Cash Fund Management Information System: Case Study at Al Irsyad Mosque Surabaya

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This study aims to design the Financial Information System mosques cash management to increase the loyalty of the mosque to stakeholders. This qualitative research uses the case study method and is considered as an exploratory characteristic. The design is expected to resolve the problems regarding the availability of financial reports, that can help administrators of Al Irsyad mosque manage cash effectively and efficiently so that it can continuously improve loyalty and funds from donors.

Key words: *Financial Information System, Cash Fund Management, Mosque.*

Introduction

Religious organisations play a significant role in society, especially in the Islamic world, and they tend to manage a sizable proportion of human and financial resources (Basri and Nabiha, 2012: 24). According to Basri and Nabiha (2010: 968), in general, there are still many issues regarding accounting and accountability in Islamic religious organisations that have not studied yet. There is a need for this organisation to practice proper accounting and accountability because these organisations are viewed as a public trust that are a benefit to society.

Al Irsyad Mosque Surabaya as one of the mosques structurally under Yayasan Perguruan Al Irsyad Surabaya (YPAS) and it always provides periodic financial reports every three months to the foundation. While financial reporting to the community or pilgrims is done orally every Friday before Friday prayers are held, the report is written on the announcement board of the mosque.

In its financial reporting, Al Irsyad Mosque creates financial reports using Microsoft Excel.

The number of cash receipts and disbursements cannot be calculated directly using the above report, due to activities other than cash receipts and payments, such as cash withdrawals and cash deposits into banks. Therefore, the number of cash receipts and disbursements is recalculated every Thursday and the end of the month based on the above report and is reported to the community or pilgrims every Friday on the mosque announcement board as in Table 1.

Table 1: Reports of Al Irsyad Mosque Cash and Banks in April 2014

No.	URAIAN	JUM'AT KE					JUMLAH
		1	2	3	4	5	
		1 - 3	4 – 10	11 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 30	
-	Saldo Awal	27.326.920	19.840.420	26.432.920	30.042.820	50.630.820	27.326.920
	Penerimaan :						
1	Infaq celengan	353.000	5.087.000	4.621.000	4.864.000	5.129.000	20.054.000
2	Sumbangan dr. Donatur	1.200.000	1.900.000	800.000	1.200.000	3.000.000	8.100.000
3	Lain-lain	1.187.000	2.806.000	1.783.000	15.737.000	6.751.571	28.264.571
-	JUMLAH	2.740.000	9.793.000	7.204.000	21.801.000	14.880.571	56.418.571
4	Pengeluaran	10.226.500	3.200.500	3.594.100	1.213.000	39.632.246	57.866.346
-	Saldo Akhir	19.840.420	26.432.920	30.042.820	50.630.820	25.879.145	25.879.145

The above financial statements cannot describe the use of resources for each implemented program. The financial statements are also difficult to use for evaluation and decision making, especially for cash flow control. The flow of money from the environment, through organisations or companies, and back to the environment is important because money is used to acquire other physical resources (McLeod, Jr., 2001: 511). During this time, the cash flow in Al Irsyad mosque is often negative, i.e., expenditure is higher than revenue. This has led the Al Irsyad mosque to often experience a lack of funds in fulfilling every operational activity.

Based on the background, Al Irsyad mosque requires a financial information system designed for the management of mosque cash funds. This draft is expected to solve the problem regarding the availability of financial statements that can help Al Ersyad mosque board in managing the mosque cash funds effectively and efficiently so loyalty and funds from donors can continue.

Literatur Review
Financial Information System

McLeod, Jr., and Schell (2007: 191) explains that the Financial Information System (FIS) can provide information to all managers of companies related to corporate finance activities. According to McLeod, Jr. (2001: 500), FIS is a computer-based information system that provides information to people or groups both within the company and outside the company on corporate finance issues presented in the form of periodic reports, special reports, results of mathematical simulations, electronic communications, and suggestions from expert systems. Like other functional information systems, the FIS model (Figure 1) contains input and output subsystems (McLeod, Jr. and Schell, 2007: 192).

