subsidies; 2) Encourage the development of tourist innovation; 3) Relaxation of direct loans; 4) Digitalization in the development of MSMEs; and 5) Tourism optimization. In addition, interpreting disruption more carefully makes a positive contribution to economic sustainability.

Normatively, the government implements economic recovery policies, namely: 1) Working capital assistance; 2) MSME credit subsidies; and 3) Relaxation of banking credit. The objective of national economic recovery is to protect, improve economic capacity and maintain the performance of MSMEs. Referring to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 based on the principles of: 1) The principle of social justice; 2) Support business people; 3) The prosperity of the people; 4) Application of good, fair, accountable, and accelerated governance principles; 5) Does not bring up moral hazard; 6) There is a division of costs and risks according to duties and authorities.

Economic recovery that occurs after the disaster written by Rizkiyah et al., (2019) the precariousness of pentahelix synergy is a factor that determines the success of accelerating economic recovery. Pentahelix is a synergy of government, community, media and academia which is the spearhead of economic recovery. Community institutions not only assist the public in monitoring the government in providing feedback, but work with the state to implement a change (Maifizar et al., 2019). The concept of successful economic recovery initiates the existence of a civil society that is understood differently, namely the Hegelian and Gramscian views (Rochana et al., 2022).

The urgency of this research is that the acceleration of economic recovery in Indonesia is very important to observe and analyze. This research seeks to contribute to policy strategies in optimizing economic recovery in Indonesia. This research problem-solving approach is through the use of critical realism to further examine economic policy strategies and disruption in Indonesia. The formulation of this research problem has two things, namely: 1) What is the potential for economic recovery based on the perspective of critical realism in disruption in Indonesia? 2) How is the optimization of economic recovery policy strategy in Indonesia? Further research objectives: 1) To examine the potential for economic recovery based

Figure 3 Vosviewer Data Processing Results

The novelty of this article is variable disruption that has never been combined with both realism and economic recovery research themes. This can be seen from Figure 3 which shows a small circle, this circle assumes that there have not been many studies that use the research theme. Conversely, when the spheres that appear in Vosviewer tend to be large, many researchers have used the research theme.

China's Economic Recovery Theory

The post-disaster economic recovery in China is one of the best and guides developing countries. Liu Guojun's concept written in Broggi & Ge (2020) research shows the five pillars used, namely: 1) Import substitution and export promotion of textile goods. China is not only self-sufficient in cloth but is targeting the Southeast Asian market as an export destination. The main reason for implementing this strategy is that Chinese industry and the government obtain foreign currency from the export of cloth used to import technologically advanced machinery; 2) Protectionist policies to develop China's textile industry. The relationship between the political and industrial era where political authorities restrict imports of textile goods to encourage industrial growth; 3) Organize professional and economic institutions to lead and supervise industrial development. Public and private cooperation is a very important collaboration, so the factory is managed by experts who can teach the youngest and less experienced; 4) Introduce knowledge and improve research and development in industrial factories. Some assert that "The machine revolution is more important than the material revolution". The use of this method causes spillover effects in other sectors such as machine repair and mechanical workshops, at least until the latest machine technology can be realized; 5) Development of vocational education and applying social stratification in accordance with industry talents and skills. The implementation of the development of this plan is to establish a vocational training school attached to the factory. The use of this development theory tool will be analyzed based on empirical phenomena that occur in Indonesia. The basis for the use of this theory is certainly the interest of researchers about the acceleration of recovery and economic growth carried out by China. In addition, the use of the same theory can be applied to different loci, although there are some limitations that require an adjustment in its application.

Disruption Theory

Disruption is a disruption to processes, systems and paradigms that have taken place before (Mellita & Elpano, 2020). This disruption is supported by a group of innovation forces that are generated so that they oppose groups that have succeeded before, the debate between these groups is referred to as new entrant and incumbent. The Deloitte (2020) study continues the concept of disruptive innovation that moves rapidly and sporadically preys on the incumbent market. Specifically, the basic idea of disruption initiated by Christensen (2015) revealed that disruption is initiated from a high innovation technology that has adjusted the market mechanism, so that this technology will take away market conditions and change them towards new market mechanisms.

