ANALYSIS OF SIMDA-BASED CASH EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM AT BANDUNG CITY GOVERNMENT (Case Study in the People's Welfare and Community Affairs Section of Bandung City)

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I.   Introduction

In this global era, all forms of information technology are increasingly developing. The development of technology affects the company or organization in achieving its goals. The story of an increasingly modern era in Indonesia in terms of technology, science, and economics. The current technological developments allow people to enjoy various conveniences in daily activities. Not only individuals feel this comfort, but also companies. The use of technology in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 also facilitates public access to information for anyone and anytime so that it is fast and easy to access.

One of the necessary systems is the accounting information system. An accounting information system is a system that collects, records, stores, and manages information to produce information. This information is analyzed and passed on to the party who needs it. Accounting information systems can be useful in the management and decision-making processes.

The technology that plays an important role in the economy and is operated in the private and public sectors is the accounting information system (SIA).In the institutional and institutional sectors, private and public parks need accounting information systems to facilitate operations. The accounting information system is related to transactions in companies or government agencies. Today, accounting information systems are called computer information systems, which can improve data quality and process data for internal and external parties. An accounting information system can help establish good internal control and secure private and public institutional assets. The existence of an accounting information system serves not only to protect the support of the enterprise but also to analyze the implementation of tasks.

One of the local government agencies in Indonesia is the People's Welfare and Community Affairs Section (Kesra). The Regional Secretariat is obliged to make accountable reports using the accounting system that the central government has established with laws and regulations that bind all city governments to increase accountability and transparency in the city of Bandung. The country's economy of cash payments is a very important resource component in implementing development programs planned by the government. The monetary system and method consist of four subsystems, namely the money supply payment subsystem (UP), the change payment subsystem (G.U.), the additional money supply subsystem (TUP), and the direct payment subsystem (L.S.).

In the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 178 / PMK.05 / 2018 concerning amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 190 / PMK.05 / 2012 concerning Payment Procedures in the Context of Implementing the State Budget, which states that for cash distribution, two methods can be used, namely the money supply (UP) method and the direct payment method (L.S.). UP is an advance to the manager of expenditure funds used to finance daily operational activities that are impossible through direct payments. At the same time, L.S. is a payment made based on an employment contract, decree, and letter of duty with a natural payment order to the manager of the shopping fund.

Registration of cash deposits in the People's Welfare Section of Bandung City (Kesra) is computerized using SIMDA (Regional Administration Information System). In 2019, the Ministry of Home Affairs built an online regional development application system; the Regional Administration Information System (SIMDA) was only prepared for social assistance. Bandung City Government Office earlier this year, January 2022. In the preparation of Standard Operating Procedures for state administration, it is stated that this instruction is intended to guide all state and local government agencies to identify, compile, document, monitor, and evaluate SOPs by the duties and responsibilities of the state apparatus. The SOP-AP procedure is a flowchart used as a reference for central and regional management. The flowchart section is an overview of the steps (procedures) of the activity as well as the quality and information needed.

II. Literature Review

1.1 Information System

James A. Hall (2017) defines an information system: "An information system is a series of formal procedures by which data is collected, processed, into information, and distributed to users."

According to Elisabet and Rita (2017), the definition of information systems is as follows:

"An information system is a system in an organization that brings together the needs of daily transaction processing that supports the managerial functioning of the organization's operations with the strategic activities of an organization to be able to provide certain outsiders with the information needed for decision making."

Based on the above definition, an information system is a combination of people, software, hardware, communication networks, and organized sources of information among themselves, collecting data and facts and then processing them into useful information for decision-making.

1.2 Accounting Information System

According to FaizZamzami et al. (2017), the definition of an accounting information system is as follows:

"The accounting information system (SIA) is an organizational instrument incorporated into the Information Systems and Technology section designed to assist in the management and control of the company's economic-financial fields."

According to Marshall B. Romney and Paul John Steinbart (2019), translated by KikinSakinah and Novita Puspasari, the accounting information system is defined as follows:

"An accounting information system is a system that collects, records, stores, and processes data to produce information for decision-making. These systems include people, procedures, instructions, software, information technology infrastructure, internal control, and security measures."

Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that an accounting information system is a set of real and abstract, interconnected, and computerized components that collect, store, and process information related to financial issues into financial information for use in decision-making. from internal as well as external parties.

1.3 Models a General Accounting Information System

The general model of accounting information systems has a model. According to Faizzamzami et al. (2017), there is an available model of accounting information systems.

