Pembangunan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Keuangan Pada PT. Regal Home Furnishings

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ABSTRAK

PT. REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS is a furniture trading company, having address at Pekalongan Village RT.002 / 002 Batealit Sub-district of Jepara Regency. REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS manufactures products from desks, chairs, cabinets and various furniture products. The marketing of this furniture product company sells more to Eksport.PT. The Regal railway has operational budget, operational budget for 2 matters with operational budget.

The preparation of the operational budget plan was undertaken by the minister of finance at the beginning of the year and how to determine the operational budget plan by looking at the realization of the previous year's budget as a reference for the preparation of the next operational budget plan. The result of the budget plan that has been compiled and then submitted to the director to be approved into the budget plan one year ahead. Operational work plan, financial management. Regal Home Furnishings is approaching with budget realization. The difficulty of determining the operational budget plan is approaching because it only sees the realization of the previous budget. The impact of the budget plan is often lack of budget, for example in 2012, the budget plan has a shortfall of 2%.

Financial Management Information System is a system that can help finance minister PT. Regal Home Furnishings in terms of existing operational budget plan at PT. The Regal Railway by applying the PDCA cycle (Planning, Do, Check, Act) and the Kanaikan Percentage used to determine the budget. Based on the results of black box testing and beta testing it can be concluded management information system at PT. Regal Home Furnishings can assist the finance minister in determining budget plans
Operation and monitoring of financial activities at PT. Regal House Furnishings
Keywords: Financial Management Information System, Budget Plan, Budget Realization.

1. INTRODUCTION

PT. REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS is a furniture trading company, having address at Pekalongan Village RT.002 / 002 Batealit Sub-district of Jepara Regency. PT REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS produces desk, chair, More focused to sell to Eksport. In the process of income and expenditure of finance at company there are two process that is non operational process including data of total income and operational process covering operating expenses and expenses outside of business. For budget process, total operating expenses and expenses outside business In the budget can be from the process of total revenue and post total revenue includes export sales, local sales and other export revenues. In the process of budgeting PT.Regal Home Furnishings, the company has a post budget total operational expenses and has 7 budget items including Employee Expenses, Office Charges, Vehicle Expenses, Maintenance Expense, General Expense, Depreciation Expense and Marketing Expense. In preparing the budget plan total operational expense is performed by the Minister of finance at the beginning of each year and how to determine the total operational budget plan by looking at the realization of the previous year's budget as a reference for the preparation of the total

operational budget Will come. The result of budget plan that has been compiled and then submitted to the director to be approved into the budget plan one year ahead.

Based on the interview with Mrs. Salma Denisa as director of PT.REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS, there is a problem that arises in determining the total operational cost budget to approximate the realization made by the finance minister in due to the unexpected expense increment for certain budget post, thus making the finance minister must budget This is evidenced by the results of the 2012 budget recapitulation on employee expense budget items of 16% and the budget expenditure budget item has a budget shortage of 4% .so affects the overall revenue and expenditure process of the company (Appendix D Table D3).

Based on the problems that have been described previously Management Information System (MIS) is an information system planning part of the internal control of a business that includes human utilization, documents, technology, and procedures to solve business problems such as product costs, services, or a business strategy.

Financial Management Information System is an information system that provides information to people or groups both within the company and outside the company regarding the company's financial problems. The information provided is presented in the form of special reports, periodic reports, results of mathematical simulations, suggestions from expert systems, and communications.

In order for the problem to be resolved, the company must implement a plan to provide accurate information and provide a report reconciliation monitor and measure the process and results that occur whether in accordance with the quality plan, quality objectives have been set, evaluate and report the results and evaluate the results of planning and take corrective action against Processes that do not fit the results and attempt to improve the improvement of processes that do not fit continuously so as to increase effectiveness.

The company needs a management information system in order to assist the company in doing supervision, budget management at PT.REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS with this Then the company requires "FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN PT.REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS".