Fukuyama (2017) takes a deeper stance that paradigmatically liberal democracy is the right time to create "Great Disruption". Liberal democracy certainly hints at the optimization, efficiency and effectiveness of these goods, this is supported by the legality of the government in line with these changes. Contradictions occur when a civil society is created from a centralistic ideology, the reason is that centralistic control is more likely to filter the disruption that can occur. Although this thesis is tendentious, several other researchers say something different, namely encouraging the contribution of government and private synergy to collaborate to face disruption.

METHODS

The stages of research methods to achieve research objectives are qualitative through the use of in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations. The primary data of the study was obtained through in-depth interviews and observations conducted by researchers (Alam, 2021). Furthermore, secondary data are obtained through literature studies of journals, books, articles, theses, electronic mass media, and state

documents. The technique of determining this research informant is snowball sampling based on the expertise of each research informant to be asked for information related to the adequacy of the data needed (Moser & Korstjens, 2018).

Researchers begin by identifying early informants who have in-depth knowledge of the research topic (Solarino & Aguinis, 2021). After that, the initial informant is asked to recommend others relevant for research. This process continues gradually, where each new informant recommended by the previous informant will become a potential source for subsequent informants. Thus, the sample size continues to grow as new informants are added.

This qualitative snowball sampling method allows researchers to reach informants who may not be easily found through other sampling methods (Ngozwana, 2018). However, keep in mind that this method also has drawbacks, such as the potential for bias because informants tend to recommend people who hold similar views or experiences. In implementing snowball sampling, researchers must be careful in selecting initial informants who have broad insights and strong networks, so as to produce diverse and representative samples for in-depth and holistic qualitative research (Skinner et al., 2020).

Snowball sampling is used as an accuracy of data collection methods so that the relevance of research informants has good credibility. Some research informants are as follows:

Table 1 Research Informants

No	Name of Informant	Position
1	GY	Regent of Gresik
2	CM	Commission XI of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia
3	FW	TA Commission XI DPR RI
4	AM	Deputy Speaker of the East Java DPRD
5	CH	TA Vice Chairman of the East Java DPRD
6	ZE	Wadirreskrimsus Polda Jatim
7	AR	Ministry of Home Affairs Representative
8	BAT	Central Chamber of Commerce Supervisory Board
9	MYI	Chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitiveness of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry
10	ARM	Vice Mayor of Surabaya
11	ML	Chairman of HIPMI Surabaya 2019-2022
12	RS	HIPMI East Java Department of Industry
13	AM	Lecturer at University of West Sulawesi

Research informants are stakeholders who have public positions so that their credibility and arguments can be categorized as very good. In addition, from the initial informant, this research will then lead to several supporting informants who can be asked for information related to the adequacy of the data needed in the research.

This research approach uses critical realism which combines empirical data and literature used in research. Only a critical approach is able to review more deeply related to anomaly and facts that actually occur. The critical paradigm provides a wide space for researchers to explore a phenomenon that is considered high urgency so that they can implement a policy proposal. The next policy proposal will be the output of research consisting of publications and final research reports.

The data analysis techniques of this research are; 1) Data reduction; 2) Display data; 3) Data verification (Putra, 2023). Some of the steps that data reduction can use are: 1) Data organization, qualitative data is collected from various sources such as interviews, observations, or documents. The first step is to organize

the data by identifying themes, topics, or categories that appear repeatedly in the data; 2) Selection of relevant data, after the data is organized the researcher selects the most relevant data for the research question or analysis purpose. The selected data must represent different points of view or variations in qualitative data; 3) Data encoding, the selected data is then encoded, that is, giving a label or category to each piece of data relevant to a particular theme or topic. The coding process helps identify relationships between various data elements; 4) Extracting patterns and findings, researchers analyze data that has been encoded to explore patterns or findings that arise from qualitative data. This can be done by identifying similarities, differences, or trends that emerge from the data; 5) Interpretation and meaning, the results of this data reduction are interpreted to provide a deeper meaning of the phenomenon or issue under study. Researchers try to relate findings to relevant theories or concepts, resulting in a more comprehensive understanding.

