

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM VILLAGE GOVERNMENT KEAPARATURAN IN CIREBON DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), is a regional organization formed by regional regulations in Cirebon district, with the number 85 of 2016 D84 series on the functions, main tasks and work procedures of the Community and Village Empowerment Office, one of which is supervision and guidance. towards the implementation of village governance including supervision of the appointment and dismissal of village officials carried out by kuwu. The Kuwu term comes from the Cirebon Regent Regulation Number 121 of 2015 concerning Village Devices Article 1 paragraph 7, namely Kuwu is the head of the village government responsible for leading the village government. Based on the problems that occur in the DPMD and in the village Monitoring activities are not carried out directly by the quwu concerned with the process of appointing or dismissing village officials. This happened because the appointment and dismissal process was carried out directly by Kuwu without notice to the DPMD so that violations were carried out by Kuwu, especially in the process of appointing and dismissing village officials. Violations that often occur are in the implementation of the appointment and construction of village equipment that are not in accordance with the rules. According to the data obtained at the service there are 64 villages from 412 villages, namely 15% of villages where the appointment and dismissal process is not in accordance with the regulations, so that the Regulatory Management Information System is needed.

Kata kunci: Village government regulation, appointment and dismissal, monitoring of appointments and dismissals

1. INTRODUCTION

Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), is a regional organization formed by regional regulations in Cirebon district, with the number 85 of 2016 D84 series on the functions, main tasks and work procedures of the Community and Village Empowerment Office, one of which is supervision and guidance. towards the implementation of village

governance including supervision of the appointment and dismissal of village officials carried out by kuwu.

The Kuwu term comes from the Cirebon Regent Regulation Number 121 of 2015 concerning Village Devices article 1 paragraph 7, namely kuwu is the head of the village government who is responsible as the leader in the village government. Kuwu has one of the tasks of carrying out the appointment and dismissal of village officials. Whereas the village apparatus is all village officials who have an important role and are involved in the village environment. Examples of village apparatus such as kuwu, village apparatus, BPD and rt / rw.

Based on the results of interviews with the head of the village administration in Cirebon District DPMD, stated that at present the supervisory activities of village government organizers, especially in terms of the appointment and dismissal of village officials are currently carried out by issuing guidelines or technical referrals regarding village government implementation, sanction for irregularities carried out by the village head or kuwu. Monitoring activities are not carried out directly by the quwu concerned with the process of appointing or dismissing village officials. This happened because the appointment and dismissal process was carried out directly by Kuwu without notice to the DPMD so that violations were committed by Kuwu, especially in the process of appointing and dismissing village officials.

Based on the description of the problems mentioned above, it is necessary to develop a Regulatory Management Information System for village government organizers, especially supervision in the appointment and dismissal process carried out by Kuwu, in the hope that the system built will solve the problems that occur in the Cirebon Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service.

2. RESEARCH CONTENT

2.1. Theoretical basis

The theoretical foundation for writing this essay will explain the theories related to the application of the

Management Information System of the Village Government Regulations in Cirebon district.

2.1.1 Management Information Systems.

Management information system is a set of interconnected subsystems, gathered together and form a single unit, interacting and collaborating between parts of one another with certain ways to perform data management functions, receive input in the form of data/facts, then split and produce output in the form of basic information for decision making. [1]

Limitation of Management Information Systems is an application of information systems in organizations to support one of the information of all management. Management information systems can be interpreted as an association of management information systems interactions that are responsible for collecting or processing data to provide. In theory, the computer should not be used in management information systems. However, in reality, management information systems cannot function as well without involving one of the computer elements. Management information systems will always be together with processing information based on computers. Management information system is a collection of information systems and depends on the size of the organization consisting of information systems. [2]

2.1.2 Regulatory Management

Management or activities of Village Government Welfare are activities carried out by village officials in the framework of organizing village government in a village organization. [3]

Management said according to DR. Ir. Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto in the book entrepreneurship to be a great businessman can be interpreted as "the process of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising organizational resources to achieve organizational goals. [4].

