

Design of Accounting Information Systems of Cash Receiving and Expenditure in Improving Internal Control of Income of Weaving Tie MSME in the District South Central Timor

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Abstract—Accounting information systems have an important role for MSME, because accounting information systems together with other information systems provide information needed by management as a basis for decision making. An accounting information system is required to process cash receipts and payments transactions. This research was conducted because it saw the many problems that had occurred in the tenun Ikat MSME accounting information system. The Research Was Conducted At Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati, South Central Timor District. These problems include: 1. MSME do not make documents and only record them in ledgers. 2. MSME never record inventories. 3. The description of the duties and authorities between the owner and employees is not clear. 4. Lack of maximum utilization of the company's computer facilities. With the construction of an Accounting Information System that regulates MSME cash receipts, it is hoped that it can help MSME in carrying out internal control such as division of duties and authority of employees, controlling credit sales by checking customer limits, producing information and reports needed to support decision making. This is to design an Accounting Information System for cash receipts and disbursements at Tenun Ikat MSME in South Central Timor. The research method used is the method of analysis and design methods that use an object-oriented approach. With the design of the Accounting Information System for Cash Receipts and Disbursements, it is hoped that it can be useful for MSME such as providing information that is easier to obtain and more complete, implementing good internal controls, implementing credit limit criteria for each customer and analyzing the age of accounts receivable.

Keywords—revenue, expenditure, cash, control, MSME

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are a significant part of economic development and job creation. More than 99% of Indonesia's business units are small and

micro enterprises. An MSME was founded to generate profits for its owner. One of the main activities of MSME is sales. Sales transactions made by MSME can be done in cash or credit. To process sales transactions, a computer system application is needed to process accounting data. The accounting information system is a computer system application that is used to process accounting data. The accounting information system has an important role for MSME, because the accounting information system together with other information systems provides the information needed by management as a basis for decision making. The accounting information system does not only function as a data processor or processor, but also performs the functions of data collection, data processing or processing, data management, data control and security, and information provider functions. High-quality information is accurate, reliable, complete information [1]. Information quality has dimensions, namely accuracy, integrity, consistency, completeness, validity, timeliness and accessibility [2]. High-quality information has the characteristics of relevance, timeliness, accuracy, complete and concise [3]. By looking at the role of information is very important for the organization because the organization depends on information systems or accounting information systems [4]. In order for the accounting information system to produce the expected accounting information, internal controls are needed [4]. The purpose of internal control is to secure assets and to ensure that everyone involved in the organization can follow the procedures established by the organization. Without integrated internal controls in the accounting information system, it will encourage the emergence of various kinds of fraud in the organization [5]. One of the main objectives of an accounting information system.

An accounting information system is required to process cash receipts and payments transactions. Cash receipt activity is an activity of receiving / entering / adding cash to a company / organization due to a transaction. Cash receipts can come from various sources including sales transactions, both cash

and credit, asset sales, loan receipts and so on. Cash receipt activities do not have to be done directly. Because there are many parties and alternative ways that can be used in cash receiving activities. Cash receipt activity is an important activity in the company. Because this activity is prone to fraud, such as negligence in recording and inappropriate amounts. Therefore we need an internal control system for cash receipts that can minimize errors in these activities. Internal control is closely related to the integrity of financial and administrative information systems [6]. Operational performance, reliability of financial reporting and legal compliance, internal control mechanisms must be gradually built into the company's information system [7]. Strong internal control systems are very relevant for organizations because organizations are very vulnerable to fraud and are closely related to the information systems used [8]. Most organizations have adequate security.

Based on initial observations made by the research team, the MSME tenun ikat existence in South Central Timor, it was found that MSME still uses manual cash receipts recording. The problem of cash disbursements still finds some shortcomings, namely recording and management that still uses the conventional method, namely recorded in a ledger. Cash management and control that does not use this system is prone to errors, both calculation and input errors. Based on the above problems, the authors analyze these problems and provide suggestions for a better system and help design accounting information systems using Microsoft Access as a tool in terms of designing accounting processes that simplify the existing accounting processes in MSME weaving in TTS. One of the main objectives of accounting information systems is to control the organization's business, an accountant can help achieve this goal by designing an effective control system [9].

