

# Analysis of the Revocation of the Jakarta Student Excellence (KJMU) Card Program for Underprivileged Students

Fitria Auldri Desiana<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Aras Prabowo<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Ashlyzan Razik<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Entrepreneurship and Business, University of Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia

## Abstract

Because of the large number of students or students who want to study in universities, there was the emergence of KJMU social assistance funds or the Jakarta Mahasiwa Unggul card. However, in its implementation, the funds are not right on target or accepted by students who are able to finance their academic needs. This can be seen through the receipt of KJMU who received pocket money from his parents. With the occurrence of the wrong target of the KJMU recipient. There has been an issue of revocation of KJMU receipt funds by the governor of DKI Jakarta, Mr. Heru. This analysis aims to solve the issue of the problem of revocation of the KJMU. The methodology used in this research is the study of literature that includes systematic analysis of various sources such as journals, books, and reports. The results of the analysis found that there was no revocation of KJMU for students who had received funds given by KJMU. However, the governor of DKI Jakarta only records the data of the poor who are suitable in the receipt of KJMU. Students who have received KJMU funds will continue to be financed until they graduate.

## Article Info

### Keywords:

Education,  
KJMU,  
KJP,  
Scholarship,  
Student

### JEL Classification:

A21, A22, I22

### Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Aras Prabowo  
(ma.prabowo@unusia.ac.id)

**Received:** 27-09-2024

**Revised:** 30-10-2024

**Accepted:** 13-11-2024

**Published:** 30-11-2024



## 1. Introduction

Ayuningtyas (2021) said, KJMU is defined as a special social assistance fund for the capital city of Jakarta which is given to superior students who are given educational assistance funds by the DKI Jakarta government. This assistance fund is intended to appreciate outstanding and underprivileged students. However, many underprivileged students do not receive KJMU's educational social assistance. This is because the educational assistance funds were received not on target. KJMU is not accepted by underprivileged and high achieving students. In fact, these funds are received by students who are able to finance their education. This is certainly very worrying for students who are supposed to receive KJMU educational social assistance funds.

KJP is a social education assistance fund provided by the government to be distributed to elementary and middle school students for students whose parents find it difficult to pay for their education, especially for the capital city of DKI Jakarta (JDIH - Jakarta, 2022b). Regarding these rights, the DKI Jakarta government saw that the continuity of KJP, which was increasingly helping underprivileged and achieving people, was running well, then the Jakarta government issued provisions for students. Not only for elementary school level but also for university level. KJMU is known as the Jakarta Excellent Student Card which was given to students on June 20 2016. This educational social assistance fund is given to Jakarta students to study at state universities (PTN). However, this program did not run well, due to the mismatch between the KJMU recipients (Kusumajati, 2019; Ayuningtyas, 2021).

According to BPK Perwakilan Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2024, KJP recipients exceeded 50%, namely 65% who continued their struggle in pursuing higher education. Of course, something that triggers continuing education for KJP students is the existence of KJMU which is provided to help students who want to continue their education at state universities (PTN). After analysis, the

Jakarta government provided KJMU funds amounting to IDR 9,000,000.00 for underprivileged and high achieving state university (PTN) students. These funds are of course allocated each semester to KJMU recipients. However, the semester fee is deducted from the funds that have been provided, then the remainder is allocated in accordance with the regulations issued by (JDIH - Jakarta, 2022a). After analysis, the funds that can be allocated for academic activities (tuition fees or UKT) are predominantly more than 3 million. And automatically there is more than 5 million left for students to use for their educational needs while studying. However, many students still receive daily money given by their guardians or parents, and there are also those who supplement their living funds by working. Assessment for details of funds can be used for educational purposes, food and drink, public or private transportation, student body stability, as well as savings.

Ayuningtyas, 2021, 50% of KJMU recipients still receive additional funds from their parents and from the student's additional personal income. In fact, KJMU recipients should be allocated to students whose parents do not work so they cannot meet their daily needs and of course do not have the funds to pay for their children to go to school or college. The meaning of this statement means that the parents do not provide additional funds to the student because the student's parents do not have work. This educational social assistance is focused on 3 main points, namely academics, the stability of the student's body and the condition of his family. Many of the KJMU recipient students also have electronic devices, air conditioners, laptops, private vehicles and other assets.

