

The Effect of Regulation with Information Systems as a Moderate of Asset Management (Study on the Government of East Aceh District)

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Abstract

*This study aims to examine the effect of regulation with information systems as a moderating variable on asset management in the East Aceh District Government. The research was carried out on employees of the goods section of the East Aceh District Government Offices. Data collection was carried out through primary data, namely by distributing questionnaires to each respondent. Determination of the sample used in this study is the census method with a total sample of 44 people. Based on the MRA (Moderated Regression Analysis) test results, the multiple linear regression equation model is obtained as follows: $Y = 1.322 + 0.702 \text{ Regulation} + 0.222SI + 0.002 \text{ Regulation} * SI$, namely Regulation with Information Systems as moderating has a positive effect on asset management with a value a coefficient of 0.002.*

Keywords

asset management; regulation;
information systems



I. Introduction

Asset management is an important part of state finances, in Article 1 number 1 Law no. 17/2003 on State Finance states that: "State finances are all rights and obligations of the state which can be valued in money, as well as everything in the form of money or goods that can be made state property in connection with the exercise of these rights and obligations". Regulations on regional property are further stipulated in PP No.6 / 2006 concerning the management of regional property with technical guidelines in the form of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.17 / 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the management of regional property.

Regulations form the basis for local governments in managing assets in their regions. UU no. 32/2004 Pasa 1 point 5 states that regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with statutory regulations. This regulation by the Regional Government is stated in Law No.12 / 2011 in the form of Regional Regulations (PERDA) or Qanun and Regional Head Regulations (Article 3 Permendagri No.53 / 2001). To implement Perda and with the power of statutory regulations, the regional head stipulates a regional head regulation and / or regional head decision (Law No.32 / 2004 Article 146 point 1). Based on regional regulations, regional heads stipulate regional head regulations regarding regional financial management systems and procedures (PP No.56 / 2005 Article 151 point 2).

PP No.56 / 2005 concerning regional financial information systems also states that each region must organize an information system in its own region. Currently, the regional management information system (SIMDA) is an effective means of improving performance so that transparency of work in asset management is guaranteed without worrying about weak supervision and control. East Aceh Regency has been divided into 3 regions, East Aceh,

Langsa City, and Aceh Tamiang since 2000, the expansion is intended to make development in the area evenly distributed, but until now many assets of East Aceh District have been neglected in Langsa City. PP No.6 / 2006, as well as Permendagri No.17 / 2007 states that regional property must be certified in the name of the Regional Government. Regional assets / goods are one of the tools in the administration of the wheels of government to support services to the community, so that regional assets can be referred to as assets in the form of goods or objects consisting of immovable objects and movable objects both tangible and intangible which are covered in assets, so that asset management is needed because good asset management can monitor and calculate assets that are owned so that they can be maximally utilized. However, with regard to increasing the authority for state asset management, local governments need to prepare the right instruments to carry out regional asset management in a professional, transparent, accountable, efficient and effective manner starting from planning, management / utilization, and supervision.

The government and governmental agencies provide numerous services, and it is necessary to assess user satisfaction with these services. On the one hand, user satisfaction is a sensitive issue about the appropriate provision of services by the government that can be a constructive attribute for government continuity, while dissatisfaction can be a detrimental attribute. On the other hand, user satisfaction is also a basis for the improvement of government services because it provides information about which services are lacking. User satisfaction can be used as a tool for public satisfaction innovation. (Pramusinto in Riyadi et al, 2019).

Based on the results of tracing on the research location, namely the East Aceh District Government, many regional officials have not received training and also increased expertise in the field of information systems, so that the system that has been provided by the government is not fully utilized, this can be seen from the number of agencies that have not has a website to make it easier for the public to find out the situation at these agencies. Meanwhile, based on the results of previous research conducted by Rosihan, 2017, it was found that information systems have a positive and significant effect on asset management.

