

# Paper 3

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### INTRODUCTION

Government policies to raise the base price of fuel, it can lead to increased prices of basic needs for the poor and may result in their purchasing power decline, because it will be difficult to adapt to developments in market prices. Direct cash assistance (SLT) is a form of direct cash assistance given number for targeted households (RTS). While the RTS is the notion of households into the category of very poor, poor and near-poor [1]. According Aviliani [2] argues the BLT implementation will not be effective to reduce or anticipate the impact of fuel price increases for low-income strata of society. Conditions encountered in the field indicate a variety of problems ranging data that does not match, wrong target, abuse abuse. Lack of socialization program seems to be the cause of the errors [3]. Basic considerations taken by the President of BLT policies written in [4], that BLT short term and situational, and the channeling of cash transfers to targeted households based on the Indonesian Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2008 on May 14, 2008.

Lasswell and Kaplan [5] gives the definition of policy as an achievement of program goals, values and practices are directed. Anderson [6] states the policy is a set of actions that have a specific purpose are followed and implemented by an actor or group of actors in order to solve a particular problem. In the study of Public Policy Analysis, then one of the branches of the field of study is Policy Evaluation. Why do policy evaluation, because basically every state policy (public policy) is the risk for failure. Abdul Wahab [7] quoting Hogwood and Gunn [8] go on to explain that the cause of the failure of a policy (*policy failure*) can be divided into 2 categories: (1) because of the 'non-implementation' (not implemented) and (2) as 'unsuccessful' (implementations are not successful). Not implementation a policy means that the policy was not implemented as planned. The study on the impact on policy evaluation is intended to assess the effects of a policy or in other words to find the answers to what happened as a result of the 'policy implementation' [7].

By Cook and Seidl [9], the analysis of the impact of policies intended to assess the effects of the implementation of a policy and discuss "the relationship between the means used and the results are going to be achieved". The signal is further clarified by, from one of the books written by Dolbeare, [10]. The concept of impact evaluations that have the same meaning to the concept of a policy that has been mentioned above, namely: As in what was once defined by Dye [11]: "policy evaluation is learning about the Consequences of public policy".

Based on the problems described earlier with the existing theoretical foundation, the framework is formulated as in Figure 1 below:

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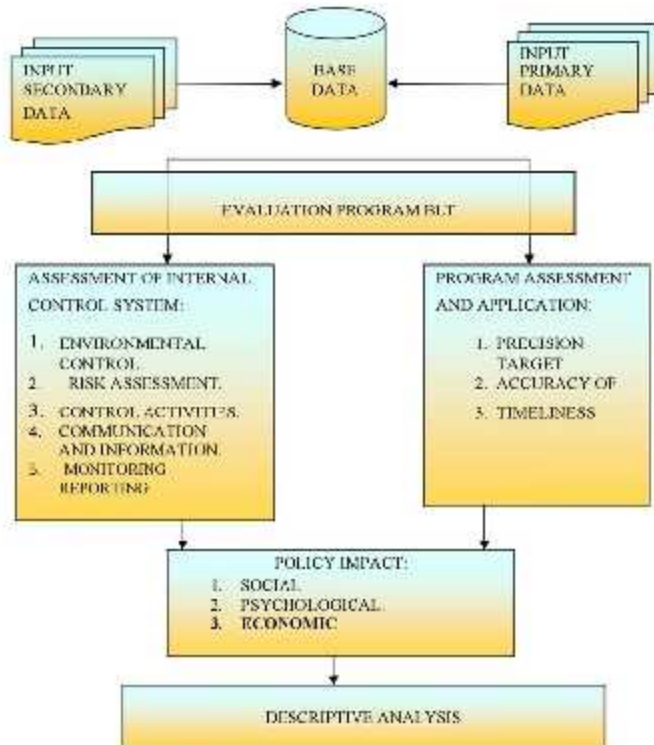