Ayuningtyas (2021), conditional cash transfer (CCT) is defined as a program allocated from the previous year for use in developing countries (Rawlings & Rubio, 2005). This program was first published in Mexico in 1997, which was caused by the weakening of finances during the era of globalization at that time, these funds could of course be allocated as a source of stability for the body and academics. This program is actually not a long-term program because at that time there was a crisis or a decline in household budgets in several developing countries. As a result of the CCT program, the DKI Jakarta government allocated this program, especially education assistance scholarships, for students and college students. For students, especially high school/vocational school equivalent. However, elementary school and junior high school students also felt it. The difference is that this program is specifically for SMA/K students who will continue to college. This assistance program is called the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP). KJP is very useful for students who are not well off financially, and cannot even meet their daily needs. This program is a camouflaged program from the CCT program implemented in several developing countries. As a result of CCT, the government may have ideas regarding scholarships for DKI Jakarta.

Ayuningtyas (2021), said that the Jabodetabek area is a high recipient of KJMU with around 87% more. However, many KJMU recipient students also receive additional pocket money from their parents or guardians and they also do not have a side job. KJMU recipients who meet the requirements are recipients who do not receive any pocket money at all from their parents or guardians. This means that the parents who receive KJMU are unable to send or educate their children on the grounds that there is absolutely no money to achieve a very high level of education. Therefore, they really need government assistance funds such as the KJMU academic social fund scholarship. According to his research, 98% of KJMU recipient students (achieving a perfect score) own motorized vehicles. This certainly does not comply with the requirements for KJMU recipients. Even though the conditions for KJMU recipients are really difficult to finance their lives and even education. According to his research, many KJMU recipients also have electronic devices such as cellphones, laptops and USBs.

According to Ayuningtyas (2021), expenses for KJMU recipients appear to be greater than the revenues received. In fact, this revenue was only able to cover the main funds by 64%. And this analysis also shows that the recipients of the education assistance program funds come from low-income to middle-class families. This is of course based on the acceptance of scholarship programs that are not on target. What should really be allocated to poor recipients can instead be enjoyed by recipients who are at the middle level. This can be conveyed through ownership of property such as laptops, USBs, cellphones owned by KJMU recipients. Therefore, this analysis was created to see how much inappropriate targeting of KJMU recipients for DKI Jakarta was. And this analysis is to clarify the issue of the revocation of KJMU in the 2024 period which is rife on social media.

This is a concern for KJMU recipients who suddenly have their scholarship allocations cut off, even though they have already exceeded their 4th semester. Is the termination due to incompatibility of KJMU recipients or other problems?

Doğanay & Öztürk, 2017 in Aliyyah et al. (2020), all Indonesian citizens have the right to education. This matter is stated in Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution and its revised chapter It can be said that the government or state staff are obliged to help in providing scholarships to the Indonesian people, especially in the field of education. For example, in the case of the director general of teaching and student affairs of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, there were more than 250,000 bidikmisi scholarship programs in 2016. One of them is in the West Java region which is dedicated to bidikmisi and this is one way of preventing poverty in the region. West Java by providing the bidikmisi scholarship program. The West Java region has a very large population, this can also be proven that the West Java region at the SMA, Vocational School or MA level has a very large number of graduates, but many students from West Java have extraordinary achievements. Apart from that, West Java also has a very large number of universities, it was recorded that in 2019 West Java had 367 universities and almost 400,000 students. This region is also under the guidance of the fourth LLDIKTI Region. Meanwhile, LLDIKTI itself received a scholarship given by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2013. According to reports, the 4th LLDIKTI received bidikmisi scholarships from 14 universities from 2013 to 2016. Djuanda University (UNIDA) Bogor was one of the universities that received the program bidikmisi scholarship assistance funds. UNIDA is also one of the second largest universities besides Telkom Bandung. Of course Bidikmisi is an important instrument in the world of higher education. In 2017, the entrance fee per study program from UNIDA itself was 3,679,000 and the SPS fee was 7,000,000. Bidikmisi allocation funds provided by government institutions are 2,400,000 per semester and 650,000 per month for additional costs or living costs for the students.