Research on asset management has been carried out by several previous studies in various regions, however in East Aceh District it has never been carried out using an information system as a moderating variable. Since the division of the East Aceh region into 3 regions, asset management is considered very necessary in order to identify the problems faced by the East Aceh District Government, however this research still has several limitations, especially in the context of human resources who are the actors managing the assets themselves, thus the objective This research is to see whether the East Aceh District Government has established a Regional Regulation regarding asset management and also uses an integrated information system in managing assets of East Aceh district.

II. Review of Literatures

In essence, the formation of laws and regulations is not just a formal procedure or procedure that is regulated in a legal text alone, more than that the formation of statutory regulations is an "art" in law using written law. Regulation according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is regulation (www.jdih.bsn.go.id). Regulation in Indonesia is defined as a source of law formal in the form of statutory regulations which have several elements, namely a written decision, formed by a state institution or authorized official, and binds the general public (www.jdih.bsn.go.id). Tocreating a good state life and creating a legal order for State institutions or citizens, a national legislation is required. Based on Article 1 number 2 of Law

No.12 / 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws it is stated that the Legislation is a written regulation which contains legally binding norms and is formed or stipulated by the authorized institution or official through the procedures stipulated in Laws and regulations. Regulations or regulations are important because in order to fulfill the public's need for good laws and regulations, it is necessary to make regulations regarding the formation of laws and regulations which are carried out in a definite, standard, and standard way and method that binds all authorized institutions. Formulation of Legislation based on Law No.12 / 2011 Article 1 point 1 is the making of statutory regulations covering the stages of planning, drafting, discussing, ratifying or stipulating, and promulgating. In forming statutory regulations, it must be carried out based on the principle of forming good laws and regulations, which include (Article 5 of Law No.12 / 2011):

1. Clarity of purpose,
2. Institutional or appropriate forming officials,
3. Match between types, hierarchy, and content of content,
4. Can be implemented,
5. Efficiency and efficiency,
6. Clarity of formulation, and
7. Openness

The State of Indonesia is a constitutional state, where all components in the State must comply and operate based on applicable law. The statement that Indonesia is a constitutional state is contained in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution, which reads: "The State of Indonesia is a State of law", the meaning of the sentence is that the State of Indonesia is run based on laws or regulations stipulated by the government. Every Indonesian citizen is obliged to uphold the law, everyone with any position is equal before the law. The order of the laws in force in Indonesia based on Law No.10 / 2004, is:

1. 1945 Constitution
2. MPR Decree
3. Constitution
4. Government Regulation In Lieu of Law
5. Government regulations
6. Presidential decree
7. Local regulation.

2.1 Information Systems

The system is a collection of elements that are interrelated and work together in carrying out activities to achieve a goal (Sujarweni, 2015) if an organization or institution already has a clear system, then the system must be evaluated for its existence. Whether the system that is owned has been implemented by all departments correctly or not. After the system is run, it needs to be evaluated and it needs to be developed in order to obtain maximum results from the application of the system.

To achieve asset management objectives in a planned, integrated manner and capable of providing the desired data and information in a short period of time, a decision support information system on assets or a regional asset management information system (SIMDA) is required. The purpose of developing SIMDA is as a tool for optimization and efficiency of asset management. The benefits of SIMDA are for orderly asset administration; know the utilization of the highest assets and the best assets; facilitate asset control; know the asset value; and support the development of strategic planning. Regional financial information is all information relating to regional finances required in the context of implementing a regional financial information system (Article 1 number 16 PP No.56 / 2005).

