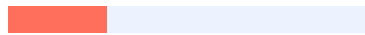# Plagiarism Checker X - Report

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FILE - 15. MODELING OF FINANCIAL MANAGING BASED ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AT MINI BANK OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION.PDF

Modeling of Financial Managing Based On Entrepreneurship at Mini Bank of Vocational Education Institution

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Abstract— Mini Bank of The Vocational Education Institution functions like a bank that serves customers. Mini bank as a place for industrial practice for vocational students after obtaining the basics of accounting. Differences in students' understanding and abilities have an impact on the results of industrial practice performance. The purpose of this study was to analyze the financial management model of a Vocational Education Institution 6 mini bank as a change in economic behavior, entrepreneurship, and understanding of financial accounting for vocational students; (2) Constructing an empirical model of financial management of a vocational school mini bank from the aspect of financial accounting. The research used descriptive qualitative. Methods of data collection is done by direct observation and in-depth interviews. The results showed that the management of the vocational school mini bank was carried out starting from the initial process by providing an understanding of the basics of financial accounting in the classroom. Furthermore, students at the 2nd semester level are given direct practice in mini banks as managers of mini banks for 6 months. The results of the practice reports in mini banks are then evaluated to measure the level of students' abilities and changes in economic behavior, entrepreneurial spirit, and financial transactions. The construction of the financial management model of a mini vocational school bank from the accounting

aspect follows the flow of the accounting cycle, starting from recording accounting evidence, grouping transactions, journalizing, compiling ledgers, compiling balance sheets, and financial reports. The results of the evaluation of the financial statements are informed to all students as Mini Bank owners.The recommendation from this research is chance of economic behavioral of the vocational student on the job training Keywords-Financial Managing; Entrepreneurship; Mini Bank; Vocationa Education

Institution I. INTRODUCTION The function 6 of the Mini Bank is to carry out banking activities in the school environment, such as withdrawing and saving money from students[1]. Mini bank is a place or place for school residents to do industrial practice. In addition, mini banks carry out functions such as commercial banks, saving money/savings and providing 0.01% interest. Mini Banks also contribute to economic activities in vocational schools. Such as providing financing for the procurement of teaching materials and student competitions between schools, so that all activities can run smoothly. Mini Bank has rules that must be obeyed by its customers, and are not subject to tax Industrial work practices can increase business knowledge starting at the high school level, provide a basic knowledge in managing business, and anticipate business failures [2]. The application of the mini-bank program aims to encourage young people and school members to manage money effectively, rationally and efficiently [3], mini-banks are expected to meet the financial needs of school residents in an effort to ensure their participation in economic and social development. The characteristics of efficiency in financial management can be classified, namely: production cost efficiency, household expenditure efficiency; efficiency in VAT; interest cost efficiency. In essence, the efficiency of household expenditure is the forerunner of saving and investment from the individual aspect. This is evidenced by the results of research in Thailand (Kamon & Winai; 2010) that the success of micro business institutions is determined by the encouragement of business members; systematic division of labor; have regular accounting records; a mature marketing plan; and quality © The Author(s) 2022 A. Azizah and E. D. Ariyani (Eds.): iCAST-SS 2022, ASSEHR 719, pp. 48–52, 2022.

certification oriented. The formation of interest cost efficiency is also proven by [2],[3] with the Table banking system in Kenya. The table banking system is a funding system in the group belonging to the productive age of 71% (20-60 years) which 5 will be able to help each group member form capital at low costs and the loan period is right according to the income of the borrowing member. Research findings [5],[7],[8],[16],[22] that Grameen Bank as a rural communitybased microfinance organization by providing soft interest, which uses peers as collateral to disburse loans. Development of the Vocational School Mini Bank as a place for business learning for the younger generation, [11],[13] by practicing basic knowledge of accounting and banking theory, in order to understand the empirical abilities and competencies of students' individual and entrepreneurial spirit, and dare to take risks in the industrial era 4.0. Development of basic accounting competencies in business as stated in [3],[4],[6],[9]-[11]: includes communication skills: the ability to perform transaction calculations, the ability to learn independently, the ability to time management and work discipline, problem solving, finding information and building social relationships, creativity, planning , motivation to excel, and can respect ethics and culture. The results of an empirical study conducted by [12],[14],[15] entrepreneurship is measured by three indicators, which include: (a) market price decisions: (b) monitoring market behavior; (c) market power. II. RESEARCH METHODS A. Design Research   The research design is qualitative-comparative. Quantitative research is carried out with a research class or focus discussion group to determine the matrix value of each actor. The selection of research design aims to identify, explore and formulate various dimensions of research variables as actors, and compare the relationship between dimensions on actors and objectives, so that conclusions can be drawn reality as a feature, character, model, of a phenomenon. Qualitative data in the form of investigation/tracing data directly to data sources through interactive/interviews with 20 informants.   Quantitative data is data from research class/focus discussion class in the form of dimensional analysis results in the value of the