Villages called by other names have been proof of the existence of a village throughout Indonesia, explaining what is stated in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (previously there were changes), such as in West Java, Middle East, Bali Sumatran and other regions. A village has an original structure and therefore we can regard it as a special village. The Republic of Indonesia has always respected the position of all special regions in Indonesia.

The Village Government is the Administration of Government affairs and one of the interests of the local community in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. village government was formed historically by the village community by choosing a number of community members who were believed to be able to manage, mutual cooperation to build a village, friendly service to the community. The village has its own government.

The Village Government consists of the Village Government namely *kuwu* (village head), village officials, BPD, AND Rt / Rw.

The village head as *Kuwu* is a village government leader who leads the administration of village governance.

The Village Device is a village employee who helps *kuwu* (village head) in carrying out their duties, both their physical, technical and activity tasks within the region. Other Village Devices are appointed by the Village Head from the villagers, which is determined by the Decree of the Village Head. [5]

2.1.3 Plan, DO, Check, Act (PDCA).

The PDCA cycle consists of 4 types of stages, namely:

1. Plan (merencanakan)

The PLAN is a stage to set the Target and the Goals to be achieved in improving the process or problem that wants to be resolved, and then to carry out the Method that will be used to achieve the success that has been determined. [6]

2. Do (melaksanakan)

DO is the stage of implementation of all that has been planned in Phase 1, namely planning including carrying out the process, producing and carrying out data collection and then will be used for the checking and action stages.

3. Check (memeriksa)

Checking is re-checking and learning the results of implementation in the do (implement) stage, namely implementing. Which conducts comparisons and results of planning in the stage plan that has been achieved with the targets set and also the accuracy of the predetermined schedule.

4. Act (menindak)

ACT is the stage to take the necessary actions to the results of the CHECK stage. There are 2 types of actions that must be done based on the results achieved:

2.1.4 Method Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

Analytical Hierarchy Process AHP is a functional hierarchy with input which is important is human perception. And it will be completed by means of a structure that is in the form of a hierarchy [7].

In an assessment, comparing one criterion with another criteria is free from each other, and this can lead to the inconsistency of the example as follows:

$$CI = (\lambda \text{ maks} - n) / (n - 1) \quad (1)$$

Dimana :

CI itu = Consistency Index

and $\Lambda \text{ maks}$ = The biggest eigenvalue.

The biggest eigenvalue is obtained by summing the results of multiplying the number

of columns with eigen vector. as for (CR), (CI) as the concession index and (RI) as a random value. This value depends on the order of matrices n.

The consistency ratio can be formulated:

$$CR = CI / RI \quad (2)$$

2.1.5 monitoring

Supervision is used for the process of checking and controlling the raw materials of the products used and the results of product realization based on the results of planning production activities. [8]

2.1.6 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

Entity Relationship Diagram atau ER-D is a network model that describes the dat stroge layout of an erd system that describes data in silence (data stored). [9]

2.1.7 Data Flow Diagram (DFD).

Dfd is often used to describe an existing system or a new system that will be developed logically without considering he physical environment in which the data flows (eg via telephone, letters an so on) or the physical environment in which the data will be stored. [10]

2.2 Analysis of Management of Village Government Regulations.

Management Analysis Village government regulations in the Community and Village Empowerment Service will be described using the PDCA model (Plan, Do, Check, act). The following is an explanation of the PDCA model image.

2.2.1 Management Analysis Appointment of prospective village officials.

The PDCA analysis in the process of upgrading the village apparatus in the village government carried out by the village head and TIM is as follows:

Table 1 PDCA Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices

Appoin tment of village officials	Plan	Do	Check	Act
	Plan the number of appointments of the village apparatus needed by the	Carry out the appointm ent of the village apparatus in accordanc e with the terms of office and determine	Check & manag e the lifting placem ent of your device' s design has met	Evalu ate appoin tment results.

	village in accordance with the vacanc y.	the value of the village apparatus candidate and Recommendation for prospective village officials	the require ments	
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1. Planning for Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices.

