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Financial Report Recording System At PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya

Tutut Alamin
Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer
Email : Mayautami@gmail.com

Didik Sofian Haryadi
Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer
Email : Mayautami@gmail.com

Titi Christiana
Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer
Email : Mayautami@gmail.com

Jl. Majapahit 605, Semarang, telp/fax : (024) 6723456

Abstract

This research aims to design a financial report recording system at PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya. By creating a financial reporting system, it is hoped that it will make it easier for the bookkeeping department to record financial data, as well as to make reports more quickly, which are used by the insurance company as a management tool for financial activities at PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya. Likewise, the aim of the research entitled "Financial Report Recording System at PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya" is to prepare reports that are equipped with data security, namely passwords. The research results of the financial report recording system at PT Asuransi Eka Lloyd Jaya are to make it easier to record cash flows, as well as to make financial reports more quickly and efficiently. The conclusion from the results of this research is that this system can facilitate the activity of recording financial report transactions so that errors do not occur in recording, users can easily present financial reports more quickly so as to minimize recording time and recording errors, and make it easier for users to print payment reports easily. affective and efficient results so that they can support and speed up decision making.

Keywords *: Recording System, Finance, Insurance.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization in the current era has a huge influence on every aspect of life, including the development of science. At this time, the world of work is greatly affected by very tight competition, therefore a system or method is needed to improve quality and efforts to meet information needs. Information systems in the development of a business are very important in order to get fast and accurate results in both companies and organizations, for this reason tools are needed that can make work easier, one of which is a computer as a product of modern technological sophistication in helping to process data. Nowadays, computers are a very important tool because they work very quickly, accurately and carefully according to the information needed in a company or organization.

PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE is a company that operates in the insurance services sector, it will be more efficient if the service to its customers can be carried out well because of the large number of customers from time to time, so the alternative of using

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* Tutut Alamin , Mayautami@gmail.com

computer equipment in its operations is very appropriate and wise, however computerization is the right alternative as a support making reports, especially more efficient financial reports.

One of the obstacles at PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE is that the recording of financial reports is still done manually, that is, it is recorded in the petty cash book for small scale expenses and in the customer book for customers who have just participated in insurance, even though in the insurance system there is a premium payment system on credit which is paid every month Very likely, there will likely be many problems in checking the due date and delays in customer payments.

In an agency that does not yet use an Information System, reports are usually not prepared on time and report presentation often experiences errors in recording nominal transactions. Meeting the information needs of management at certain times cannot be fulfilled because the data is still in the form of large amounts of paper archives, so that searching for the data experiences difficulties, therefore agencies can experience delays in providing transaction report data to superiors. An agency must use computers a lot as a means of supporting the office. So that it can help in maximizing management performance in financial reporting matters. In this case, agencies can take advantage of several applications that can be used, one of which is an Information System that can assist in recording financial transactions. An information system that must be able to include a series of collections of reports on cash source activities and summaries of cash receipts and disbursements during a certain period to present information on the use of cash for the purpose of reporting to internal parties. as a basis for making decisions about plans for the future.

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. System Definition

A system is a collection of things or elements or subsystems that work together or are connected in certain ways to form a single unit to carry out a function to achieve a goal (Sutanto, 2006).

A system can consist of part systems (*subsystems*) and each subsystem can consist of smaller subsystems or consist of components. *The* hardware subsystem can consist of input devices, processing devices, output devices and external storage. These subsystems interact and are interconnected to form a single unit so that the goals or objectives can be achieved (Jogiyanto, 2005).

B. Understanding Insurance

Insurance comes from the word insurance, which means coverage. This is a form of agreement between the insured or customer and the insurer or insurance company. In this case, the insurer is willing to cover a number of losses that the customer may experience in the future. However, previously the customer or insured must first make a premium payment to receive insurance benefits.

According to the law article 246 KUHD No. 2 of 1992, concerning insurance business which was promulgated on 11 February 1992, the definition of insurance as insurance or coverage is an agreement between two or more parties, where the insurer binds itself to the insured, by receiving an insurance premium. , to provide compensation to the insured due to losses, which are insured by the insurance party, such as damage to goods, buildings, vehicles or loss of profits and everything insured that can be legally accounted for. the possibility that the insured will suffer, arising from an uncertain event, or providing a payment based on the death or life of someone insured.

