

Strategic Alliance and Sustainability of Public Sector Organizations in the Digital Era – Policy Analysis of Strengthening Family Economics Post-Pandemic COVID-19

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Abstract. This study aims to obtain information about capital assistance for families from the Government and the respondents' interest in providing recommendations. This quantitative research used a survey method of 206 respondents in Greater Jakarta in November 2020. The implications and recommendations for research for the Government, especially during a pandemic, are to focus on programs that improve people's/family welfare, namely: First, continuing policies including: (a) distribution of cash; (b) business capital provision programs such as Productive Economic Business Social Assistance (UEP) for Joint Business Group (KUBE) from Ministry of Social Affairs, Fostering Family Prosperity through Capital Services (PNM) Mekaar, UPKKS (BKKBN); (c) socialization of pre-employment cards (BPJS Manpower). Second, evaluate the targets of the basic food social assistance policy (Ministry of Social Affairs). Third, develop a policy of free medical treatment (Ministry of Health).

Keywords: family resiliency, government social aid, government social programs

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a broad impact on the line of society. Some affected industries include the tourism industry, aviation, non-food retail businesses, and others. In handling Covid-19, the Government has indeed placed health as a priority. However, the management of the national economy must be addressed because the strength of national development rooted in the family element is a micro-community in society. The thing that gets a lot of attention and thought is the economic resilience of the family. The better the family's resilience, the better the family's ability to deal with changes due to the pandemic and post-pandemic. A prosperous family is a foundation for the integrity of strength and sustainable development. [6] defines family resilience and well-being as a condition with tenacity and toughness and the physical and material capabilities to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live in harmony in improving the welfare of physical and spiritual happiness.

A family will have high resilience and independence if the family can play an optimal role in realizing all of its potential. Furthermore, family resilience means adequacy and continuity of access to income and resources at least to meet basic needs, including adequate access to food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in

society, and social integration. Thus, family resilience is a concept that contains multidimensional aspects analogous to capital formed from accumulated investment in the family.

Several efforts have been made to prevent the spread of the virus and economic policies to help people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. In terms of preventing the spread of the virus, restrictions on activities or social distancing, especially in West Java, have caused some economic activities to be hampered. The Government is required to be able to make and implement policies that maintain resilience and strengthen the family economy after the Covid-19 pandemic, where the speed of economic recovery depends on the right combination of policies between virus containment policies and economic policies.

At least the Government has disbursed 405 trillion Rupiahs for cash assistance, food, health assistance, social aid, and business development. In addition, the Government also issued a village fund policy. The aim is to use it to boost the village economy by opening up opportunities for labor-intensive jobs. This step is intended to empower the affected community and stabilize the community's economy in the village due to the coronavirus pandemic. This assistance encourages the flexibility of the village government to move creatively and innovatively in utilizing the potential of available natural and human resources to become commodities that can maintain the community's basic needs and generate profits for the village to create village independence.

Policies that have been implemented and are still being implemented include providing Cash Social Assistance and groceries that greatly help this household group. Ministry of Social's Cash Social Assistance, presidential assistance, and village fund Direct Cash Assistance (DCA) as non-regular social assistance reaching 17.5 million families, equivalent to 21.7% of Indonesian families, while regular social assistance such as PKH reaches 10 million beneficiaries of social assistance programs and cards groceries reached 20 million beneficiaries of social assistance programs. The two regular social assistance cover 37% of families in Indonesia. Assuming there is no duplication of social assistance in the field, various regular and non-regular social assistance reach almost 50% of Indonesian families. Including, 35% of households do not have money savings. The 2019 BPS Susenas data shows that almost all households (96.73%) use PLN electricity as their primary lighting source. However, the decline in purchasing power during the pandemic caused many households to be unable to pay for electricity. Therefore, the Government's decision to eliminate electricity tariffs for 450 VA customers and a 50% discount on electricity rates for 900 VA customers is correct to maintain family economic resilience.