Figure 1. Financial Information System Model
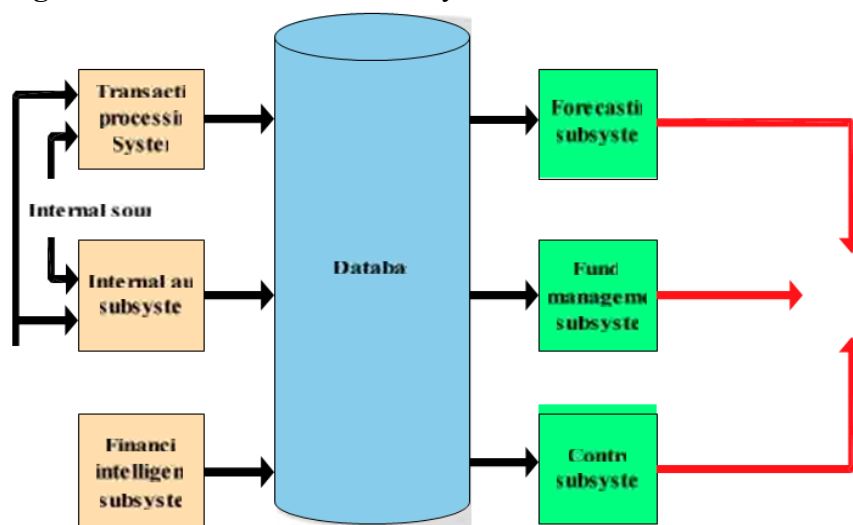
System Development

According to Bodnar and Hopwood (2010: 3), a system development project generally consists of three phases, namely:

1. System analysis
System analysis includes the formulation and evaluation of solutions to a system problem. It emphasises the overall purpose of the system as a whole. The general interconnected objectives of system analysis are summarised as follows:

    a. To improve the quality of information
    b. To improve internal control
    c. To minimize costs

2. System design

System design is the process of designing a detailed solution that has been selected in the process of system analysis. It includes evaluation of effective and efficient alternatives to the design of the systems related to the overall system requirements.

3. Implementation of the system

Implementation system is the process of applying procedures and methods that have been designed in operation. It includes testing the solution before implementation, duplicating the solution, and evaluating the system as it begins to operate to ensure that the system is functioning as planned.

Nonprofit Organization

According to Halim et al. (2009: 252), a non-profit organisation is one that cannot transfer its assets, revenues, or profits to a member, officer or director of the organisation, but the organisation may provide such compensation for services or goods provided by employees or members of such organisations. This definition also does not mean that the organisation is prohibited from earning any income that counts as a profit, but the distribution of the profits is prohibited.

Merchant and Van der Stede (2012: 740) explains that the profit of a non-profit organisations cannot be distributed to owners or anyone else related to the organisation, but such profits must be used by the objectives of the organisation. Non-profit organisations are an organisation whose main purpose is specifically to provide various services to the public.

Mosque

The mosque is a center of worship activities of Muslims who are present from all the capabilities possessed by the community and the representation of the Muslim community that gave birth and prosper (Iskandar, 2004: 110). Imam mosque is only a priest in prayer does not become a leader in a mosque organisation. Most organisations in the mosque are small groups that are poorly structured, especially in the mosque in the kampung settlement area.

According to Pertiwi (2008: 53), the mosque is the first or main institution in Islam, and no other organization in the world can match the presence of mosques in Indonesian society. As

one of the religious organisations, the mosque is a fairly large organisation in Indonesia, considering the majority of the population in Indonesia is Muslim.

Internal Control

Internal control is a process influenced by boards of entities of directors, management, and personnel designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of goals in the following categories (Dull et al., 2012: 224):

- a. Operational effectiveness and efficiency.
- b. Reliability of financial reporting.
- c. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Sulaiman et al. (2008: 73) uses a list of questions relating to control on cash receipts and disbursements in his research on internal control of mosques in Malaysia. Internal controls on cash receipts are divided into three parts: physical guarding, which consists of the collection, deposit, and storage phases; segregation of duties; and transaction recording. The control on cash disbursement transactions is divided into three activities, namely authorisation, segregation of duties, and physical guarding of funds.