C. Basic Principles of Conventional Insurance

The basic principles of insurance that must be fulfilled by institutions or companies operating in the conventional insurance business are:

a. *Insurable interest* is the right to insure that arises from a financial relationship between the insured and the insured and is legally recognized.
b. *Utmost good faith* is an action to disclose accurately and completely all material facts regarding something to be insured, whether requested or not.
c. *Proximate cause* is a loss that arises due to a chain of events.
d. *Indeminity* is a mechanism by which the insurer provides financial compensation in an effort to place the insured in the financial position he or she was in immediately before the loss occurred.
e. *Subrogation* is the transfer of the right to sue from the insured to the insurer after the claim is paid
f. *Contribution* is the right of the insurer to invite other insurers who share the same liability, but it does not have to be the same obligation to the insured to contribute to providing *indemnity.*

D. Insurance Services Company Financial Cycle

A service company is a company that sells or provides services to meet consumer needs. In other words, service companies sell intangible "goods." Meanwhile, the financial cycle or often called the accounting cycle is the process of creating a company's financial reports for a certain period.

The accounting cycle always starts from transactions to the preparation of the company's financial reports and continues with the balance which is closed with a closing journal or up to a reversing journal. In essence, the accounting cycle in service companies is not much different from the accounting cycle in trading companies.

3. METHODOLOGY

To obtain data or materials that will be used in writing Financial Report Recording at PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE the author uses the following method:

1 Data Type

In preparing this practical work, the types of data that will be used are:

a. Primary data

This is data obtained directly from company leaders and employees of PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE Semarang branch to obtain data and reports regarding the preparation of financial reports.

b. Secondary Data

This is data obtained indirectly, namely by studying literature, books, documents, brochures, catalogs and reports related to the research object in order to obtain data or information about the financial reporting system.

2. Method of collecting data

In preparing this practical work, the data collection methods used are as follows:

a. Interview Method

The data collection method is by asking questions directly to the relevant parties, namely PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE Semarang branch regarding the problems studied to obtain data regarding the preparation of financial reports which will be used as material for writing practical work reports.

b. Observation Method

The data collection method is by making direct observations on the object under study. To obtain actual data or information regarding the recording of financial reports to related parties, namely at PT. EKA LLOYD JAYA INSURANCE Semarang .

c. Documentation Method

Existing documents were studied to obtain information in this research. These documents include articles from magazines, newspapers or those related to the research topic.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Input Design

a. D password design

The password form or key form is the first form that appears when running the program. In order to enter the main menu of the Insurance Cash Flow Financial Information System, first open the password.

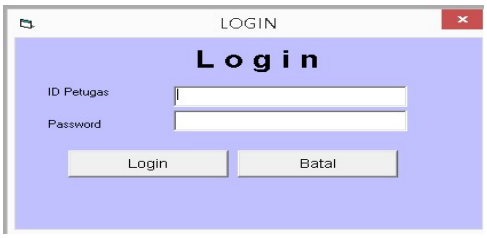


Image of Password Input Design

The password form consists of two *text boxes* and two *command buttons* , namely:

1. Enter the officer's ID name, then the cursor will move below the password.
2. Type Password **,** then the cursor will go to Login
3. Then click the Login button and the main menu will appear which can process master data.

b. Main menu design

The Main Menu Form is the main window of the program which consists of four menus, namely data main , Transaction Menu , Report Menu and Exit Menu. Each menu has a sub menu which functions to display the form.

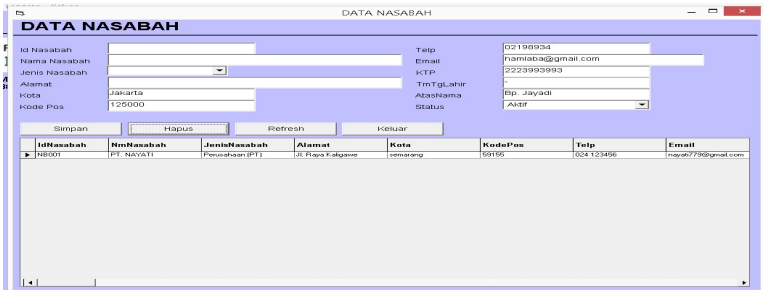
Main Menu Input Design Image

Information :

1. The main menu consists of Customer data and Officer Data
2. The Transaction Menu consists of premium payments and cash flow
3. Reports include customer reports, premium payment reports, cash flow reports
4. Exit is used to exit

c. Design customer data forms

The customer data form consists of twelve *textbox* functions as input media. Form Design customer data form It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



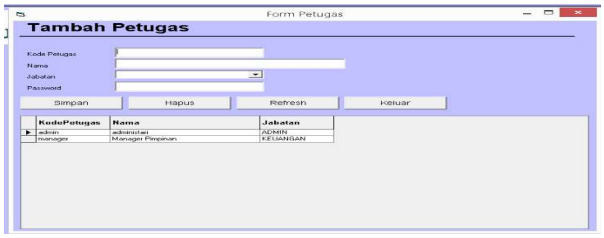
Customer Data Design Drawing

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form.
4. Exit is used to exit the form

d. design Add Officer

The added officer data form consists of four *The text box* functions as a data input medium for added officers It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



Design Image for Adding Officers

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

e. Cash Flow Category data design

The cash flow category data form consists of two *The textbox* functions as a data input medium for the cash flow category and also consists of four *CommandButtons* which function as command buttons.