Stages carried out by the Committee to request and determine the number of village officials and vacant positions in the Village to Kuwu.

Table 2 Number of Position Requirements for Technical Executors.

Position Name	Amount specified	Slot Kosong
Technical Executor	7 person	1 person

Table 3 Technical Technical Position Requirements

Position	Terms
Technical Executor	1. Men / Women aged 20 years - 42 years
	2. Education min high school / A / K
	3. Fulfill complete administrative requirements
	4. Registered as a resident of the village and residing in the village for at least 1 (one) year

2. Implementation of Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices.

The implementation and determination of the values and criteria that form the basis of the appointment based on the results of interviews with the nanan father as head of the village government sector in the community and village empowerment service, among others: age criteria, formal education, and domicile.

Table 3 Criteria and Sub-Criteria for Monitoring the Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices

No	Criteria	Sub-criteria	Code
1.	Age	20-29	U1
		30-39	U2
		40-42	U3
2.	Education	Sma	P1

		D1	P2
		D2	P3
		D3	P4
		S1	P5
3.	Domicile	Comer	D1
		Native inhabitants	D2

next is the stage of the results of determining the priorities of each of the criteria that have been carried out at the previous stage.

The following are the results of prioritization in the form of values in table 4.

Table 4 List of Priority Values in each subcriteria

No	criteria	code	Priority Value	Value in whole number
1.	Age	U1	0.633	633
		U2	0.260	260
		U3	0.107	107
2.	Education	P1	0.062	62
		P2	0.107	107
		P3	0.136	136
		P4	0.276	276
		P5	0.472	472
3.	Domicile	D1	0.79	79
		D2	0.203	203

The following will be explained by the Assessment of Appointment of Village Candidates from the 7 prospective applicants for the village apparatus, based on criteria and sub-criteria previously determined.

Table 5 Results of the Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices.

Candidates for Village Devices	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Criteria						
Age							
20-29	189 9	189 9	52 0	189 9	10 7	52 0	189 9
30-39							
40-42							
Education							
SMA	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
D1							
D2							
D3							
S1							
Domicile							
Comer							
Native inhabitants	406	406	40 6	406	40 6	40 6	406

Final score	236 7	236 7	98 8	236 7	57 5	98 8	236 7
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It can be seen that the highest final value until the lowest final value is the same highest number of values but will be seen from the age criteria, from the results of the appointment of candidates for village equipment obtained in the name of Adi Jaya. Following are the results of ranking the village device:

Table 6 Results of Conflicting Prospective Village Devices

No	Name	Final score	Age	Rating
1	Adi Jaya	2367	21	I
2	Verry Yanto	2367	22	II
3	Suhartono	2367	24	III
4	M.Taufik	2367	34	IV
5	Sambudi	988	35	V
6	Rosyid	988	38	VI
7	Tunina	575	40	VII

3. Examination of the Appointment of Candidates for Village Devices.

Is the stage of checking and managing the placement of appointments of village officials who have met the requirements. Check and manage what has been done in the Do stage, namely the implementation of the appointment of prospective village officials.

Table 7 Number of technical staff requirements

Position Name	Number of needs	Number of Applicants	Number of applicants who meet the requirements
Pelaksana Teknis	1 person	7 person	7 person

4. Evaluation of Results of Appointment of Village Devices

This stage is the stage to take action whether the results that have been obtained at the previous check stage. In the process of appointing village officials from 7 prospective village apparatus, it was obtained a village apparatus with the highest final score and according to the position needed and the number of needs, namely 1 person. the village apparatus will become the village apparatus to fill the vacant position of the technical executor. To be able to be appointed as a village apparatus must meet the appointment criteria and have a good final evaluation result with a final score of 2367.

