

Analysis of the Utilization of the Jakarta Smart Card for Marginal Families during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that causes disease in humans and animals. A new type of coronavirus found in humans since the extraordinary event that appeared in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019, was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus2 (SARS-COV2) and caused Coronavirus Disease-2019 (Covid-19). During the Covid-19 pandemic, since the announcement of the first case in Indonesia on March 3, 2020, it has certainly caused a decrease in community activities in DKI Jakarta. Large-scale social restrictions greatly affect various sectors, such as trade, services, tourism, schools and places of worship. This paper aims to analyze the use of the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) for marginal families during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach by conducting interviews with 4 (four) participants involved in the KJP program. The results obtained indicate that parents of students find it helpful to meet the educational needs and other facilities in the KJP program, especially the students' specific needs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keyword: Covid-19; Economic conditions; Education; Jakarta Smart card (KJP)

1. Introduction

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause diseases in humans and animals. In humans, it typically causes respiratory tract infections, ranging from common cold to serious diseases such as the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A new type of coronavirus found in humans since the extraordinary event that appeared in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019, was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus2 (SARS-COV2) and caused Coronavirus Disease-2019 (Covid-19).¹

During the Covid-19 pandemic, since the announcement of the first case in Indonesia on March 3, 2020, it definitely caused a decrease in community activities in DKI Jakarta. The call to implement Physical Distancing in DKI Jakarta has been carried out since March 14, 2020, as proven by the decline in population mobility in several public facilities, such as, trade, services, transportation, office and recreational facilities. Since the enactment of the Large-Scale social restrictions (LSSR), which one of the rules included the temporary restriction of several modes of public transportation through changes in the operational schedule and the number of operating fleets. Office activities were temporarily suspended by implementing Work From Home (WFH). The implementation of the LSSR is one of the attempts of the DKI Jakarta Provincial government in suppressing the transmission of Covid-19 given the high mobility in Jakarta[1]

The Large-Scale Social Restrictions surely affect various sectors greatly, such as trade, service, tourism, school and places of worship. The prohibition to carry out activities outside home directly also affects the economy in Jakarta. Since the Covid-19 outbreak, the Indonesian economy has experienced a drastic decline, as data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) showed that Indonesia's economic growth in the third quarter of 2020 experienced a minus 3.49%. Thus, Indonesia officially experienced a recession in 2020, after two consecutive quarters of negative economic growth. Meanwhile, in the second quarter, the Indonesian economy experienced minus 5.32% of growth rate[2]

The impact of Covid-19 has caused many companies and MSMEs to furlough or lay off their employees to reduce high expenditure. Based on data as of April 20 from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, more than 2 million people had been furloughed or laid off from 110,000 companies where they worked. Furthermore, based on the DKI Jakarta Manpower, Transmigration and Energy Agency (Disnakertrans), there were 16,056 workers in the capital city who were laid off [3]

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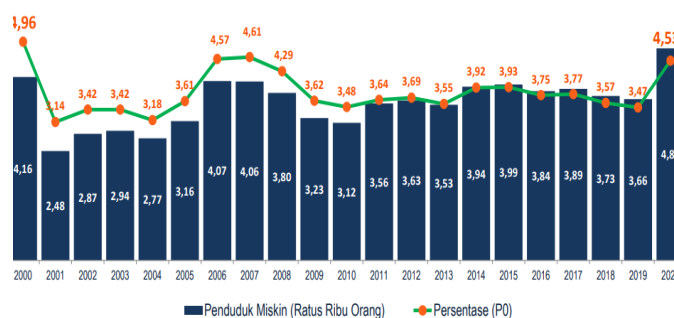


