Fixed Asset Applications Using Excel as a Supplement of Village Asset Management Systems

Abstract— The application of village asset management systems used to record village assets. This application has not produced detailed information about fixed assets. The purpose of the study is to describe fixed asset applications using Excel and its feasibility as a supplement of village asset management systems. The model used is a descriptive study model. The types of data used are quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data used is the sessment of technical and operational feasibility data. Qualitative data in the form of the village asset management procedures. The instrument used was an application feasibility questionnaire covering technical and operational feasibility. The instrument uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 (very infeasible) to 4 (very feasible). The study results are the fixed asset application using excel consists of village identity, account, village apparatus, list of goods, list of fixed assets, mutation, depreciation (financial and fiscal methods), and the fixed asset reports. The fixed asset applications using Excel serve as a supplement of village asset management systems. The fixed asset application using Excel can receive data exported from village asset management systems and can provide data imported into village asset management systems. The fixed asset applications using Excel are technically and operationally feasible as a supplement of village asset management systems.

Keywords— applications; fixed asset; excel; applications

I. INTRODUCTION

The village is a legal community unit that has the territory and authority to regulate and manage the interests of the community according to Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 has an important role in development. The village government is led by the Village Head and assisted by village officials. In the village, a Village Consultative Body (BPD) was also formed, which is the embodiment of democracy.

The village government in managing village assets can use the SIPADES application (Village Asset Management System). The SIPADES application is used to record village property that comes from the village's original wealth, purchased or obtained at the expense of the village income and expenditure budget, or other legal acquisition of things.

The SIPADES application was developed by the Directorate General of Village Government Development c.q. Directorate of financial facilities and village government assets. The SIPADES application is used as a tool for the village government to facilitate the management of village assets, control asset ownership following applicable regulations, and minimize the risk of asset loss. Discipline the use of assets to make it efficient and effective for the government and village community. Make it easier for village heads to convey village assets report, and to facilitate the implementation of village asset codification according to general guidelines for village asset codification.

The village government prepares reports on the realization and implementation of the budget, as well as reports on village property. The SIPADES applications have not produced detailed information on fixed assets including fixed asset cards, depreciation, and a list of the carrying amount of fixed assets. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a fixed asset application to support the SIPADES application in financial management and village assets.

The SIPADES application is created using database Access and the fixed asset is created using Excel. Access and Excel are both software that are intended to process databases and spreadsheet on Windows systems so that the process of importing and exporting data becomes easier. Bisides, Excel is a spreadsheet application that is still widely used together with other software in a more efficient accounting process [1], excel was the most common technology skill [2]. Excel can be used as a complimentary or standalone tool of financial reporting [3]. Both applications very useful in designing, creating, and processing data quickly. The application is easy to use so that it can be used by the beginner/village level.

The fixed asset application is designed to provide data to facilitate importing data from the SIPADES application. The use of data import facilities in the SIPADES application will speed up data input. The fixed asset application is also made to be able to complete the output of the SIPADES application that is exported to an excel file. The SIPADES application can receive input and produce output in the form of an excel file.

Based on the bat round of the problem, this study will focus on describing fixed asset applications using Excel and its feasibility as a supplement of village asset management systems.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Model

The research uses a descriptive method. The research model used was adapted from a modified Research & Development model according to needs. The research stages include needs analysis, development of fixed asset application, and fixed asset application testing.

B. Types of Dai

The types of data used are quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data used is the assessment of technical and operational feasibility data. Qualitative data in the form of the SIPADES application procedures.

C. Research Instrument

The instrument used was an application feasibility question is ecovering technical and operational feasibility. The technical performance includes: (1) the ability of the hardware and operating system to support the application, 2) simplicity, and ease of use. The operational performance includes: (1) application compatibility with user capabilities, (2) the application's ability to produce information, (3) controls that the application has. The instrument uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 (very infeasible) to 4 (very feasible).

D. Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis, which includes descriptions of the parts and functions of the spreadsheet-based fixed asset application as a supplement of the SIPADES application. Description of the technical and operational feasibility of the spreadsheet-based fixed asset application based on a percentage analysis of the technical and operational aspects of the application. The feasibility level and revised criteria are presented as follows in Table I.

TABLE I. FEASIBILITY LEVEL AND REVISED CRITERIA

Value	Level of Feasibility			
81.26-100.0	Very feasible, does not need revision			
62.51-81.25	Feasible, no need for revision			
43.76-62.50	Not feasible, need to be revised			
25.00-43.75	Very infeasible, really needs to be revised			

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Village assets are items belonging to the village originating from the original assets of the village, purchased or obtained at the expense of the Village Income and Expenditure Budget (APB Desa) or obtaining other legal rights. Village asset Management is a series of activities starting from planning, procurement, use, utilization, security, maintenance, deletion, transfer, administration, reporting, appraisal, guidance, supervision, and control of village assets [4].