2. RESEARCH CONTENTS

2.1 Theoretical Basis

The theoretical basis used in preparing the final project report and the development of Financial Management Information System at PT REGAL HOME FURNISHINGS are as follows:

2.2 System

In general, the system can be defined as the conclusion of things or activities or elements or sub-systems that work together or associated with certain ways so as to form a unity to perform a function to achieve a goal. A system has the following characteristics: [1]

1. Has Component (component)
2. Having a Boundary (boundary)
3. Have the Environment (environment)
4. Having a Liaison / Interface (interface) between components
5. Have Input (input)
6. Processing (processing)
7. Have control (control)

8. Have goals and objectives (objectives and goals)
9. Having Feedback (feedback)
10. Having Output (output)

The linkages between these components can be seen in Figure 2.3. In the drawing, a sub-system relating to other sub-systems is connected by the interface, forming a unity to achieve objectives, and ultimately expected to achieve the goal. A sub-system may contain input, process, and output components that are controlled by the control section based on feedback. In a system, sub system 1 can also act as input for sub system 1 that acts as process.

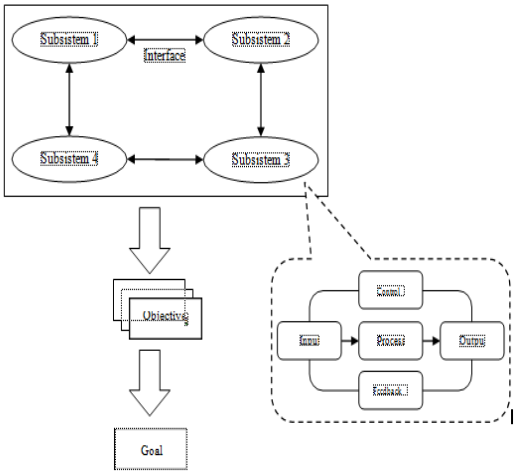


Figure 1 . Interconnection of Components and System Characteristics [1]

The general model of a system consists of inputs, processes, and outputs, as shown by GambaThe general model of a system made up of inputs, processes, and outputs, as shown by Figure 2.



Figure 2 .General Model of a System [1]

2.3 Information

Information is basically a collection of data that has been processed into something that has a broader meaning and usefulness. Lippeveld, Sauerbord, and Bodart (2000) define information as "a meaningful collection of facts or data" (a collection of facts or meaningful data). Henry C. Lucas (1994) in his book Information Concept for Management defines information as "the interpretation of data to provide meaning by an individual" (data that has been interpreted to give a certain meaning to a person). Gene E. Thompson and Ira Hendelman (1978) state that information is "data which has been processed and analyzed for use" (data that has been processed and analyzed for use). While Gordon B. Davis (1994) provides the definition of information as follows. [2] Information is data that has been processed into a form that is useful to the recipient and has a process that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real value or perceived value in current or prospective decision. Value for current or future decision makers.)

Data is the result of measurement and recording of facts about things, circumstances, actions or events (Thopson & Handelman, 1978). According to David (1994), data is a raw material for information. Data can be amount, action, object, and others. The data has been collected, then saved. Transformation of data into information is done in a system, where data that is input then processed or processed by the system into output in the form of information.

2.4 Management

Management can be defined as the process of utilizing the various resources available to achieve a goal. Management can also be meant as a system of power within an organization in order for people to work. Generally, the resources available in management include human, material, and capital. The concept of resource management will be increased when the discussion is focused on the Management Information System, the management resources include the three resources in addition to the information resources. [1]

According to Harold Koontz (1976) in the book Management: A Book of Readings there are six schools or schools of management, namely the school of processes, empirical schools, schools of

behavior, schools of social systems, schools of decision theory, and math schools. [3]

According to Edi Sutanta (2003) in the book Management Information System in running the process management has several activities, namely: [4]

1. Planning
2. Control (including: organizing, movement, and coordination)
3. Decision Making

2.5 Information System

The information system is a set of interconnected components, which work to collect and store data and process it into information to use. In the Lippeveld, Sauerborn, and Bodart (2000) sentences "information systems integrate data collection, processing, reposting, and use of information .....". With the processed data into information, then the original data has limited usefulness, then become more widely usefulness or function. [3]

In providing information, there is often a discrepancy between the information and information needs provided, therefore the information system is related to the information needs. According to Bambang Hartono in the book Computer Based Management Information System in 2003, states that the need for information is a statement expressed by a (eg a manager) about the information needed and will use, so he can do a (eg decision-making) well. This non-conformity of information occurs due to inconsistent interpretation of the information needs between information users and information managers (Lippeveld, Sauerborn, and Bodart, 2000). Accordingly, the following are presented eight criteria that can be used to determine the value of an information. [3]