2.2.2 Analysis of Dismissal of Village Devices.

Table 8 PDCA Monitoring Dismissal of Village Devices

Monitoring Pemberhentian perangkat desa	
Plan	Determine dismissal of village officials whose age limit is almost the end of their tenure and the number of violations committed by the village apparatus in particular or concerned.
Do	Implementation of dismissal by giving a warning letter to the village officials.
Check	Monitoring village officials and giving notifications to village officials whose age will reach 60 years, as well as the number of village apparatus violations, and the number of claims.
Act	Study the results of monitoring stops for further action whether it is appropriate or not suitable (breaking)

1. Planning for Dismissal of Village Devices

At this stage, Kuwu will determine the village officials who will be dismissed. Dismissal of the village apparatus is determined by the maximum limit of the position of village officials and the number of violations committed by the village officials.

The following is the visualization of the dismissal of village officials from table 3.37, namely the number of violations committed by the village officials themselves and the visualization of the age of the desa device

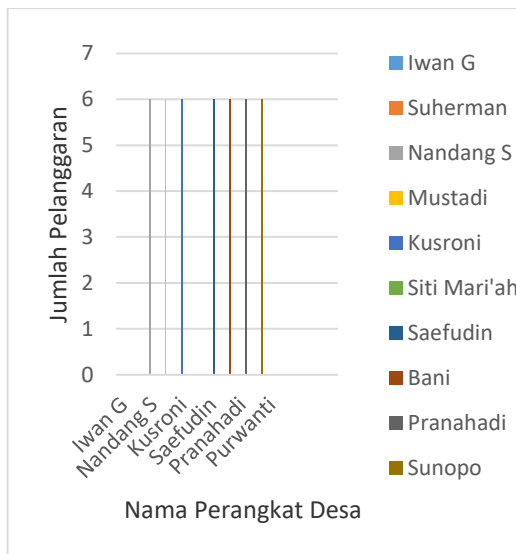


Figure 1 Graph of the number of violations of village officials

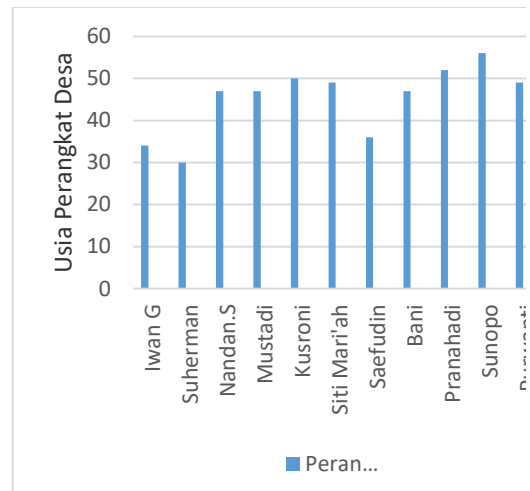


Figure 2 Graph of the age of the village gempol device

2. Pelaksanaan Pemberhentian Perangkat Desa

This stage is the stage of implementation or implementation of all those planned in the plan stage including carrying out the implementation of dismissal of village officials, as well as carrying out data collection which will then be used for check and act.

Provision of witnesses and village officials who are set out in the regulation of regent Cirebon No. 12 of 2015 CHAPTER IX, village officials who do not carry out obligations as intended in Article 21 and violate the prohibitions referred to in Article 23 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of: a. Oral reprimand and b. written warning.

3. Examination of Dismissal of Village Devices

Village officials who have reached 60 years will be immediately informed that they have reached the term of office and village officials whose age will reach 60 and see the number of violations as well as the lawsuit (community) carried out by village officials and there are some data taken dummy.