actors X objective matrix taken from the value of the financial management dimension of the Vocational School Mini Bank (BMSV) and the entrepreneurial spirit dimension. The method is carried out to achieve the research objectives, the stages of the research are carried out as follows: i. Identify the financial management dimensions of the Vocational School Mini Bank and the entrepreneurial spirit in managing the savings and loan business through matrix direct-indirect influences ii. Mapping the relationship between the financial management dimensions of the Vocational School Mini Bank with Confirmatory Factor Analysis in the actors-objective values in the matrix and eigenvalues iii. Building a financial management model for a mini vocational school based on an entrepreneurial spirit to look at in" order convergences between actors". B.Data Analysis with MICMACTOR Data analysis used descriptive-Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Data collected with determines the dimension of actors and objective. The actors and objective make a description to look at the matrix direct influences. Actor and an objective act to the interaction to constructing the matrix 1MAO, and 2MAO. Influences are graded from 0 to 4 according to the importance of the actor's possible jeopardy as such: 0: No influence ;1: Operating procedures ; 2: Projects ;3: Missions ;4: Existance The Matrix of Direct Influences (MDI) Actor X Actor created from the actors' strategies table, describes the direct influences actors have on each other. The matrix of valued positions Actor X Objective (1MAO) as Table I provides information on the actor's stance on each objective (pro, against, neutral or indifferent) and the hierarchy of its objectives. TABLE I. THE MATRIX OF DIRECT INFLUENCES 1MAO   Source: primary data accounted   The matrix of valued positions Actor X Objective (2MAO) as Table II provides information on the actor's stance on each objective (pro, against, neutral or indifferent) and the hierarchy of its objectives. The kind of actors as such : financial, psychologies, perception, risk, cognitive, entreprenurship, transaction, utilitiy and quality. An actor will be iteration into objective so to construct matric actor x objective (2MAO) as Table II. TABLE II. MATRIX DIRECT-INFLUENCES 2MAO Source: primary data accounted by MICMACTOR Analysis 49

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Table II The sign indicates whether the actor 1 is likely to reach objective or not. 0: Objecive has a bleak outcome ;1: Objective jeopardises the actor's operating procedures (management, etc)/is vital for its operating procedures ; 2: Objective jeopardises the success of the actor's projects / is vital for the success of its projects ; 3: Objective jeopardises the accomplishment of the actor's mission / is indispensible for its missions ; 4: Objective jeopardises the actor's existence / is indispensible for its existence. IV RESULT AND DISSCUSSION A.Direct and Indirect Influences Direct and Indirect influences of position AxO that show the Matrix Direct and Indirect Influences (MDII). The MDII matrix determine the direct or indirect influences of order 2 between actors. The utility of this matrix is its more complete vision of the games of competitiveness (an actor can reduce the number of choices of another by influencing it through an intermediary actor). The "sum" operation used to calculate the MDII does not produce (in this new matrix) the same scale of intensities adopted to evaluate direct influences in MDI. Despite this, values in MDII are a good indicator of the importance of direct and indirect influences actors have on each other. Two indicators are calculated from the MDII: (1) The degree of direct and indirect influence of each actor (Ii, by summing rows) ; (2) The degree of direct and indirect dependence of each actor (Di, by summing columns). Table III show some actors have matrix valued of over than 100, but only actor quality have matrix valued 90. The other side that all of objetive have matri valued over than 100. TABEL III. MATRIX DIRECT-INDIRECT INFLUENCES   Tabel III shows 1 Values represent direct and indirect influences between actors: The higher the value, the more influence the actor has on the other. B.The Map of Influences and Dependence Between Actors Map of influence and dependence between actors is a graphic representation of actors' positions with respect to influences and dependences (direct or indirect: Di and Ii) between each other. Positions are calculated automatically by the Mactor software.   Fig.1. Map of Influences and Dependences Between Actors "Fig.1" shows that the model for cognitive, and