Another policy implemented by the Government is making Pre-Employment Cards provide free training by prioritizing 3.7 million unemployed youth aged 18-24 years. So this job training is digital based by collaborating with digital unicorn start-up companies in Indonesia, such as Bukalapak, Maubela Jarapa, Pintaria, Ruang Guru, Sekolahmu, Tokopedia, Pijar Mahir, and Sisnaker. This training was carried out because 90% of the young job seekers had never attended certification training, with most graduating from high school. The distribution of pre-employment cards is expected to increase their competency, competitiveness, and productivity amid the COVID-19 outbreak. It is hoped that this will be one of the solutions regarding the large number of unemployed due to the impact of this pandemic [1].

The right policy can prevent Indonesian families from being in a crisis while ensuring that family resilience remains strong [11]. The Government's policy to increase the time for distributing social assistance during a pandemic is appropriate, reducing the risk of decreasing family resilience in terms of physical and economic resilience, at least until the end of 2020. However, policies must be designed to support family resilience in 2021 if the pandemic

continues. The Deputy for the Coordination of Women and Children's Protection of the Coordinating Ministry for PMK said that in addition to social assistance distributed by the Government during the pandemic, efforts to strengthen the family economy need to be made through empowerment programs [21]. Furthermore, it is hoped that several business sectors and alternative sources of livelihood will have good potential (potential winners) in the short term to be developed. These alternative sources of livelihood include agriculture, online transactions (e-commerce), ICT, personal and health care, food processing and retail, and medical supply and services (Kuncoro, 2020). In this regard, conducting a study to find alternative family livelihoods formulated in the policy of empowering communities affected by the Covid 19 pandemic is interesting.

The foundation of a sustainable livelihoods approach is based on five pillars, which are five livelihood assets: human capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital, and financial capital (Chambers, 1994) [13]. These five pillars are needed to help families improve their economic welfare through various alternative family livelihood activities (lively hood) so that their purchasing power can increase and the family's economic life can recover. For this reason, this study takes the title: "Policy Analysis of Strengthening the Family Economy after the Covid-19 Pandemic."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Family

A family is a group of people bound by marriage, blood, or adoption who live in one house, interacting and communicating with each other in their social roles [2]. Another opinion states that family is a concept that has a wide and varied understanding and scope. The family, in the context of sociology, is considered a social institution and a social system that exists in every culture. As the smallest social institution, a family is a group of people related by marriage, descent, or adoption and living together in an ordinary household [7]. A family is a social system because it has elements, including beliefs, feelings, goals, rules, positions, and roles [4]. In the context of laws and regulations, family is defined as the smallest social unit in a society consisting of (1) husband and wife; (2) husband, wife, and children; (3) father and son; or (4) mother and child.[18].

Family Resilience

Family resilience is the family's ability to manage resources and problems faced by the family so that the family is prosperous, namely meeting the needs of all family members [8]. According to [10], family resilience is a dynamic condition of a family with tenacity and toughness and physical-material and psychological-mental-spiritual abilities to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live in harmony and improve physical and spiritual well-being. Family resilience (family strength or resilience) is a condition of adequacy and continuity of access to income and resources to meet various basic needs, including food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in society, and social integration.[3]

Government Programs and Policies Related to Family Economic Resilience

In order to strengthen family economic resilience, the Government has issued policies at the macro and micro levels for general economic resilience. In the following, a number are presented relevant to family economic resilience, which supports national economic resilience.

Joint Business Group (*Kelompok Usaha Bersama* - KUBE)

This program is a program of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2019 concerning Productive Economic Business Social Assistance (UEP) to Joint Business Groups (KUBE) for Handling the Poor.

