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Initiating Entrepreneurship to Improve Health among Villagers during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract Community development in Lio Village performed by Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia students aimed to improve the health status of villagers. Because economy correlates with health, an economic intervention may increase the health status of the people. Based on this, an entrepreneurship program was initiated as a part of a community development program. This study is qualitative study that was conducted between July 2020 and February 2021. The intervention consisted of asynchronous webinar sessions, workshops, and business competition. Data were gathered from post-test questionnaires through a *Google form*. The winners were chosen according to the business ideas and given prizes. Then, a follow-up interview was conducted to measure the benefits of the intervention. For the results, more than 50% of the participants understood the theory by answering correct questions in the post-evaluation forms. The participants also reported feeling happier and having better mental health. Of the 88 medical students who volunteered in the event, 78.2% felt a tremendously beneficial experience of community empowerment and 21.8% felt they have experienced community empowerment. In conclusion, remote-online community development intervention may be a solution during the COVID-19 pandemic. By acknowledging the importance of the economic aspect to health and improving aspects that influence health holistically, both economic and health states of the people may be improved.

Keywords: entrepreneurship; economy; health; online community development; COVID-19 pandemic; medical students; local village.

1. Introduction

The coronavirus-2019 (COVID-19) outbreak occurred first in China in December 2019 and has spread worldwide ([WHO Novel Coronavirus, n.d.](#)). Indonesia confirmed its first COVID-19 case on March 2, 2020 ([Hikmawati & Setiyabudi, 2021](#)). Until September 2021, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia had reported 4,100,138 cases, with 133,676 deaths related to COVID-19. Meanwhile, Depok had 104,009 confirmed cases, with 2,058 leading to death ([Yawan, 2021](#)). The first confirmed COVID-19 case in Indonesia originated in Depok, Indonesia. During the early transmission, Depok had become the epicenter of the outbreak, contributing to 50% of the cases. This is due to many close-interaction activities and late restriction policy by the government ([Hasan et al., 2020](#)).

COVID-19 has affected the quality of life of people worldwide. According to the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL), the quality of life consists of four instruments, including physical health, psychological health, social relations, and environment ([Vahedi, 2010](#)). The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected physical health as Indonesia has a high prevalence of comorbid disease ([Shuchman, 2020](#)). Restrictions that were made during the COVID-19 era also influenced the aspect of social relations. As a result, one of five people in Indonesia suffered from anxiety, and 67% of people were screened for depression ([Indrayani & Wahyudi, 2019](#)).

Restrictions during the COVID-19 era also reduced the employment rate, which challenged economic aspects in Indonesia, specifically for micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME). The decision to implement a social restriction policy by the government limits the growth of MSME. According to [Saturwa et al. \(2021\)](#), there was a 1.2573% decrease in sales by MSME, along with a decrease in labor. Based on an interview held by UNICEF in Indonesia, 75% of the respondents claimed that they were earning less in the pandemic. On the contrary, the expenses for living costs had increased ([Andrina et al., 2021](#)). This increased the poverty rate in Indonesia by 0.97% as of September 2020 ([BPS, 2021](#)).

WHO described health as state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being without any diseases. To improve people's health, many factors are associated ([WHO, n.d.](#)). Health outcomes are influenced by medical and non-medical factors (The Social Determinants of Health). These include economic, environment, education, etc.

Research showed that social determinants were responsible for more than 50% health outcomes (WHO, n.d.).

Health is strongly associated with economics. A low income may lead to poor health status, where poor health can limit productivity, bankrupt households, and impoverish families (Bor et al., 2017). Economy is also associated with life expectancy. Chetty et al. stated that life expectancy increased by 2.5 years in 5% of people with high income (Khullar & Chokski, 2018). In 2019, Mc Cartney et al. found that countries with higher public spending have populations with better health outcomes (Mc Cartney, 2019). In 2017, Naik et al. described economic factors that affect health outcomes, which include regulation from institutions, balance between public and private domains, potential mediators, and production and consumption (Naik et al., 2017).

Some previous studies have explained the correlation between economy and health (Khullar & Chokski, 2018; Sujarwoto & Maharani, 2020). Several studies are limited on the types or examples of the economic intervention that may increase health (Khullar & Chokski, 2018; Sujarwoto & Maharani, 2020). These studies also did not include space-restricted type of intervention that may be implemented during physical distancing. In 2014, Osypuck et al. (2014) also mentioned that social and economic factors could produce better public health outcomes; however, a study found that most social and economic interventions rarely aimed to improve health outcomes.