In qualitative data reduction, it is important for researchers to maintain data integrity and accuracy. This process also requires rigor and reflection from the researcher to ensure that the resulting interpretation is in accordance with existing data. More detailed data analysis techniques as follows:

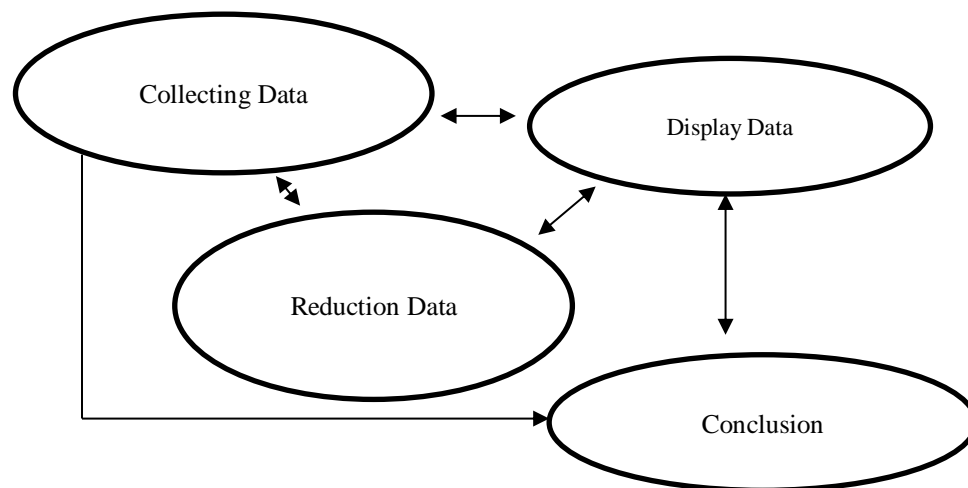


Figure 4 Data Analysis Techniques

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interpretation of Economic Recovery Data

Developing countries assume that the Import Substitution Industry (ISI) should use China's economic recovery theory to prioritize national interests that have an impact on the country's prosperity and foreign exchange reserves (Nurpatría et al., 2022). The economic recovery strategy through the import substitution industry uses quotas, tariffs and the state budget to stimulate the movement of national industrial production. Unfortunately, this policy is often not implemented properly, this is because stakeholder actors who implement policies often prioritize self-interest to benefit the closest parties. This kind of latent danger will often occur in developing countries, especially those that aspire to start continuous economic growth (Cramer et al., 2020).

The snare of liberal capitalism and free trade has always been the next threat to the development of developing countries. Digdowiseiso (2019) states that poor countries can escape the trap of liberal capitalism can move up and become suppliers of global market needs through the application of Import

Substitution Industries. Based on the results of an interview conducted with the Deputy Speaker of the East Java Provincial DPRD, Mrs. AM as follows:

“This policy has actually been implemented for a long time and indeed the output of this import substitution industrial policy is very promising. In 2022, the initiation of the import substitution industry will reach 35%, this is applied to improve the trade balance, especially raw materials which are the national backbone.” (The interview was conducted at the East Java Provincial DPRD Office on July 25, 2022 at 10.50 WIB)

Based on the interview results, it shows that priority programs have been implemented to reach 35% in 2022 and are predicted to continue to be increased as an effort to improve the national trade balance. This is in accordance with the use of the first economic recovery theory in China, which is about the suitability of the application of the Import Substitution Industry (ISI).