From this data it can be seen that scholarships are very important as an allocation of additional funds for students, especially students who are less fortunate. Of course, the government must also be selective in managing the funds given to students. So that the allocation of funds is not misdirected. For this reason, universities must also carry out a data selection process so that students who are truly unable to pay for their studies due to economic factors can receive educational scholarships. The purpose of this writing is so that educational scholarships can be allocated to students who really have the conditions for receiving the scholarship, and also with the aim of looking into the issue of revoking the KJMU scholarship given to students in the Jakarta area by looking at the existing factors.

## 2. Methods

This research uses the literature method (literature review). According to Zed (2008), the literature method is defined as research to obtain, research and write data to produce the latest research. Literature study is a way of producing final research results obtained based on sources through a set of procedures that must be managed, including determining from the start by analyzing the problem or sub-theme that will be described, determining journal sources by previous researchers to view and review, then writing it down as research. new.

The data to be managed in this research is secondary data obtained from previous research related to the Analysis of the Issue of Revoking the Jakarta Excellent Student Card (KJMU) Program for Underprivileged Students. and various sources such as journals, books and reports related to the Analysis of the Issue of Revoking the Jakarta Excellent Student Card (KJMU) Program for Underprivileged Students. The sources are from 2021 to 2023 to ensure the relevance and freshness of the data. The data analysis method in this research is a descriptive analysis method which goes through the steps of collecting information from various national and international studies, looking at the data, analyzing the data, then providing an overview of the analysis. After the data is collected, the data will be analyzed and interpreted and then written into an article this.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Results

#### a. Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) PLUS

Suparman et al., 2022, Community social funding assistance in the academic sector was launched by President Joko Widodo, who yesterday was in the Anies Baswesan era, always continuing to correct KJP which was transformed into KJP plus, of course with the high hope that students would be less capable, capable of allocating this aid for the benefit of their school. This community can provide education from elementary school to high school or vocational high school. KJP recipients are generally really poor people who cannot afford academic needs, for example buying shoes, uniforms, transportation to school and even food needs. KJP plus is the newest KJP which includes accepting the KJP program which can be accepted by Madrasahs. KJP, especially for students in the capital city of Jakarta, has been given since the Anies Baswedan era to help poor students who have not yet gone to school. Education is very important, we must continue to improve the quality of good education so that we can become a brilliant generation in the future.

One of the assistance funds provided by the government is the KJP or Jakarta smart card. This Jakarta smart card program has been in existence since 2012 and focuses on high school (SMA) and vocational high school (SMK) students in accordance with governor's regulation number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, of course in order to reduce the lower middle class level of society. Of course, with this KJP scholarship, the government must serve and be more selective regarding the allocation of KJP funds. Not only for high school, vocational school students. This KJP scholarship is also given to elementary school (SD) or MI students, but it is more focused on high school students. The KJP Education scholarship program is certainly a very useful program for students, especially students in the DKI Jakarta area (Sagita, 2021).

#### b. Jakarta Excellent Student Card (KJMU)

Ayuningtyas, 2021, KJMU is a social assistance fund in the academic field for underprivileged students. Same as KJP. KJMU provides opportunities for students to improve the quality of their education at state universities (PTN). The financial assistance provided is 9 million per semester. These funds are of course allocated for education or academic costs in the form of UKT fees, transportation, food, books or other costs. There are at least 20,000 students who come from low-income families (JDiH - Jakarta, 2022), KJMU funds are special funds for communities that cannot meet their academic needs. For example, students who do not have pocket money from their parents. They cannot even fulfill their own living needs. For this reason, they need funds from this academic social assistance program to improve the quality of their education to a higher level.

According to Yusman, 2021, KJMU is an application of the Jakarta Excellent Student Card scholarship program. This card is of course used to help fund the education of less fortunate students. KJMU is a program implemented after the Jakarta smart card program or commonly known as KJP. However, apart from providing assistance to student education, KJMU is also used to increase the level of human resources (HR) in order to reduce the existing level of poverty. KJMU has the main function of financing education funds for students and reducing poverty levels as explained above.