The purpose of this study is to design an Accounting Information System for cash receipts and disbursements at the Tenun Ikat Bersehati umkm, Timor Tengah Selatan Regency (TTS). This research was conducted because it saw the many problems that had occurred in the MSME Tenun Ikat accounting information system. These problems include: 1. MSME does not create documents and only records them in a ledger. 2. MSME never records inventory. 3. The description of the duties and authorities between the owner and employees is not clear. 4. Lack of maximum utilization of the company's computer facilities. With the construction of an Accounting Information System that regulates MSME cash receipts, it is hoped that it can help MSME in carrying out internal controls such as division of duties and authority of employees, controlling credit sales by checking customer limits, producing information and reports needed to support decision making.

B. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been stated, the researchers formulated the problem, namely: "Is the Accounting Information System for Cash Receipts and Expenditures carried out by Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati Timor Tengah Selatan in accordance with the objectives and needs of MSME?"

II. RESEARCH METHODS

A. The Object of Research

The object of research is the Ikat Tenun MSME.

B. Types of Data

The type of data required in conducting this research is primary data, namely data obtained through direct field research from the object under study. The primary data carried out includes the history of MSME, MSME organizations, MSME activities. Secondary data, namely data obtained from literature studies, by studying books and magazines and other sources related to the problem being researched. This data supports the accuracy and correctness of primary data.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used by the author to obtain data are as follows:

1) *Field research*: The author conducts a direct observation of the object under study to obtain primary data from the research source. This field research can be done by:

a) *Observation*: Collecting data through direct observation of the activities of the MSME being studied to obtain a real picture of the MSME operation and other matters related to the credit sales cycle.

b) *Interview*: That is to communicate directly with the authorities in the MSME to obtain the required data and information.

2) *Library research*: This library research can be done to collect data by searching and studying literature, books and documents or other reading sources that have something to do with the problem under study. This is intended to obtain a theoretical basis that can be used as a comparison with the realities in the research location. The data collected is secondary data, that is, data obtained indirectly from research sources.

D. Data Analysis Methods

The research method used is the method of analysis and design methods using an object-oriented approach.

E. Operational Variables

1) *Accounting Information System (AIS)*: The system is a collection of two or more components that are interrelated and interact to achieve goals [9]. A system will produce useful information for its users. This information is obtained from data that has been processed. Data is a reality that describes a real event - event and entity. While information is data that is processed into a form that is more useful and more meaningful for those who receive it [10].

2) *Cash receiving system*: According to Mulyadi [2], "The cash receipts accounting system is a network of procedures

made according to an integrated pattern to carry out cash receipts from routine and non-routine sales based on the provisions of the company concerned".

3) *Cash expenditure system*: Mulyadi [2] stated that in order to produce a good control system, cash disbursement procedures must pay attention to the following: 1) All large expenditures are made through banks. Small amounts of expenditures are made through petty cash funds. 2) All cash disbursements must obtain prior approval from the authorities. 3) There is a separation of duties between those who have the right to approve cash disbursements, those who save cash and make expenses and those who record cash disbursements.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research conducted at the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati begins by observing the state of the system that is currently running so that the researcher can describe the system procedures that are currently running in the process. After the observation is carried out, the identification of problems and weaknesses of the current system is carried out. By knowing the problems and weaknesses of the system being faced, the development of a new system is carried out that can help reduce existing problems and deficiencies.

Based on the research that has been done at the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati, the things that the researchers got include: Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati still use manual cash receipts and expenditures recording. The problem of cash disbursements still finds some shortcomings, namely recording and management that still uses the conventional method, namely recorded in a ledger. Cash management and control that does not use this system is prone to errors, both calculation and input errors.

From the identification of problems in Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati, researchers provide problem solutions by helping MSME in making the Accounting Information System below.

