Competency Mapping Of Small and Medium Business Report on Culinary Field in Bogor City

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ABSTRACT: *Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are one of the areas that make a significant contribution in spurring Indonesia's economic growth. This is due to the very large absorption of UKM to the workforce and close to the small people. The development of SMEs in recent years has increased the number of people who are pursuing home-based businesses as their main and secondary livelihood. The importance of the role of SMEs can encourage various efforts to increase and develop SMEs to improve the welfare of society in various ways. The manager's perception is thought to be one of the causes of this problem. Therefore it is necessary to study to find out the perceptions of the owners and the accounting knowledge of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) on the preparation of financial reports. This study aims to analyze the perceptions of SMEs about financial reports and to analyze the factors that influence the perceptions of SMEs about financial reports. This study used a descriptive approach (descriptive study). The population of this study were SMEs in the culinary field in Bogor City. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires. The results of this study indicate a correlation or relationship between understanding of financial statements of 0.580 or 58.0%. The Adjusted R Square value is 0.301 or 30.1%, this shows that the understanding that can be explained is 30.1% while the remaining 0.699 or 69.9% is explained by other factors. In addition, the significance value (sig) of 0.002 can be concluded that the understanding of business owners has an influence on the Implementation of Financial Statements in UKM in Bogor City, because the sig value is <0.05.*
KEYWORDS: *SMEs, Perceptions, Financial Statements*

I. INTRODUCTION

Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) in various countries including in Indonesia are one of the strong movers of the people's economy. SMEs are also one of the economic actors whose existence dominates the nation's economy, both in cities and in villages. The number of UKM from year to year has increased. This indicates a productive economic growth.

In the city of Bogor, UMKM is one of the mainstays in the framework of economic support. This is in accordance with the vision of the Bogor City Cooperatives and MSMEs Office, namely "Cooperatives for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Street Vendors (PKL) and Markets as an economic buffer for the City of Bogor in facing the ASEAN Free Market". As of 2018, the number of MSMEs in Bogor City reached 23,706 businesses consisting of 9,514 MSMEs in the culinary field, 4,312 in the fashion sector, 2,596 in the education sector, 2,585 in the automotive sector, 2,545 in the agribusiness sector, 2,129 in the internet technology sector, and 2 in other fields. The distribution is based on sub-districts in the city of Bogor, namely South Bogor with 302 businesses, East Bogor with 221 businesses, Central Bogor with 1,280 businesses, West Bogor with 365 businesses, North Bogor with 171 businesses, and Tanah Sareal with 310 businesses. Based on these data, it is known that the largest number of MSMEs is in the culinary sector and based on the largest area in the Central Bogor district. (kumkm.kotabogor.go.id).

However, behind the great potential of MSMEs, there are obstacles or challenges faced by MSME actors. In research [1], there are four main problems faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia, namely financial records, capital, technological mastery and marketing of MSME products and services. Research [2] most of the MSMEs carry out business activities with the aim of only meeting their daily needs. The fulfillment of these daily needs is considered a business success. MSME actors do not want to keep

books of their financial transactions. Most of the MSMEs only use capital that comes from themselves and the owner. Turnover of the business results obtained, so that the business developed is only limited to the level of capital owned.

Even though they have contributed greatly, the reality shows that MSMEs are still unable to fully realize their capabilities and roles in the economy and in social functions. This is due to the fact that MSMEs are still facing various obstacles and constraints, both external and internal, especially in presenting financial reports. As for the activities of preparing financial reports, according to MSME entrepreneurs, they are still considered luxurious and not yet comparable to their usefulness. As a result, MSME actors do not know exactly how much income (cash) should be received, how much operating costs should be spent and how much should be left over. Even if there is an activity plan, it is usually not arranged neatly and orderly. The problem is increasingly complex as the SME business activities increase [3]

With the above conditions, a study is needed to determine the perceptions of SMEs on the implementation of financial reports. The study will be carried out on the culinary field of Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) in the City of Bogor so that it can show what factors cause SMEs not to apply bookkeeping according to standards. The purpose of this study is to analyze the perceptions of SMEs about financial reports and to analyze the factors that influence the perceptions of SMEs about financial reports. The urgency of this study is to determine the owner's perceptions and accounting knowledge of SMEs for the preparation of financial reports.