Indeed, this study intends to teach business skills to the villagers to improve their health quality by conducting an online economic-based intervention in the local community development village, Lio, located in Depok, West Java, Indonesia. Related to community engagement, it is hoped that the intervention can solve the economic problems and increase the health status of the villagers. Furthermore, this report may serve as an inspiration for doing online-remote interventions that may be beneficial during the pandemic.

2. Methods

This qualitative study was held between July 2020 and February 2022.

2.1. Study site

Depok is one of the cities located in West Java Province, Indonesia. Geographically, it has a direct border with Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. This city has a total area of 200,29 km². The city landscape is mostly lowlands that slowly progress into short hills ([Portal Resmi Pemerintah Kota Depok, n.d.](#)).

Lio Village, Hamlet 19, where students from the Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia organize the community development program, is in Pancoran Mas Sub-District, Depok. The Depok Urban Village has 13,389 households, 115 neighborhoods, and 23 hamlets. Among the wives in the Depok Urban Village, 41.38% are junior high school graduates, 31.03% are high school graduates, 20.69% are elementary school graduates, and the rest are college graduates. Meanwhile, for the husbands, 38.89% are junior high school graduates, 33.33% are high school graduates, 16.67% are elementary school graduates, and the rest are college graduates. The occupations mostly are housewives, sellers, taxi bikes, laborers, etc. ([Cetak Biru Community Development FKUI, n.d.](#)).

2.2. Community development program

Lio Village has been the site of the community development program of the students of the Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia since 2016. The community development program is a community-centered program intended to educate and create an independent community, especially for health. Through the 5-year community development program, eight health problems were addressed. Annually, the programs were assessed and evaluated.

Several stakeholders were involved in the program, including the chief of the neighborhood and hamlet. The stakeholders actively participated to gather the people, relay information between the committee and the people, and provide the committee with the information needed. Other stakeholders, such as *ibu kader*, which are community health workers, were also included in the program, gather the people, and relay information.

CHERISH is the annual main event of the community development program. Business, educational, and COVID-19 events were the topics of CHERISH in 2020. To further ensure the benefits of the program, the committee worked with several external

parties: (1) SONJO/Sambatan Jogja, a social program from a university located thousands of kilometers away from Jakarta, whom the committee observed, (2) lecturers of Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia (FMUI), distinguished doctors from Indonesia, and (3) Karang Taruna, a teenage organization of Lio Village.

2.3. Approach and method

The preparation of the CHERISH business event started in July 2020. Five volunteers signed up for the business event. The original plan was that the event will be divided into three sub-events, including asynchronous webinar sessions, workshops, and business competitions. For the asynchronous webinar session, a source person from the economics department was invited as a speaker. In November 2020, the team met two of the well-known professors of the FMUI to consult with the event plan. From the consultation session, the team was advised to consult with a lecturer from the Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Gadjah Mada, who created SONJO, a humanitarian act that aimed to help the vulnerable society in Yogyakarta. From SONJO, the team observed several community-led approaches and several important issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. The lecturer also advised the committee to invite another lecturer from the Department of Economics, Universitas Indonesia, as the source person for the CHERISH business event. He advised another lecturer, and the lecturer advised three names. After the source person was found, the team then focused on assessing the needs of the community.

The assessment led the initiation of a few tailor-made interventions—increasing knowledge through tailor-made business class with the topic “Staying Optimistic to Start a Business,” workshops on Indonesian e-commerce and how to maximize marketing through them, workshops on how to start a hydroponic garden and cook trendy food as an example of creativity at home during the pandemic, and a business idea elevator pitch competition in which the top three winners will get financial support to start their business idea. The tailor-made online business class with the topic “Staying Optimistic to Start a Business” by Galih Pandekar, S.E., M.S.M., was conducted to inspire the people in Lio Village on the capacities and remind them of their abilities. The source person used relatable examples such as “The Story of Mrs. Mirah” about a woman trying to elevate her chili business in hopes to empower the people in Lio

Village. Mr. Galih Pandekar also used empowering verses of the Al-Quran—knowing that most of the people in Lio Village have religious backgrounds.