Figure 1 Theoretical Framework Thought

Based on Figure 1 can be explained that the BLT is a policy aimed at helping the poor to compensate for rising fuel prices. BLT policy impact is also evaluated through both policy and program evaluation systems and applications. In order to evaluate, in addition to methods of qualitative analysis with quantitative method, by analyzing the influence of each variable BLT policy and policy evaluation in the implementation of the impact on society. For that developed a conceptual framework as follows:

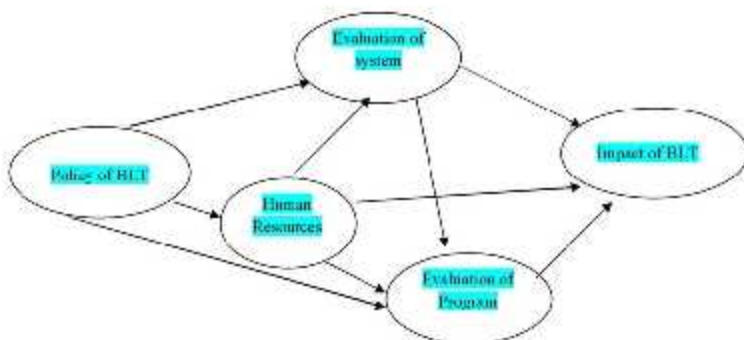


Figure 2 Charts Conceptual Framework

## MATERIALS &amp; METHODS

Variables and questionnaire design in this study appear in Table 1 as follows

Table 1 Research Variables and Questionnaire Design

	Variable	Indicator	Item	CS
1.	Policy and Program BLT (X1)	- Revenue - Target - Budget	- The existence of a clear program - Target defined clearly and precisely - Availability of the budget - Department of Social Welfare - PI, PUS	5
2.	HR (X2)	- Staffing expertise	- Realization of BLT funds safe, effective and efficient - Update Data BLT - BLT accountability mechanisms can be monitored	5
3.	Assessment System (X3)	- The control environment - Risk assessment - Activity control - Communication and influences - Monitoring and reporting	- BLT program dissemination mechanism through social media through TV and print media - Monitoring and evaluation by the designated - effective	5
4.	Assessment program (X4)	- The accuracy of budget - The accuracy of the number - Timeliness	- Actual disbursements targeted BLT - Realization of BLT funds received each RT corresponding amount - Actual disbursements on schedule BLT specified time	5
5.	The impact of the policy (Y1)	- Socio-cultural - Psychological - Environmental	- Widespread distribution of income - Public awareness of the program and the poor BLT - Potential dependence - Increased income of the poor - Increased purchasing power of the poor	Y1

taken from several urban areas in East Java, in the form of:

- Data Primer, with direct interviews of the object of research is the BLT
- Secondary Data, by looking at data from every department related

This study took the entire sample of some of the urban areas of East Java. The population in this study was all urban areas in East Java, while the sample is taken, namely Surabaya and Malang.

Data analysis was carried out

Bl In structural equation models, causality was fairly depicted in a path diagram, then the language program will convert the images to estimate equation [12].



Operational Model for SEM analysis depicted in the path diagram as follows: 4

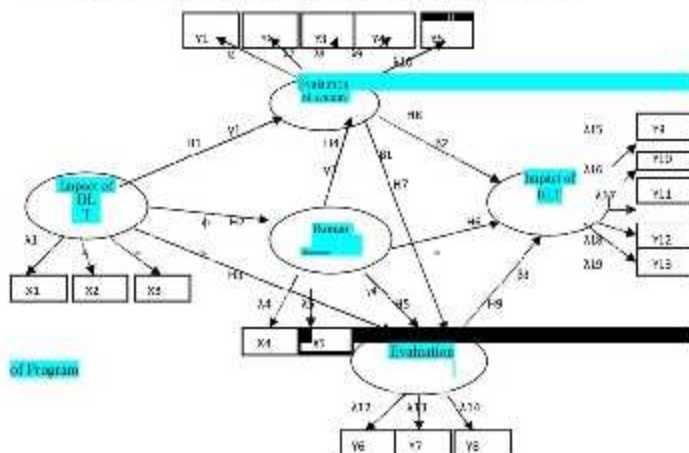


Figure 3 SEM Analysis Operational Model

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

BLT Realization Phase I in 2008 can be seen in Table 2 has been reported as shown in Table 4 as follows:

Table 2 Actual Report's Cash Assistance Program (BLT) Phase I in 2008

NO.	PROVINCE	ALLOCATION	DISTRIBUTION	REALIZATION OF PAY		Absorption (%)
		BLT (RTS)	CARD (RTS)	RTS	(RUPEKS)	
1.	ACEH	487.564	464.385	464.978	115.037.400.000	97,84%
2.	NORTH SUMATRA	916.793	893.505	884.616	265.384.500.000	94,41%
3.	SUMATRA	513.437	298.502	96.188	91.530.500.000	97,69%
4.						
	SOUTH SUMATRA					
	PEN				98.124.000.000	97,19%
10.	ISLANDS BAH	71.625	71.350	69.811	20.952.300.000	94,29%
11.	JAKARTA	137.515	132.189	130.230	15.081.200.000	95,91%
12.	WEST JAVA	2.099.800	2.678.256	2.820.042	855.612.000.000	98,02%
13.	CULTURAL JAVA	3.157.816	2.975.375	3.131.727	929.518.100.000	99,17%
14.	JH					
	EAST JAVA					
	EAST WEST					
	EAST					
	SOUTHEAST					
	CENTRAL	530.042	530.029	513.307	100.617.000.000	98,99%
21.	KALIMANTAN	191.471	187.082	167.028	43.602.000.000	82,04%
22.	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	244.305	227.737	227.710	68.513.200.000	93,21%
23.	East Kalimantan	230.944	204.302	212.648	65.797.400.000	96,66%



25	NORTH SULAWESI	121.497	98.261	111.273	33.981.500,000	30.14%
26	CENTRAL SULAWESI	210.078	195.881	141.576	38.003.800,000	37,00%
26	SOUTH SULAWESI	294.262	261.152	277.892	373.367.000,000	77,13%
	SCOUTHEAST					
27	SULAWESI	271.042	237.742	237.833	77.379.500,000	95,16%
28	DORONTALO	101.212	80.227	85.394	26.678.200,000	88,32%
29	WEST SULAWESI	111.502	110.495	110.805	73.251.500,000	99,07%
30	MALUKU	182.174	178.670	142.590	42.779.700,000	78,24%
31	EAST MALUKU	65.354	65.354	64.223	19.556.500,000	98,73%
32	WEST					
	TOTAL					96

Source: Adapted from [redacted] and reports from the region (Department of Social Welfare, Post Office) and the Mass Media.

BLT Realization Phase II in 2008 can be seen in Table 2 have been reported as shown in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 Actual Report Cash Assistance Program (BLT) Phase II in 2008

NO	PROVINCE	ALLOCATION	DISTRIBUTION	REALIZATION OF PAY		Absorption (%)
		BLT (RPS)	CARD (RPS)	GRS	(RUPES)	
1.	ACEH	495.568	464.355	479.785	191.914.400,000	50,90%
2.	NORTH SUMATRA	935.793	893.553	873.591	333.293.400,000	88,93%
3.	SUMATRA	312.442	298.502	293.954	119.981.000,000	56,00%
	SOUTH SUMATRA					
	PKC					
	ISLANDS		620			
	WEST JAVA					
	CENTRAL JAVA					
	JH					96
15.	EAST JAVA	3.224.500	2.964.571	3.126.518	1.250.607.200,000	56,95%
16.	EAST WEST					
	EAST					
	SOUTH PAS					
	WEST	539.507	593.859	351.115	111.645.000,000	38,61%
21	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	157.473	157.514	161.236	64.094.400,000	81,65%
22	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	244.305	227.737	226.435	90.574.000,000	92,69%
23	East Kalimantan	225.594	209.354	214.145	85.651.400,000	94,57%
24	NORTH SULAWESI	121.447	104.751	119.507	43.842.000,000	88,79%
25	CENTRAL SULAWESI	210.178	199.001	152.144	76.857.500,000	91,33%
26	SOUTH SULAWESI	294.262	261.152	277.822	230.128.800,000	96,70%
	SCOUTHEAST					
27	SULAWESI	271.042	237.742	237.965	102.520.000,000	94,56%
28	DORONTALO	101.212	80.227	85.385	35.752.000,000	88,31%
29	WEST SULAWESI	111.502	110.495	110.215	43.085.400,000	97,60%
30	MALUKU	182.174	178.670	149.333	47.733.200,000	83,20%
31	EAST MALUKU	65.354	65.354	63.311	25.324.400,000	96,97%
32	WEST					
	TOTAL		355			96