Previous Research

Kabuhung's research (2013) indicates that the GMIM Nafiri Malalayang Church still uses a manual system which has weaknesses on the separation of duties between the recording and storage of cash, but the accounting system of cash receipts and expenditures in the planning and financial control of the GMIM Nafiri Malalayang Church has been effective. This is because the GMIM Nafiri Malalayang church accounting system has complied with the essential elements of an accounting system and its internal control procedures.

Kaomaneng (2013) in his research explains that the Church needs accounting as a tool in financial management, planning, and supervision by referring to PSAK 45/2011 on the Non-profit Financial Reporting Standards set by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) so that the financial statements generated by the church is trustworthy and transparent. Yahaya (2014) believed that centralisation of an accounting information system Mosque in Malaysia would solve various problems related to accountability and transparency in management and spending of the mosque. Aprillisa (2013) in his research, tried to implement Customer Relationship Management, which is used to increase donor loyalty by giving a donation to Vihara Dhammadipa.

Research Method
Types and Data Sources

Sources of data used in this study are as follows:
a. Primary data. Primary data is data directly obtained from observation and interviews with mosque officials involved in Al Irsyad Surabaya Mosque operations, such as organisational profile data, cash receipts, and disbursement data along with supporting documents.
b. Secondary data. Secondary data is data that has been collected by others for different purposes, such as literature and literature study related to this research.

Data collection technique

Data collection procedures conducted in this study are as follows:
1. Preliminary survey. The preliminary survey was conducted on May 10, 2014, by meeting Ustad Isa Kuddah as chairman of Al Ersyad mosque.
2. Field survey. Field surveys were conducted to obtain the required data for this study using several techniques, namely:

a. Observation
Observations made without using an observation guide or so-called unstructured observation. Data was collected by directly observing the cash receipts and disbursements and recording system, as well as the existing reporting system.
b. Interview
Data were collected from interviews with related parties, namely the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Treasurer of Al Irsyad mosque.
c. Documentation
This research is conducted by collecting internal documents of the organisation, including transaction evidence, supporting notes, donor books, donor receipst, and cash and bank statements.

Data analysis technique

The data obtained from the data collection process is further analysed by qualitative descriptive approach as follows:

1. Study the data obtained from Al Irsyad Surabaya Mosque to understand the situation and condition about the object under study.
2. Description of the current system of cash management of the mosque in the form of flowcharts, as well as the report form generated from the system.

3. Processing the data obtained to analyse the problem formulation at the mosque Al Irsyad Surabaya, then compared with the existing theory.

4. Concluding the results and discussion by the formulation of the problem and make suggestions for the mosque Al Irsyad Surabaya by using the draft financial information system management of cash funds mosque.

Results and Discussion

The cash receipt system at Al Irsyad Mosque is divided into three activities, namely

1. Cash receipt system through the treasurer

Receipts received directly by the treasurer can be donations from donors or infaq boxes. Any donor who wishes to donate to him can meet directly with the treasurer of Al Irsyad Mosque. Acceptance through the infaq box will be opened and counted by two people, namely the treasurer and one of the board of Al Irsyad mosque. The opening of infaq ak is done on Thursday, Friday, and at the end of the month.

2. Cash receipt system through donor collector

The donor collection department is responsible for collecting donations from the donors at the time and place specified by the donors. After obtaining funds from a regular donor, the collector will provide a receipt as proof of receipt of funds. Any receipt of funds will be recorded in the donor's book, and the funds will be provided by the treasurer.

3. Cash receipt system through a bank

Donors can send funds to the Al Irsyad mosque through a transfer to the Al Irsyad mosque account. The vice-chairman will receive confirmation from the donor and inform the treasurer so he can verify the donation. If the funds were received from the permanent donors, then the vice chairman will inform the donor collectors in advance to make a record in the donor book.