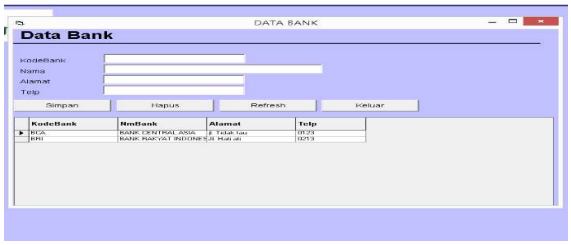
Cash Flow Category Design Image

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

f. Bank data design

The Bank data form consists of four *The textbox* functions as a media for inputting bank data It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



Data Bank Design Drawing

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete bar data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

g. Insurance Premium Submission Transaction Design

The insurance premium submission transaction form consists of twelve *text boxes* that function as data input media for insurance premium submission transactions. It also consists of four *Command Buttons* whose function is as command buttons.

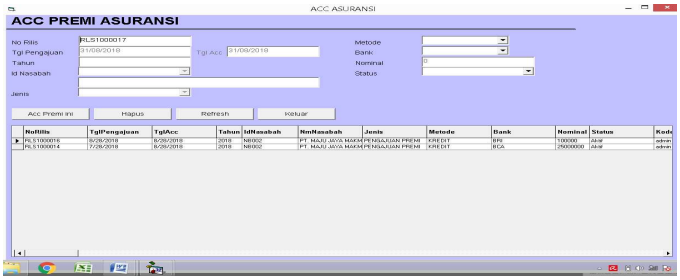
Image of Transaction Design for Submitting Insurance Premiums

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

h. Insurance Premium Acc Transaction Design

The Acc Insurance Premium Transaction Form consists of twelve *The textbox* functions as a data input medium for Acc Insurance Premium Transactions and also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



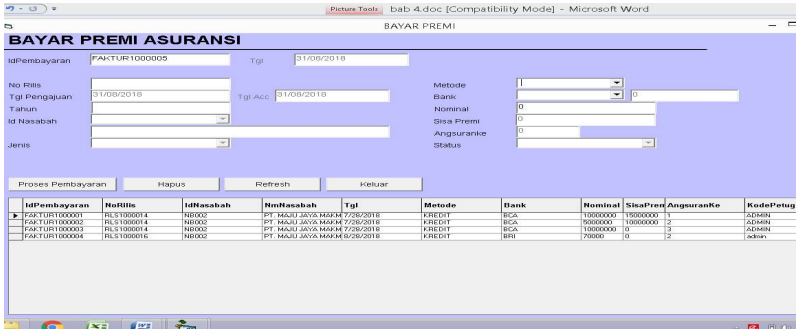
Insurance Premium Acc Transaction Design Image

Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data
2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

i. Insurance Premium Payment Transaction Design

The Insurance Premium Payment Transaction Form consists of fifteen *text boxes* that function as data input media for Insurance Premium Payment Transactions It also consists of four *CommandButtons* whose function is as command buttons.



Design Image for Paying Insurance Premiums

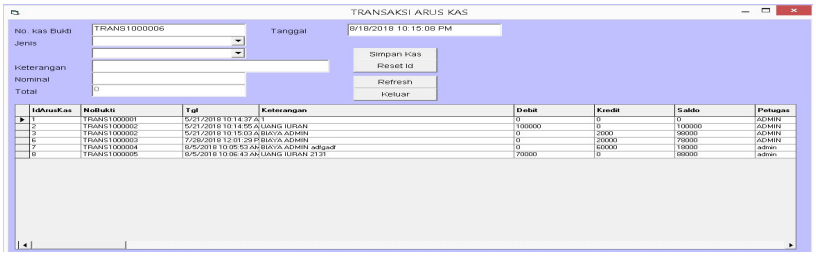
Information :

1. Save button, used to save the input data

2. Delete button, used to delete new data
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

j. Cash Flow Transaction Design

The Cash Flow Transaction Form consists of six *text boxes* which function as media for inputting Cash Flow data which also consists of four *CommandButton* whose function is as a command button.