Figure 1:Poverty Statistics
 Source: Jakarta.BPS.go.id

Based on BPS data, the number of poor people in DKI Jakarta in March 2020 was 480.860 people, an increase of 118.6 thousand people compared to September 2019[4]. In big cities like DKI Jakarta, poverty pressure is greater than in other cities. Apart from the higher price of the basic necessities of life, also because there is no shared poverty mechanism and the lack of a social safety net that is able to reduce the burden that must be borne by poor families in big cities. Based on the presumption from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of DKI Jakarta, one of the factors that causes the poverty rate in the capital city of Jakarta to not experience a reduction is the result of the choice of strategy and implementation of community alleviation programs from poverty that have not run optimally. Broadly speaking, there are at least three factors that have caused the poverty reduction program in DKI Jakarta to have not been proven to generate significant leverage. First, it is related to the characteristics of the program which tend to be more charitable-caritative than programs oriented towards community empowerment. Various poverty alleviation programs, such as the distribution of the Prosperous Rice (Rastra) program which was formerly known as the Raskin Program (rice for the poor), the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Jakarta Smart Card Program (KJP), and the Healthy Jakarta Card Program (KJS) and others, everything have been carried out and relished by the poor community scattered in various areas of DKI Jakarta. Second, it is related to the factor of 'structural differentiation' which does not develop much, even tends to stagnate, which hampers the opportunities for the poor community in DKI Jakarta to break through the barriers between classes[5]

The implementation of various policies as an attempt to stop the transmission of Covid-19 has hindered many economic activities. This of course resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate, a decrease in the level of individual and company productivity, which resulted in an increase in the new number of poor people. In this regard, the government needs to seek poverty alleviation, both in short, medium and long terms.

In handling the Covid-19 situation, the DKI Jakarta Provincial government issued a new policy or rule, which combined regular fund and periodical fund every month, as well as temporarily removing non-cash disbursements. Regular and periodical costs can be used to meet food needs, health care needs and educational financing need to finance distance learning or online. Furthermore, regular fund, which was previously disbursed in June and can be used to meet various school needs as a substitute for cash which was usually paid every 6 months as it is now being paid regularly every month. This is of course a prompt step from the DKI Jakarta Provincial government in overcoming the adversities faced by the recipients of the Jakarta Smart Cards during the difficult times of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Head of the DKI Jakarta Education Agency expressed his concern about the health condition and nutritional adequacy due to the temporary suspension of affordable food costs in the KJP program. However, this can be overcome by the existence of a social assistance program during the LSSR period. Therefore, funds from KJP that were previously used to buy affordable food can be used to buy other more urgent needs.

In several previous studies the mechanism for managing the distribution flow of the Jakarta Smart Card that have been elaborated was only related to the Jakarta Smart Card registration process prior to the Covid-19 pandemic and post Covid-19 pandemic. There has been no research involving people who have benefited from the assistance of the Jakarta Smart Card in the middle of the difficult times of the Covid-19 pandemic and amid the downward pressure on the economy [6]. Therefore, this research is conducted to describe the benefit of the Jakarta Smart Card during the Covid-19 pandemic for marginal families.

2. Method

This paper aims to analyze the utilization of the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) for marginal families during the COVID-19 pandemic. To obtain data related to the research objective, this study used qualitative research approach with a descriptive type. According to Moleong (in Sugiyono 2015:15), qualitative method is a

scientific research with the objective is to understand a phenomenon in natural social contact by prioritizing the process of deep communication interaction between researcher and the phenomenon being studied[7]

In order to obtain the required information and data, the researchers conducted research at Kembangan Utara 01 Public Elementary School, which is located at Kembangan Utara Street number 83. The research informants are people who provide information either about themselves or other people or an event or in-depth interviewees[8]. In qualitative research, there are three kinds of informants. First, key informant: this informant has comprehensive information about the implemented programs and the problems they face. In this research, the key informants were the Head of the Kembangan Sub-District Education Implementing Unit and the Principal of Pembangunan Utara 01 Public Elementary School who were in charge of the KJP program in the sub-district and school levels. The second one, the main informant is the person who knows technically and in detail about the research problem to be studied. In this study, the main informant was the KJP Operator at the Kembangan Utara 01 Public Elementary School. In the implementation of the KJP program involving the registration to admission stage, the main informant are those who understand the flow. The third is a supporting informant, a person who can provide additional information as a complement to the analysis and discussion in qualitative research. The supporting informants in this study are parents and students who received aid from the KJP program and felt the benefits of the KJP. There are four participants were interviewed representing three types of informants explained above.