Every mosque administrator who needs funds can take it from the treasurer provided that any use of the funds is be accompanied by supporting documents. However, there is a policy in Al Irsyad Mosque regarding cash expenditure, i.e. each cash receipt must be paid in advance before being used for operations.

In the case study of the Al Irsyad mosque, there are several problems that occured in the current system. The main problem in is the unavailability of adequate financial report causing mosque board difficulties in making decisions, especially concerning cash flow control. As a

result, the Al Irsyad mosque often suffers from a lack of funds caused by negative cash flows that are greater than its revenue.

The use of the Financial Information System (FIS) model is very useful to help the mosque management in managing the mosque cash funds. This system model can also help the mosque board to overcome the problem of availability of adequate financial report so that it can assist the mosque board in decision making. In this research, the proposed FIS model design has three input subsystems and output subsystems, as seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Financial Information System Model Design
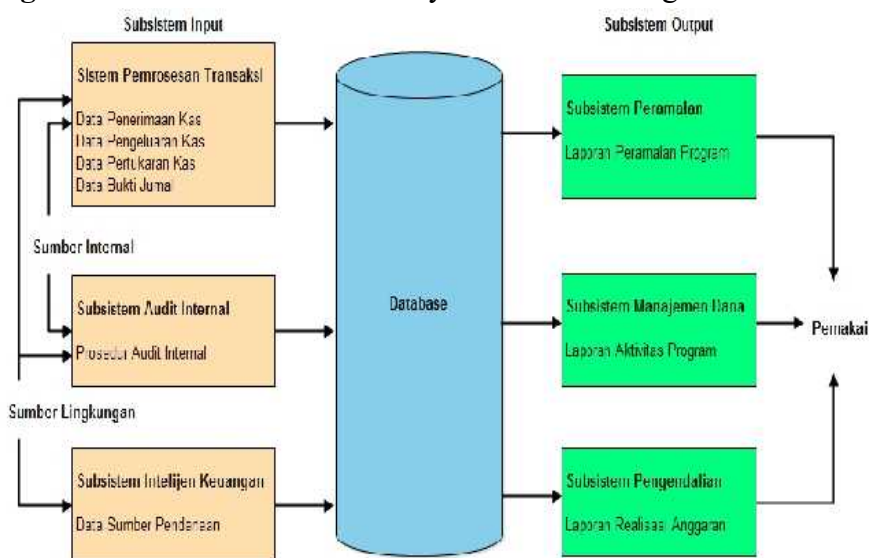
Conclusion

1. Cash acceptance system at Al Irsyad Mosque consists of three activities, namely cash receipts through treasuries that can be donations from donors or infaq boxes, cash receipts through donor collectors in the form of contributions from regular donors, and cash receipts through banks. While there is a system of cash disbursement at Al Irsyad mosque, there is a policy that is every cash receipt must be paid before it is used.

2. The system running on the Al Irsyad mosque currently only generates cash and bank reports. The report is inadequate, causing the mosque board to have difficulty in making decisions, especially regarding cash flow control. As a result, the Al Irsyad mosque often suffers from a lack of funds caused by negative cash flows that are greater than its revenue.

3. The design of this Financial Information System model consists of three input subsystems. First, an accounting information system that collects cash receipts, cash outlays, and journal evidence, as well as financial statements. Second, an internal audit subsystem that assists management in analysing, examining, and evaluating activities and procedures independently and objectively. And finally, a financial intelligence subsystem that can provide information to mosque administrators about the ideal investment to work with other organisations.

4. Financial Information System model design is equipped with a Database Management System (DBMS) that can generate more accurate and reliable financial information.

5. Financial Information System model design can provide financial information needed by mosque management based on three output subsystems. First, the forecasting subsystem can help in choosing between creating a new program and continuing the existing program based on the program forecasting report. Second, the fund management subsystem can inform the group of receipt and expenditure of each program based on the activity report. Third, the control subsystem allows system users to report on planned costs and compares them with actual costs on each program or activity using the budget realisation report.

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