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The Implementation of Knowledge Management Systems in Assets Reconciliation

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Abstract

The development of science in the era of globalization occur very quickly. The human ability to develop a variety of knowledge is getting better with their knowledge is tacit and explicit. Reconciliation asset Parliament Secretariat of Palembang is synchronization goods spending existing fittings in the Parliament Secretariat with Finance and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD) of Palembang. The inventory data created with Microsoft Excel and put into a different folder. The problems that arise Palembang City Council secretariat difficulty of collecting data in the form of information because the data is placed in different folders, so knowledge about the assets secretariat hard to find. This is causing sharing information among employees of the secretariat be closed. The solution to these problems is to build information systems to implement KMS in reconciling asset Parliament Secretariat of Palembang. KMS application in government institutions is necessary to share information and knowledge assets that need to be managed in an institution such as knowledge about the land, equipment, buildings and facilities and other assets.

Keywords : *Knowledge management systems, Assets reconciliation, DPRD*

1 INTRODUCTION

The development of science in the era of globalization occur very quickly. The speed in managing knowledge and information is an attempt to maintain the sustainability and competitiveness of an organization [1]. Knowledge management (KM) focuses on organizing and making available important knowledge, wherever and whenever it is needed [2]. Human ability to develop a variety of knowledge (knowledge) is getting better with their knowledge is tacit and explicit [3]. Tacit knowledge is the knowledge contained in the brain of someone in person is private while Explicit knowledge is knowledge stored or written in a storage medium other than human [4]. The development of the tacit and explicit knowledge can be combined and varied to become a Knowledge Management System (KMS). KMS can now be developed using information technology (IT) to support the ability of an organization, company or institution that requires knowledge and technology as a factor of competitiveness

is very important [5]. Goods or assets belonging to the area is all area properties either purchased or obtained at the expense of the local budget (APBD). They are derived from the acquisition of another valid either moving or not moving along parts - parts or in the form of specific units that can be assessed, calculated, measured or weighed, including animals and plants except cash and other securities [6].

Reconciliation asset Parliament Secretariat of Palembang is synchronization goods spending existing fittings in the Parliament Secretariat with Finance and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD) of Palembang. The inventory data created with Microsoft Excel and put into a different folder. The problems that arise Palembang City Council secretariat difficulty of collecting data in the form of information because the data is placed in different folders, so knowledge about the assets secretariat hard to find. This led to the sharing of information among employees.

The solution to these problems is to build information systems to implement KMS in reconciling asset Parliament Secretariat of Palembang. KMS application in government institutions is necessary to share information and knowledge assets that need to be managed in an institution such as knowledge about the land, equipment, buildings and buildings, and other assets. KMS applications to be built using the PHP programming language and MySQL database.

In accordance with the existing concept and attempt to complete the research, the purpose of this study are : 1) Implementing KMS Asset Reconciliation in Legislative Secretariat of Palembang, and 2) Documenting Knowledge owned by the employees of the old order is not lost because seringya going transition of leadership.

The benefits of this research are : 1) Can help section DPRD secretariat in coordinating the gathering of knowledge and knowledge into a container, so that the institution will not lose the knowledge of employees of the secretariat, 2) As a tool for reconciliation of assets in the Parliament Secretariat Palembang to gain the knowledge needed to the fullest, 3) Fostering a culture of knowledge sharing [7] between employees of the secretariat, 4) Facilitate learning, especially for the new secretariat employees, and 5) Obtain information that is always up to date with their knowledge sharing.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Time and place of the research conducted at the Parliament Secretariat of Palembang. The timing of the study conducted from October 2015 through to February 2016.

2.1 Data Collection Methods

In this study, the data collection method used is by collecting primary data and secondary data, namely: 1) Primary Data. Data collection techniques with the primary survey conducted by direct interview to employees Palembang City Council secretariat. It also conducted a field observation for supporting data for this study, and 2) Secondary Data. Secondary data was conducted to complement the data obtained from the primary survey in the form of a literature review related to the research conducted, and documentation.

