

## The Resilience of Poor Urban Families During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study in Kuranji District, Padang

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**Abstract:** The paper is attracted by the situation during the Covid-19 pandemic which has had an impact on the economy in Indonesia. The importance of the ability to be able to overcome, adapt and survive the poverty that befalls individuals in the midst of life in urban areas. Poor families who live in urban areas must be resilient to be able to live in cities that are densely populated and have minimal job opportunities. Therefore, this article wants to show how resilient poor families are during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, not a few of them have endurance or resilience. They have proven capable of facing challenges and able to deal with difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research aims to (1) analyze how resilient poor families are in facing the Covid-19 pandemic (2) analyze what the resilience values of urban poor families are during the Covid-19 pandemic, (3) analyze the resilience efforts of urban poor families in during the Covid-19 pandemic. Using qualitative methods with case study research. The informants in this research were seven (7) informants for 4 (four) months, namely from December 2021 – March 2022), which was carried out by observation, interviews and documentation. Meanwhile, to analyze data using data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. This research succeeded in showing that urban poor people during the Covid-19 era were able to survive by adapting to new situations, using savings, assistance from the government and looking for other jobs. The efforts they make to be able to rise during the pandemic are by not giving up easily, being grateful for the situation, accepting the situation, being optimistic and having self-efficacy/confidence. The Covid-19 pandemic period was able to foster values including the value of independence, the value of hard work, the value of social care, the value of empathy and the value of reaching out.

**Keywords :** Resilience, Poor Families, Urban Areas, Covid-19.

### Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic, which has been confirmed in Indonesia since March 2020, continues to increase in spread. With the rate of spread continuing to increase, this requires the government to take policy steps to reduce the number of positive cases and the spread of Covid-19. One of the policies issued by the government includes social distancing policies, regional quarantine, and many more which aims to limit crowds and reduce the spread of Covid-19. Learning, worship, work and even socializing activities are carried out online from home to reduce community activities which are feared to cause crowds and become a hotbed for the spread of Covid-19 (Hayati, 2023).

With this restriction, it is considered that it will have a new impact on every level of society, including families who are classified as poor or with lower economic levels. They

admitted that there was a very significant difference in their income from before the Covid-19 pandemic to during the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, on the one hand, the family only relies on this opinion. However, in pandemic conditions like now, the impact felt is very disturbing because it is not enough to meet the increasing needs of life. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a lot of impacts on the lives of families who have to survive amidst the pandemic. Life that was initially difficult becomes increasingly difficult for poor families who live in urban areas, plus they do not have sufficient educational background to obtain work. This condition requires every individual in the family to look for new opportunities to be resilient.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is being felt by every level of society. This condition makes the situation of poor families even more difficult. Many of them have lost their jobs which have supported their family life. Many of them have to be sincere and patient with the problems caused by the impact of this pandemic. They (the family) must be able to be resilient in facing the Covid-19 pandemic.

The argument developed in this research is that poverty is the condition of the environment around where residents with low socio-economic status live, which is unhygienic, sanitation is not clean, unhealthy, slum and lacks income to obtain the basic necessities of life as well as poor people with inadequate education and abilities low. The argument to be proven is that strong resilience is needed as a dynamic process in poor individuals to achieve individuals who can adapt, survive and live in urban areas by overcoming the problem of poverty.

Poverty that occurs in society is not the only thing that is not common in urban areas. Data collection carried out by the Central Statistics Agency in 2021 revealed that the poor population in Indonesia reached 27.54 million people. The percentage of urban poor people in March 2021 was 7.89 (Statistik, 2021). Then data from BPS West Sumatra, overall there is an increase in the number of poor people, namely in March 2021 as many as 344,023 to 364,079 in September 2021. Poverty is defined as a situation where a person is unable to maintain himself according to the standard of living of his group and is also unable to use his mental and physical abilities. in Group (Arrahma et al., 2017);(Rosana, 2019). In addition, Brendley stated that poverty is obtaining adequate goods and services to meet social needs (Sugiyanto, 2022).

Poverty experienced by society can be caused by: Natural or natural poverty, namely poverty due to a limited amount of resources and/or a very high level of technological

development, and structural poverty, namely poverty which due to existing social structures results in groups or groups of people not having control over economy and facilities evenly. This means that some members of society remain poor even though the total amount of production produced by that society, if divided equally, could free all members of society from poverty (Fikry & Ghozali, 2022).