1. Relevance Information is provided or presented for use
2. Completeness and extent, Information will be of higher value, if presented in full coverage.
3. The truth of information is determined by validity or proven
4. Measurable, information derived from data or measurement results and records of facts
5. Accuracy.Information derived from data or measurement results and inventory of facts.
6. Clarity, information can be presented in various forms of text, tables, graphics, charts, and others
7. Dexterity, good information is easily altered form penyyajiaanya in accordance with the needs and situations
8. Timeliness, Good information is information that is presented exactly when needed

Thus it can be said that the information system is a set of interconnected components,

Thus it can be said that the information system is aset of interconnected components, which work to collect and store data and process it into information to use. [3]

The PDCA technique (Plan, Do, Check, Actioni) is a method for continuous process improvement. This technique is a cycle popularized by W. Edwards Deming (October 14, 1900 - December 20, 1993), a professor, author of books, teachers and consultants. He is considered the father of modern quality control so that this cycle is often called the Deming Cycle. The PDCA cycle or Cycle 'plan, work, check, follow-up' is a four-step, commonly used problem-solving process in quality control.

2.7 PDCA Cycle

The PDCA cycle provides a measurable and accurate stages of problem-solving process. This PDCA cycle is effective for: [6]

1. Helping Kaizen implementation or continuous improvement process. When this PDCA cycle is repeated it will open up the possibility of finding new areas that need to be upgraded.

2. Identify new solutions to significantly improve recurring processes.

3. Opening broader horizons of existing problem solutions, testing them and improving results in controlled processes before being widely implemented.

4. Avoid wasting resources widely.

The PDCA cycle is a four-step process for improving quality, as shown in Figure 1 below:

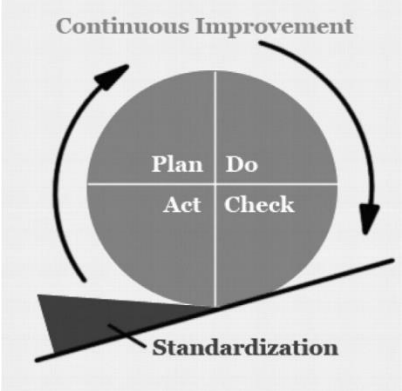


Figure 3 PDCA Four Step Process

A. Plan (Planning)

Planning is the selection and linking of facts, making and using assumptions relating to the future to describe and formulate certain activities that are believed necessary to achieve a particular result. In the stages of the plan on the PDCA cycle is done planning of the target sales of goods.

B. Do (Do)

Do This means planning a predefined process and monitoring the implementation process. Measures of this process have also been established in the PLAN stage. Refers to the implementation and implementation of planned activities.

C. Check (Check)

At this stage we measure how effectively the experiments have been done in the previous PDCA cycle stage, ie Do. In addition, this stage also attracts as much learning as possible so that later can produce better results. In the PDCA cycle stage Do and check by looking at the scale and areas of improvement to be done, we can repeat these steps prior to the next stage if deemed necessary. If the result is satisfactory then we can go to the next stage of the PDCA cycle Act.

D. Act (Follow-up)

Following up the results to make the necessary improvements, it also reviews all the steps and modifies the process to fix them before the next implementation. If this stage is over and we have reached the next stage better, we can repeat this process from the beginning again to reach the higher stages.

3.1. Database Analysis

In the development of financial management information system required a database design. The modeling that will be used in the design of this database using Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD).

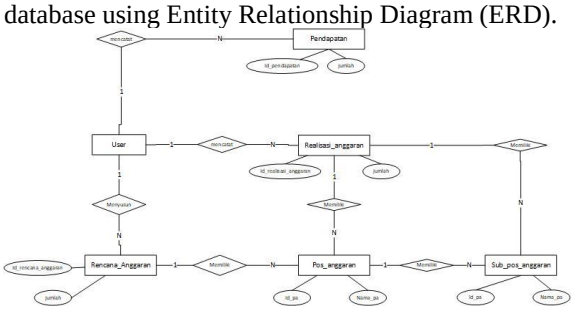


Figure 2. Diagram of ERD PT. Regal Home Furnishings

3.2. Context Diagram

The context diagram is the highest level diagram of the DFD that describes the user relationship with the system. There are three users who play a role in this system namely, Finance Admin, Minister of Finance, and Director.