Joint Business Group KUBE is a group of low-income families formed, grew, and developed on its initiative to carry out productive economic efforts to increase family income. KUBE was formed with the criteria of having the potential, will, and ability to develop a joint business; having the type of business and living in the area of the village/urban village/another name within the same sub-district; and having limited access to markets, capital, and business. The minimum number of KUBE members is 5 (five) family heads and a maximum of 20 (twenty) family heads. KUBE management consists of the chairman; secretary; treasurer; and members. KUBE administrators are selected based on the results of deliberations/decisions by group members. The formation of KUBE is facilitated and supervised by the district/city regional government. KUBE members must meet the criteria of being poor, remote, and socioeconomically vulnerable. KUBE members must be included in the integrated data for Handling the Poor and the Poor. KUBE members must meet the following requirements: the head of the family or the main breadwinner; married or aged 18 (eighteen) to 60 (sixty) years and still productive; permanently domiciled and have an identity, and have the potential and skills.

Productive Economic Business Social Assistance (UEP) is given to KUBE in the form of money. UEP is at least IDR 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) per group. UEP is used to support productivity carried out by KUBE. The use of UEP by KUBE is carried out following the proposal and is proven by an invoice for purchasing goods or other valid evidence. UEP utilization cannot be used to purchase office stationery, management fees, political activities, and other matters unrelated to KUBE productivity.

Communities, social welfare agencies, or district/city regional social services can file UEP applications. UEP applications submitted by the community, social welfare institutions, or district/city regional social services are carried out by the following mechanism: the community or social welfare institutions submit UEP applications in the form of proposals to the district/city regional social services with approval from the urban village/village head/another name; district/municipal social services carry out verification and validation of KUBE members as prospective UEP recipients based on integrated data on Handling of the Poor and Poor People and the type of business from KUBE; the verification and validation results along with the proposal are submitted in writing by the district/city regional social services to the Minister of Social Affairs cq. The Director General for Handling the Poor or the head of the echelon II work unit that handles KUBE with a copy submitted to the head of the provincial social services; the

echelon II work unit that handles KUBE conducts a selection of KUBE members and types of business according to the proposal; the echelon II work unit that handles KUBE determines the location and KUBE receiving UEP; district/city regional social services must sign a statement of absolute responsibility and a letter of acceptance of the program with sufficient stamp duty; the results of location determination and KUBE receiving UEP shall be submitted to the district/city regional social service with a copy to the provincial social service; and the head of the district/city regional social service shall convey the results of the stipulation to KUBE receiving UEP.

Civil National Capital Fostering a Prosperous Family Economy (*Permodalan Nasional Madani* - PNM Mekaar)

PNM Fostering the Prosperous Family Economy (PNM Mekaar) is a group-based capital service intended for underprivileged women who are ultra-micro entrepreneurs, whether they want to start or develop a business. PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero), or PNM, was established as an implementation of Decree XVI MPR/1998 and based on Government Regulation RI No.38/1999 dated May 29, 1999, with an authorized capital of IDR 1.2 trillion and paid-up capital of IDR 300 billion. Several months later, through Minister of Finance Decree No. 487/KMK/017 dated October 15, 1999, as an implementation of Law No. 23 of 1999, PNM was appointed as one of the coordinating BUMNs to distribute and manage 12 program credit schemes.

PNM Mekaar's customers have knowledge and skills in doing business, but limited access to working capital financing causes their business skills to be underutilized. Some reasons for limited access include formality constraints, business scale, and lack of collateral. Therefore, PNM implements a joint responsibility group system which is expected to bridge the gap in access to financing so that customers can develop their businesses in order to achieve their goals and improve family welfare.

The benefits channeled by PNM through Mekaar's PNM services include improved financial management; capital financing without collateral; cultivating a culture of saving; and entrepreneurial competence and business development.

Criteria that Mekaar PNM customers must meet: Mekaar's PNM services are intended for underprivileged women as ultra-micro business actors. Mekaar's PNM financing does not require physical collateral but is a group responsibility, with the requirement of being disciplined in following the Financing Preparation process and Weekly Group Meetings (WGM); one group consists of at least ten customers; a leader leads each group; Weekly Group Meetings (WGM) must be held once a week, as an activity to pay weekly installments and business development. Requirements for applying for capital at PNM as an official government institution include: women, working capital for a business or opening a business, the age of the prospective borrower is at least 18-55 years old, a minimum group of 10 people, attend and self-deposit during a weekly collective (installment payment), and KTP or other documents. How to apply for capital financing at PNM: 1. Submit a Financing Application, 2. PNM will survey eligibility, 3. Guidance, 4. Disbursement, and 5. Deposit. In January 2020, the number of PNM Mekaar customers was recorded at 6.04 million people. This figure had grown to 6.43 million customers in March 2020. After the outbreak of Covid-19 in the country, this number dropped