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of a research is to obtain data. Data collection methods in this study are as follows: document study method, in-depth interview and observation. The data collected are data related to the research focus such as recordings, photos of informants, interviews and activities. Triangulation, qualitative research is performed to ensure the accuracy of the data, therefore the researchers will check the validity of the data[9]

To process and analyze data, the authors used the qualitative descriptive analysis method from Miles and Huberman including the following components: Data Reduction, Data Display, through the data display, the data is organized, arranged in a relationship pattern, thus it will be easy to understand[10]

3. Results And Discussion

North Kembangan has the largest population with a total of 66,996 people, this large number of residents surely come from varied welfare backgrounds. Apart from that, the Kembangan Utara Urban Village was also registered the most in the number of recipients in the West Jakarta Social Service Sub-Department for Cash Social Assistance (BST) distribution, they were 2,859 out of a total of 3,181. With the highest number of BST recipients compared to other sub-districts, of course, this may provide an outline of the welfare condition in the North Kembangan Urban Village. This is a separate homework for the local government. Not everyone from the total population of the North Kembangan Urban Village were registered as recipients of the Jakarta Smart Card[11]

The rigid flow of KJP admission is expected to be right on target and beneficial for students who come from poor families. In previous years, the realization of KJP was based on a recommendation from the homeroom teacher who conducted a survey of prospective KJP recipients. However, in 2020 there was a change in the KJP data collection stage, the names of students who were registered in Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) were considered entitled to receive KJP. DTKS is data issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs based on the results of a welfare survey to all Indonesian citizens. This was a reference for the KJP UPT4OP (The Technical Implementation Unit of Education Operational and Personal Funding Service Center) for the eligibility of KJP recipients. Change in the flow of the KJP data collection turned the KJP admission to be more objective, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic[12]

3.1. Education For Marginal Families

Success in getting an education is a shared responsibility among parents, the government and the community as providers of place of learning known as schools. One of the objectives of student learning is to achieve maximum learning accomplishment in accordance with their abilities. The implementation of education is carried out through two ways, formal education, and non-formal education. Formal education is a teaching and learning activity held in school with levels and continuity. Non-formal education is education outside of school such as Community Activity Learning Center and training that is used to catch up and accumulate skills in students. School must accept students from various backgrounds, social statuses as well as economic abilities[13]. Children who come from families with a good economic background tend to receive more direction and guidance in their education from their parents. Meanwhile, children from families with a low economic backgrounds do not receive sufficient direction and guidance from their parents because their parents' attention is focused more on meeting their daily needs. Families that have a stable economy tend to find it easier to meet their children's educational needs. On the other hand, families with a low economy background will find

it more difficult to focus on children's education due to various factors such as lack of infrastructure, learning environment, and parental motivation. With the KJP program issued in 2012 by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Joko Widodo, it is expected to be a breath of fresh air for children who come from underprivileged families to obtain a proper and equitable education. This is what causes the KJP program to run consistently and innovates from year to year.

3.2. Social Condition During the Covid-19 Pandemic

During the Covid-19 pandemic, all policies issued by the government refer to endeavor to save the lives of all Indonesian citizens. Therefore, a large-scale social restriction policy has been implemented in the hope of reducing the transmission of Covid-19 as low as possible. Unfortunately, this policy has both positive and negative impacts on various sectors, for example, the economy and education. In the economic sector, the massive social restriction policy has caused the number of layoffs to be rising because many companies have been forced to cut the number of employees to sustain their companies. Work From Home resulted in salary deduction because there was no transportation cost that the company has to bear. In the trade sector, especially for small traders, the LSSR greatly affected their daily income, which before the Covid-19 pandemic was not much. This phenomenon is supported by the BPS statement that the poverty rate, especially in Jakarta, would increase in 2020. The number of poor people in DKI Jakarta in March 2020 increased to 480.86 thousand people compared to September 2019 which amounted to 118.6 thousand people. This surely paints a very clear picture of the significant impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In addition to having an impact on the economic sector, the implementation of LSSR also has impacted the student learning, which usually take place in school and now is forced to be changed to a distance learning and during the implementation of distance learning many obstacles are experienced by students in the learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic. Limited facilities and infrastructure such as unavailability of internet connection because not all homes have a good network to access the internet and not all students have devices for online learning. Learning difficulties are conditions where students cannot maximize learning as they should, the difficulty of students in receiving or absorbing the materials provided by the teachers causes a condition where students cannot compete and achieve maximum achievement in accordance with predetermined criteria and standards. During Distance Learning, the use of technology is very accommodating in learning, various obstacles to the use of technology are due to limited facilities and infrastructure and the resources for teachers and students as well as parents of students in the use of the technology.

3.3. The Utilization of KJP for Marginal Families During Covid-19 Pandemic

In this dimension, the authors used interview techniques to find out how the communication was in the implementation of KJP during the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from that, the authors also used a literature study from the KJP.jakarta.go.id website, where the website describes the flow of KJP data collection.