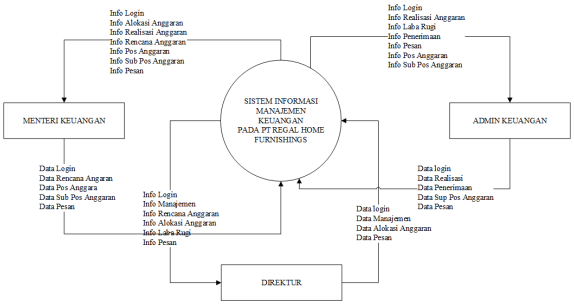


Figure 3. Context Diagram

3.4. Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Data Flow Diagram is a model of the system to describe the division of the system into smaller modules.

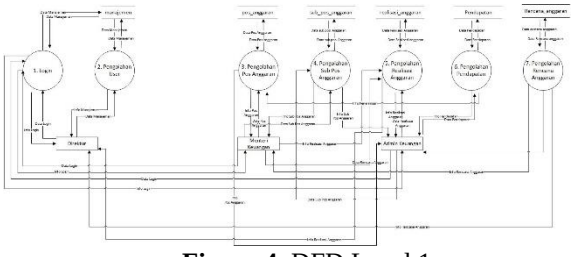


Figure 4. DFD Level 1

3.5. Relation Scheme

The relation schema describes the interconnected data between multiple data and their constraints.

Interface Implementation

Implementation of the interface is done based on each view of the financial management information system built with coding in the form of program files. Display interface of the built interface is divided into 3 namely for Finance Admin, Finance

Minister and Director.

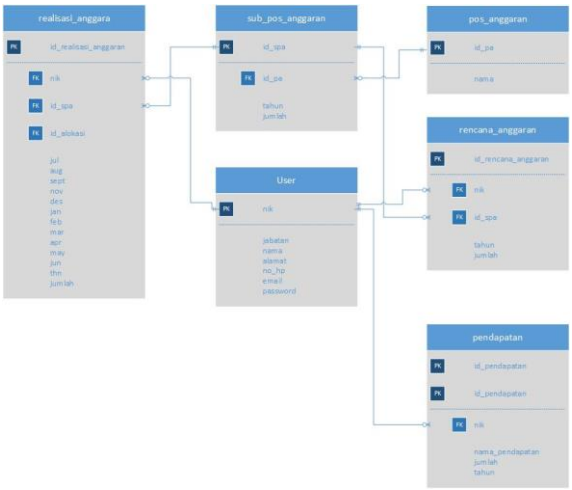


Figure 5. Relation Scheme

3.6. Design The Menu Structure

Design The menu structure is designed to provide the functions that will be used in information systems to be built.

Admin Menu Structure

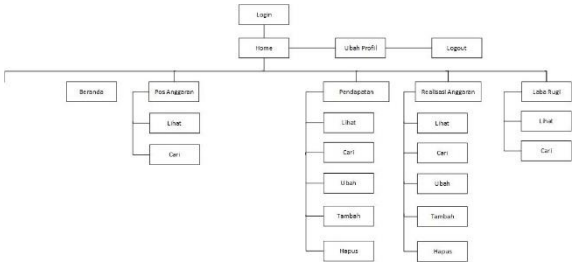


Figure 6. Admin Menu Structure

Direktur Menu Structure

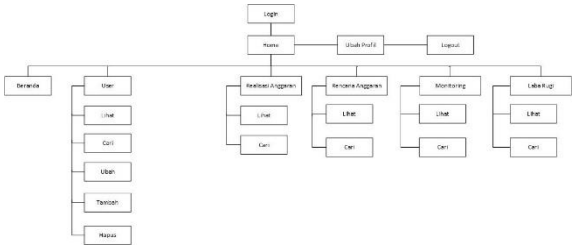


Figure 7. Direktur Menu Structure

3.7 Menu structure of the Minister of Finance

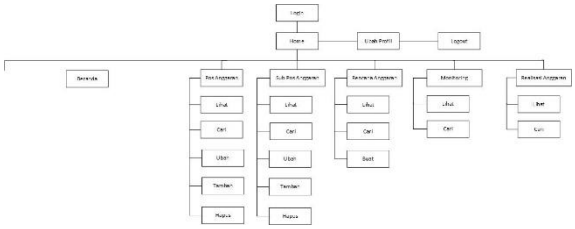


Figure 8. **Menu structure of the Minister of Finance**

4.1 Interface Implementation

Implementation of the interface is done based on each view of the financial management information system built with coding in the form of program files. Display interface of the built interface is divided into 3 namely for Finance Admin, Finance Minister and Director.