Furthermore, the second point of using China's economic recovery theory through protectionist policies to develop the textile industry cannot be applied in Indonesia. This is because there are several international agreements engaged in the textile industry so that restrictions can only occur and be carried out by developed countries. It should be an interview conducted with the CM as Commission XI of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia which explains that:

“Developing countries will find it difficult to apply strict protection to the textile industry, this is due to international agreements that limit Indonesia's space for movement. Some of them are cooperation between Indonesia and Iran through the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates. The commodities cooperated include processed foods, pharmaceutical products, rubber products, textile products, wood products, cotton, machinery, footwear and motor vehicles. Of course, in terms of national market coverage, it will try to compete with these goods, this is a serious challenge for domestic textiles.” (The interview will be conducted at Java Paragon Hotel on March 17, 2023 at 17.00 WIB)

Based on the results of interviews show that international trade agreements make Indonesia have a positive and negative impact, in the negative side that trade becomes freer because competition between the two countries is possible openly. Furthermore, the positive impact of the cooperation agreement is that product quality increases. The third point is the regulation of professional and economic institutions as a form of industrial supervision. Industrial supervision is carried out at the multi-dimensional level of bureaucratic devices, at least at the level of ministers, governors, and mayors/regents where the arrangements take place. The focus on global economic development does refer to two things, namely agriculture and industry, especially in the field of industry supervised in such a way as to allow fairness between business owners and working workers. As the results of an interview conducted by FW as TA of Commission XI of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia explained that:

“The area that focuses on handling industrial supervision is the Director General of Resilience, Regional Affairs and International Industrial Access (KPAII). In addition, in Indonesia also formed institutions such as the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN). Indeed, in Indonesia it is very focused and intense regarding this supervision and also the supervision of goods entering customs is also strengthened so that the possibility of illegal goods is reduced.” (The interview was conducted at Cafe Keboharan Krian Sidoarjo on May 7, 2022, at 22.00 WIB)

The interview concluded that Indonesia is intense in industrial settings by establishing a multi-dimensional supervisory institution so that it can accommodate the needs of entrepreneurs as well as the needs of global industrial challenges. Furthermore, the interview conducted to BAT as the Central Chamber of Commerce and Industry Supervisory Board was as follows:

“KADIN was formed as a forum for communication, information, consultation, representation, facilitation and advocacy of Indonesian entrepreneurs. So that massive coordination and cooperation are established to regulate trade in Indonesia between entrepreneurs and workers. This is possible so that conflicts do not directly occur between the community and the government, KADIN mediates and is expected to contribute

to trade growth in Indonesia.” (The interview was conducted on May 2, 2022 at 21.00 WIB at the residence of Mr. Basa Alim Tualeka)

Based on the results of the interview, it shows that KADIN is an official organization formed by the government as a forum for intellectual communication of industrial development in Indonesia. This is in line with the third point of China's third economic recovery theory on professional and economic institutions that lead and supervise industrial development.

Furthermore, the fourth point, namely increasing research and development in industrial factories, has experienced suitability based on interviews conducted with MYI as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitiveness of the KADIN as follows:

“We are engaged in developing technology and monitoring the potential of advanced industries in Indonesia. This is a form of real contribution from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry which is in line with the duties and authorities given by the state. For example, there is one potential industry, full support will be provided and even assistance in developing the competitiveness of the industry.” (The interview was conducted at MPW Pemuda Pancasila on August 4, 2022 at 15.00 WIB)

The results of the interview showed that the Standing Committee on Competitiveness of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry monitors several developed industries and improves the competitiveness of trade carried out. This is in accordance with the fourth point of China's economic recovery theory, namely research and development in the industrial field.

Significant differences are seen in the fifth point, namely the development of vocational education and the application of social stratification with industrial skills. Researchers observed that skill improvement training was provided by the central and local governments, but not specifically the development of the industry that focused. The development carried out is more likely to be general so that someone who receives industrial training will repeat a new job because the industrial field managed is different. Furthermore, industrial development in China has compatibility with their industry directly (Arfianda & Gaol, 2019). Fauzan (Fauzan, 2018) explained that the Islamic perspective industrialization strategy policy consists of six main factors, namely: 1) Wealth classification; 2) Type of industry; 3) Funding; 4) Ownership; 5) Management; and 6) Distribution of industrial products.