to 6.17 million customers in June 2020. The June-July easing of the large-scale social restrictions was enough to help distribution. At the end of the third quarter, the number of PNM Mekaar customers was 6.81 million.

There is a significant increase in the distribution of PNM financing from year to year. In 2016, the PNM distribution was Rp. 885 billion. The amount of the distribution reached Rp.15,3 trillion in September 2020. It is estimated that distribution until the end of 2020 will reach more than IDR 25 trillion. If accumulated since 2016, Mekaar's PNM distribution until September 2020 has reached IDR 50.9 trillion and is predicted to exceed IDR 60 trillion by the end of this year. The total distribution of PNM 2020 is estimated to grow by 6.08 percent in September 2020. Likewise, the outstanding has grown 21 percent compared to last year. As well as, NPL, aka bad loans, was recorded to have decreased to 1.22 percent on a consolidated holding basis. The PNM financing structure comprises 61 percent from the capital market, 22 percent from bank loans, and 17 percent from the Government. In December 2020, the role of the capital market will increase to close to 70 percent. This increase is because there are plans to issue PUB 3 phase 4 bonds of IDR 1 trillion from October to December, with an upsize option if the market is good. This increase upsizes in order to support Mekaar's business growth.

Efforts to Increase Prosperous Family Income (*Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Sejahtera – UPPKS*)

The UPPKS, integrated with the family planning program, aims to improve the family's economic condition. With good economic conditions, a family can improve their quality of life. Therefore, this business activity has been pioneered and pioneered by BKKBN, which is a family micro-business capital that functions through learning family economic businesses through learning economic businesses by arousing family interest and enthusiasm for entrepreneurship. The UPPKS aims to: invite families to actively engage in a productive economy, socialize family financial management, increase family resilience and independence, and create small, happy, and prosperous families.

Alternative Livelihood

Kusnadi (2008) states that three things need to be considered in selecting alternative businesses, namely: 1) Types of alternative livelihoods that depend on the structure and potential of available local economic resources, both in coastal areas and by utilizing potential resources sea; 2) Determining the type of business as an alternative livelihood will affect the choice of technology and equipment needed to support the business (appropriate technology); and 3) Extensive and far-reaching marketing network to ensure business continuity from alternative livelihoods. The basic idea of a sustainable livelihood approach is based on five pillars, which are five livelihood assets: human capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital, and financial capital (Chambers, 1994) [13]. In deciding or looking for alternative livelihoods for families for the sake of family economic security, it is necessary to consider five (5) assets which are described below:

1. Social Capital is rules, norms, obligations, and beliefs embedded in social relationships, social structures, and community institutional arrangements that enable members to achieve individual and community goals. Micro-level social capital includes individuals, households, or

communities in a particular community. At this level, social capital is reflected in horizontal relationships. Interactions in social networks in specific communities will guarantee adherence to norms, values, and reciprocity between people. The social network formed will create externalities that can be positive or negative for the community. The grouping of sources and dimensions of social capital is strongly influenced by the approach method used in measuring social capital. The main groups as a reflection of social capital, namely: (1) Trust, (2) Norms/ethics, and (3) Networks.

2. Financial Capital are financial sources that can be used and utilized in achieving livelihood goals, including reserves or supplies owned by oneself and financial institutions and in the form of regular cash flows [11]. Financial Capital includes income, loans, expenses, savings, receivables, and assets.

3. Physical Capital can be food reserves, livestock, machinery, roads, transportation, markets, sanitation, clean water, and irrigation infrastructure [11].