4.2 Implementation of Financial Admin Interface

Tabel 1. Implementation of Financial Admin Interface

Menu	description	File Name
Login	The page that is used to log into the system	index.php
Forgot password	The page used when admin forgot password	forgot_password.php
Home	The main page after the treasurer managed to login	Data.php
Budget Posts	Pages used to View Budget Post data	Data.php
Sub Articles Budget	The page used to view budget sub data	Data.php
Budget Realization	Pages used to View Budget Realizations	Data.php
Change Profile	The page used to change the profile data	Profile.php
Logout	Used when going out from the director's page	Logout.php

4.3. Implementation Interface Director

Tabel 2. Implementation Interface Director

Menu	Description	File Name
Login	The page used to login to the system	index.php
Forgot the password	Page used when admin forgot password	Forgot_password.php
Home	The main page after the chairman successfully login process	Data.php
User	The page used to process user data	Data.php
Budget Realization	Pages used to View Budget Realizations	Data.php
Budget plan	The page used to budget the budget plan data	Data.php
Profit and loss	The page used for the profit and loss of the foundation	Data.php
Monitoring	The page used for Monitoring Budget	Data.php
Change Profile	The page used to change the profile data	Profile.php
Logout	Used when going out from the Director page	Logout.php

4.4. Implementation of Ministerial Interface Finance

Tabel 3.Implementation of Ministerial Interface Finance

Menu	Description	File Name
Login	The page used to login to the system	index.php
Forgot the password	Page used when forgot password	Forgot_password.php
Home	The main page after the financial Admin successfully login process	Data.php
Budget Posts	Halaman yang digunakan untuk mengelolah data Pos Anggaran	Data.php
Budget Posts	The page used to manage the Budget Post data	Data.php
Budget Realization	Pages used to view budget realization data	Data.php
Income	Pages used to view earnings data	Data.php
Budget plan	Page used to View Budget Plan	Data.php
Monitoring	The page used to monitor the budget	Data.php
Change Profile	The page used to change the profile data	Profile.php
Logout	Used when going out of the page	Logout.php

4.5. System Testing

Testing the system is the most important thing that aims to find errors or deficiencies in information systems tested. Testing the system intended to determine the performance of information systems that have been made in accordance with the purpose of designing information systems. Testing this system using black box testing. Black box testing focuses on the functional requirements of the software.

Tabel 4. *Black box* testing scenario

Testing	Type Testing	Type of Testing
Login	Login user	*Black Box*
Lupa password	Forgot the password	*Black Box*
User	Add User data Edit User data Search User data View User data Delete User data	*Black Box*
Budget Posts	Add budget post data Edit budget post data Find budget post data View budget post data Remove budget post data	*Black Box*
Sub-Budget Post	Add budget sub data Edit budget sub-data Find budget sub data View budget sub-data Clear data of budget sub-items	*Black Box*
Budget Realization	Add budget realization data Edit data sub budget realization Find sub data of budget realization View budget realization data Clear budget realization data	*Black Box*
Income	Add revenue data Edit revenue data Search for revenue data View revenue data Clear revenue data	*Black Box*
Budget plan	Create budget data Search for sub budget data View budget data	*Black Box*

5. CLOSING

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of testing and discussion that has been made then can be drawn conclusion as follows::

1. Facilitate the finance minister in determining the company's financial budget
2. Facilitate the finance minister in controlling the financial budget by comparing budget plans and budget realization..

5.2. Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given to the construction of financial management information system at PT. Regal Home Furnishings that have been made for further development can be explained as follows:
:

1. This financial management information system needs to have a detailed evaluation of budget plans, what needs to be done and can find the problem .

2. financial management information system needs to be added again a function of print the results of monitoring..

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