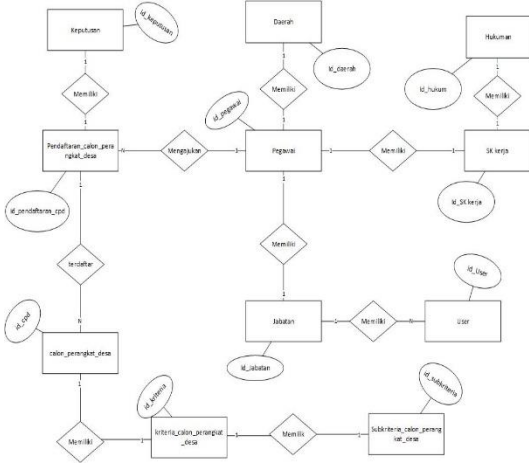
4. Evaluation of Results of Dismissal of Village Devices

This stage is the stage to take action whether the results obtained in the previous check stage are in accordance with the initial planning. This implementation will be monitored for planning the implementation of new village apparatus candidates to fill vacant positions as village officials.

If there is a condition that there are village officials who get sp1 to sp3 then kuwu consults the subdistrict head to dismiss the village apparatus. but if the village apparatus has not received a warning letter, but Kuwu immediately dismissed the village apparatus, then Kuwu will get sanctions in the form of reprimand, temporary stop and dismissal.

2.3 Database Analysis

Database analysis on the Regulatory information system. The village government in the Cirebon district will be built using the Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD). The Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) is depicted in Figure 3.



Entity relationship diagram SIM to Regulation

2.4 Context Diagram

The context diagram for management information systems in village government regulations in Cirebon District can be seen in Figure 4.

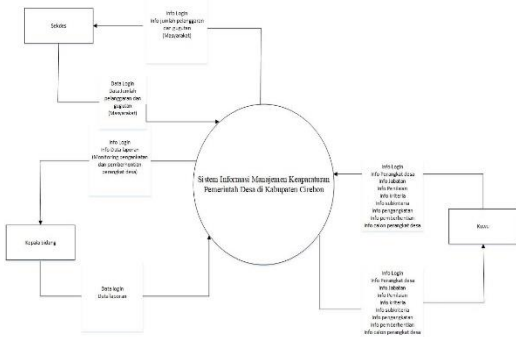


Figure 4. Context diagram SIM to Regulation

2.5 Data flow Diagram (DFD)

Data Flow Diagram for management information systems in the regency of Cirebon. DFD shows how the data flow describes the processes that occur in the system until the process is more detailed.

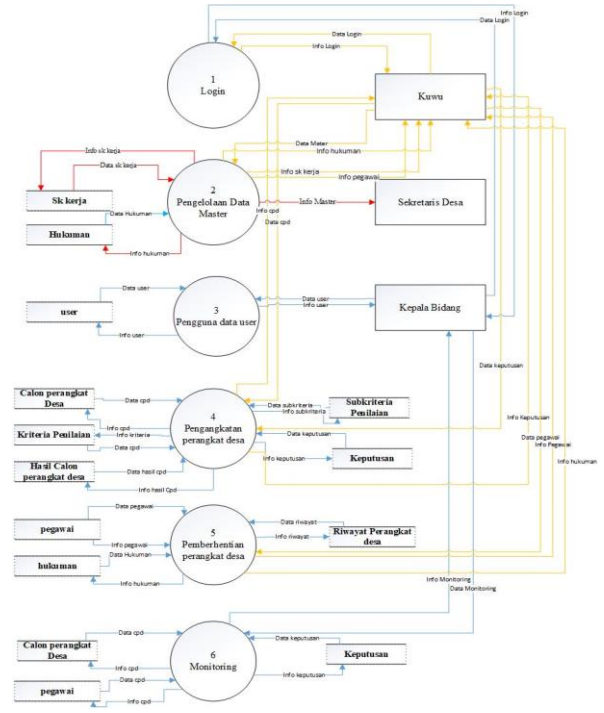


Figure 5. DFD Level 1 SIM to Regulation

2.6 Relationship Schemes

Relationship schemes from the Management Information System Village government regulations in Cirebon district can be seen in Figure 6.