The general tendency of studies on urban poor communities tends to be that poor communities have difficulty meeting their daily needs, do not have sufficient and steady income (Nuraini et al., 2023). Then, urban conditions with rapid economic development and growth require poor people living in urban areas to be resilient (Agung, 2022). All research shows that it is very unclear which causes of poverty directly and indirectly influence poverty, such as the level and level of production, wage income level, employment opportunities, inflation rate, and subsidies for investment, allocation and quality of natural resources and availability of public facilities, use of technology and level and type of education, physical and political conditions as well as war, and natural disasters (Tumengkol, 2012). Theoretically, poverty can be understood through its depth which is divided into two categories, first, natural or natural poverty, namely poverty resulting from limited resources and/or from a very high level of technological development; second, structural poverty, namely poverty that arises because the existing social structure causes members or groups of society not to control economic facilities uniformly. This means that some members of the community remain even though the amount produced by the community, if divided equally, could be shared by all members of the poor community (Suyanto, 2019). Groups that suffer from structural poverty, for example, consist of uneducated workers or what are called unskilled in foreign terms. This poor group also includes entrepreneurs without capital without facilities from the government who can now be called a very weak economic group (Firda & Riyadi, 2020).

In general, this paper aims to complement the lack of writing related to the resilience of poor communities, especially urban communities. The fact is that poor people have a different level of living standard from poor rural people, of course there are many ways that poor people can use to be able to survive in urban areas. Meanwhile, specifically, this research wants to show three things (1) how resilient are the poor communities in Padang City? (2) what are the problems in the resilience of urban poor communities, (3) the resilience factors of poor communities in overcoming the various poverty problems they face. The aim of this research is important to highlight because it can serve as a guide for

city governments in tackling poverty.

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## **Methods**

The paper applied qualitative research with a case study approach. Research using a case study approach is an approach used to investigate and understand an incident or problem that occurs with various information which is then processed to obtain a solution/answer so that the problem can be resolved (Yusanto, 2020). By using a case study approach, the analysis in the research will be more specific. This research focuses on one selected case, in this case, namely resilience in poor families during the Covid-19 pandemic who live in Kuranji District, Padang.

This research is qualitative research with the main subject, namely people who worked odd jobs during Covid-19 in 3 sub-districts in Kuranji sub-district, totaling 7 people. Each subject has criteria determined by the researcher, namely resilience in poor families.

To obtain research data, first observations were carried out, then interviews with each subject and also documentation. Researchers try to approach each other first so that the interview process is comfortable and able to build trust with one another. During the interview process, the researcher tried to be careful with each question asked so as not to offend the research subject which was deemed to hamper the data collection process itself. Data collection from start to finish was carried out by researchers and assisted by several parties to help run the research smoothly.

In this research observation, researchers were directly involved in research activities, so that the data obtained would be complete and more in-depth to find out more about the picture of the resilience of poor families during the Covid-19 pandemic in Kuranji District, Padang City.

In this case, the researcher comes directly to the research location and makes observations of the environmental conditions that are the focus of the research. The

observations that the researcher made were useful for obtaining in-depth interview data. The researchers carried out observations from the start of the research, namely for 4 months from December 2021- March 2022. The researchers carried out the observation process by understanding the character of the residents in the area, because many families/individuals did not understand family resilience. Many of the families there are classified as lower middle-class families. What was observed was the picture of family resilience during the pandemic and the values of resilience amidst the difficulties of the Covid era.

Interviews use structured techniques with informants, first the researcher prepares questions related to the thing you want to research, by providing questions that will be asked by the researcher when conducting the interview. The aim is to seek deeper and more open information regarding the picture of the resilience of poor families during the Covid-19 pandemic in Kuranji District, Padang City. The interview that the researcher conducted was to first interact with the informants, in this way the informants could feel close and free to talk about the situation that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Findings and Discussion

### Resilience of Poor Urban Families in Padang City to Survive in This Big City

The resilience of urban poor families, each individual has their own way of overcoming and adapting to serious events or problems that occur in life. The following is an interview excerpt from an informant at the research location.

Table 1: Resilience of poor families

Informant Statement	Individual Resilience
...it's difficult to survive in Padang City, especially if you don't have intelligence...N1	Must have intelligence/expertise
...before the pandemic I worked in a restaurant, but since the pandemic the restaurant has laid me off, while I'm only in elementary school, what do I want to do... N5	
...I've been selling this glassware for a long time, since I came here, looking for a job here and there can't find it...N3	
...As long as I can eat whatever work I	

do...N1  ... once worked at Photo Copy but yes, the wages they were not given were enough, so I looked for another job... N4	
...sometimes I look for another job, but because of the current conditions it's hard to find one....N4  ...I've been doing this job for a long time, so I don't know what else to do...N2	Tidak memiliki pekerjaan lain
... in the current situation apart from selling, I also do other work, for example if someone asks for help to pick up gas to the base I do it...N3  ...I do everything as long as it can meet the needs of the house...N1  ...it's hard to find work now, conditions are not as easy as before...N2	Kerja apa saja

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 3 types of resilience carried out by poor families, first they must have intelligence/skills to survive. Both of them don't have other jobs, they don't have other options so they can only accept the job they have been doing for a long time. Third, any work, this is something that anyone will do, as long as they can survive, they will do any work.