4. Natural Capital is a natural supply that produces carrying capacity and value benefits for human livelihoods [11]. Natural capital can be land, rice fields, beaches, and the sea.

5. Human Capital indicates a person's ability to gain better access to living conditions. Furthermore, it is the available workforce for households with education, skills, and health [11].

So, it is necessary to know the five assets owned by families to support alternative livelihoods after the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is a mixed methodology (mixed method), qualitative and quantitative, through surveys, where the type of data is primary data because it is obtained directly from information sources (respondents). Data was collected using a questionnaire instrument and survey methods in person and online (google form). Questionnaires are provided as closed and open questions to dig deeper and more information. Closed questions mean that the respondent is given a choice of answers (yes or no). While open questions, respondents are free to answer in the form of a narrative. This survey is anonymous; the respondent must not reveal his identity when completing the questionnaire. However, if the respondent is willing to state his name and other identity, that is better. The survey objects are working community members and MSME owners affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The population for this study is community members whom the Covid-19 pandemic has economically impacted. Sampling was carried out using a purposive sampling method. This method is used so that the sample taken follows the research objectives where the criteria are: (1) MBR (low-income people); (2) Domiciled in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang or Bekasi (Jabodetabek); (3) Worked/had worked and (4) Married. The data analysis section consists of dimensions, variables, and research indicators. The research instrument is a questionnaire referring to variables and indicators developed from kemenpppa.go.id (2016); [5]; and Coleman (1988). The variable used for family resilience is economic resilience, which consists of five (5)

dimensions and seven (7) indicators, as well as for the seven (7) dimensions of alternative livelihood variables and which are illustrated in Table 2 below.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the questionnaires distributed via Google Forms and surveys or in-person interviews, the number of respondents to this study was 206, with three incomplete data and 203 usable data, as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 : Respondents

Item	Number of respondents
Replied form	206
Incomplete form	3
Used data	203

Demographic data on the conditions of the respondents are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 : Demographic Data

No.	Item	Majority Number or %
1	Sex: Male	70%
2	Age:	
	21-35	37%
	36-50	37%
3	Domicile:	
	Jakarta	56%
4	Food seller	23%
5	Get laid off	23%
	Layoff aid by Government	9%
6	Average salary:	
	Before pandemic	Rp. 4.900.000, -
	After pandemic	Rp. 3.200.000, -
7	Number of children 1-3	67%
8	Education level:	
	Senior high school graduate	45%
8	Gov't social assistance	26%
9	Gov't groceries assistance	56%
10	Pre-employment card assistance	7%

1. Most respondents were male = 141 people (69.5%), and the rest were women = 62 (30.5%).
2. Respondents based on the age of majority were 21-35 years and 36-50 years, respectively, 76 people (37.4%). The rest are 51-64 years = 37 people (18.2%), and ≤ 20 years = 14 people (6.9%).
3. The research area uses the areas of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Depok (Jabodetabek). Where most of the respondents live in Jakarta = 114 people (56.2%), and the