Based on the results of the interview with the operator of Kembangan Utara 01 Public School, Mr. Wawan Hidayat, it is known that the socialization of the KJP data collection had been carried out before stage 1 or stage 2 was opened.

“The first socialization was presented by UPT4OP (The Technical Implementation Unit of Education Operational and Personal Funding Service Center) through the zoom application with operators throughout the West Jakarta area. In the socialization, the stages of collecting KJP data and the benefits of KJP recipients, what requirements must be prepared and the date of initial data collection until the approval stage of the principal were explained” (W.H.Ops School)

Thereafter, the names of KJP participants were issued by UPT4OP. After the names of the KJP recipients were released, the school provided socialization to the parents of the prospective KJP recipients about what requirements were to be collected. In addition, information could also be seen on the KJP.jakarta.go.id website, where all data updates regarding the stages of KJP opening, KJP regulations, monthly expenditure, and KJP participant registration flow. The informant revealed that the coordination carried out by UPT4OP was in line with school operators who handled KJP in the field. Clear socialization assisted school operators in collecting KJP data and completing the stages of KJP admission

The statement delivered by Mr. Wawan Hidayat as the school operator is in line with that expressed by Mrs. A who said that the school was very informative in conveying information about KJP along with the presentation:

“The school is very informative in conveying information about KJP, especially for parents who are still new to the KJP requirements. The school usually conveys socialization prior to the opening of the KJP

stage to all parents that KJP admission this year is based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), school operator also conveys to the parents of students who have not been registered in the DTKS data to register immediately in order to receive KJP at a later stage”

KJP is considered very beneficial for students as well as parents of students. Schools carried out socialization with parents of students on the requirements that must be prepared. Especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, socialization was carried out online via zoom and conveyed the message to parents of students to register family cards into the DTKS integrated data system. Since 2020, the data of the KJP recipients have been sourced from data released by the Ministry of Social Affairs. In previous years, KJP registration was only based on observations made by homeroom teachers who visited the homes of students' parents to decide whether the student was eligible or not[14]

Data Collecting Mechanism	
Before	Now
1. Prospective recipients apply to school	1. The Education Agency announces the temporary recipient data from the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government Integrated Data through school
2. The school makes a visit to the prospective recipient's house for a feasibility test	2. Prospective recipients complete the file through the school
3. Appointment of temporary recipient data by the school	3. Verifying the completeness of the prospective recipient's file
4. Issuance of Certificate of Incapacity (SKTMM)	4. The final data of the recipient is determined
5. Prospective recipients complete the file through the school	
6. Verifying the completeness of the prospective recipient's file	
7. Submission of recipient data by the school	
8. Determining final data of recipients	

Figure 2:KJP Data Collection Flow
 Source: KJP.Jakarta.go.id

The updates for the registration mechanism provides special benefits for parents of students who are economically eligible to receive KJP because they are unable to meet basic educational needs. The new KJP data collection innovation mechanism was issued in October for stage 2 of KJP admission That was in time with the increasing Covid-19 pandemic, which caused the collapse of various economic sectors. This certainly may reduce deviations in KJP admission due to the collaboration between KJP and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The names registered in the KJP recipients were the name registered in the DTKS data (Social Welfare Integrated Data). The families registered in the DTKS have been surveyed by the Ministry of Social Affairs to determine whether they were eligible or not. It was different from previous years where schools might not be objective in the KJP data collection process.

The existence of KJP can be regarded as an endeavor by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government to provide social protection for economically disadvantaged families. The protection referred to here is all forms of policies carried out by the government in responding to various risks of vulnerability and suffering, both physically, economically and socially, especially those experienced by those who live economically deprived. The Jakarta Smart Card or KJP is a fund from the APBD (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget), which was instructed directly by Governor Joko Widodo to the Education Agency to assist in the distribution of the KJP program.

Based on the results of the interview with the school Principal, Mr. Sukiman, who was in charge of KJP at school.