### **Problems in the Resilience of Poor Urban Families**

Problems in the lives of poor families. The following is a description based on the results of the interview:

Table 2: Problems in the resilience of poor communities

Informant Statement	Problems in resilience
...yes, if it's for food, I can fulfill it, but if the child asks for this, I promise first...N1  ...sometimes it's sad to see a child, because he borrowed his friend's bicycle...N2	economic incompetence

...you have to be frugal, what comes first is what comes first...N4  ...Just being able to eat is already a profit...N3	
... if we can no longer afford it, we will be forced to borrow money...N5  ...Cover the hole, dig a hole, as long as the children can go to school, eat...N2  ...as long as I can meet my needs, I will do any job...N1  ...I don't have the capital to open a business...N4	Lack of income
... I only finished junior high school, what else do I want to work...N3  ...Nowadays the diploma is...N5  ... Have no other skills...N2  ...my skills are non-existent, I'm only good at selling this...N4	Education

Based on the table above, we can see that the problem of poverty is the low level of education which makes poverty conditions in this city continue to increase. Low education also results in a person not having adequate skills, insight and knowledge to live their life. Meanwhile, the world of work and the business world is the main capital, namely education.

### **Resilience Efforts of Poor Families in Overcoming the Various Poverty Problems They Face**

The efforts made to influence the resilience of poor families are: as follows:

Table 3: poor family resilience efforts

Informant Statement	Problems in Resilience
...give hope to yourself to be strong because someone is waiting at home...N2	Optimism

<p>...you can definitely overcome this problem, think positively, there are still many out there who are not as lucky as me...N1</p> <p>...try and strive for good results for the family...N5</p> <p>...everything has been arranged so keep trying...N3</p> <p>...This is my responsibility so I have to try, so that the children don't feel this later...N4</p>	
<p>... my relatives know about my situation, so if I borrow it, thank God, I lend it... N4</p> <p>...I got help from the government, so thankfully it can reduce the problem a little...N3</p> <p>...the children know the situation, so they don't ask for anything, and even at school my child got a scholarship so it was very helpful...N1</p>	Social environment
<p>...when it was hard yesterday, I was stressed, what do I want to do..., needs are increasing...N5</p> <p>...it's always been like this, so be smart...N3</p> <p>...yes, I'm comfortable with this situation, what else can I do...N2</p>	adaptability

Based on the table above, there are 3 factors that influence the resilience of poor families, namely the individual's own optimism, social support, ability to adapt. The first factor in an optimistic attitude is the wise attitude possessed by poor people, they remain optimistic about the situation and believe in good results from the efforts they undertake in the future. Both social environments cannot be denied that social support is one of the factors supporting the high resilience of an individual, with social support they can think



positively and will increase enthusiasm. The third is the ability to adapt, an ability that is difficult for poor people to implement, because not all of them are able to adapt well, but if they succeed in adapting and are able to walk to the point of their comfort zone in life, perhaps poverty will no longer be a problem for them.

## **Discussion**

Based on the findings of the research data conducted, there are three problem formulations that the researchers managed to find, namely the resilience of urban poor families in facing the Covid-19 pandemic, the resilience values of urban poor families during the Covid-19 pandemic, and resilience efforts made by urban poor families. during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research results that will be discussed include:

### **Resilience of Poor Urban Families**

Based on specific findings that researchers found during research, regarding the resilience of urban poor families in facing the Covid-19 pandemic, there are five resilience measures they carry out, namely helping each other, using savings, relying on assistance from the government, looking for other work.

In the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, poor urban families in the Kuranji Padang subdistrict are trying to continue working to survive and meet their family's needs. This is done so that the entire system can survive and harmony in the family continues. This research is relevant to the AGIL Scheme, a theory that can boost family harmony. According to Prananda, (2021), In order to survive, the system must carry out survival functions such as Adaptation, which is a system that must be able to adapt to the existing environment, so that it is able to survive when the external situation is not supportive. Based on the results of interviews obtained by researchers, they concluded that before the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, families in Kuranji District had reliable jobs to fulfill their daily lives. The work system usually means they work outside the home. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, families have to adapt to the existing environment. This causes them to experience a decrease in income. For this reason, traders are forced to trade elsewhere and do other work.