The participants were also taught about e-commerce to enhance and spread their business virtually, through step-to-step guides and videos about several Indonesian e-commerce, such as Shopee, GrabFood, and Google Business—knowing from the initial CHERISH assessment that most of the people in Lio Village work as merchants. To trigger their creativity at home, video, and PowerPoint tutorials on how to cook shoomay with mentai sauce, one of the trending foods right now at home, were provided. This intervention was created to teach innovative interventions that will attract buyers. Tutorials and materials on how to start a hydroponic garden were also given.

Finally, after providing them with classes and workshops on creative business ideas and examples, the participants may channel their innovative ideas through a business idea competition in which the top three winners acquired funding to start their business. The competition was held through Google forms and an elevator pitch video call session. The Google form had seven sections and 37 questions to assess the participant's understanding of the given materials and their idea about their desired business. The elevator pitch video call session was held through WhatsApp. Each participant had to present their idea to one of the committees. The committee then filled the judging form consisting of six criteria: usage of the digital platform, actuality, feasibility, interest, effort, and usefulness. From that, three winners were determined.

After 6 months from the interventions, a follow-up was conducted. Four participants were interviewed and asked about their mental health and benefits of the intervention. By examining the post-intervention questionnaire and interview, the effect of economy-based intervention to improve health status can be determined.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Correlation between health and economy

Health is not only the absence of illness but also the ability of people to thrive, reach their potentials, and manage their own and their family's daily necessities. Good health and well-being play major roles in economic growth (Bloom et al., 2021). However, the economy also affects fundamental health conditions, especially in middle- to low-

income countries (Frakt, 2018; Păunică et al., 2019). For example, when the parents are poor, their child is at risk of inadequate nutrition. Malnutrition, congenital diseases, and non-communicable diseases in newborns and children can alter and inhibit brain development and physiological systems which in the long run may affect cognitive and physical health. This may be highly correlated with poor education, as under-nourished children will be at risk of performing poorly in school. In addition, poverty may leave the child with no choice but to stop school and help their parents earn money (WHO, 2001).

Moreover, the inadequacy of healthcare facilities and an underwhelming awareness of health in poor areas worsen their prognosis. Moreover, people living in rural areas are at a higher risk of infectious diseases, as they are frequently exposed to bad water hygiene, unsanitary behaviors, and inadequate fundamental vaccines. Having an illness and being unable to acquire adequate management may cause their inability to work and fulfill their everyday needs, thereby worsening their health and financial status. The vicious cycle will continue further to their children and descendants, all born in poverty and at risk of not being able to obtain adequate nutrition, acquire better education and awareness, and falter hope of improving their financial status in an impaired health condition. In adherence to these correlations, empowering people to be financially independent will hopefully help improve participants' health condition through a more holistic approach (WHO, 2001).

3.2. Effectiveness of the business intervention on increasing health

The financial issues the residents of the Lio Village might have correlated to their inability to take care of their health; however, this fact was overlooked. The Social Determinants of Health (CDC, n.d.) include economic stability as one of its indicators that affect health in general. Supporting data from the initial assessment that was conducted before CHERISH also manifested peoples' concern about supporting their families financially, especially during the uncertain pandemic period. Data obtained showed that 39% (5/13) of the people in Lio Village do not have an income; this put forward the idea to improve health by elevating peoples' income. Before the series of business events were conducted, the people's current business condition was assessed. Table 1 illustrates that only half of the population had a business at the time, but the

participants were eager to start a business (85.7%). Through the registration and assessment forms, 50% of the business ideas are in the culinary. The funding and type of the business is explained more thoroughly in Table 1.

Table 1. Initial Assessment of the Participant's Current Business Condition

Assessment Question	Answer	Number (5)
Do you currently have a business?	Yes	13 (52%)
	No	12 (48%)
If you do not have a business, do you want to start one?	Yes	18 (85.7%)
	No	1 (4.8%)
	Maybe	2 (9.5%)
How long have you had your business for?	≥ 3 years	4 (36.4%)
	1–2 years	6 (54%)
	< 1 year	1 (9.6%)
What type of business do you own?	Food	7 (50%)
	Everyday need shop	2 (16.7)
	Educational toys	1 (8.3%)
	Clothes and shoes	1 (8.3%)
	Phone credit shop	1 (8.3%)
How much fund do you need to start your business?	Rp500,000.00–1,000,000.00	4 (25%)
	Rp1,001,000.00–5,000,000.00	9 (56.25%)
	> Rp5,000,000.00	3 (18.75%)
How much turnover do you receive per month?	<Rp100,000.00	2 (14.3%)
	Rp100,000.00–250,000.00	4 (28.6%)
	Rp250,000.00–500,000.00	0 (0%)
	Rp500,000.00–750,000.00	2 (14.3%)
	Rp750,000.00–1,000,000.00	3 (21.4%)
	Rp1,000,000.00–2,500,000.00	3 (21.4%)
How much profit do you receive per month?	<Rp100,000.00	2 (15.4%)
	Rp100,000.00–250,000.00	4 (30.8%)
	Rp250,000.00–500,000.00	4 (30.8%)
	Rp500,000.00–750,000.00	1 (7.7%)
	Rp750,000.00–1,000,000.00	2 (15.4%)
	Rp1,000,000.00–2,500,000.00	2 (15.4%)