Figure 2.1 shows a general SIA model that can be applied to the entire information system regardless of how unique technological designs (architectures) are in each organization. In the picture, several elements are involved: *end user*, *data processing*, *database management*, information results (*information generation*), and feedback (feedback).
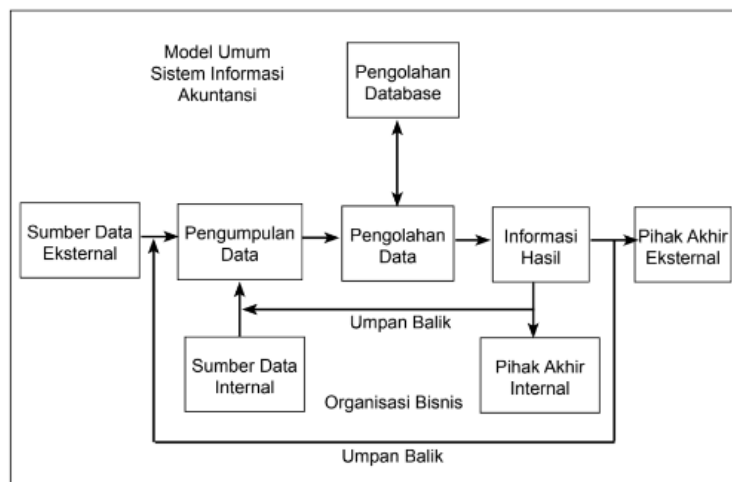

Figure 2.1 General Model of Accounting Information System

1.4 Components of Accounting Information System

The accounting information system has system components that are interrelated, interrelated, and interdependent and, as a whole, are united in one unit.

The components of the accounting information system, according to Marshall B. Romney and Paul John Steinbart (2018), are as follows:

1. "People who use the system;
2. Procedures and instructions used to collect, process, and store data;
3. Data regarding the organization and its business activities;
4. Software used to process data;

5. Information technology infrastructure, including computers, peripheral devices, and communication network devices used in SIA;
6. Internal controls and security measurements that store SIA data."

1.5 Cash

Cash or Cash is the most liquid financial asset used to run a business and pays the debts of companies or government agencies.

According to Washam (2018), the definition of Cash is: "Cash or Cash that can be used to finance the company's operations. Cash that the company owns but has already determined its use (e.g., Cash set aside to repay bond debts, for the purchase of fixed assets or other purposes) cannot be included in the Cash post."

PSAK No.2 (IAI, 2009) states that:

"Cash consists of Cash *on hand*and checking accounts. Cash*equivalent*is a highly liquid, short-term investment that can quickly be converted into Cash in a determinable amount and carries the risk of insignificant changes in value."

1.6 Types of Cash

According to Carl S. warren (2017), translated by Aria Farahmita, Amanughrahani, and TaufikHendrawan, the types of Cash are as follows:

"Cash includes coins, banknotes, cheques, money orders (*money* orders or remittances by mail which are commonly in the form of bank *drafts* or bank checks, after this termed money orders), and money deposited in the bank that can be withdrawn without restriction from the bank concerned."

According to Henry (2017) mentioning, the types of Cash in the company are divided into two groups, including the following:

"1. *Petty Cash or Cash on Hand*
A banknote in the company's vault is used to pay a relatively small amount, for example, the purchase of stamps, travel expenses, telegram fees, and other payments in small amounts.
2. Cash *in Bank*
It is Cash owned by the company that is stored in the bank in the form of current accounts /billet, and this Cash is used for payment of large amounts using checks."

1.7 Account Types in Cash Expenditures

Cash payment can be divided into two parts, namely:

1. Cash paymentSystem with Cheques
Cheques are cash payment systems that finance high-value activities, such as investment and debt repayment to creditors and suppliers.

Cash payments by check are better because transactions are automatically recorded as proof of transactions that can also be considered in the checking history for a certain financial period.

2. Cash Payment System with Petty Cash

Petty Cash in cash payment systems usually aim at small-value financial transactions and require faster payment times, for example, for water, electricity, and insurance payments.

III. Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

This study aims to understand what is happening to the office of the People's Welfare and Community Affairs Section of Bandung City. This research will take a qualitative approach. According to Morse (1991), specific characteristics must appear if a researcher wants to use this approach. First, the concept of this particular topic is relatively new, so it is only limited to previous theories and research in the field. Second, the existing approach could be biased or false. Thirdly, there is a need to describe phenomena, and lastly, the nature of the topic could be more suitable for quantitative measurement.