- rest are scattered in Bogor = 68 people (33.5%); Tangerang = 16 people (7.9%); Depok = 5 people (2.5%) and no domicile in Bekasi = 0 (0%).
4. During the Covid-19 Pandemic, most respondents were not laid off = 156 people (76.8%), and the rest were laid off = 47 people (23.2%).
 5. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a policy of providing compensation for those laid off in the amount of IDR 2,400,000. However, the total respondents received only 9 people (4% of all respondents), or 19% of those affected by layoffs (47 people).
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 7. Salaries before the Covid-19 pandemic varied from IDR 500,000 to IDR 50,000,000. Where the majority have a salary of IDR 3,000,000 = 25 people (12.3%); IDR 2,000,000 = 23 people (11.3%); IDR 1,500,000 = 22 people (10.8%). The rest is spread over IDR 4,000,000 = 18 people; (8.9%); IDR 5,000,000 = 11 people (5.4%); IDR 1,000,000 and IDR 4,500,000 each for 9 people = 4.4%; IDR 6,000,000 = 8 people (3.9%); IDR 30,000,000 = 5 people (2.5%).
 8. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, respondents have varied monthly incomes, some have dropped dramatically, but some have increased. After this pandemic, the salary/income range is between IDR 300,000 - IDR 45,000,000. The majority of salary/income is IDR 1,500,000 = 35 people (17.2%) and IDR 2,000,000 = 34 people (16.7%).
 9. Respondents based on the number of dependents ranging from 0-6 people, where sequentially the number of dependents is 2 = 47 people (23.2%); 3 = 45 people (22.2%); no dependents or 0 = 38 people (18.7%); 4 = 30 people (14.8%); 1 = 27 people (13.3%); 5 = 12 people (5.9%) and 6 = 4 people (2%).
 10. Education level of the majority of respondents answered that they graduated from senior high school = 91 people (44.8%); graduated from junior high school = 43 people (21.25%); graduated from elementary school = 33 people (16.3%); graduated from college = 32 people (15.8%) and did not go to school = 4 people (2.0%).
 11. Most social assistance in the form of money did not receive = 150 people (73.9%) and had received = 53 people (26.1%).
 12. In addition to social assistance in the form of money, the Government also provides basic food assistance where the majority of respondents had received assistance in the form of basic necessities = 113 people (55.7%) and did not receive = 90 people (44.3%).
 13. Social assistance in the form of pre-employment cards, most of the respondents answered not accepting = 189 people (93.1%) and accepting = 14 people (6.9%).

In exploring alternative livelihoods, it is seen from the aspects of trust, norms/ethics, work networks, income, loans, receivables, facilities and infrastructure, supply of natural resources, and the respondents' education level.

1. Trust can be seen in whether the respondent trusts the people around him. Most respondents answered that they believed = 162 people (79.8%) and did not believe = 41 people (20.2%).
2. Most of the norms and ethics that align with the surrounding community answered in the same direction = 185 people (91.1%) and no = 18 people (8.9%). The communal factors that influence social resilience are norms and ethics that align with the surrounding community.
3. Regarding work networks, most respondents had strong relationships with family, neighbors, and friends who could provide work/business opportunities = 158 people (77.8%) and no = 45 people (22.2%).

4. For income other than salary, most respondents do not have = 164 people (80.8%) and have = 39 people (19.2%). The respondent's answer also means they only have one source of income.
5. Loans are debts; most respondents answered having debts = 121 people (59.6%) and not having debts = 82 people (40.4%).
6. In addition to debts, respondents were asked whether they had receivables or lent money to other people. Here most respondents answered that they did not have receivables = 114 people (56.2%) and had receivables = 89 people (43.8%).
7. Infrastructure in the form of roads, transportation facilities, markets, sanitation, clean water facilities, and irrigation infrastructure around the respondent's residence is also assessed. Most respondents answered good infrastructure = 142 people (70.0%) and not good = 61 people (30.0%).
8. Supply of natural resources in land, rice fields, beaches, and sea around the respondent's residence. Most answered that these natural resources were not available to as many as 145 people (71.4%) and that they were available = 58 people (28.6%).