Source: CHERISH Business Initial Assessment in 2020

Workshops were conducted after the assessment. The effectiveness of the class was proven through the post-evaluation forms of the workshops. More than 50% of the 27 class participants in the class had correct answers to the questions. The post-evaluation

forms for the e-commerce guide showed that more than 50% of the 27 participants understood the steps needed to utilize the previously mentioned e-commerce platforms.

The 21 participants of the competition are directed to fill a form consisting of questions about their business idea and how it will be implemented if they obtain the funding (first winner, Rp500,000.00; second winner, Rp300,000.00; third winner, Rp250,000.00) to turn their ideas into reality. Their creativity was also manifested in their business names, for example, Rossy's Flower Garden, Una's Kitchen, Felisa's Culinary, and Unique Give Shops, etc. The business idea was then presented to the committee through WhatsApp call, as shown in Figure 1.

When asked why the customers would be attracted to their goods, the participants described it thoroughly by talking about its affordability, freshness, quality ingredients, uniqueness, and convenience of product transport to the customers. Participants also stated that the use of online platforms and social media will help boost their business even further. The profit obtained from the business will be deposited for their child's education, expand their business, and provide day-to-day needs for their families. When asked about the reason to pick the participant as a winner, some of the answers were as follows:

“... Because I want to provide a better life for my family, and I believe that I have the capability to start a business” (Mrs. RI), “Because I want to be a beacon of hope for my community and empower them to thrive for a prosperous life” (Mrs. RK), and the most heartwarming one is “I do not have to be the winner, but I am grateful toward this event because it has expanded my knowledge on business capacities” (Mrs. SU).

Table 2. Characteristics of the Participants in the Business Competition

Characteristics of the participants	Number (n = 21)	%
Sex		
Male	0	0
Female	21	100
Neighborhood number		
03	7	33
04	2	9.52
05	2	9.52
06	6	28.57

Characteristics of the participants	Number (n = 21)	%
08	2	9.52
09	1	4.76
Unknown	1	4.76

Source: CHERISH Business Competition Registration Form in 2020

The winners were then chosen and announced at the peak event. Table 2 represents the characteristics of the 21 participants, which only consisted of women from several neighborhoods. From the participants, *Pempek* Food Business, Rossy Flower Garden, and Food and Drinks Shop were the first to last winners, respectively.

Table 3. Summary of Values Learned by the Participants from the CHERISH Business Event and Workshop

Topics	Values
Starting a Business	Start with bravery, resilience, and knowledge on the basics of business Have a vision and enjoy hardships, as they will help your business grow Try starting a business on something that is not yet available in your community Bravery, support from families and friends, and our capacities are the main values that our business needs to succeed
Qualities of your product that will attract buyers	Not sold elsewhere Halal Affordable price with high quality Natural ingredients with no preservatives
How to promote your business	Give free samples

Topics	Values
	Use social media
	Offer discounts
How would you utilize your profit from the business?	Save the money
	For my children's education
	For my family's everyday need and health
	To expand my business

Source: CHERISH Business Competition Registration Form in 2020

The evaluation forms also implicitly depict several values the participants obtained from the series of events, as shown in Table 3. The values described showed a growth in confidence to help improve the quality of life of the participants, especially in the health aspect.



Figure 1. One of the business competition winner's products, *Pempek* Food Business

After approximately 6 months since the intervention, the winners were followed up. Mrs. Laras who came first as the winner by selling *Pempek*, a traditional food, as shown in Figure 1, informed us that right now she is expanding her business into selling fruits and gratefully thanked us for the benefits and experience that the interventions gave her.