According Sagita, 2021, KJMU is funded by the government with its funding source coming from the Jakarta Provincial APBD funds. This program is of course given to students who previously graduated from SMA/SMK who were previously KJP recipients or have not yet received KJP, in essence especially to underprivileged students. The funds provided by the government for underprivileged students or KJMU funds will later be used by these students for their educational needs and also for their living needs. The following are several reasons for issuing the Jakarta superior student card or KJMU:

- 1) Of course, KJMU funds are to improve the standard of living and educational level of underprivileged students to study at universities with good educational potential or abilities.
- 2) Provide financial assistance to study at university so that you can pursue an appropriate degree, either a bachelor's degree or a diploma.

- 3) Developing the quality of education or learning for Indonesian citizens, especially for the DKI Jakarta area.
- 4) Providing enthusiasm for learning and innovation so that students compete in improving their learning or gaining knowledge at certain universities. This happens because of the social education assistance funds provided to university students so they are enthusiastic about learning to achieve their desired goals.

Sagita (2021), Academics are certainly a necessity for every society, from the lowest to the highest. However, residents who are financially deficient certainly experience difficulties in financing funds to meet academic needs, both from the lowest and highest levels. Because of these problems, of course there is a need to control the community's inability to meet their academic needs. Based on law number 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, to eradicate this problem is by providing academic social assistance funds by the government to the community. The government addresses this right by issuing social education assistance funds in the form of KJP (Smart Jakarta Card). KJP is allocated for students in elementary and junior high schools and also for students at high school level. However, KJP pays more attention to upper secondary level students. Then in 2016, the government requested KJMU academic social assistance (Jakarta Excellent Student Card) especially for students studying at PTN. Of course, the origin of this creation comes from APBD funds or regional income and expenditure budgets in the Jakarta area for students who are actually less well off and whose parents or guardians are truly unable to meet their primary needs. KJMU contains funding for daily needs as well as funding regarding the academic field. Regarding this right, the Jakarta government contributes together with 26 PTNs in Indonesia to receive the academic assistance funding program for lower middle school students. The funding provided by the government is approximately IDR 9,000,000.00 per semester. For example, there are around 770 students who receive academic social funds at UIN universities.

KJMU certainly has several specific criteria, such as this fund specifically for students who are unable to meet their academic and living needs. The conditions for providing KJMU educational assistance funds are of course specifically for students who are legally accepted into PTN through the selection process. Usually, the requirement for a student to be classified as incapable is to obtain a letter of recommendation from the RT/RW which will then be issued by the local sub-district by obtaining a letter in the form of a certificate of incapacity. However, there is a lack of direct supervision regarding the location of these underprivileged students. Supervision should be carried out to select SKTM recipient funds. This is certainly one of the main things in the misuse of academic social assistance funds for students which should be received by students whose economic conditions are middle to lower. Misappropriation of these funds is usually misused by students in the Jabodetabek area. Funds that should be managed by students who do not have educational costs are instead used by students to entertain themselves. These students should not use these fees for tertiary and secondary needs. They allocate education funds to buy non-essential needs following the nature of hedonism, no less than they also allocate these funds to go out of town, of course these rights must be addressed. The way to register to get academic social assistance funds is with the aim of providing academic opportunities for students who cannot afford their education, especially for students who have good academic quality, to provide educational assistance to students to achieve a bachelor's or diploma, KJMU also helps provide students with maximum ability to achieve good academic abilities (Sagita, 2021).

Nafisah, 2022, KJMU is intended to provide academic opportunities for financially disadvantaged students in accordance with Gubernatorial Regulation No. 113 of 2016 article 3. Of course, especially for students who have academic and non-academic achievements.

