



## **Review Study Evaluation of Smart Indonesia Card Implementation Through Smart Indonesia Program**

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### **Abstract**

This study evaluates several research results on the Smart Indonesia Card through the smart Indonesia program (PIP), how it is implemented and whether it takes place as expected or not. The method used in analyzing is this research is Mixed studies review / mixed methods review, which refers to any combination of methods where one important component is literature review. The data used in this study was obtained through literature studies by searching, collecting and reading various journals or articles about KIP (Smart Indonesia Card). After conducting a literature study and collecting data, then the data analysis process is carried out by referring to various references that have been used. The results of the research discussion show that the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy in an effort to equalize education has run as it should, but in terms of its implementation in the field, there are still many shortcomings, as seen from indications that there are still many mistargets for students who should not be eligible to hold the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP)

### **Keywords:**

Indonesian Education, Smart Indonesia Card Program, Poor People

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

Education is one of the most crucial aspects of a nation's development. Education is a crucial tool for realizing social revolution, and the connection between education and social change will effectively refer to this concept by 2022 (Afriadi et al., 2015). A component of effective classroom administration is the efficiency of the learning process. (Afriadi 2018). Personality is regarded as systematic, organized, evolving, and manifested through an individual's actions. This comprises motivations, emotions, mental models, and the self. (Dahlia and Afriadi 2020). If the duty of a teacher is to improve the quality of education in Indonesia, then the teacher must be professionally prepared. (Afriadi, Tola, and Triana 2023).

The goals and objectives of the Smart Indonesia Card Program (KIP) are to help poor students gain access to proper education services, prevent school dropouts, help students meet their needs in learning activities, support compulsory education for 12 years, and help smooth school (Dedi Amrizal1, Dian Ferdina Nasution 2020). The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is a cash transfer program for school-age children from families holding Prosperous Family Cards (KKS), or who meet the criteria as children from poor families. Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) is a card given to children aged 6-21 years from families holding PSC, as an identity to get PIP. The education assistance provided by the government to KIP holders varies for each level of education. For elementary / MI / equivalent level of Rp. 225,000 / semester (Rp. 450,000 per year), junior high school / MTs / equivalent level of Rp. 375,000 / semester (Rp. 750,000 per year), and high school / vocational / MA / equivalent level of Rp. 500,000 / semester



(Rp. 1,000,000 per year) in accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 2014 (Anon n.d.-c).

KIP targets 19 million underprivileged students who were previously partially registered as recipients of Poor Student Assistance. If the recipients of Poor Student Assistance are children who have entered school, the target recipients of KIP are broader, namely every school-age child (6-21 years) both who has attended school and who has not been enrolled in school. Based on data from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), in 2016 PIP is planned to distribute 17.9 million cards to underprivileged students. Previously, the first phase of KIP distribution in districts / cities throughout Indonesia in 2015 with a target of 13.6 million students could disburse the funds at the elementary, junior high, high school / vocational levels (Anon n.d.-b).

The assistance to be received is in the form of funds with a predetermined amount according to the level of education as follows: Elementary / MI / Package A students get Rp. 450,000 / year; Students of SMP/MTs/Package B get Rp750.000,- / year; Students of SMA/SMK/MA/Package C get Rp1.000.000,- / year ((Anon n.d.-a). This cooperation program between the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Religious Affairs also prioritizes school-age children who include orphans, people with disabilities, and victims of disasters / disasters.

Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) Nadiem Makarim targets 17.9 million students to receive education financing assistance through the school's Smart Indonesia Card (KIP). The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) through the School Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) is the provision of educational cash assistance to school-age children (aged 6-21 years). PIP is a collaboration between three ministries, namely the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud), the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos), and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag) (Anon n.d.-d).

## **B. METHOD**

The method used in analyzing is this study is Mixed studies review/mixed methods review, which refers to any combination of methods where one important component is a literature review (usually systematic).

Literature review that uses systematic methods to collect secondary data, conducting research studies. In the context of reviews refers to a combination of review approaches combining quantitative research with qualitative or results with process studies (Anon n.d.-e).