II.   REFERENCES

According to Law No.20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs, it can be defined as Small and Medium Enterprises, namely, Micro Enterprises are active businesses owned by individuals and / or individual business entities that meet the criteria of micro businesses (maximum assets of 50 million and turnover of 300 million) as stated in already regulated in the Law. Small Business is an active economic business that is managed by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary and is not a branch of a subsidiary that is controlled, owned or is part of a medium or large business that has met the criteria as stipulated in this Law. Meanwhile, Medium Business is an active independent economic business, which is run by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is controlled, owned or is part of a business, either directly or indirectly with a large or micro business with total net assets or proceeds from sales on an annual basis as regulated in this Law.

Financial reports are addressed to various parties who have an interest in a business. It is intended to assist them in making economic decisions related to the business. Based on this financial report, the user can assess the financial condition of the business, the success of the business in achieving its objectives, and business prospects at the future. Financial reports are a form of financial responsibility (steadwarship) made by the wealth manager (management) to the owner of the wealth (company owners and creditors) and other interested parties. Various parties have an interest in financial reports, including owners, creditors / banks, investors, government, and employees. Due to different users of financial reports with different interests, the preparation of financial statements must be general and impartial (general purpose). statement [4]

Factors Affecting Perception According to Kreitner and Kinicki (2010: 185) in [1] states that "perception is a cognitive process that allows us to interpret and understand our surroundings. It is also said as a process of interpreting an environment. People must recognize objects in order to fully interact with their environment. Perception is a direct response (acceptance) of something or is the process of someone knowing some of the things experienced by everyone in understanding any information about the environment through their five senses. In this case, of course the perceptions of SME actors seen from the aspect of age, aspects of educational background, and length of time to open a business certainly have different perceptions about financial reports, this is in line with Rizki (2012) in [1] who states that what can be influencing entrepreneur perceptions related to financial reporting such as educational background, size of business, latest education level, and length of business in existence. A person's perception is influenced by several factors that cause an individual to give different interpretations from other people when they see something. According to Robbins and Judge (2011: 203) in [1] states that the factors that influence perception are the perceiver, the target and the situation. Perceiver, is the person who gives perception, this factor contains components of attitudes (attitudes), motives (motives), interest (interest or interests), experience (experience) and, expectations (expectations). The target is the person or object that is the target of perception, the target factor contains components of novelty (something new), motion (movement), sounds (sound), size (magnitude or size), background (background), (proximity) and , similarity (similarity) Situation, is the condition when the perception is carried out, the situation factor contains components of time (time), work setting (work arrangement) and, work social (social arrangement). The perception seen in the research is the experience / duration of opening a business namely the experience of SMEs in running their businesses and knowing their responses based on their experience, educational background, namely being able to see their responses based on the educational background they

have taken, and age, that is, there are many UKM players who do not want to be bothered in running their business and it can be seen from the age aspect In this case, what is meant by perceptions of financial statements is the perception of being one's starting point in evaluating and run things, including books and financial reports. By seeing that financial reports are important for improving their business performance, it will encourage them to start doing bookkeeping. Because the purpose of financial statements is to provide information regarding the financial position, performance, and changes in the financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of users in making economic decisions (IAI, 2012). In this case, the perception of financial statements can be seen from basic knowledge of financial reports, understanding reading the contents of financial reports and business activities.

III.   METHOD

This research uses a descriptive approach (descriptive study) which is a study of certain phenomena or populations obtained by researchers from the subject, in this case, the culinary sector UKM players in Bogor City, which aims to explain the characteristics of the subject under study, examine various aspects of certain phenomena, and offers problem ideas for testing or further research related to financial statements. The research steps are as follows.