A. *Cash Receipts Accounting System*

Create a computerized cash receipt accounting system from the sale of woven fabrics. The following describes matters relating to the Cash Receipts Accounting System:

- The functions involved in the Cash Receipts Accounting System are as follows: 1. Marketing Section This section is tasked with collecting funds from the sale of woven fabrics and sarongs. This section is also tasked with introducing and socializing woven ikat to the community. 2. Cashier Section This section is in charge of receiving money from the buyer and providing purchase notes to the accounting department and the cashier in charge of data entry into the computer. 3. Accounting Section This section is in charge of recording and recapitulating slips, manually entering into ledgers and archiving them by date. 4. Section Manager This section is in charge of supervising and controlling the entire implementation of

employee duties and giving a warning or warning if there is an error committed by the employees.

- Documents that are prepared for use in the Cash Receipt Accounting System are as follows: 1. Sales documents. This document is used to record sales of woven fabrics.
- System Design is the translation stage of a needs analysis into a form that is easily understood by the user. This process converts the above requirements into a representation in a design form before coding begins. In this case the writer describes to the cashier how the program flow will run.

B. *Creating a Computerized Cash Expenditure Accounting System*

Matters relating to the cash expenditure accounting system:

- The functions involved in the Cash Expenditure Accounting System are the marketing section, the cashier section, the accounting section and the manager section. The function of the Expenditure Accounting System consists of an accounting section, a cash function, a petty cash holder function, a function requiring cash payments and an internal audit function. The accounting department is in charge of recording and recapitulating slips, manually entering into the ledger and filing them by date. The cashier is in charge of receiving money from the buyer and giving a slip. The petty cash fund holder is in charge of saving, issuing and requesting replenishment of petty cash funds.
- The documents used in the Cash Expenditure Accounting System are proof of cash out, request for petty cash disbursements, proof of petty cash disbursements, requests for replenishment of petty cash. The accounting records used in the Cash Expenditure Accounting System are general journals, ledgers, daily balance sheets and income statements.
- Elements of Internal Control for cash disbursements.

C. *Organizational Structure*

Organizational structure is used to clearly separate the responsibilities and authorities of each part so that there is no fraud in the execution of transactions. With a clear separation the possibility of fraud can be minimized as well as reflecting the actual transaction.

- The cash storage function is separate from the accounting function. Cash disbursements are handled by cashier staff who are in charge of handing over money and overseeing the validity of the amount of money, accounting staff is in charge of carrying out daily records and making financial reports. Operationally, the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati has not separated the cash storage function from the accounting function. The cash storage function is carried out by the cashier staff

while the accounting function is carried out by the accounting staff. However, in practice the cash function is journalized manually into the cash book. This has not been followed up because the Bersehati woven fabric still has limited employees.

- Cash disbursement transactions are carried out by the cashier function, there is no expenditure transaction that is carried out completely by only that one function. Expenditure transactions that occur at the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati are not carried out by the cashier department alone. Every cash disbursement transaction that occurs by the cashier works together with the accounting department and the director. This is done to create an internal check for each transaction.
- Authorization System and Recording Procedures that provide adequate protection against wealth, debt, income and expenses. Authorization for cash disbursements on tenun ikat has not been carried out.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the research that has been conducted by researchers, the researchers can draw several conclusions, including:

- The Accounting System for Cash Receipts and the Accounting System for Cash Disbursements in the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati have not been implemented and the MSME still use manual cash receipts and expenditures recording. So the process of making cash reports in, cash out and daily cash lists is slow.
- The occurrence of errors in the calculation of the weaving, cash in, cash out and daily cash register is almost no error compared to when calculating manually.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research that has been done, the authors try to provide some suggestions so that they can be useful for

improving the Cash Receipts Accounting System and the Cash Expenditure Accounting System at the Weaving Tie MSME Bersehati, namely:

- A computerized accounting system for cash receipts and disbursements needs to be implemented so that it can simplify work.
- Functions related to the Cash Receipts Accounting System and the Cash Expenditure Accounting System in it is necessary to implement the authority and responsibility of the organization to be clear.

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