Source: Adapted from [redacted] and reports from the region (Department of Social Welfare, Post Office) and the Mass Media.

Policy BLT measured based program (X1), and target (X2), and budget (X3). Loading factor for each indicator variable BLT policy is shown in Table 4 below:



Table 4 Indicators measuring DIT policy

Variable	Indicator	Weighting factor	F	S-TS	Information
Policy BLT	X1	0.062	0.000	5	Indicators that can be used as a measure of policy BLT as the target of
	X2	0.09	0X	5	
	X3	0.935	0.000	5	

Source: primary data processed

Human resources (HR) was measured by the readiness of Social Service (X4), and ready for IT, Pos Indonesia (X5). Loading factor for each indicator variable HR shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5 Indicators measuring HR

Variable	Indicator	Weighting factor	F	S-TS	Information
Human Resources (HR)	X4	0.738	0x	5	Indicators that can be used as a measure of SDM in the readiness Social Services
	X5	0.051	0.406	15	

Source: primary data processed

Analysis of the data for testing the hypothesis in this study is using *Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)*. Software for AMOS calculation used is 4.01. To test the predictive power of each indicator and each hypothesis used benchmark value of CR *critical ratio* on the regression weight with a minimum of 2 in absolute value. Furthermore, to examine the variables that define a factor that cannot be measured directly use *confirmatory factor analysis* where the analysis is to make sense of the latent variables were confirmed. Tests conducted by Figure 4 as follows:

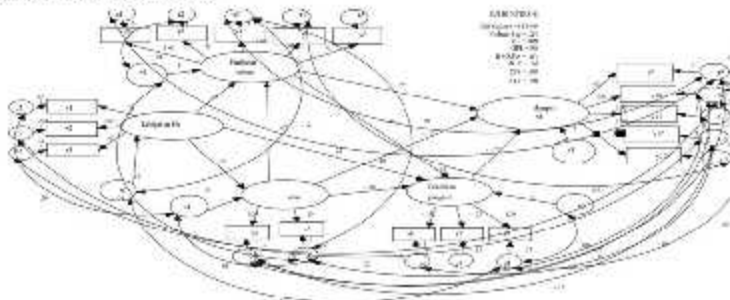


Figure 4 Analysis of DIT and HR policies influence the assessment system, assessment of the program and the impact on the urban poor BLT.

Test results can be explained in more detail on the evaluation of  $\chi^2$  suggests that relatively small chi squared 118.05 with  $df = 21$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $RMSEA = 0.03 < 0.08$ ,  $GFI = 0.98$  and  $> 0.95$ , which meets the critical value. The results of model testing are presented in the table as shown in Table 6

Table 6 Testing Goodness of Fit Overall Model

Goodness of fit	Calculation Results	Cut-off	Interpretation
Chi square	(118.05)	Statistical Signif	Model Good
P	0.24	> 0.05	Model Good
GFI	0.98	> 0.90	Model Good
RMSEA	0.03	< 0.08	Model Good
AGFI	0.98	> 0.90	Model Good
CFI	0.99	> 0.95	Model Good
NFI	0.98	> 0.95	Model Good

Source: primary data processed

Rating system is measured by the communication (Y4), information (Y1), and reporting (Y5). Loading factor for each indicator variable assessment system is shown in Table 7 below:



Table 7 Gauge Indicator Assessment System

Variable	Indicator	Weighting factor	f	S.T.D	Information
Assessment system	Y1	0.175	766	8	Indicates factors based on precision of evaluation in the system control activities
	Y2	0.156	0.234	75	
	Y3	0.173	766	8	
	Y4	0.165	0.254	78	
	Y5	0.156	0.235	78	

Source: primary data processed

Program Assessment, and Application measured based targeting accuracy (Y6), the precision number (Y7), timeliness (Y8). Loading factor for each indicator variable assessment system is shown in Table 8 below:

Table 8 Indicators Measurement Assessment and Application Program

Variable	Indicator	Weighting factor	f	S.T.D	Information
Assessment and Application Program	Y9	0.491	0.221	8	Indicates factors based on assessment of program measurement and the application in targeting accuracy
	Y11	0.012	0.334	78	
	Y8	0.427	766	8	

Source: primary data processed

Precision targets showed significant negative value of -0.491, while the perception of the respondents indicated that 59.3% of people strongly agree and agree, a relatively low number. This suggests that the target of BLT tend not right, even upside down, for the non-target households BLT, prove that there are still many poor households that do not receive the BLT.

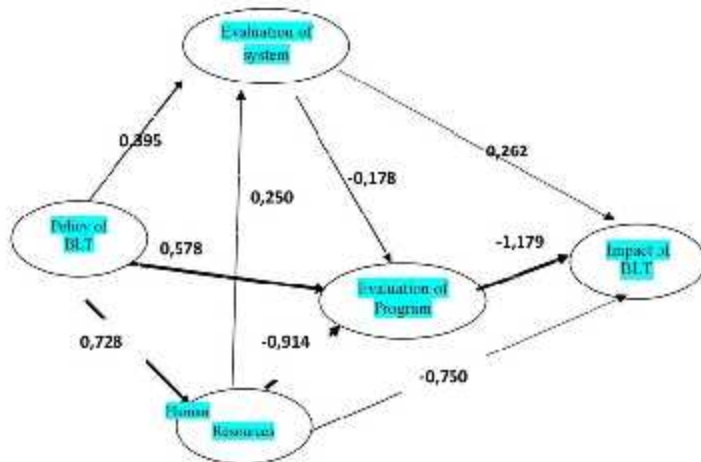
BLT impact is measured by the widespread distribution of income (Y9), community size (Y10), the dependence (Y11), income (Y12), and increased purchasing power (Y13). Loading factor for each indicator variable assessment system is shown in Table 5 below:

Table 9 Indicators of Impact Estimator BLT

Variable	Indicator	Weighting factor	f	S.T.D	Information
BLT Policy Impact	Y9	0.491	0.221	75	Indicates factors based on a measure of the impact of the BLT on BLT Dependence on Funds
	Y10	0.542	75	8	
	Y11	0.300	0.13	8	
	Y12	0.542	75	8	
	Y13	0.134	0.242	75	

Source: primary data processed

Analysis of the effect of policy and human BLT or system assessment, program assessment, and the effects of BLT made with SEM. The results can be seen in Appendix presented again in Figure 4-2 5 as follows:



## Description:

- Figures bold path coefficients (standardized)
- Numbers in parentheses *p* value Figure 3 Structured Influence Model BLT and HR policies to the assessment system, assessment of the impact of programs and BLT.

The structure effect relationships between variables in Figure 5 are detailed in Table 10 are presented as follows:

Table 10 Path coefficients between the study variables

	Path coefficient	Probability	Information
Being system BLT policy	0.395	0.017	Not significant
HR policies BLT	0.578	0.000	Significant
Assessment program to policies BLT	0.536	0.006	Significant
Being system BLT HR	0.280	0.587	Not significant
Assessment program BLT HR	-0.914	0.007	Significant
Impact BLT BLT HR	-0.710	0.075	Not significant
Assessment program BLT assessment system	-0.148	0.391	Not significant
Impact BLT BLT Assessment system	0.262	0.395	Not significant
Impact BLT BLT Assessment program	-1.179	0.000	Significant

Source: primary data processed

Table 10 shows that of the nine hypotheses, there are 4 hypotheses were accepted, while others rejected the hypothesis 5:

#### 1. Hypothesis 1 is rejected

Theoretically that if the policy of good BLT inside the assessment system will be better. Results showed no effect of BLT on system assessment policy and direction of the positive effect of 0.395. It can be explained that policies BLT had been followed by a good program, targets appropriately, and in budget that support it, the most important in this case the target has been set correctly. But the assessment of the system consisting of the control environment and control activities is not optimal. Thus we can conclude that the program is as good as any in the absence of a conducive control environment and control activities were optimal then the policy will not work as expected.