Interest Level, Business Ability, Suggestions, and Feedback for the Government

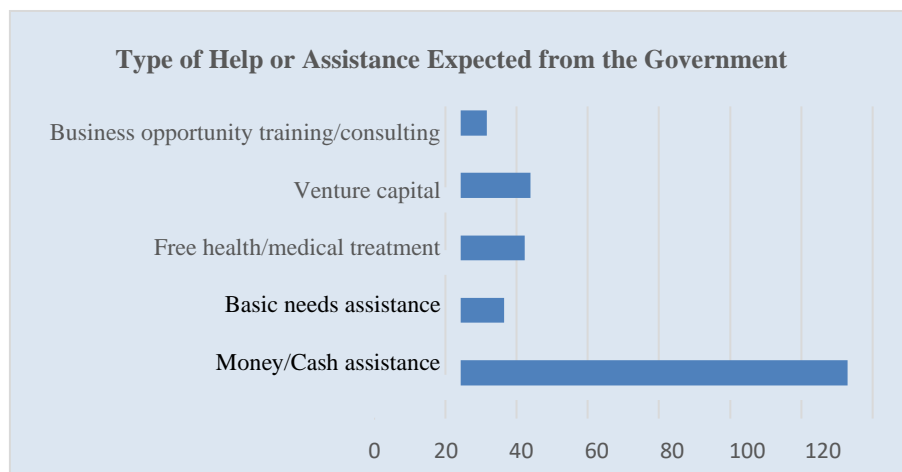


Figure 2. Type of Help or Assistance Expected from the Government

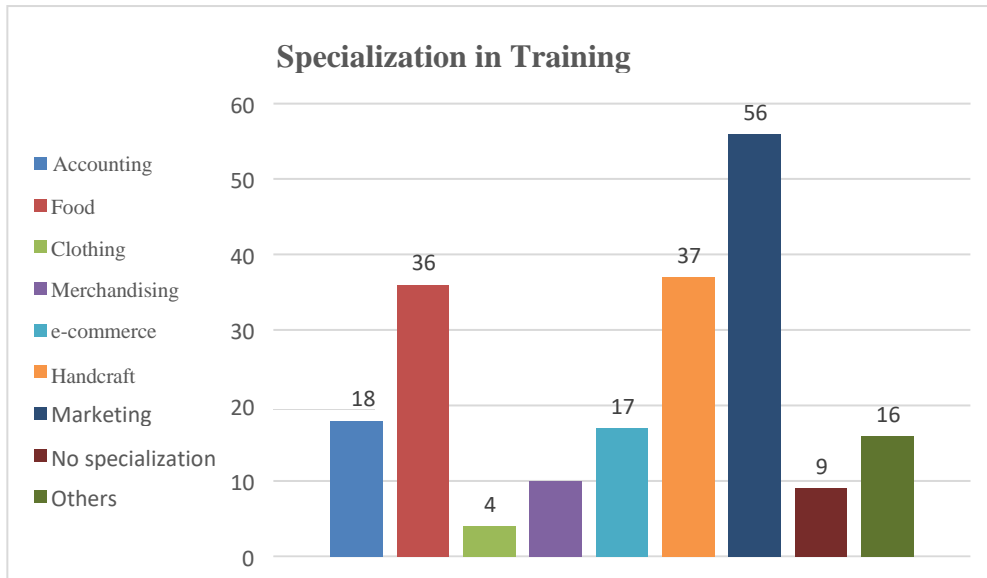


Figure 3. Specialization in Training

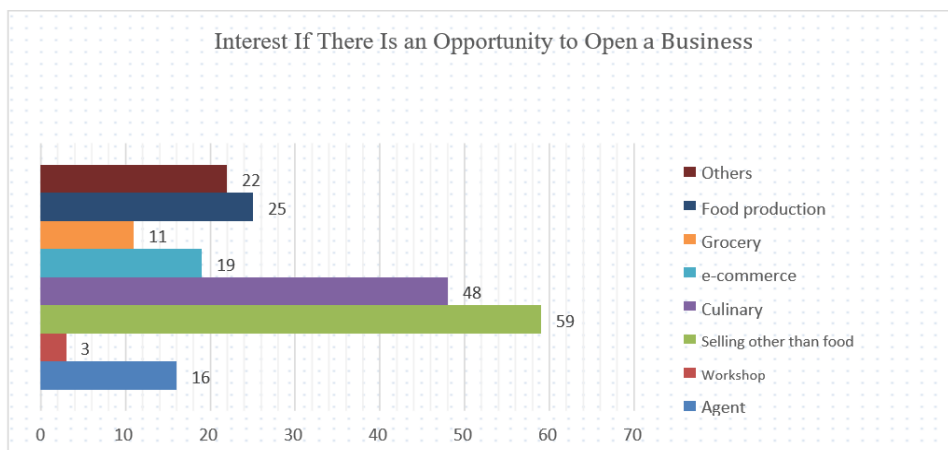


Figure 4. Specialization If Respondent Has the Opportunity to Open a Business

Interests, business abilities and suggestions, and input for the Government were obtained from the open answers of the respondents as follows. Those who wanted social assistance in cash were 64%, those who wanted capital assistance were around 24%, and those who wanted free medical treatment were 21%. Those who need training in marketing 28%, catering 18%, and handicrafts 18%. A new line of business to do: selling and producing food 36%, and selling other than food 29%.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, the conclusion from this study is that the dimensions of family resilience affected by the Covid-19 pandemic include:

1. Families affected by the Covid-19 pandemic can carry out alternative livelihoods.
2. Models and strategies for developing alternative livelihoods to improve the welfare and economic resilience of families affected by the Covid 19 pandemic include: (a) There is a need to improve the subsidy system with one subsidy for low-income families so that all can benefit from it. Where it is necessary to improve the subsidy system improvement with improved data. (b) The community needs assistance in the form of working capital from the Government. This working capital assistance is an alternative livelihood by increasing the Fostering Economically Prosperous Families (MEKAAR) program for home-based businesses. (c) Business Capacity Building and Group Development (PKU-PK) program. The PKU-PK program aims to assist and guide ultra-micro, micro, and small business actors who are PNM-fostered customers.

The implications and recommendations for research for the Government, especially during a pandemic, are to focus on programs that improve the welfare of the people/families, namely:

1. Continuing the policy of (a) disbursing cash; (b) programs for providing venture capital such as UEP KUBE (Ministry of Social Affairs), PNM Mekaar, UPKKS (BKKBN); (c) socialization of pre-employment cards (BPJSNaker).
2. Evaluate the targets of the basic food social assistance policy (Ministry of Social Affairs)
3. Develop a free health/medication policy (MoH)
4. Develop and socialize the opening of training centers, especially in marketing, e-commerce, workshops, handicrafts, catering, clothing, and trade (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy).

Research Limitations and Suggestions

This study has limitations. The analysis is mostly descriptive, the sample size only covers Greater Jakarta region, and there is no control group for comparison. The measure of family economic resilience is a person's subjective assessment of his economic capacity, not the actual one. For example, there may be biased understandings in assessments of the ability to afford education looking into the future. In addition, the sampling method can be improved by selecting only those who make critical household decisions (i.e., the head of the household) as respondents. It is also necessary to develop a questionnaire in order to be able to see more clearly the impact of government policies that are materialized in various community economic empowerment programs, especially those where there are indications of low family economic security [11].

Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, strengthening family economies post the COVID-19 pandemic requires a strategic alliance among various public sector organizations and a commitment to sustainability. Embracing digital technologies, fostering collaboration, and designing long-term policies are integral to ensuring families' economic well-being in the digital era. By working together and leveraging digital tools, public sector organizations can better support families' economic recovery and resilience in the face of future challenges.

Based on the findings, the conclusions are as follows.

- The paper examined various government policies and programs aimed at strengthening family economies during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as social assistance programs, village funds, pre-employment cards, etc. This reflects the need for strategic alliances among public sector organizations, as called for in the conclusion.
- It analyzed dimensions of government assistance received as well as perceptions of certain policies like social distancing. This provides evidence that public sector responses were integral to supporting families' economic well-being during the crisis, as highlighted in the conclusion.
- By evaluating targets of basic food assistance and recommending expanding training programs, the paper implied the importance of long-term, sustainable policy design for economic resilience. This aligns with the conclusion's emphasis on long-term policy commitments.
- Recognizing alternative livelihoods like e-commerce presented opportunities suggests an openness to digital tools embraced in the conclusion. Survey methods using online forms also reflect a digital orientation.
- Discussing ongoing policies and evaluating/developing new ones through recommendations points to the need for ongoing collaboration across sectors, as the conclusion advocates.
- The overarching aim of analyzing policies strengthening family economies post-COVID indicates alignment with the goal in the conclusion of supporting families' economic recovery and resilience against future crises.

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