psychologies for strengthening of Vocational Institutions based on transactions, risk, and financial managing. Entrepreneurial and perception is a process of forming an agreement between two or several parties driven by external and internal dimension. Quality and utility as core factors to form a value decision in managing of Mini Bank Vocational Institution. The form of strengthening managing financial based on entrepreneurial spirit such quality and utility to create innovation value in teaching factory, time efficiency, speed of customer service, gain value in competition, and etic cultural. C.The Matrix Direct-Indirect Competitivness 1 The Matrix of Direct an Indirect Influences (MDII) provides two types of useful information: - The direct and indirect influences actor i has on actor j (MDII)ij where i!=j and are equivalent, by definition, to the direct and indirect dependence actor j has with respect to actor i. As Table III actors is very competitive on fiancial, risk, and transaction. Qualitiy, utility, perception, entrepreneurship have more competitive. Actors are moderately as such, psychologies and cognitive.[14],[20] - The indirect influences actor i has on itself coming through an intermediary actor. This is called retroaction (MDII)ii. When an actor is more competitive so will be its influence, but its dependence and retroaction will be quite weak. It is foolish to think that only the actor's influence measures its competitiveness. An actor can be very influential, as fiancaial, risk and transaction. Its be also very dependent and at the same time be very retroactive: this would result in a weak competitiveness. However, an actor being moderately influential, and having no dependence or retroaction will be very competitive. 50 N. N. Aryaningsih et al.

TABEL IV. EIGENVALUE ACTORS Number Actors Eigenvalue (R) 1 Financial 1.02 2 Psychologies 0.75 3 Perception 0.98 4 Risk 1.10 5 Cognitive 0.79 6 Entreprenurship 1.00 7 Transaction 1.06 8 Utility 1.08 9 Quality 1.22 Data primer accounted by MICMACTOR Analysis 1 Ri* is the competitiveness of actor i considering its max: influences; direct and indirect dependence; and feedback. Actorss are very influences more than 1 as such financial, risk, transaction, utility, quality. But actors are having direct and indirect dependence such as: psychologies, perception, and cognitive[19],[20],[21]. Fig. 2.Order

Convergences Between Actors "Fig.2". show The graph of convergences between actors maps the actors with respect to their convergences (data in matrices 1CAA, 2CAA. That is, the closer actors are to each other, the more their convergence is intense. The strengthening of actors in"Fig"2 show transaction as core an actor, Transaction, risk, financial, psychologies as strongest convergences. A financial actor have too as strong convergences by supported as such quality, utility, psychologies, and entrepreneurship. But, an actor entrepreneur have a weak convergence relationship with financial. III. CONCLUSSION Found of the research shows the financial management model of a Vocational Education Institution 6 mini bank as a change in economic behavior and entrepreneurship spirit determined by indirect actors psychologies, cognitive. When all student financial managing to profit oriented, showed by actors transaction and completed by risk, financial, psychologies. Understanding of financial accounting for vocational students; (2) Constructing an empirical model of financial management of a vocational school mini bank from the aspect of financial accounting depend to entrepreneurial spirit resulting direct influences through transaction have strongest convergences. The results showed that the transaction provides an initial process for understanding of the basics of financial accounting in the classroom. The construction of the financial management model of a mini vocational school bank from the accounting aspect follows the flow of the accounting cycle through transaction, starting from recording accounting evidence, grouping transactions, journalizing, compiling ledgers, compiling balance sheets, and financial reports. The flow of transaction process influence an economic behavioral as psychologies, cognitive, perception, quality and individual utility. .The recommendation from this research is chance of economic behavioral of the vocational student on the job training to resulting an economic behavioral transformation. The findings stated that the success of micro business institutions is determined by quality, utility, perception, cognitive to plan, risk in doing financial business. It's of all that can to perform revenue income with the transactions.

So I would like to thank for ICAST2022 committee that Supplies Conference International. Recommendation of our research for government that the Managing financial of Mini Bank Vocational Institution is very important to construct learning as teaching factory.

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