Nurhajati & Wardyaningrum, (2012) assumes that the family is a system consisting of various interconnected parts. These parts function in all activities that can increase survival. This is what happens to individuals in poor urban families by adapting to new

habits in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. According to research Satriyati, (2021), as a livestock worker, he couldn't meet his family's needs during the Covid-19 pandemic, so he survived by doing side jobs as a farmer. This is appropriate for poor urban families who think that the work they have been doing should shift to work, for example selling masks, farming is the best way to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is an adaptation process as proven by the AGIL scheme theory. In his research, Prasetya et al., (2021) said Adaptation is the concept that in order for society to survive, they must be able to adapt. The Covid-19 pandemic has had an economic impact on every family. In this case, changes in individual behavior in the family are required to adapt to the environment according to existing indicators. In practice, street vendors who usually sell at schools cannot sell directly. To overcome this, they are forced to look for other jobs, such as selling masks, which during the pandemic is one of the sources of income that is quite promising for survival.

### **Resilience Values of Urban Poor Families**

Value is something aimed at by feelings that embody "a priori emotions" (Alfariz, 2020). Not ideas or concepts, but something concrete, experienced with emotion. Based on phenomenological research. Scheler, (1973) classifies the nature of values into four groups, namely. Pleasure value, in a positive sense, is something that is pleasant or vice versa, something that is unpleasant. Vital values are related to growth/ability to develop, as seen in the life of plants, animals and even humans. Spiritual values relate to the abilities possessed by the human soul, such as will (concerning good and bad values), will (concerning right and wrong values), taste (concerning good and bad values). These values do not depend on the reciprocal relationships between organisms but are "independent", functioning in human life as determining elements of human existence. Furthermore, the highest value concerns matter of a religious nature/divine value.

In the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, families are trying to survive by working to meet the family's needs. They are trying to adapt by adapting to new jobs, so that they can survive during the pandemic. The family must carry out the functions contained in society and family members which are called the AGIL system, namely Latency (Latency or Pattern Maintenance). According to Putri, (2020), Latency (Latency or Pattern Maintenance), is maintaining cultural patterns, values, norms, so that adaptation can take place. This happened in 3 subdistricts (Lubuk Lintah subdistrict,

Kuranji subdistrict and Sungai Sapih subdistrict). The emergence of values found in society and community members. These values must be implemented so that adaptation can be maintained. The values that emerge include the value of independence, social awareness, hard work, empathy, the value of reaching out. However, there are some people who fail to adapt, thereby affecting the individual's psychological condition.

There is psychological pressure that occurs when family members fail to adapt. This causes pressure and stress for the head of the family. Because needs are increasing, such as financing family needs and children's education. Apart from that, other problems also arise, such as miscommunication within the family. In accordance with theory Herawati et al., (2020), Family function refers to how all family members can communicate with each other, relate to each other, maintain relationships and make decisions and solve problems together. Family function can be seen as a multidimensional concept that describes interactions between family members and together achieving family goals. Meanwhile, according to Corliana, (2022), The family plays a role in creating stability, maintenance, loyalty and support for its members. Apart from that, if family functions cannot be carried out optimally then various negative things will arise both for family members and for society. Therefore, family functions must be carried out well by each family so that marital success and happiness will be achieved. The function of the family must also be used as a basis and guidance for every family in order to create a prosperous and quality family. This theory does not match the existing facts, some people still fail to adapt and so do not have jobs. Resulting in problems arising within the family such as family disharmony, miscommunication within family members.

### **Resilience Efforts by Poor Urban Families**

According to Reivich and Shatte, Resilience describes an individual's ability to respond to adversity or trauma faced in healthy and productive ways. The resilience of urban poor families in Kuranji District is also supported by several efforts carried out. The first is meeting needs. According to Rillia, (2018) Potential is a form of resource, potential means that society is able to survive by having the capabilities of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with the aim of meeting their needs. Families in Kuranji sub-district, Lubuk Leech Sungai Sapih, especially families of street vendors, must be able to survive by choosing other jobs in order to fulfill their primary, secondary and tertiary needs.