Post-disruption economic recovery refers to the process of economic recovery and growth after experiencing a period of disruptive disruption. The interpretation of post-disruption economic recovery data shows several positive things. First, the data show signs of a gradual economic recovery, such as increased investment, rising production levels, and an improvement in the labor market. In addition, economic recovery can also be seen from increasing consumer confidence and investor confidence in a better economic outlook (Dube et al., 2021; Nowzohour & Stracca, 2020; Ye et al., 2020).

Data shows that successful businesses adapt to new situations and create innovations during periods of disruption (Coccia, 2018; Cozzolino et al., 2018), tend to experience strong and sustained growth at the stage of economic recovery. However, the interpretation of the data also highlights the challenges in post-disruption economic recovery. Some sectors may need more time to fully recover, especially those most affected by disruption. In addition, there is also a risk of imbalance between growth and economic stability, so the government needs to take appropriate policy measures to maintain the sustainability of the recovery.

Overall, post-disruption economic recovery shows that the economy has strong resilience and is able to recover from the challenges faced. The data also confirms the importance of collaboration between the public and private sectors to accelerate recovery and create a stronger foundation for sustainable economic growth.

Interpretation of Disruption Data

In the concept of disruption, there are two opposing camps, namely the incumbent and the new entrant. The incumbent is an old player who strives to maintain consistency in the integrity of the market mechanism and is not willing to change the structure or pattern of performance carried out. Furthermore, new entrants are new players who seek to replace the old market mechanism system into a system that is considered very more efficient and effective than before. New entrants oppose old concepts and force incumbents to adapt to different market conditions, this condition occurs because of the use of more sophisticated technology. Critical analysis of Wasiaturrehma et al., (2022) shows that in the digital economy era, new entrants will win the market mechanism and a kind of "break the legs of incumbents", this is because new entrants do in a visible way so that incumbents are not aware of the presence of new entrants.

The case study of online transportation that disrupted mass transportation in Indonesia shows the ultimate proof that new entrants are actually a very explosive and massively moving group. Although we know that Fukuyama's thesis (2017) explains that the liberal democratic system is the right field for the development of great disruption.

Researchers analyze that disruption will not only run smoothly in liberal democracy, this is because the calculation of capital ownership opportunities and proper momentum is another factor that must be taken into account in the success of disruption. Based on the results of an interview with CH as TA Deputy Speaker of the East Java DPRD as follows:

"This disruption goes hand in hand with the transformation of the digital economy, where every disruption that occurs will be more mature with changes in the underlying technology. In my opinion, it does not necessarily make liberal democracy the right place for the development of disruption. An empirical example is that if the incumbent remains consistent with the mechanism of action but he only changes the technology used, then the concept of new entrant winning the market mechanism is no longer appropriate." (The interview was conducted at the DPW PKB Office on June 8, 2023 at 10.00 WIB)

Based on the results of interviews show that liberal democracy is not a key success factor of the main disruption regarding economic recovery. The incumbent in this case can also be said to be the government, although we can categorize more specifically that the government is the incumbent who has the authority to make legislation.

The acceleration of economic recovery may occur when a disruption has anticipated its adverse effects so that the antuisiasm of the community to rise from the economic downturn. The conclusion of Abshor & Nugroho (2019) shows that technology will strengthen learning, this is in line with economic recovery which is correlated with improving the quality of education. Based on the results of an interview with the Special Autonomy of the Ministry of Home Affairs as follows:

"Technology will change a person's mindset, regardless of whether in the new entrant or incumbent camp. As long as technological changes are made, efficiency and effectiveness are better than previous patterns. I agree with the argument that capital maintenance will affect the sustainability of disruption." (The interview was conducted via Zoom Meeting on May 18, 2023 at 14.00 WIB)

Based on the results of interviews conducted through Zoom Meeting, it shows that technological changes will affect efficiency and effectiveness so that the potential for economic recovery is better. The adoption of economic recovery through technological change can be carried out massively and applied throughout the region, this potential is possible considering the contribution of technology to the economy is very high and does not attach importance to whether from the incumbent or new entrant camp.