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of research by Marhein Maliangga, Een N. Walewangko, and Albert T. Londa with the title of implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program at SMK Negeri 1 Kaidipang, North Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This study aims to analyze and determine the effect of government policies on smart Indonesia cards (KIP) and Healthy Indonesia cards (KIS) on poor household consumption in Dumoga Timur District, Bolaang Mongondow District using microeconomic concepts. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data primary data is direct data





collected through interviews with respondents and using questionnaires as a list of questions and observations, namely observing directly things related to poor family research. The analysis used in this study is a regression method where the free variability is only a dummy variable or qualitative in nature and is called the Analysis of Variance model. The results showed that the smart Indonesia card program (D1) and the healthy Indonesia card program (D2) had a positive and significant effect on poor household consumption, so it can be concluded that the KIP and KIS programs have accelerated poverty reduction (Marhein Maliangga, Een N. Walewangko 2019)

Research by Dedi Amrizal<sup>1</sup>, Dian Ferdina Nasution, Ali Amran to study the implementation program of Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) implementation in order to improve the quality of education at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjungbalai. The method in this study is a descriptive method with qualitative analysis that discusses the problem investigated by observing the research problem at the present time based on facts that can be seen or displayed. The results of research in this study on the effectiveness of the Smart Indonesia Card Program (KIP) in improving the quality of education at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjungbalai show a situation that has not been effective. The goals and objectives of the Smart Indonesia Card Program (KIP) at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjungbalai have not been achieved. This is due to the absence of cooperation between the agency and the implementor in collecting data on Smart Indonesia Card recipients so that there are still many students who do not get the Smart Indonesia Card, besides that aid funds are sometimes misused by parents and children receiving the Smart Indonesia Card for other purposes outside the purpose of the Smart Indonesia Card itself. Because there are still many students who do not get the Smart Indonesia Card, they can participate in the distribution of funds, make the program not run quickly, and also speed up the distribution of channel banks causing the distribution of Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) funds to be abandoned. In addition, the Smart Indonesia Card success improvement program has been running well so that students can develop their potential in learning to improve the quality (Dedi Amrizal<sup>1</sup>, Dian Ferdina Nasution 2020).

The implementation of the KIP policy in an effort to equalize education in Talang Kelapa District was researched by Antartila Rezki Aziz. His research was conducted using field research methods, while data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis was performed using qualitative descriptive analysis. The purpose of the study was to eliminate barriers for children (school age) economically to participate in school so that they get better access to education services at the primary and secondary levels and to determine the inhibiting factors faced at the Talang Kelapa District Office of Banyuasin Regency. Implementation is a major aspect of the public policy process and has an important role in the success of public policy. Based on the results of the analysis at the Talang Kelapa District Office, Banyuasin policy implementation in an effort to equalize education in Talang Kelapa District, Banyuasin Regency has been running as it should, the data collection mechanism is not through the sub-district. The implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy in an effort to equalize education in Talang Kelapa District has been running as it should, this can be seen from the condition and size of the condition of the families of the beneficiary students who are



poor or underprivileged families, but in terms of its implementation in the field there are still many shortcomings seen from indications that there are still many mistargets for students who should not be eligible to hold the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP). This can be seen from the number of students who have graduated from school or are not active in school are still registered as holders of the card. Inhibiting factors must be improved again both in terms of accurate data on prospective KIP recipients, suboptimal socialization must be. The author suggests, in order to create a professional and responsible apparatus, especially the government, it is hoped that the mechanism that changes in each period is followed by clear socialization so that the receiving party can carry out in accordance with existing provisions (Aziz 2019).

The results of research by Ahmad from Gajayana University: (1) Socialization of the Smart Indonesia Program through the provision of smart Indonesia cards has been carried out by the government with a tiered approach. (2) Data collection of beneficiaries of the Smart Indonesia Program has been integrated with the DAPODIK service system of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, BPS, Bappeda, PDSP, and TNP2K and village officials. (3) The distribution of PIP funds is delayed every year. (4) Coordination of PIP implementation by the education office is still not optimal with the ranks of social ministries, schools, distribution agencies, RT/RW. (5) Intensive monitoring and evaluation of PIP implementation has been carried out at least 1 time. (6) The Smart Indonesia Program has an impact on increasing the School Participation Rate and the Indonesian Human Development Index every year continues to increase. (7) The Smart Indonesia Program Manager actively provides fast and reliable services, including complaints via email and SMS. Research to determine the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program through the Provision of Smart Indonesia Cards in Indonesia. Survey research for 1 (one year) from March 2016 to March 2016. The sampling technique is based on regional corridors by taking into account the degree of *homogeneity* of populations in the provinces of North Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sulawesi and Maluku representing the Indonesian population. From the 6 provinces, 30 research samples were taken from elements of the Education Office, School Managers, Students, and Distribution Institutions (Ahmad 2013)

The results of Ratna Indah Cahyaningsih's research can be concluded that the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) can help reduce the cost of education for underprivileged students. This program is also intended to reduce dropout rates and return students who are no longer in school back to school as before. This PIP is a refinement of BSM (Poor Student Assistance), students no longer have an excuse not to go to school because of the cost problem because administrative costs have been borne by BOS (Student Operational Assistance) and for equipment such as stationery, uniforms, shoes and bags assisted with the KIP (Ratna Indah Cahyaningsih 2018).