According to financial accounting standards, a fixed asset is a tangible asset that is held for use in the production or inventory of goods or services, for sale to other parties, for administrative purposes, and is expected to be used for more than one period. Accounting treatment for fixed assets includes recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The fixed assets are recognized, measured, presented/disclosed following the statement of financial accounting standards number 16 [5].

The following will be described about the fixed asset application to support the SIPADES application., and the feasibility of the fixed asset application to support the SIPADES application.

A. The Fixed Asset Application

The fixed asset applications are applications created using excel. This application consists of several parts, namely village identity, account, village apparatus, list of goods, list of fixed assets, mutation of fixed assets, fixed asset reports, and fixed asset depreciation cards based on financial and tax accounting standards. The main menu and sub-menu of fixed asset applications are presented in Fig. 1.



PENYUSUTAN ASET TETAP-SAK



PENYUSUTAN ASET TETAP-PAJAK



Fig. 1. Main menu and sub menu of application

The village identity form contains information about village identity. The village identity form is presented in Fig. 2.

IDENTITAS DESA				
Identitas Desa				
Nama Desa:	à			
Alamat:	1			
Kota:	3			
Informasi Akunt	ansi	ĺ		
Periode				
Per	65			

Fig. 2. The village identity form of application

The account form contains information about account. The village identity form is presented in Fig. 3.

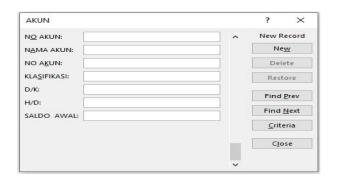


Fig. 3. The account form of application

The village apparatus form contains information about village apparatus. The village apparatus form is presented in Fig. 4.

PERANGKAT DES	7.70		? ×
N <u>o</u> .:		^	New Record
<u>K</u> ode:		- 1	Ne <u>w</u>
N <u>a</u> ma:			Delete
Jabatan:			Restore
Pengurus Barang			Find Prev
			Find Next
			⊆riteria
			Close

Fig. 4. The village apparatus form of application

The list of goods form contains information about list of goods. The list of goods form is presented in Fig. 5.

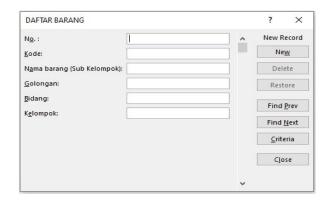


Fig. 5. The list of goods form of application

The list of fixed assets form contains information about list of fixed assets. The list of fixed assets form is presented in Fig. 6

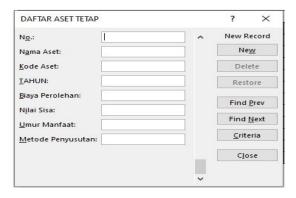


Fig. 6. The list of fixed assets form of application

The fixed asset depreciation cards contains information about fixed asset depreciation. The fixed asset depreciation cards is presented in Fig. 7.

KARTU PENYUSUTAN ASET TETAP METODE GARIS LURUS

Biaya perolehan : Nilai sisa : Estimasi Umur Manfaat (tahun) : Penyusutan aset per tahun :

Tabel Penyusutan Metode Garis Lurus

	TALL I CHY GOREGE !	Garis lurus	
Debit Penyusutan	Kredit Ak. Penyusutan	Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	Jumlah Tercatat Aset

Fig. 7. The example of fixed asset depreciation cards

The fixed asset report contains information about fixed asset reports. The example of the fixed asset report form is presented in Fig. 8.

DAF	TAR ASET	TETAP &	AKUMUI	ASI PENY	USUTAN
		PFR			

No.	Nama Aset	Kode	Tgl.	Biaya	Nilai Sisa	Umur	Metode	Penyusutan		- 9	Jumlah	
110.	Nama Aset	Aset	Perolehan	Perolehan	MIAI SISA	Manfaat	Penyusutan					Tercatat
											, y	
						\perp						
-		_									У	
_											- 10	
+		-				_					y	
+											- 10	
+		-									2	
+											- 10	
+											, y	
+	TO	TAL	_								- 10	

Fig. 8. The example of fixed asset report of application

The fixed asset applications are applications created as a supplement to SIPADES. Fixed asset applications can provide data that can be imported by the SIPADES application so that data input more quickly. The fixed asset application can also complement the output of the SIPADES application that is exported to an excel file. The SIPADES application can receive input and produce output in the form of an excel file.

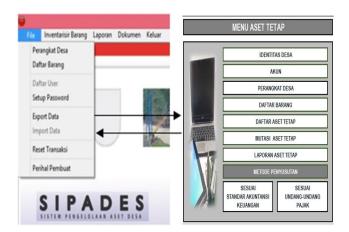


Fig. 9. Relationship between SIPADES and Fixed Asset Applications

B. The Feasibility of Fixed Asset Application

Feasibility testing of fixed asset application drafts is carried out by giving questionnaires to accounting and computer experts. Feasibility assessment includes application feasibility from technical and operational aspects. Technical aspects include; hardware and operating system support for applications, simplicity, and ease of use of applications, while operational aspects include the user's ability to use the application, the ability of the application to produce the necessary information, and the application controls. The results of expert assessments on technical aspects is presented in Table II.