1. Literature study as a planning stage by studying and preparing data on culinary SMEs in Bogor City related to financial reports.
2. Determine the research sample which includes:
a. Determination of the target population, in this case the target population is SMEs in the culinary sector in Bogor City, Central Bogor District, totaling 1,288 businesses;
b. Create a sample frame;
3. Due to a very large population and researchers do not allow to study everything in the population due to various limitations such as limited funds, energy and time, the researchers used a sample taken from a predetermined population. In general, for correlational research the minimum number of samples to obtain good results is 30. Sekaran, 2006.
4. Data collection methods.
5. The data used in this study come from secondary data and primary data. Secondary data were collected by electronic methods, while primary data were collected by survey methods using interview techniques and questionnaires.
6. Processing and Data Analysis
7. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Data processing will be carried out using SPSS Version 22.
8. Research Results Stage

IV.   RESULTS AND ANALYSIS
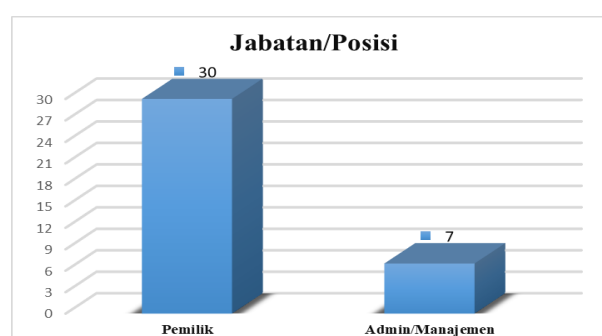
4.1 Questionnaire Results

Figure1: Position

Based on the graph above, it is known that the results of distributing questionnaires that have been carried out to culinary SMEs in Bogor City as many as 37 questionnaires have been given to respondents, but there are only 30 respondents who filled in as owners, while there are 7 respondents whose positions are admin / management who can provide answers to the questionnaires that the researchers distributed.
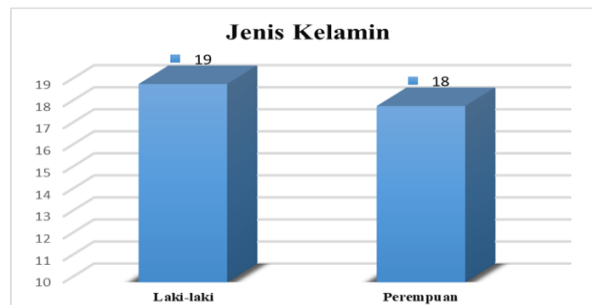
Figure 2 : Gender

Based on the graph above, it shows that the largest number of respondents are male as many as 19 people and as many as 18 women. Thus it can be concluded that the culinary sector SMEs in Bogor are dominated by men compared to women. This shows that the number of managers or owners of SMEs in the culinary sector in Bogor are male more than female.
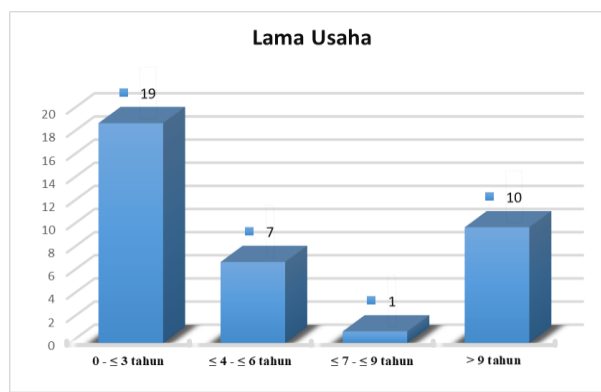