Hardiantoro, 2024, The Jakarta Excellent Student Card or KJMU is being widely discussed by the Indonesian people, especially the people of Jakarta who specifically receive the academic social funding program. The KJMU news was widely reported on social media as well. Until it becomes the main topic debated on social media and in the real world. KJMU is a special assistance program for Jakarta students to support academics in lectures until they obtain a D4, D3 or Bachelor or Bachelor's degree. The KJMU program is specifically for lower middle school students with assistance worth 1.5 million per month or 9 million per semester. This KJMU was implemented or started to be created during the period of DKI Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) and was implemented during the period of Governor Anies Baswedan. After

starting from 2024, KJMU experienced a decline in the value of the academic social fund budget, even reaching almost half of the social fund. Due to this, there has been a reduction in those receiving KJMU academic social assistance funds. Of course, this is very worrying for students who want to enter the university era hoping for this scholarship. KJMU recipients even had their scholarship programs terminated due to this ongoing problem, and of course they were very worried that they would not be able to continue their studies to graduate level. The government, especially the DKI Jakarta Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), is also regarding this matter. The DKI Jakarta DPRD stated that the KJMU budget had decreased by half of the funds provided. Therefore, KJMU recipients are automatically threatened with having their scholarships terminated. The funds budgeted in the previous year were 360 trillion, but in 2024 these funds will fall by half. KJMU recipients are selected based on their level of inadequacy in academic funding. With the KJMU news continuing to be discussed, the local government, especially DKI Jakarta, has provided information that no dismissal of KJMU students has taken place. DKI Jakarta Governor Heru Budi Haryono said that the policies or regulations implemented in this era are a form of data collection so that KJMU recipients can comply with predetermined criteria. The Governor of DKI Jakarta recorded the criteria for qualified recipients from February and November 2022. And also January and December 2023 with data regarding each student with the aim of ensuring that the funds provided are not chosen incorrectly. In order to determine the rules regarding the acceptance of KJMU by looking at the data managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the DKI Jakarta provincial government. The revocation of the KJMU which has been circulating is a result of a lack of communication between the DKI Jakarta provincial government and the recipients of the KJMU. Then apart from the Governor of DKI Jakarta, the government head of the DKI Jakarta education department ensures that the recipients of phase 1 in 2024 are on target. If a KJMU recipient has been revoked, they are expected to follow up by providing an application system to the management of the KJMU program recipient.

BPK Perwakilan Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2024 said that there had been an issue regarding the dismissal of KJMU which had been widely discussed. The KJMU was furious and the issue was caused by the DKI Jakarta government, including the Governor, Mr Heru. The governor only recorded data on appropriate KJMU recipients. Governor Heru also said that no termination of the KJMU scholarship had been reported either in the real world or in the virtual world (social media). Students who have been given educational social assistance funds. Mr Anies Baswedan, who was governor in the previous period, also said that KJMU recipients must be given funding until they become graduates because they had previously been given the KJMU scholarship. It is impossible for the KJMU funds that have been given to be terminated unilaterally, especially since the student is already carrying out lecture activities. If the scholarship is terminated, the student is at risk of not being able to continue his studies at that university.

Sagita, 2021 said that the requirements that must be met for students who receive the KJMU or Jakarta Excellent Student Card must register at a state university (PTN) through the SNMPTN or invitation route, the SBMPTN or test route, or the independent PTN selection route. As well as the requirements for KJMU scholarship recipients, they must also provide a cover letter provided by the local RT or RW. This of course aims to ensure that these students are recorded as truly underprivileged students. Apart from the letter given to the RT/RW, KJMU program students must also have a letter given by the principal of each student and later this letter will be used as a certificate of incapacity or SKTM produced by the school district. As well as suggesting that there be field work between the houses and all the facilities owned by the KJMU recipient students. This activity certainly aims to ensure that KJMU funds are right on target. However, the problem is that many schools do not carry out housing and facilities for KJMU scholarship recipients for various reasons. Of course, with this problem, KJMU recipients are not on target and are instead given to students who are actually able to pay for their education. The school only relies on reviewing student data from recent years. However, the one who is better at visiting the KJMU recipient's house is the university. This is because the university has the authority or responsibility to select students who receive KJMU education assistance funds. If these issues are not handled properly, of course KJMU recipients will not be on target and misuse of scholarship funds, which were previously used for educational purposes, will be used by the students to fulfill their lifestyle or it could be said to follow a hedonistic attitude. Secondary and tertiary needs are met from the KJMU

Education assistance funds. Underprivileged students don't get the funds they should. This is of course very detrimental to underprivileged students who want to achieve their dreams of getting a bachelor's degree or diploma. These students can also give up developing their education in higher education because they are hampered by existing funds. These funds were not obtained by them but were obtained by capable students and their function was misused. Students in the Jabodetabek area, especially those who experienced misuse of KJMU scholarship funds. They do not use the scholarship funds for college needs such as printing course assignments, or fees for overseas students, and also other college needs, they use the funds for spree or hedonism that follows the western world. To overcome this problem, of course the government's attitude must be more selective in the allocation of KJMU Education social funds so that recipients can be right on target. The policies or authority exercised by the government in providing KJMU funds are also less effective.