“There are massive benefits that I obtained from CHERISH. I optimize the funds given to buy 14 packets of Pempek, and each one of them are sold out. In addition, I gained knowledge about expanding my business and was inspired as I was surrounded by peers who are as motivated as I am to create a better life for ourselves.” (Mrs. L)



Figure 2. Vegetables from one of the business competition winners, growing her garden at home

The business Mrs. Rossy Komala created, Rossy Flower Garden, as shown in Figure 2, also expanded because of the interventions. Hopefully, the efforts will inspire the women in her community to invest in beneficial and creative hobbies that bring togetherness during the pandemic.

“I hope that my small efforts can bring a positive impact to my community and slowly provide their needs. I am very inspired to expand my business, as I gained knowledge on how to promote and have sustainable business through the events.” (Mrs. RK)

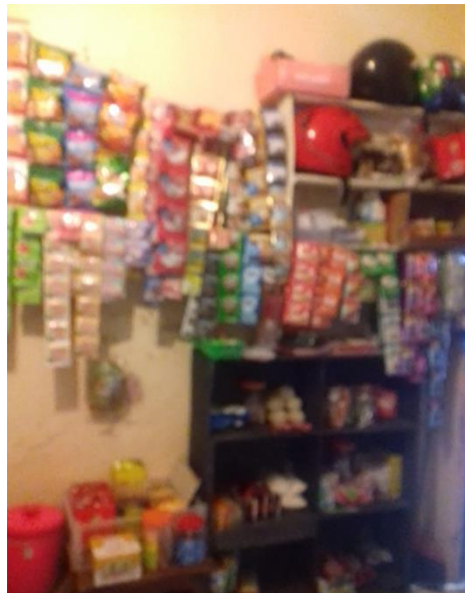


Figure 3. Food and Drink Shop which benefit from winning the business competition

Figure 3 illustrates Mrs. Sri Utami’s Food and Drink Shop, which is also thriving during the pandemic. The shop now also sells daily necessities, such as soaps, shampoos, cooking oils, eggs, snacks, food, etc. The shop also opens new job

opportunities for her community, where Mrs. Sri Utami employs her neighbors to take care of her shop while she is away.

“Alhamdulillah, my shop is doing very well. We are expanding and selling new products. I am very grateful to have been given this blessing.” (Mrs. SU)

Beside growth in the economic aspect, which they may use to further improve their health status, a direct improvement in their mental health was also found after the intervention. Among the participants who were interviewed during the follow-up period, all claimed to experience certain benefits from the event. Mrs. SU and Mrs. R said that they are happier. This means that the intervention is beneficial for the health status of the people directly through the mental health aspect and indirectly through increased income. This is in line with a study (Choi, 2009) that pointed out the negative correlation of financial distress with mental and physical health. Therefore, solving the financial problems may help alleviate stress.

3.3. Applicability of the intervention on a pandemic setting

Holding a community outreach program during this pandemic may be presented with several difficulties. Normal operations in many campuses, including the University of California (Rahn, 2021), were disrupted. On-site activities (Sonoda, 2021) must be postponed minimizing the exposure risk. The implementation during the pandemic must rely on online screens, where the concerns of inadequate devices and network owned by the residents in Lio Village could not be denied. However, the initial CHERISH assessment showed that the people are comfortable coordinating through WhatsApp groups and YouTube, but only few were familiar with Zoom.

Upon the assessment, asynchronous YouTube videos and compiling all the materials on Google Drive for easier access were utilized as media. One of the speakers, Mr. Galih Pandekar, hugely appreciated the committee’s efforts and supports the intentions to improve health by helping the people become more educated about entrepreneurship. Despite the previous concern, the intervention was proven to be feasible and applicable, showing that the participants correctly answered >50% of the post-evaluation forms consisting of questions around the materials, proving that they did learn from the materials given. For the evaluation forms, Google Forms shared through WhatsApp were utilized.

Moreover, without face-to-face interaction, one of the concerns was that the participants would not show enthusiasm and compliance. By acknowledging that problem, engagement was increased by calling the residents personally about their willingness to participate. Online WhatsApp group games as icebreakers may also gain people's trust and enthusiasm.

3.4. Benefit for the medical student volunteers

The medical student volunteers who participated in the intervention stated that the event made them regain their community engagement motivation and drive during the pandemic, which was manifested on the committee's post evaluation. Of the 88 medical students who volunteered in the CHERISH event, 78.2% felt a tremendously beneficial experience of community empowerment and 21.8% felt they have experienced community empowerment.