Figure 3 : Long time no see

Based on the graph above, it shows that the majority of respondents said that the length of their business was less than 3 years, namely 19 respondents. Then followed by SMEs that have a business length of 4 - 6 years totaling 7 respondents, then SMEs that have a business length of 7 - 9 years are only 1 respondent, while SMEs with a business length of more than 9 years are 10 respondents.
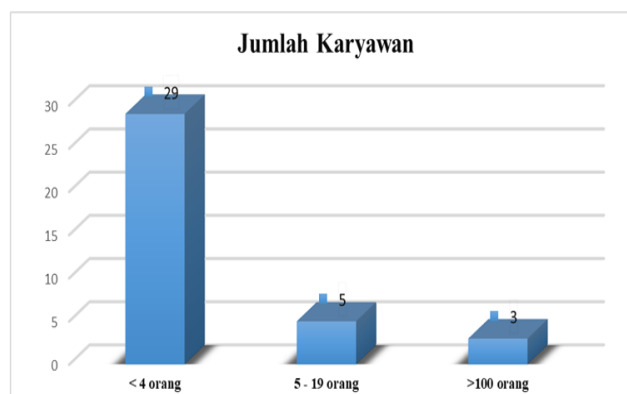
Figure 4 : Employee

Based on the graph above, it shows that the number of employees owned by the respondent in their business is classified as <4 people, 5 - 19 people, and more than 100 people. Based on the data processed from the results of the questionnaire to 37 respondents, it was stated that the most respondents who had employees totaling less than 4 people were 29 respondents, then 5-19 people were 5 respondents, then the least number of employees was more than 100 people as many as 3 respondents .
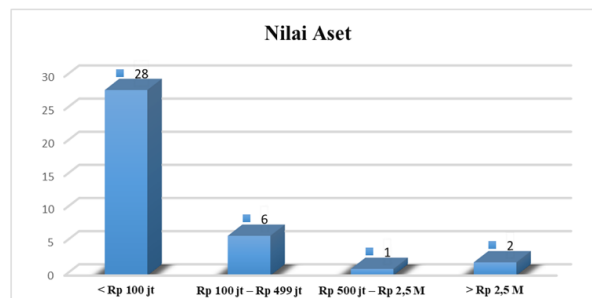
Nilai Aset

Figure 5 : Assets

Based on the graph above, it shows that the majority of the company's assets value is less than 100 million as many as 28 respondents, then 6 respondents 100 million - 499 million, then only 1 respondent 500 million - 2.5 billion, while over 2.5 billion only exist. 2 respondents who answered. It can be concluded that the average culinary UKM in Bogor city has an asset value of less than 100 million while managing their business.
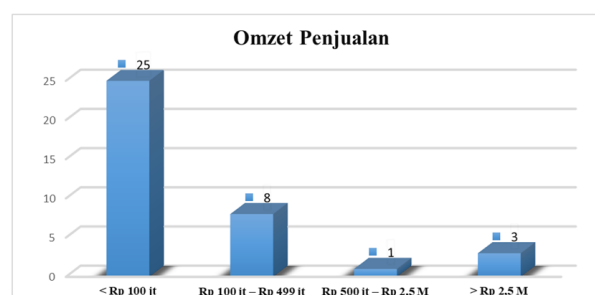
Omzet Penjualan

Figure 6 : Sales

Based on the graph above, it shows that the highest annual sales turnover is MSMEs with annual sales turnover of less than 100 million as many as 25 respondents, then followed by SMEs with annual sales turnover of 100 million - 499 million as many as 8 respondents, then SMEs with sales turnover of 500 million - 2 , 5 billion only 1 respondent. And the last one is UKM with annual sales turnover of more than 2.5 billion, there are only 3 respondents. This shows that the annual sales turnover obtained by SMEs is dominated by annual sales turnover of less than 100 million.
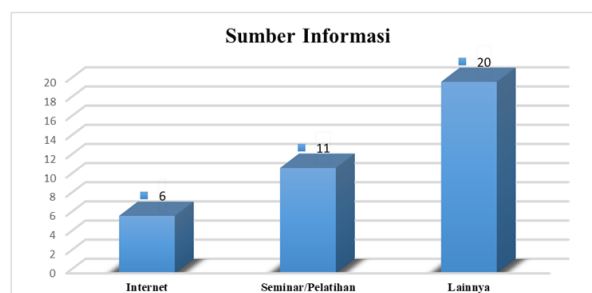
Sumber Informasi

Figure 7 : Source of Information

Based on the graph above, it shows that the majority of respondents get information related to financial reports with other answers as many as 20 respondents. Others are simple self-taught financial statements or sourced from magazines and newspapers. Then the information obtained related to financial reports from the internet was only 6 respondents and the rest, 11 respondents who got information related to financial reports from seminars / training.