2.2 Knowledge Management Cycle

Systems Development Cycle Method used in this research is KnowledgeManagement Cycle. The steps of the knowledge management cycle by Meyer and Zack in Dalkir [8] : 1) Acquisition. In the process of acquisition of the data or information focused on the question of the source material "raw" (such as trust/credibility, accuracy, timeliness, and cost), 2) Refinement. Is an important stage in the process of KM, in the form of physical action, eg migration from one medium to another or logically, 3) Storage/retrieval. A phase store and retrieve that became a bridge between the acquisition and refinement on the upstream side which serve as inputs for the repository to the downstream side product generation, 4) Distribution. Distribution process shows how product information can be distributed to users, not only covers the media used but also the timing, frequency, language and form, and 5) Presentation/Use. The last step is the presentation or use. At this stage all the processes that have been passed in the evaluation here: if the users already have the necessary knowledge. The following figure illustrate the flow KM Cycle:
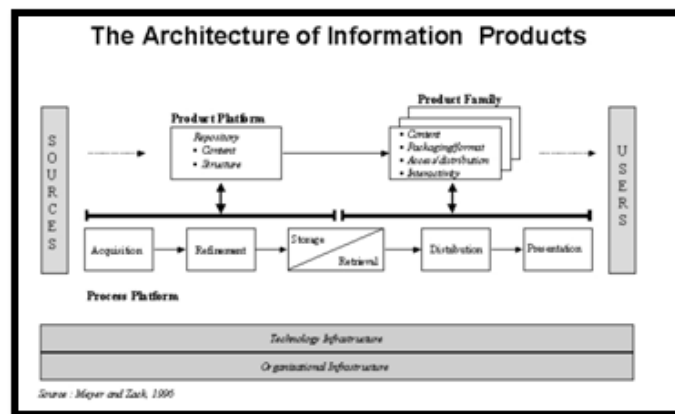

Figure 1: The Flow of KMS

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting the analysis, and engineering systems that have been discussed previously, the results obtained is a Knowledge Management System On Assets Reconciliation Parliament Secretariat. As a result of making this application is that it helps parts of the secretariat of Parliament in gathering knowledge and coordinate knowledge into a container, so that the institution will not lose the knowledge of employees of the secretariat, as a means for reconciliation of assets in the Parliament Secretariat Palembang to gain the knowledge needed optimally, fostering a culture of knowledge sharing among employees of the secretariat, to facilitate the learning, especially for the new secretariat employees and obtain information that is always up to date with their knowledge sharing.

Information system built using the PHP and MySQL. The result of making this system in the form of KMS On Assets Reconciliation Parliament Secretariat and will be run through a web browser by typing the page http://localhost/kmsaset/index.php. Results of the study

are described in the next stage which is the stage of discussion.

Figure 2: The main page of the KMS

3.1 Admin Main Page

Admin page is the main page that is used to manage the assets kms. This page will open a page by displaying a menu that can only be managed by the admin. The menu is as follows: 1) Employees, 2) assets, 3) News, as well as 4) Report.

Figure 3: Assets data input of the KMS

3.2 Input Assets Data

This page of data input is an admin page that is used to add data assets. On this page admin can enter, edit and delete data assets. Data assets include : 1) Category, 2) Name, 3)

Date of acquisitions, 4) Quantity, 4) Assest Price, 5) Notes, 6) Photo/Image, 7) Source, and 8) Source description.

Figure 4: Assets data input of the KMS

Figure 5: Assets data input of the KMS

3.3 Page News

Page news data input used by the admin to add the news. On this page admin can edit, delete data news. This page is used to disseminate latest information to all existing employees (figure 5).

3.4   Page Input Meeting Info

Weather data input is used by an employee meeting in recording the results of the meeting. On this page will display the employee records dibiki by employees who access. On this page an employee can change and delete data meeting (figure 6).

Figure 6: Meeting info input of the KMS

Figure 7: Assets data input of the KMS

3.5   Page Report Period Assets

Weather asset reports per period is the page that is used to classify the data report assets based onthe transaction date. Once the process is carried out to determine the period (date 1, date 2) as in the picture it will display the corresponding asset data reports specified period (figure 7).

4 CONCLUSSIONS

From the results of the description in previous sections, in the form of analysis and problem solving in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as well as provide suggestions are expected to be useful for asset reconciliation activities DPRD secretariat Palembang :

1. The study produced a program Knowledge Management System On Assets Reconciliation Legislative Secretariat of Palembang.

2. Applications built to help part DPRD secretariat in coordinating the gathering of knowledge and knowledge into a container, so that the institution will not lose the knowledge of employees of the secretariat

3. As a tool for reconciliation of assets in the Parliament Secretariat Palembang to gain the knowledge needed to the fullest.

4. Fostering a culture of knowledge sharing between employees of the secretariat. Jam it, facilitate learning, especially for the new secretariat employees.

5. Obtain information that is always up to date with their knowledge sharing [7].

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