In the management of regional assets, an information system is needed to run it. The definition of a system in simple terms is a collection or set of elements, components, or variables that are organized, interact with each other, depend on each other, and are integrated (Sutabri, 2005: 2). Information is useful data and can influence a person's choice and behavior (Williams, 2001: 234). The definition of information systems according to Hall (2001) in Abdul Kadir (2003: 11) is a series of formal procedures in which data are grouped, processed into information, and distributed to users. Meanwhile, according to Abdul Kadir in his book *Introduction to Information Systems* (2003: 10), information systems include a number of components (humans, computers, information technology, and work procedures) Something is processed (data becomes information), and intended to achieve a goal or purpose. Among the various types of information systems, one of which is e-government or an internet-based government service information system (Kadir, 2003: 4). In an information system there are components (Kadir, 2008: 70), such as:

1. Hardware (hardware). Includes physical devices such as computers and printers.
2. Software (software) or program, which is a set of instructions that allow hardware to be able to process data.
3. Procedure, namely a set of rules used to achieve data processing and the generation of the desired output.
4. Person. All parties who are responsible for the development of information systems, processing, and use of information system outputs.
5. Database (database), which is a set of tables, relationships, and others related to data storage.
6. Computer networks and data communication, namely a connecting system that allows resources to be shared or accessed by a number of users.

2.2 Asset Management

In today's developing science, a new theory known as asset management has emerged. Asset management has the main scope to control the costs of utilizing or using assets in terms of supporting the operationalization of local governments. In addition, there are efforts to carry out an inventory of unused local government assets. World Bank (2000) in Roos Akbar and Azhari Lukman (2010: 3) Asset Management is a process for improving understanding of asset conditions, improving operating costs, and performance, which helps improve the decision-making process. Asset management is actually an inseparable part of financial management and is generally associated with regional development administration, particularly with regard to asset value, asset utilization,

Asset management in the future is expected to be directed at ensuring sustainable capacity development of regional governments, so it is demanded to be able to develop or optimize the use of regional assets in order to increase local revenue, which will be used to finance activities in order to achieve optimal fulfillment of requirements for service tasks and functions of the Public. According to Wessel and Tenny (2005: 33), "asset management is a form of applied system thinking" which means "asset management is an applied form of thinking system", which is a way of thinking about complex systems and a set of tools and to place thoughts into practice. With the appropriate software tools.

Hypothesis

H1: Regulation has a significant effect on Asset Management

H2: Information Systems have a significant effect on Asset Management

H3: Information Systems moderate the Regulation variables on Asset Management.

According to Susan in Siregar (2020) conflict management is defined as an effort to prevent violence in conflict. The use of power and authority is part of the conflict strategy of the dominant group. This is in line with the opinion expressed by (Wirawan, 2010) which provides a definition of conflict management as the process of parties involved in the conflict or third parties formulate conflict strategies and apply them to control the conflict in order to produce the desired resolution. In line with the two opinions above.

III. Research Methods

The population in this study were the government agencies East Aceh District, the respondents are employees in the Equipment / Equipment section, because employees in that division are directly related to and manage assets or property owned by the region. Based on a field survey conducted by researchers, the number of services in the East Aceh District Government is 22. Each employee in the goods division of each service consists of 2 people, namely 1 person in charge of goods management and storage of goods, and 1 person in charge, namely the Head of General Affairs. as many as 1 person, so that this study will consider all respondents, amounting to 44 people from the entire population, so this type of research can be called a census research.

The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained through questionnaires which are distributed directly to employees of the Equipment / Equipment section of each department. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from theoretical data that supports this research, including previous research related to research problems. The data collection methods used in this study consist of: a. Questionnaires by circulating a list of questions (questionnaires) to respondents, namely all employees of the Equipment / Equipment section of each East Aceh District Government Office. The questionnaire was delivered directly to respondents at work and given the opportunity to answer.

Interviews were carried out by collecting data directly to meet and holding questions and answers with respondents about the asset management system being carried out, in order to obtain relevant information that might be used as input for researchers.

Research variable

1. Independent Variables, are variables that affect or cause changes, or the emergence of the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2017). The independent variable in this study is regulation.
2. Dependent Variables, are variables that are influenced or that are the result, because of the independent variables (Sugiyono, 2017). The dependent variable in this study is Asset Management.
3. Moderation variables are variables that affect (strengthen or weaken) the relationship between the free variable and the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2017). The moderating variable in this research is Information Systems.