“I applaud all the committee members who helped conduct these interventions and help improve the financial status of the people in Lio Village, despite massive hurdles during the COVID-19 pandemic. I did not imagine that community outreach efforts can be as meaningful when implemented online as it is offline” (Mr. FG, second year medical student in FMUI)

“I was very much impressed with how much we, as medical students, can creatively innovate novel ways to help improve the health of those in need. In this case, I found that the intervention conducted has taught me to be more diligent and empathetic when trying to help others. I have realized that to improve health, we must also try to explore various aspects, which in this case is empowering them to improve their financial status.” (Mr. TT, second year medical student in FMUI).

This result is in line with those of another study ([Haidar et al., 2020](#)), which revealed that by participating in longitudinal volunteer programs, medical students developed communication and interpersonal and teaching skills. It also helped them interact with the vulnerable community, in which they also learned about existing community problems. Another study ([Baker et al., 2020](#); [Essa-Hadad et al., 2015](#)) found that community teaching methods led the students to understand the community and equipped them with public health/community engagement skills. Another study pointed out a unique fact that as a medical student goes through medical school, their attitude toward the vulnerable community tends to worsen. [Arebalos et al. \(2021\)](#) reported that longitudinal service learning may be one of the solutions to delay the worsening of attitudes toward vulnerable communities. The students ([Okayama & Kajii, 2011](#)) were more encouraged to practice community health care after community-based education.

3.5. Strength and limitation

The strength of this study is the novelty of the intervention conducted to see how health correlates with the financial status of a person. Moreover, the enthusiasm of a novel event is shown through innovative entrepreneurship ideas, which also plays a major role in the implementation of the intervention. The intervention, which was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, also increases the value for the participants to improve their financial condition. The intervention method, using online platforms such as video calls, YouTube videos, and group chats, have also helped in gaining the people's trust and excitement about the event. Furthermore, the intervention has proved the feasibility of online-remote community outreach programs.

However, being medical students, the competencies on the topic about financial status and the economy were limited. Thus, no specific measurement method regarding health and economy was provided in this study. The data collected relied solely on qualitative data obtained from interviews and assessments. Another potential limitation also arises in the implementation aspect, in which most people in Lio Village were not familiar with online platforms at the start of the pandemic. Finally, the study has a small sample.

4. Conclusion

This study provides insights and an example of a community outreach effort consisting of scientific data that help maintain its credibility and evaluate ways to improve further outcomes. Similar to health intervention programs conducted by policy makers, community efforts that aim to improve the quality of life within the community may benefit from measurable efforts to maintain sustainability. Moreover, the study highlighted the importance of adaptability and innovation in community intervention while facing challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

To improve health and well-being, other factors that influence health holistically must be acknowledged, one of the major ones being the financial status of the people. Poor health may worsen financial status, as the person could not work and fulfill their needs, and poverty may aggravate poor health by inhibiting the person's need for nutrition and healthcare management. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic acts as a trigger for medical students to have a more innovative and holistic approach in their

attempts to improve the health of their patients. Despite the limitations, the participants of the business education, workshops, and competition received major beneficial skills and knowledge that inspired them to expand their business. The applicability of the intervention during the pandemic has also been proven qualitatively by great post-test results and values obtained from the participants, despite the interventions being online. Furthermore, the follow-up interviews after 6 months have proven the intervention to be still beneficial for their economic and health status.

Further studies and interventions should establish the measurement scale of outcomes to evaluate how health can be improved by better financial status. Moreover, fundamental knowledge and training about related topics on entrepreneurship should be well studied by the committee. Enthusiasm and novelty of future interventions should be implemented to help increase the number of participants during the intervention. In addition, after already conducting interventions on entrepreneurship and utilizing e-commerce, future interventions may employ frequent personal accompaniment for the participants to help them grow their business even further.

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Declaration of Conflicting Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

Author Contribution

Stella Kristi Triastari: Project administration, Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing and Review & Editing; Angelina Patricia Chandra: Data curation and Conceptualization, Writing – Review; Andito Mohammad Wibisono: Conceptualization and Writing; Dewi Friska: Conceptualization, Methodology, and Writing – Review & Editing

Short Biography

Stella Kristi Triastari is a student at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia. She was the main conductor of the CHERISH business event.

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Dewi Friska is a medical doctor from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia. She focuses on community engagement and research in the Department of Community Medicine.

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