“The school is trying to be objective in determining the eligibility of KJP admission. Prior to the change in the data collection flow, there were some subjective things done by school teachers because they felt bad for students’ parents at the time of observation. However, along with the development of innovation from the KJP program, it certainly makes it easier for schools to objectively determine KJP recipients.” (Sukiman. Principal)

The principal explained that KJP really provided great benefits to underprivileged families who wish to attend school properly, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

“The existence of KJP aid helps parents of students to meet basic educational needs such as school equipment, education cost, extracurricular activities cost and provide a balanced nutritional intake. Students who receive KJP become special observation for schools, schools pay attention to various aspects of KJP recipient students such as learning achievement in class and the tidiness of school uniform. Students who experience a significant decline in class achievement will be called to school to find out the cause of the decline in the students’ achievement at school. Next is to take notice of the appearance of KJP recipient students. KJP recipient students must wear proper uniforms, which is neat

and clean and should not be shabby. Students who do not look proper will have their parents called. This prevents the misuse of KJP. In this case, schools strictly monitor the use of KJP because schools have a big responsibility.”(Sukiman.Principal)

In addition to the Principal, observation was also carried out by the Head of the Education Implementation Unit of the Kembangan Sub-District who stated that observation was also carried out at the Sub-District level where inspections were often conducted at schools to find out the real condition of KJP recipient students to find out whether there were no deviations in the utilization of KJP.

“We continue to monitor the recipients of the Jakarta Smart Card by conducting inspections at every school in Kembangan Sub-District, if we find an incongruity we will follow up by reprimanding the principal at the school” (Sri Wahyuningsih. Kembangan Head of Implementation Unit)

Facility Use	
1. Stationery and school supplies 2. Uniform and accessory 3. Computer and laptop 4. Nutritious food 5. Glasses and hearing aids 6. Extracurricular activity 7. Drugs that are not classified as addictive substances	8. Books and learning support 9. Scientific calculator 10. Practical school assignment material and equipment 11. Electronic data storage device 12. Bicycle 13. Disability equipment for students with special needs
Other Facilities Free transjakarta access Free ragunan entry Free ancol entry Free Monas entry Free museum entry Shopping for 6 types of subsidized food	

Figure 3:KJP Facilities
 Source: KJP.Jakarta.go.id

Based on data compiled through the Jakarta.go.id website, KJP recipients have the opportunity to use KJP facilities, such as basic school needs, extracurricular activities and nutritious meals to support children’s growth. Apart from that, there are other facilities such as free transportation, and free entry to tourist attractions in Jakarta by showing the Jakarta Smart Card and Family Card (KK). The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta carries a huge task to carry out the development in the multi-characteristic field of education, especially considering the large population and the large number of underprivileged people in urban areas. In order to achieve the 12-Year Compulsory Education program, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government will guarantee all school-age citizens to obtain educational services at least up to secondary education level. Development is an attempt to catch up and establish a prosperous life as a dignified human should be, this has been carried out by many developing countries including Indonesia.

Social development becomes the thinking framework for national development. Social development is defined as a process of scheduled social change made to produce human welfare evenly or comprehensively, social development and economic development must move forward and dynamically [15]. According to data released by Jakarta.BPS.go.id the average years of schooling level in Jakarta increased from 11.02 in 2017 to 11.7 in 2021. The increase in average years of schooling from year to year is one embodiment of the success of the KJP program that is claimed to be the flagship program of DKI Jakarta.

During a pandemic like this, parents find it helpful if their child is registered as a KJP recipient. For the online teaching and learning activities, of course, parents need additional funds to buy internet quota and even gadgets to be used during learning. As the explanation given by Mrs. B.

“I feel really helped by the existence of KJP, especially with the economic condition that is totally declining due to my husband being laid off due to the reduction of employees. Let alone buying quotas to study, even to put food on the table for the family we are struggling” (Mrs. B. Parent of student)

The statement expressed by Mrs. B is in line with that expressed by KJP recipient student who feel helped by the KJP program, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic which required students to study at home.

“KJP really helps us who experience shortage in fulfilling learning needs during a pandemic like this. Usually we, KJP recipients buy quotas from the monthly fund given by the government, the rest we use for other purposes, usually we buy stationery such as books and pens to summarize the material explained by the teacher” (Student A. KJP recipient)

Mrs. B said that the KJP program was not only beneficial for learning, but also for buying affordable basic necessities and getting free transportation. Every student who receives KJP is entitled to affordable

groceries package that can be redeemed at Jakgrosir using a student ATM. Parents can redeem affordable groceries once a month. The existence of these affordable groceries is expected to be a good supplier of nutrition for students during their growing period.