Research by Ni Dewi Eka Suwrayaingrat, and Jeane Mantiri took place in North Minahasa Regency. The results of this research are: (1) The stages of implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy have not been disseminated to the target because there is no available funds; (2) Implementation of Smart Indonesia Card Policy in Southeast Minahasa Regency in terms of student data validity, there is no







coordination between local and central governments or implementing agents; (3) the distribution of funds has not run effectively due to delays because the target does not carry the requirements for disbursement of funds and (4) The form of reporting funds only verbally for sanctions for violations of the use of funds has not been carried out. The method used in this study is qualitative research method. This research focuses on; 1) Socialization in the context of Smart Indonesia Card Policy Implementation carried out by the government to the public; 2) Distribution is the distribution or distribution of what has been done or what has been conveyed by the government to the community; 3) Examination of student data that has received a Smart Indonesia Card (Ni Dewi Eka Suwrayaingrat 2020).

The results of research by Eka Rakhmawati and Bondan Satriawan resulted that the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) had a significant and positive effect on school participation and school participation in the previous school year (2015/2016) in East Java Province. In addition, household characteristics, namely the education level of the head of household, also have a significant and positive effect on school participation and school participation in the previous school year (2015/2016) in East Java Province. The variable employment status of the head of household had a significant and positive effect on school participation but did not have a significant effect on school participation in the previous school year (2015/2016). The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of *cross section* in 2017 obtained from a survey institution, namely the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) in 2017. Calculating how much influence Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) assistance has on School Expectations in East Java Province in this study using logistic regression techniques (*mo-del logit*) expressed in the form of (Ni Dewi Eka Suwrayaingrat 2020).

Based on the results of research by Marhein Maliangga, Een N. Walewangko, and Albert T. Londa, the variable of the Smart Indonesia Card Program / KIP (D1) showed positive and significant values. This means that the KIP program affects the consumption of poor households, so that it can accelerate poverty reduction in East Dumoga District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Based on the results of the study, the variables of the Healthy Indonesia Card Program / KIS (D2) showed positive and significant values. This means that the KIS program affects the consumption of poor households, so that it can accelerate poverty reduction in East Dumoga District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary secondary data. The analysis tool used is multiple linear regression analysis, dummy analysis model. The software used to perform the analysis is eviews 8. The purpose of this study is to analyze and determine the effect of government policies on smart Indonesia cards (KIP) and Healthy Indonesia cards (KIS) on the consumption of poor households in Dumoga Timur sub-district, Bolaang Mongondow district (Marhein Maliangga, Een N. Walewangko 2019)

Research by Syaefuddin, Lulu Yuliani, and Lesi Oktiawanti was located at PKBM GEMA Equality Education in Package B and C Programs on Jalan Benda No 72 Cikalang, Tawang District, Tasikmalaya City. This research uses a qualitative approach to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. The results of the research on learning recipients of KIP assistance at PKBM GEMA on Equality Education in Package A and Package B Programs in Tawang sub-district in 2018



amounted to 103 and were given once a year, all of whom had Smart Indonesia Cards (KIP). Learning residents who receive KIP assistance have met predetermined criteria. With the provision of KIP funds, the motivation of residents to learn in participating in Learning in Package B and Package C education at PKBM GEMA is increasing. It was shown that there was an interest in coming to the learning process (frequency of attendance) as well as perseverance, tenacity and willingness / interest to learn was very visible when they received Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) assistance funds ((Syaefuddin and Oktiwanti 2019).

#### **D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

KIP targets 19 million underprivileged students who were previously partially registered as recipients of Poor Student Assistance. Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) is a card given to children aged 6-21 years from families holding PSC, as an identity to get PIP.

The results of the study can be concluded that the smart Indonesia card program has a positive and significant effect on the consumption of poor households, so it can be concluded that the KIP program has accelerated the reduction of poverty reduction. Next

The implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy in an effort to equalize education has been running as it should, but in terms of its implementation in the field, there are still many shortcomings, as seen from indications that there are still many mistargets for students who should not be eligible to hold the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP)

The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) can help ease the cost of education for underprivileged students. This program is also intended to reduce dropout rates and return students who are no longer in school back to school as before.

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