Cash Flow Transaction Transaction Design Drawing

Information :

1. Save cash button, used to save the input cash data
2. The reset ID button is used to research data because if you don't research the ID, the balance will accumulate, for example, if you have already filled in a debit, it will be debited again.
3. The refresh button is used to repeat the data that will be displayed from the form
4. Exit button, used to exit the form

B. **Output Design**

a. Design Customer Data Reports

Customer Data Reports are used to display data reports customers overall.

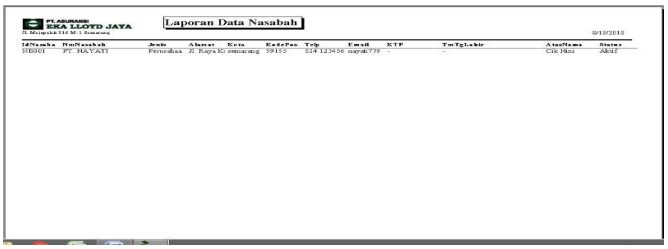
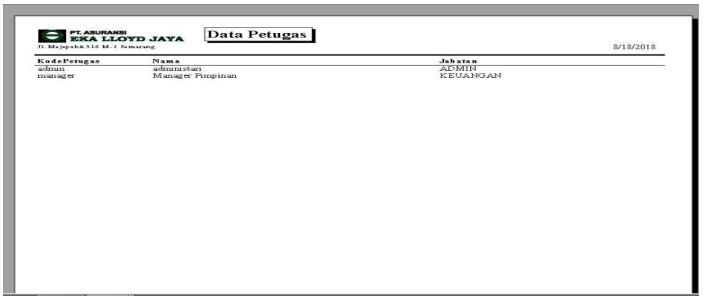


Image of Customer Data Report Design

b. Officer Data Report Design

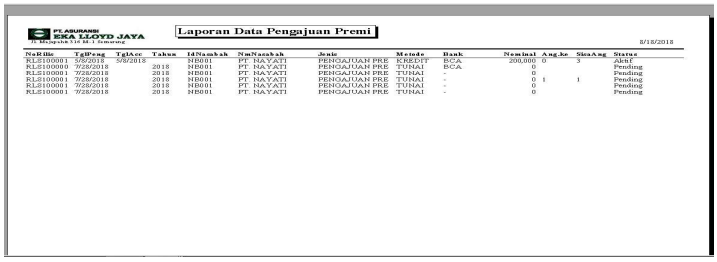
The officer data report is used to display the officer data report as a whole.



Officer Data Report Design Image

c. Premium Submission Data Report Design

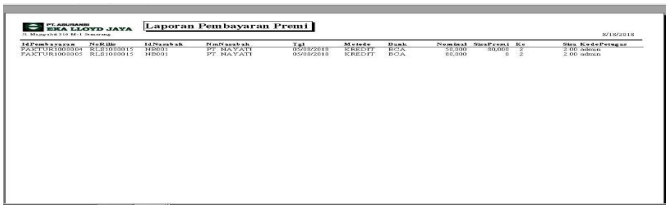
The Premium Submission Data Report is used to display the overall Premium Submission Data Report report.



Premium Submission Data Report Design Image

d. Premium Payment Report Design

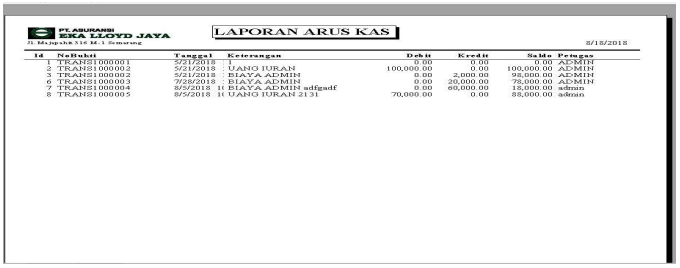
Premium Payment Report is used to display the overall premium payment report.



Premium Payment Report Design Image

e. Cash Flow Statement Design

The cash flow statement is used to display the overall cash flow report



Cash Flow Statement Design Image

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion carried out in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. A computerized *database accounting information system* makes it easier to input data and create reports more quickly and accurately.
2. With an information system, all data is stored in *a database.*
3. Reports can be generated automatically and can be reported at any time.
4. Make it easier for employees to collect data so that there is no accumulation of data, errors in data input, thus making data searches and service systems faster and more efficient and maximizing employee performance in data storage, especially in making reports.

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