“Aside from school needs, I feel helped by the return of the affordable groceries program, at least once a month I can provide adequate nutrition for my children, besides the free public transportation facilities also make it easier for me to go to work, because now the one who has to work is me as my husband has been laid off. Hopefully my child can get KJP again at the next stage” (Mrs. B. Parent of student)

Mrs. B also explained that she was helped by free transportation facilities because she used public facilities to go to work every day. Mrs. B truly hoped that her child would be registered with the KJP again in the years to come because she felt it was very helpful. The explanation given by Mrs. B was supported by the explanation given by Mrs. A who said that during the distance learning, she bought a device with KJP money.

“With KJP money, I could buy a gadget for my child’s learning while it is online because it requires a cell phone. Previously, the only cell phone we had was an old cellphone that couldn’t use the zoom application” (Mrs. A. Parent of student)

Since 2012, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government itself has rolled out a 12-year compulsory education policy, which means that high school students have received subsidized education funding aid. Education is a priority program contained in the 2017-2022 DKI Jakarta Regional Medium Term Development Plan, titled “Realization of Complete Quality Education for All”. The launch of the flagship program included the provision of the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) which aims to ease the burden on students who come from underprivileged families in fulfilling education costs such as buying school necessities, books, uniforms, and pocket money. The above policy resulted in more and more DKI Jakarta residents who have successfully completed their education up to high school level, even with the additional Excellent Student Jakarta Card (KJMU) program, students from underprivileged families would still be able to finish their education up to university level. At the end of 2020, in Jakarta there were 5,319 public and private schools (elementary to high school levels) under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. While at the university level, there were 320 private universities, including universities, academics, institutions, colleges and polytechnics[16]

4. Conclusion

Education is a priority policy set forth in the 2017-2022 DKI Jakarta Regional Medium Term Development Plan, titled “Realization of Complete Quality Education for All”. The launch of the flagship program included the provision of the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) which aims to ease the burden on students who come from underprivileged families in meeting the education cost. North Kembangan had the highest number of BST (Cash Social Assistance) recipients compared to other Urban Village in Kembangan Sub-District amounting to as many as 3,181. Having the highest number of BST recipients compared to other sub-districts, of course, may provide an outline of the welfare condition in the North Kembangan Urban Village. Not everyone from the total population of the North Kembangan Urban Village were registered as recipients of the Jakarta Smart Card. Especially with the rigid flow of the new data collection.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, all policies issued by the government refer to saving the lives of all Indonesian citizens, certainly these policies affect various sectors such as the economic sector and the education sector. In the economic sector, the large-scale social restrictions caused massive layoffs and impacted the family economy. In the education sector, LSSR required students to study at home online, of course with various limitations such as facilities and infrastructure including internet networks and devices for learning. The existence of KJP is considered very beneficial for underprivileged families who wish to send their children to school properly. Schools try to continue to be objective in the KJP admission, especially with the KJP admission mechanism that has been integrated with Social Welfare Integrated Data as an attempt to reduce deviation in the KJP data collection. The KJP program helps parents during the Covid-19 pandemic to afford basic educational needs such as school equipment, tuition fees, extracurricular activities and providing balanced nutrition. Apart from that, in distance learning (PJJ) parents can maximize their children’s learning by fulfilling learning infrastructure at home such as buying gadgets as online learning facilities and buying internet quotas to support learning. The launch of the KJP program resulted in more and more DKI Jakarta residents who have successfully completed their education up to high school level, even with the additional Excellent Student Jakarta Card (KJMU) program, students from underprivileged families can finish their education up to university level.

5. Suggestions

Based on the results of the research in the field that have been elaborated, it explains how beneficial the Jakarta Smart Card or KJP is for residents of DKI Jakarta in the middle of a pandemic situation like this, furthermore KJP is the flagship program of the DKI Jakarta government with certainly not a small fund disbursed. The need for extra supervision that must be carried out by various lines of society, especially on school side who know firsthand the benefit of KJP for students. Apart from the principal, teachers must also have a firm attitude in observing students who receive KJP, not only about learning achievement but also observing the students' performance at school. If parents really use KJP properly, it will certainly bring change to the students themselves. In the Covid-19 pandemic situation, teachers can observe students through the online learning process. For KJP recipient students, the teacher can observe the student participation in learning such as through zoom application, and whether they are punctual in submitting assignments. Based on the education costs that are routinely given to students who receive KJP every month, of course, there is no reason for students to be obstructed by internet quotas for learning.

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