**Implication:** BLT yet optimal policy outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, so just follow the rules in the paper without a good system.

#### 2. Hypothesis 2 received

Theoretically that if the policy has been established BLT will then it will be followed by HR-related readiness. Results showed no effect and the direction of the positive effect of 0.728, it can be explained that; it is the policy in this case the target has been clearly established and must be followed by the readiness of the Social Service Human Resources is responsible for collection of poor households.

**Implications:** Policies BLT is not optimal policies outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, leading to the unpreparedness of Social Services to collect data.

#### 3. Hypothesis 3 received

Theoretically, if a policy is said BLT set appropriate targets, the assessment shows targeted program. Results showed no effect and the direction of the positive effect of 0.578, but the indicators actually show a negative assessment of the program, which means that the target is already set with the right but not the right target.

**Implications:** Policies BLT is not optimal policies outlined in the program, budget, and especially targets that are not clear, leading to misdirected citizens who are not entitled to receive the BLT.

#### 4. Hypothesis 4 is rejected

Theoretically, it is said that if HR are well prepared, it will facilitate the assessment of the system. Results showed no effect and the direction of the positive effect of 0.280, it can be explained that when the government is preparing HR well in this case the Department of Social Services in the data collection, it is easy but ineffective control activities.

**Implications:** HR unpreparedness especially Social Services in data collection, confusing system that has been built.

#### 5. Hypothesis 5 received

Theoretically, it is said that if HR has been well prepared, the assessment program will run properly. Results showed HR has an influence on the assessment program and the negative effect of -0.914. It can be explained that the government was already preparing human resources through the Department of Social Welfare for the collection, but the reality is that the distribution of the BLT is not on target.

**Implications:** HR unpreparedness especially Social Services in data collection, causing the target does not match.

### 6. Hypothesis 6 is rejected

Theoretically, it is said that if HR has been well prepared, it will have a positive impact on society. Results showed no effect on the readiness of human resources and the direction of impact BLT negative effect of -0.750. It can be explained that the government has attempted to prepare human resources for the Department of Social Welfare to record RT target, but more the fact worsened the impact of BLT. Because poor people claiming more and more and it will lead to dependence BLT funds.

**Implications:** HR unpreparedness especially Social Services in data collection, a negative impact on the urban poor in East Java

### 7. Hypothesis 7 is rejected

Theoretically, it is said that if the system has been running well, it will be the program will run well too. Results showed no effect of the assessment system assessment program and the negative effect of -0.178. It can be explained that the government was trying to run the system properly through control activities, but it turns out the program is not well targeted on Poor Households.

**Implication:** The system is not well in the monitoring mechanism, causing the wrong target and repeated the next stage.

### 8. Hypothesis 8 is rejected

Theoretically, it is said that if HR has been well prepared, it will have a positive impact on society. Results showed no effect on the readiness of human resources and the direction of impact BLT negative effect of -0.750. It can be explained that the government has attempted to prepare human resources for the Department of Social Welfare to record RT target, but more the fact worsened the impact of BLT. Because poor people are claiming more and more and it will lead to dependence BLT funds.