Families in Kuranji District on average depend on their source of income, namely trading, with the Covid-19 pandemic, traders have experienced a decrease in income. Therefore, families try to find work to earn income. This income is used to support the family, such as buying basic necessities, paying for children's education, and paying for family health. This is reinforced by Elviana & Lesmana, (2021), said that during the Covid 19 Pandemic, residents of the city of Surabaya were required to be able to protect themselves, both in terms of the physical environment of their village and their community, to be able to survive in a situation full of limitations, by working and choosing new ways to earn income to meet their needs. family needs such as primary secondary and tertiary needs.

The facts that occur in urban poor families are trying to work to fulfill family needs such as, 1) primary needs, namely basic needs such as food, drink and clothing. 2) secondary needs, namely trying to find income to pay BPJS for health, to pay for children's education and other entertainment events. And 3) tertiary, namely fulfilling primary and secondary needs. The Covid-19 pandemic has made people adopt new habits. Society determines its goals to continue to earn income to meet basic needs. This is due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has affected family income. In addition, the process of achieving goals according to Sasoko, (2022), Achieving the goal must become the foundation of a system. Every individual has different goals. However, not all individual goals can be achieved when imagined with larger social goals. In 3 sub-districts of Kuranji sub-district, in achieving goals, family members work together to meet the family's needs. Therefore, the main goal will be achieved if it meets needs. Meanwhile, the second effort is independence. Family members work together to create independence in the family. When the head of the family doesn't have a job, they will be embarrassed by their neighbors and other relatives, which will cause problems in the family. In accordance with theory proposed by Dewi & Ginanjar, (2019), A prosperous family has optimal functioning so that the family can work by accommodating the basic needs of family members, and is able to make adjustments to the demands of themselves and the existing environment. So according to existing facts, families must be independent in earning income.

Based on the three discussions of the problem formulation above, there are four functional systems for maintaining social existence and family resilience. According to Sakina et al., (2021), The AGIL system is Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration and

Latency. In order to survive, the system must carry out these four functions. Firstly, Adaptation is a system that must be able to adapt to the existing environment, which is able to survive when the external situation is dangerous. Based on the results of the interviews obtained, the researchers concluded that the resilience method/strategy implemented was the most effective strategy for surviving during the pandemic in poor urban families. namely by choosing other jobs such as farming, selling masks and dividing roles among family members when doing work. Second, Goal Attainment (Goal Achievement) is a system for achieving the main goal. The Covid-19 pandemic has made people adopt new habits. With these new habits, families are able to survive with the aim of meeting primary, secondary and tertiary needs within the family. Third, Integration is a relationship between human behavior and the surrounding environment. Individuals in the family work together by carrying out their respective roles. This role is an effort to earn income in the family. This is done by dividing roles such as the housewife who also works/sells, the head of the family who does other work such as carpentry and farming and the children who play a role in helping.

Four, Latency (Latency or Pattern Maintenance) is maintaining cultural patterns, values, norms, so that adaptation can take place. At this stage, in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, values emerge in society, such as the value of independence, the value of social care, the value of cooperation, the value of discipline, the value of empathy, the value of reaching out and psychological influence. These values are urban poor individuals/families maintaining these values so that adaptation can be carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, there are still some individuals who fail to adapt because they do not implement existing values.

## **Comparison**

This research really contributes to character education, that Indonesian society apparently has character values. The researcher also hopes that future researchers will more specifically and deeply explore family resilience to be able to survive the Covid-19 pandemic in society. The results of this research can be used as additional information regarding sustainability problems. This research discusses community resilience but is not specific in facing the Covid-19 pandemic. The main targets of this research are the Kuranji Padang sub-district government, families and communities. In the implementation of this research, this research has been carried out carefully and

meticulously based on existing methods and procedures that are appropriate to the type of research, but the perfection of the results is something that is not easy to achieve.

## **Conclusion**

It can be deemed that the success of poor families in surviving in urban life. How they can survive, face life's problems and the factors that trigger the resilience of poor communities is a phenomenon of poor communities, especially those living in urban areas, that is interesting to write about. How could it not be that the poor are the group of individuals who suffer the most, are the most depressed, and are the most affected. But what is most special is that they managed to survive, adapt, motivate themselves. This of course cannot be separated from the responsibility of those who live below poverty (lower middle-class economy) to meet the living needs of their families. Even though they faced many problems, they managed to get through the crisis to be better. The use of the concept of resilience of poor families living in urban areas gives the impression that every poor community has a pattern of thinking that tends to be the same, namely listening to friends who are having difficulty with them, tending to commit violations, and tending to think more than they act. However, this research provides a new perspective that interactions that occur in society result in assimilation, reducing the characteristics that differentiate between individuals for responsibility purposes.

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