A descriptive approach would be appropriate to objectively describe the implementation of a cash expenditure accounting information system in the Bandung City Government's People's Welfare and Community Affairs Section. A descriptive research model aims to describe and interpret the object as it is.

There are two case study designs: multiple case designs and single case designs. This study will use a single-case format. This research collected primary data and secondary data. Preliminary data are mostly obtained through interviews and observations, while secondary data are obtained through document analysis.

3.2 Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

According to Blumberg, Cooper, & Schindler (2014), interviews are essential for collecting data in qualitative research. In contrast, according to Charles Stewart and W.B. Cash (1991), Interviews are a communication process paired with a predetermined serious goal of exchanging behaviors involving question and answer. Thus, to answer the research questions described, an interview will be conducted with the section's Treasurer. Interviews with staff and section chief levels and section analysis are also required for data triangulation.

All interviews will be face-to-face because, according to Holbrook, Green, & Krosnick (2003), this type of interview allows researchers to observe nonverbal cues directed by respondents that show confusion, doubt, or reduced motivation. Therefore, face-to-face interviews are possible in all selected case studies in Indonesia.

3.3   Data Analysis

3.4   Result and Discussion

Company Profile

The subject of this study is the People's Welfare and Community Affairs Section of the Bandung City Government. It is also known as the Kesra Section.This section is already contained in Government regulations. Most of every areaincluded in the Bandung city government has been regulated and legalized following the Mayor's rules.Each section has also used computerization in each section for recording and reporting carried out with the application system used.

Based on Mayor Decree Number 8 of 2022 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Duties and Work Procedures of the Regional Secretariat, this is confirmed by the Decree of the Mayor of Bandung Number 1376 of 2016, which stipulates the status of the Mayor, organizational structure. , duties and assignments, and working methods. The Bandung City Regional Secretariat has undergone several changes, most recently by the Decree of the Mayor of Bandung Number 26 of 2019, but by nomenclature guidelines and regional apparatus work units that fulfill their duties and responsibilities. , it is necessary to make adjustments and changes to the provincial secretariat as needed.

Based on Mayor Decree Number 8 of 2022 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions, and Work Procedures of the Regional Secretariat, the People's Welfare Section consists of 3 Sub-fields, namely:

1.   Religious Social Development Subdivision;
2.   Social Welfare Subdivision;
3.   Community Welfare Subdivision.

Result

In 2000, Marshall B. Romney and Paul John Steinbart launched several components of accounting information systems. There are several components compiled by Marshall B. Romney and Paul John Steinbart Marshall B. Romney and Paul John Steinbart (2018) using the following details.

1.   People who use the system;
2.   Procedures and instructions used to collect, process, and store data;
3.   Data regarding the organization and its business activities;
4.   Software used to process data;
5.   Information technology infrastructure, including computers, peripheral devices, and communication network devices used in SIA;
6.   Internal controls and security measurements that store SIA data.

People using the system

This component is who uses the system so that it can be operated following applications used in the government, such as the Regional Administration Information System (SIMDA). At this time, the government has determined who can handle the SIMDA in every part of the Bandung City Government. The Treasurer of the Kesra Section said that all those who use SIMDA are by government regulations in force in the city of Bandung, and no one can operate SIMDA other than the Treasurer of the section itself. Therefore, the Kesra section has been implemented following the Bandung city government.

That's where the department treasurer knows how the system works. And find out who can use the SIMDA system in that part of the Kesra. Therefore, to implement or use the SIMDA application, only certain people can only be accessed it.

Procedures and instructions used to collect, process, and store data

Accounting information system procedures and instructions are methods for collecting, storing, retrieving, and processing information.This method is both manual and automatic. Information can come from internal sources (e.g ., employees) and external sources (e.g., government). Procedures and instructions are encoded into the accounting information system software. However, procedures and instructions must also be "encoded" to the employee through documentation and training. Procedures and instructions must be followed consistently to be effective.

The KesrasendirI section already has every code given for every purchase, either using direct payment or in exchange for money. The Treasurer of the Kesra section already has every cash expenditure coding done in the Kesra section itself. In this case, the curb section already has procedures and instructions following the regulations for making financial statements in each area.

On the other hand, the Kesra section is very influential on the Bandung city government. As already mentioned, the Kesra section is within the scope of the Bandung City government, which overcomes the government and the community. Based on this, it can be concluded that the Kesra department is trying to code cash expenditures following the procedures imposed by the Bandung City Government.