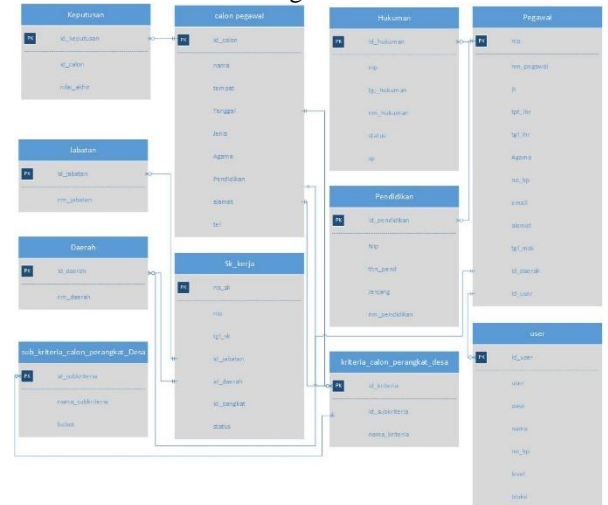


Figure 6 Relationship Scheme SIM to regulation

2.7 Interface Design

The design is made based on the interface display both input and output that will be generated when the application is implemented.

The interface design for information systems in Cirebon district can be seen in Figure 7

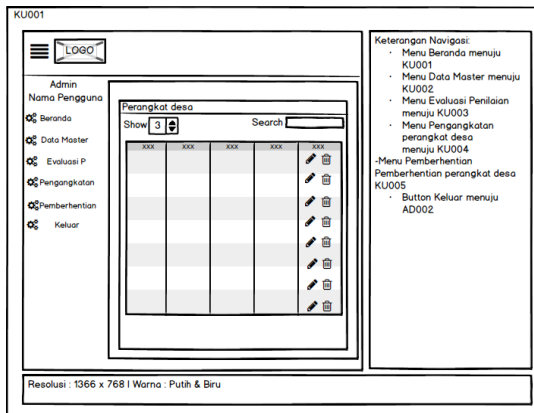


Figure 7. Designing the Kuwu Interface

2.8 System Testing

System testing is the most important thing that aims to find errors and deficiencies in the software being tested. System testing aims to find out whether the system created has met the needs that are in accordance with the objectives of the system design.

1. Testing Black Box

Black box testing is demonstrating the function of software that operates, by checking whether the input data can be received properly, and the output is in accordance with what is expected.

Judging from the testing of the example cases used it is concluded that almost every process in the system is built. Errors still have the possibility to occur, but functionally the system can provide the desired results.

2. Beta Testing

Beta testing aims to provide information and the quality of the system built has met expectations or not. So from that beta testing is done to find out whether it meets expectations by making questions to all users who use the system. The method used is the interview method from this interview, which is expected to get information on whether this system is feasible for users in the service or in the village.

Based on beta testing, it can be concluded that:

1. This system helps the heads of fields, kuwu and sekdes in carrying out their respective jobs.
2. The system built is quite easy to use.
3. The system built has a simple and easy to understand appearance.
4. The use of language in the system is good and quite easy to understand

3. CLOSING

3.1. Conclusion

Based on the results obtained in this thesis, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The management information system of the Village Government Regulation that was built can facilitate the village head of the field of government to monitor or monitor the process of appointing and dismissing village officials carried out by kuwu.

2. The Management Information System of the Keaparaturan built can facilitate Kuwu to determine the candidates for the village apparatus for the appointment and removal of village officials.

2.1. Suggestion

Suggestions for developing this regulation system are some suggestions that can be made, including:

Addition to management activities to the village finance regulations. It is not only supervision but also adds discipline to discipline and sanctions for Kuwu and village officials.

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