According to Fauzziyah & Widayati, 2020, students or students have additional funds or money to buy needs outside of primary needs. The additional funds are usually around 581,000 to 761,000 every month, it is also examined into the behavior of middle category hedonism. This attitude arises because students or students want to buy needs beyond the needs that are very needed or primary needs. Of course, this attitude arises because it is just to get happiness.

Of course, according to this statement, students also mostly behave in hedonism or consumptive even though the needs they buy are not very important. What he is worried about is that KJMU students are following the same thing. Not buying the needs of social assistance funds for lecture needs but for the needs of happiness alone. It needs to be unatted of course. Because of these problems, the government must conduct an evaluation according to the issues carried out above. The issue of revocation was carried out by Heru as the DKI Jakarta government with the aim of ensuring that students who receive the KJMU program are right on target. He also hopes that the KJMU scholarship can be used properly for educational needs. Therefore, a selection was held regarding KJMU admission. KJMU scholarship recipients must use funds according to their study needs, not to spend it on extravagances or indulge in hedonistic attitudes, but actually for their tuition fees to obtain a bachelor's degree or diploma. Apart from getting a degree, of course, as explained, this KJMU scholarship can be used to improve the quality of life of poor people and develop the quality of education in order to improve human resources or human resources for these students. The government must be more assertive in controlling this scholarship, such as surveying places or re-processing data regarding KJMU scholarship recipients. KJMU scholarship recipients must use funds according to their study needs, not to spend it on extravagances or indulge in hedonistic attitudes, but actually for their tuition fees to obtain a bachelor's degree or diploma. Apart from getting a degree, of course, as explained, this KJMU scholarship can be used to improve the quality of life of poor people and develop the quality of education in order to improve human resources or human resources for these students. The government must be more assertive in controlling this scholarship, such as surveying places or re-processing data regarding KJMU scholarship recipients.

## **4. Conclusion**

KJMU is defined as a special social assistance fund for the capital city of Jakarta which is given to superior students who are given educational assistance funds by the DKI Jakarta government. This assistance fund is intended to appreciate outstanding and underprivileged students. However, many underprivileged students do not receive KJMU's educational social assistance. This is because the educational assistance funds were received not on target. KJMU is not accepted by underprivileged and high achieving students. In fact, these funds are received by students who are able to finance their education.

The Jakarta Excellent Student Card or KJMU is being widely discussed by the Indonesian people, especially the people of Jakarta who specifically receive the academic social funding program. The KJMU news was widely reported on social media as well. Until it becomes the main topic debated on social media and in the real world. KJMU is a special assistance program for Jakarta students to support academics in lectures until they obtain a D4, D3 or Bachelor or

Bachelor's degree. In reality, the Governor only recorded data on eligible KJMU recipients. Governor Heru also said that no termination of the KJMU scholarship had been reported either in the real world or in the virtual world (social media). Students who have been given educational social assistance funds. Mr Anies Baswedan, who was governor in the previous period, also said that KJMU recipients must be given funding until they become graduates because they had previously been given the KJMU scholarship. It is impossible for the KJMU funds that have been given to be terminated unilaterally, especially since the student is already carrying out lecture activities. If the scholarship is terminated, the student is at risk of not being able to continue his studies at that university.