Data regarding the organization and its business activities

Data must have a database structure to store data, such as B.SQL (Structured Query Language), a computer language often used in databases. SQL allows data to be processed and retrieved in applications for reporting purposes. The accounting information system also requires different input screens for different types of system users and data input and output formats to meet the needs of other users and types of data. The information
in the accounting information system is all financial information relating to the organization's business practices. All business information affecting the company's finances must be entered into the accounting information system.

In this case, the Kesra section has a structured organizational structure to facilitate the work done, especially in the cash expenditure procedure. In the Kesra section, the cash expenditure accounting information system has been regulated and conditioned by the Treasurer, who is directly related to the Kesra section. In the application system, the Treasurer of kesra tries and inputs data according to the format that has been given. The data contained in the system is the final data from the financial statement records.

Therefore, the Treasurer of the Kesra section has a sufficient application, but there are still a few shortcomings given at the time of input. And any cash expenditure activity that has a clear note and receipt will be directly inputted and must be now entered into the SIMDA application system.

Software used to process data.

Accounting information system software is a computer program used to store, retrieve, process and analyze the financial data of a company. Before computers, accounting information systems were paper-based manual systems, but todaymost companies use computer software as the basis of their accounting information systems.

Accounting information system software programs can be adapted to the unique needs of different types of activities. Suppose existing programs need to meet the needs of government agencies. In that case, the software can also be developed in-house with significant input from end users, or third parties can create it specifically for the company. The system can even be outsourced to specialized companies.

In this case, the software used to manage cash expenditure data often needs help. The software used in the Kesra section itself is SIMDA (Regional Administration Information System). Signals or errors often constrain the SIMDA from the regional secretariat that manages it centrally.The software used in the Kesra section is not only SIMDA for SIPD (Regional Administration Information System). However, it is more centralized and is carried out monthly in the SIMDA application.

The SIMDA application used will only be centralized in the regional secretariat. So, no one will be able to change or steal the data contained in the application. The development of this software is evolving and constantly updated to reduce errors.

Information technology infrastructure, including computers, peripheral devices, and communication network devices used in SIA

Information technology infrastructure is a fancy name for the hardware used to run accounting information systems. In addition to cost, factors to consider when choosing hardware include speed, storage capabilities, and the ability to extend and upgrade it.

Most importantly, the hardware selected for the accounting information system must be compatible with the relevant software. Ideally, not only should it be consistent, but optimally, an awkward system is much less useful than a fast one. One way businesses can easily meet hardware and software compatibility requirements is to purchase a pre-built system that includes the hardware and software the business needs. Giving a turnkey system means that the company receives the optimal hardware and software for an accounting information system.

In the Kesra section, hardware has been provided to connect with applications or software. However, the device often has errors and cannot be combined. Cash expenditures that are being inputted often need help to be inputted. When there is a network problem or an application that is in error will greatly hinder the input of cash expenditure.

The Treasurer of the Kesra section is very difficult when the hardware is experiencing problems inputting because applications and hardware will be able to optimize when inputting cash expenditures contained in recording financial statements.

Internal controls and security measurements that store SIA data

Internal control of the accounting information system is the security measures it contains to protect sensitive information. It can be as simple as a password or as complex as biometric identification. Biometric security protocols may include human recording characteristics such as fingerprints, voice, and facial recognition that do not change over time.

The accounting information system must have internal controls that protect against unauthorized use of computers and restrict access to authorized users, which includes some users in the organization. It should also prevent unauthorized access to files by people who only have access to certain system parts.

The level of security given by the regional secretariat to each section is quite good. Because each team will only provide login access to the data manager in SIMDA itself, in the Kesra section itself, only the Treasurer of the department can access the SIMDA, and it will not be given to anyone for such access. For internal control obtained by the Kesra section from the center, when it is finished inputting, it will appear a recording code that is by the note number that has been stored in other software before being entered into the SIMDA application.

When accessing the SIMDA application, the section's Treasurer will be allowed to enter. Because if you enter the SIMDA application simultaneously, there will be problems when logging in. The file accessed will be visible on the final report. There will be a letter of agreement that the cash expenditure transaction has evidence and proper recording in the Kesra section. The information will be reviewed and given to the head of the Kesra section for signature so that the report's validity is not questioned.

IV.   Conclusion

After analyzing all the factors mentioned above, the only thing required for an error is proper networking and logging in case of a mistake. The Treasurer of the Kesra Section can only use the SIMDA application itself. The SIMDA work system must always be updated so there are no frequent errors or malfunctions. Moreover, the security level must be secretive so as not to be misused by parties who are not responsible for reports entered into the SIMDA application.

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