IV. Discussion

Table 1. Regression Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,322	22,218		,059	,953
Regulation	,702	,681	,620	1,032	,305
Information Systems	,222	,632	,196	,351	,727
REGULATION * SI	,002	,019	,092	,085	,933

a. Dependent Variable: Asset Management

Source: Results of data processing with SPSS, (2020)

Based on the table above, on column Unstandardized Coefficients obtained by the multiple linear regression equation model equation 2 as follows:

$$Y = 1.322 + 0.702 \text{ REGULATION} + 0.222 \text{ SI} + 0.002 \text{ REGULATION} * \text{SI}$$

- a. The constant value of 1.322 means that the value of the Regulation variable. As well as the Regulation variable with the Accounting Information System as a moderating variable is zero, then the Asset Management is 1.322.
- b. Regulation variable has a positive effect on Asset Management with a coefficient value of 0.702. So it can be interpreted that each addition of the Regulatory variable by one unit, the Asset Management will also increase by 0.702.
- c. The Accounting Information System variable has a positive effect on Asset Management with a coefficient value of 0.222. So it can be interpreted that each addition of the Accounting Information System variable by one unit, then Asset Management will also increase by 0.222.
- d. Regulatory variables with Accounting Information Systems as Moderation Variables have a positive effect on Asset Management with a coefficient value of 0.002. This means that each addition of the Regulation variable with the Accounting Information System as a Moderation Variable of one unit, the Asset Management will also increase by 0.002.

4.1 Proof of Hypotheses

From the regression equation model used, three hypotheses were tested, the results of the regression calculations are shown in Table 4.23 as follows:

Table 2. Regression Calculation Results

Hypothesis	Equation	Adjusted R ²	F count	Sig.	T count	Sig.	Decision
H1	$Y = 16,217 + 0.729 X1 + 0.903 X2 + e$	0.762	69,840	0,000	4,435	0.001	Be accepted
H2	$Y = 16,217 + 0.729 X1 + 0.903 X2 + e$	0.762	69,840	0,000	4,025	0,000	Be accepted
H3	$Y = 1.322 + 0.702X1 + 0.222X2 + 0.002X1 * X2$	0.754	91,878	0,000	0.085	0.933	Rejected

Source: Results of data processing with SPSS, (2020)

From the table above, the hypothesis results can be explained as follows

a. First Hypothesis Test (H1)

The first hypothesis examines the effect of regulatory variables on Asset Management. From Table II, it can be seen that the probability significance level of the regulatory variable is 0.001. Because the significance level of the Regulatory probability <0.05 , the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted.

b. Second Hypothesis Test (H2)

The second hypothesis tests whether the Information Systems variable on Asset Management. From table II it can be seen that the probability significance level of the Information Systems variable is 0.000. Because the significance level of the Information System probability <0.05 , the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

c. Third Hypothesis Test (H3)

The third hypothesis examines the effect of information systems which is thought to moderate the relationship between Regulation and Asset Management variables, it can be seen that the level of significance of the Information System variable and Regulation * Information System moderation, respectively, is 0.727 and 0.933, which means > 0.05 . Although the t value shows a positive value of 0.085, which means the higher the moderation of Information Systems, the relationship between Regulation and Asset Management only increases by 0.085 and is not significant. Thus, the third hypothesis (H3) is rejected.

V. Conclusion

After testing, the results of the research and discussion can be concluded Regulation and Information System variables have a significant effect on asset management, in other words regulations and information systems can improve asset management in the East Aceh District Government. However, the Information System does not significantly influence the relationship between regulation and information systems, this certainly does not prove that researchers who describe asset management in the East Aceh Regency Government will be weak if there is no website at each agency, so it is feared that it will impact the lack of transparency in the management of regional property in the Government.

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