**Implications:** HR unpreparedness especially Social Services in data collection, a negative impact on society.

### 9. Hypothesis 9 was rejected

Theoretically, it is said that if HR has been well prepared, it will have a positive impact on society. Results showed no effect on the readiness of human resources and the direction of impact BLT negative effect of -0.750. It can be explained that the government has attempted to prepare human resources for the Department of Social Welfare to record RT target, but more the fact worsened the impact of BLT. Because poor people are claiming more and more and just me. It can be concluded that policies BLT was followed by a less precise targets, and lack of preparation for Social Agency in data poor households lose control activities, and further negative impact on the form of the dependence BLT urban poor households in East Java. This means that policies BLT applied only to prepare human resources and programs that are good, without a good system. HR prepared was not able to run the program, coupled with a system that is not good, have a negative impact on society BLT.

**Research Implications:** BLT policies initiated by the government as compensation for the fuel price hike is not optimal, and virtually in shambles because there is no good system. Moreover unpreparedness followed by HR, which actually worsen the condition of the urban poor in East Java.

Results and Impact Evaluation of the BLT program briefly can be seen in Table 11 below:

Table 11 Impact BLT

Program	Activity	Criteria	Quantitative Analysis		SS (%)	Evaluation
			Weighted factor	Scoring		
Program	Program	Program	0.762	5	55.3	Self-explanatory
	Target	Target	1.115	5	50h	Less clear
	Budget	Budget	0.565	5	57.3	Self-explanatory
HR	Social Services	Social Services	0.738	5	26.0	Less ready
	PT Post Indonesia	PT Post Indonesia	0.180	75	84.2	Ready
	Environmental Control	Environmental Control	0.197	5	32.2	Effective & efficient
BLT	Risk Assessment	Risk Assessment	0.150	75	72.2	Less than optimal
	Control activities	Control activities	0.178	5	05	Inappropriate
	Communication and information	Communication and information	0.118	75	70.2	Less effective
Cash	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	0.156	75	75h	Less effective
	Targeting accuracy	Targeting accuracy	0.495	5	29.3	Not exactly
	The accuracy of the number	The accuracy of the number	0.043	75	98.9	Not exactly
programs & applications	Transparency	Transparency	0.420	5	92.6	Quite right
	Social equity	Social equity	0.047	75	36.1	Not achieved
	Social security should concern	Social security should concern	0.242	5	81.4	Reached
Impact	Psychological	Psychological	0.200	5	83.3	Not achieved
	Economic revenue	Economic revenue	0.245	5	97.2	Reached
	Economic purchasing power	Economic purchasing power	0.144	75	72h	Not achieved

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In order to accommodate a variety of problems in the disbursement of funds BLT, the reality in the field, and enter the various parties, it is necessary to develop a value in motivating the community so that people have the same understanding and conducive. By providing expertise as well as employment to poor people tend to be much more effective. Because it does not teach people to be people who beg and do not fool the public. Overcoming poverty is not an easy way. BLT program launched by the government is not able to reduce the level of poverty of the people of Indonesia.

#### **CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that the BLT program funds [redacted] prices for [redacted] citizens [redacted] the urban poor, especially in East Java was not able to sustain family life, because the purchasing power decreased despite increased revenue, and even lead to dependence on the BLT funds.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **Specialization BLT funds for the elderly**

Specialization BLT funds for the elderly, to minimize the burden of the government in the Budget. For the elderly need to identify them as indicated by the ID card lifetime as already applied for this. Documenting lifetime ID will allow the government to identify the funds needed for the elderly.

##### **Providing Employment to absorb unemployed**

Governments need to pursue the jobs for the community by setting up industrial centers households in villages that have certain natural resources. Household industry centers are established by looking at the potential of the targeted areas by providing training and funds as initial capital. With an initial capital is expected that the area will be able to absorb quite large and reduce unemployment, so that the villagers no longer have to go flaked to the city to find work.

##### **The transfer to the BLT Program PNPB program by providing funding still is not dependent on the state budget.**

Provision of funds BLT fixed without interrupting or dependent on the state budget is a policy that should be taken by the government. This policy can be done by conducting cooperation with both state-owned enterprises and local enterprises. As there has been done by the government in partnership, such as PT. Jasa Marga, PT. Telkom and others that have a large enough profit to help small and medium enterprises. This is done by providing training to small businesses to manage their own business so that they can independently.

## Paper 3

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