## References

- Aliyyah, R. R., Ulfah, S. W., Herawati, E. S. B., Rachmadtullah, R., & Asmara, A. S. (2020). Bidikmisi: Analisis Pelaksanaan Program Beasiswa Pendidikan Tinggi. *Journal Of Administration and Educational Management (ALIGNMENT)*, 3(1), 37–54. <https://doi.org/10.31539/alignment.v3i1.1282>
- Ayuningtyas, V. (2021). Evaluasi Pengelolaan Dana dan Pemodelan Calon Penerima KJMU di Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Doctoral dissertation, IPB University). *Doctoral Dissertation, IPB University*.
- BPK Perwakilan Provinsi DKI Jakarta. (2024). *5 Respons Berbagai Pihak Usai Heboh Kabar KJMU Dicabut Sepihak oleh Pemprov DKI Jakarta*. <https://jakarta.bpk.go.id/5-respons-berbagai-pihak-usai-heboh-kabar-kjmu-dicabut-sepihak-oleh-pemprov-dki-jakarta/>
- Doğanay, A., & Öztürk, A. (2017). Developing Attitudes towards Human Rights through Socioscientific Issues in Science Courses: An Action Research. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Educational Research*, 7(3), 253. <https://doi.org/10.17583/remie.2017.2873>
- Fauzziyah, N., & Widayati, S. (2020). Pengaruh Besaran Uang Saku dan Lingkungan Teman Sebaya terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif Mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Ivet. *Journal of Economic Education and Entrepreneurship*, 1(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.31331/jeee.v1i1.1224>
- Hardiantoro, A. (2024, March 7). *Ramai soal "KJMU Dicabut", Ini Penyebab dan Penjelasan Pemprov DKI*. <https://amp.kompas.com/tren/read/2024/03/07/121755265/ramai-soal-kjmu-dicabut-ini-penyebab-dan-penjelasan-pemprov-dki>
- JDIH - Jakarta. (2022a). *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 133 Tahun 2016 tentang Bantuan Biaya Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan Bagi Mahasiswa dari Keluarga Tidak Mampu*. <https://jdih.jakarta.go.id/dokumen/detail/11169/peraturan-gubernur-nomor-133-tahun-2016-tentang-bantuan-biaya-peningkatan-mutu-pendidikan-bagi-mahasiswa-dari-keluarga-tidak-mampu>
- JDIH - Jakarta. (2022b). *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 174 Tahun 2015 tentang Bantuan Biaya Personal Pendidikan Bagi Peserta Didik dari Keluarga Tidak Mampu Melalui Kartu Jakarta Pintar*. <https://jdih.jakarta.go.id/dokumen/detail/10831/peraturan-gubernur-nomor-174-tahun-2015-tentang-bantuan-biaya-personal-pendidikan-bagi-peserta-didik-dari-keluarga-tidak-mampu-melalui-kartu-jakarta-pintar>
- JDIH - Jakarta. (2022). *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Tahun 2017- 2022*. <https://jdih.jakarta.go.id/dokumen/detail/4137>
- Kusumajati, K. , & K. T. (2019). Analysis Implementation of Assistance Policies for Education Quality Improvement Fees for Students from Unable Families. *Public Administration Journal*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.31289/jap.v9i2.2608>
- NAFISAH, S. (2022). *Efektivitas Program Beasiswa Kartu Jakarta Mahasiswa Unggul (Sudi Deskriptif Mahasiswa Pendidikan IPS 2018-2020)* (Universitas Negeri Jakarta).
- Rawlings, L. B., & Rubio, G. M. (2005). Evaluating the impact of conditional cash transfer programs. *World Bank Research Observer*, 20(1), 29–55. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wbro/lki001>
- Sagita, R. R. (2021). *Evaluasi Program Beasiswa KJMU di UIN Jakarta* (Bachelor's thesis, Jakarta: FITK UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)..



- Suparman, N., Rozali, A., Sunan, U., & Djati Bandung, G. (2022). *Efektivitas Seleksi Kartu Jakarta Pintar Plus Dengan Mekanisme Baru Pada Dinas Pendidikan P4OP DKI Jakarta Tahun 2020 1*). <http://jurnaldialektika.com>
- Yusman, A. (2021). *Evaluasi Program Bantuan Biaya Pendidikan Kartu Jakarta Mahasiswa Unggul (KJMU) di Universitas Negeri Jakarta Menggunakan Model Logical Framework Analysis* (Universitas Negeri Jakarta).
- Zed, Mestika. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.