Data shows that businesses that adapt quickly to new technologies and innovative trends tend to gain a competitive advantage (Wen et al., 2022). On the other hand, companies that fail to innovate or are not prepared for technological change could experience decreased performance and even risk bankruptcy. Interpreting disruption data, we can see that such changes not only impact at the individual level, but also on society as a whole. These changes create new opportunities for employers and workers who have the

ability to keep up with technological developments (Almeida et al., 2020; Hodder, 2020; Kane, 2019; Spencer, 2018). However, it can also pose challenges and instability for those who have difficulty adjusting.

Disruption also affects people's consumption patterns. Consumers tend to look for ease, speed, and efficiency in transacting and obtaining products or services (Olivia & Marchyta, 2022; Yusfiarto, 2021). Therefore, companies must face increasingly high consumer demands and strive to come up with innovative solutions to stay relevant in a rapidly changing market. Interpretation of data disruption reminds us to continuously learn and adapt to changes that occur around us.

Conclusions

The priority program for import substitution policy has been implemented to reach 35% in 2022 and is predicted to continue to be increased as an effort to improve the national trade balance. Import substitution is a program that is in accordance with China's recovery policy theory, the fundamental impact of this policy is the strengthening of domestic production. The priority program for import substitution policy has been implemented to reach 35% in 2022 and is predicted to continue to be increased as an effort to improve the national trade balance. This is because there are several international agreements engaged in the textile industry so that restrictions can only occur and be carried out by developed countries.

KADIN was formed as a forum for communication, information, consultation, representation, facilitation and advocacy of Indonesian entrepreneurs. So that massive coordination and cooperation are established to regulate trade in Indonesia between entrepreneurs and workers. This is in line with the third point of China's third economic recovery theory on professional and economic institutions that lead and supervise industrial development.

The fourth point, namely increasing research and development in industrial plants, has experienced conformity. It is proven through the authority given to the KADIN to evaluate and monitor the industrial development of an area. Significant differences are seen in the fifth point, namely the development of vocational education and the application of social stratification with industrial skills. Researchers observed that skill improvement training was provided by the central and local governments, but not specifically the development of the industry that focused.

Researchers analyze that disruption will not only run smoothly in liberal democracy, this is because the calculation of capital ownership opportunities and proper momentum is another factor that must be taken into account in the success of disruption. Liberal democracy is not a key success factor in the major disruption of economic recovery. The incumbent in this case can also be said to be the government, although we can categorize more specifically that the government is the incumbent who has the authority to make legislation. The adoption of economic recovery through technological change can be carried out massively and applied throughout the region, this potential is possible considering the contribution of technology to the economy is very high and does not attach importance to whether from the incumbent or new entrant camp.

This article suggests the implementation of a more massive import substitution policy to strengthen the competitiveness of local products, besides that the form of Indonesian foreign cooperation should prioritize increasing competitiveness. Instead of making Indonesia an expansion of foreign markets. Synergy between the central government and local governments in this case is needed, allowing policy continuity even though it seems centralistic, but in certain cases it is needed. Of course, this is intended as a form of national economic recovery against disruption that threatens at any time.

Researchers realize that there are fundamental weaknesses based on the use of critical realism approach methods, resulting in conclusions that tend to be general. The researcher suggested to future researchers to use different approach methods so that it is possible to observe at different focuses.

Authors' contributions

All the authors collaborated in the elaboration of the data collection instrument and process. Lorella Gabriele and Leticia Azucena Vaca-Cardenas worked mainly in the Introduction and Literature Review. Mónica Elva Vaca-Cárdenas and Ricardo Ordonez-Avila worked mainly in the methodology, results, discussion, and conclusions. Ricardo Ordonez-Avila worked mainly in the scale selection. Monica wrote, edited, and revised the whole paper in English language.

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Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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