TABLE II. THE RESULTS OF TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

Technical Aspects	Score (%)	Rating
Ability of hardware and operating system	l .	II.
CPU (Central Processing Unit) can respond to all requests quickly.	89.81	very feasible
The operating system supports application used.	87.96	very feasible
Simplicity and ease of use		
Application is easy to learn.	90.74	very feasible
Application is easy to use.	92.59	very feasible
Application provide the dialog guidance that directs the user during data entry.	81.48	very feasible
Structure of application menu can facilitate user application.	86.11	very feasible
Average	88.12	very feasible

Based on Table II, it is known that the mean score (%) of each technical aspect more than 81.25. These show that fixed assets application is very feasible on the technical aspects. The ability of the hardware and the operating system is very capable of supporting applications. The spreadsheet-based financial accounting application is simple and easy to use. The ability hardware and operating system can be seen from the ability of the CPU (Central Processing Unit) to respond to all requests quickly. Simplicity and ease of usage can be seen from the ease of learning, ease of use, the availability of the dialog guidance that directs the user during data entry, and the structure of the menu can facilitate user application. The results of the study are consistent with the results of previous studies which show that hardware and operating system can support the application [6], [7], [8]. The technologies are not only useful, but also easy to use [9], [10].

The operational aspects include; the ability of users using the application, the ability of the application to generate information, and application control on the fixed asset application. The results of expert assessments on operational aspects are presented in Table III.

Based on Table III, it is known that the mean score (%) of each operational aspect more than 81.25 except the ability of the application to generate detailed information, password, application control, and output control less than 81.25%. These show that the feasibility of the fixed asset application is very feasible on the operational aspect, except the ability of the application to generate detailed information and password are feasible. The user was able to use the fixed asset application. The application can produce information, and the application has application control. The user's ability to use applications can be seen from the user can quickly use the application, and the user can overcome its difficulties in the use of the application. The ability of the application to generate information can be seen from the application that can generate fixed asset reports, can provide detailed information, can provide information that can be displayed on the monitor, and can provide information in hardcopy documentation (print). The application control can be seen from the application include password, has some controls (validation test, a test of accuracy,

fairness, completeness), and has some control output (output reconciled with other parts). The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies which state that users can use spreadsheet-based applications, the ability to use the spreadsheet applications is related to perceived usefulness [6], [7], [8], [11]. Spreadsheet-based applications can generate the required information [12], [13]. The Controlling application is considered feasible, it means that the password, application control, and output control are adequate [14], [15], [16]. The application quality is influenced by the effectiveness of internal control [17]. The effectiveness of controls in a computerized accounting system is characterized by providing appropriate safety [18], [19]. The previous study found a positive effect of The effectiveness of controls on the detection of fraud [20].

TABLE III. THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

Operational Aspects	Score (%)	Rating		
The user ability to use application				
User can use the application quickly.	91.67	very feasible		
User can overcome its own difficulties in the use of the application.	87.04	very feasible		
Ability of application to generate informat	ion			
Application can generate financial reports.	93.52	very feasible		
Application to generate detailed information.	79.63	feasible		
Application can generate information that can be displayed on the monitor.	98.15	very feasible		
Application can generate information in hardcopy documentation (print).	93.52	very feasible		
Application Control				
Application include adequate password.	76.85	feasible		
Application has some controls (validation test, a test of accuracy, fairness, completeness etc.).	78.04	feasible		
Application has some control output (output reconciled with other parts).	78.33	feasible		
Average	86.31	very feasible		

IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study is to describe fixed asset applications using Excel and its feasibility as a supplement of village asset management systems. The study results are the fixed asset application using excel consists of village identity, account, village apparatus, list of goods, list of fixed assets, mutation, depreciation (financial and fiscal methods), and the fixed asset reports. The fixed asset applications using excel serve as a supplement of village asset management systems. The fixed asset application using Excel can receive data exported from village asset management systems and can provide data imported into village asset management systems. The fixed asset applications using Excel are technically and operationally feasible as a supplement of village asset management systems.

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[iCAST 2020] Congratulation Your paper #1570662402 ('Fixed Asset Applications Using Excel as A Supplement of Village Asset Management Systems') - Letter of **Acceptance**

1 message

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: Letter of Acceptance (LoA) for Conference Subject

Dear Mr. Ketut Arya Bayu Wicaksana

Paper ID :1570662402

Paper Title: Fixed Asset Applications Using Excel as A Supplement of Village Asset Management Systems

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Padang, September 30, 2020 Sincerely Yours,

Regards,

Dr. Yuhefizar, S.Kom., M.Kom

Conference Chair

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[iCAST 2020] Congratulation Your paper #1570662402 ('Fixed Asset Applications Using Excel as A Supplement of Village Asset Management Systems') - Information before Conference day

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See you at the conference. Thank you

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