Figure 8 : Accounting Bookkeeping

Based on the graph above, it shows good results in recording or accounting for all transactions. This is evidenced from the 37 respondents who answered Yes as many as 23 respondents and some answered No as many as 14 respondents, meaning that the books compiled by culinary SMEs in the city of Bogor are still relatively simple. Thus, they do not need complicated bookkeeping and even some of the SME entrepreneurs do not do bookkeeping at all.
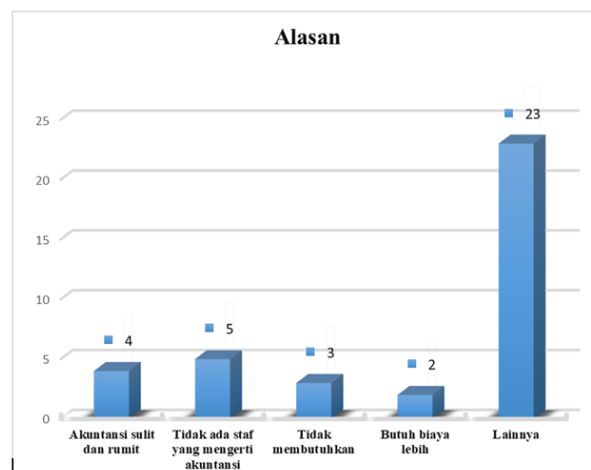
Figure 9 : Reason

Based on the graph above, it shows that the reasons for culinary SME businesses do not make financial records or reports, the majority of respondents answered 23 respondents, then 5 respondents answered that no staff understood accounting, then 4 respondents answered difficult and complicated accounting, as many as 3 Respondents answered that they did not need to record financial reports, and lastly 2 respondents answered that they needed more money.
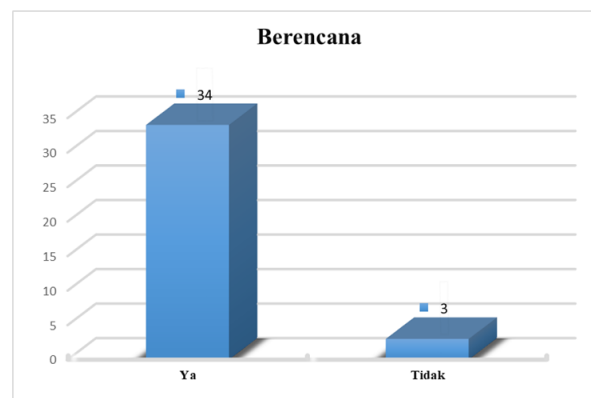
Figure 10 : Planning

Based on the graph above, it shows that the desire for SMEs to plan accounting records and make financial reports is very high. This is evidenced by the 37 respondents who answered yes as many as 34 respondents and the remaining 3 respondents answered no.
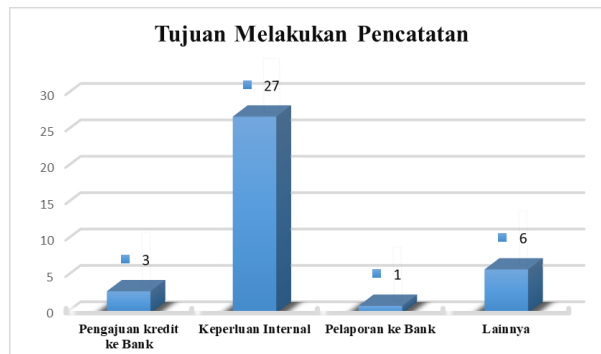
Figure 11 : Goal

Based on the graph above, it shows that most of the objectives of making financial notes or reporting are for internal purposes, namely 27 respondents, then as many as 6 respondents answered others, 3 respondents answered to apply for credit to the bank, and 1 respondent answered for reporting to the bank.
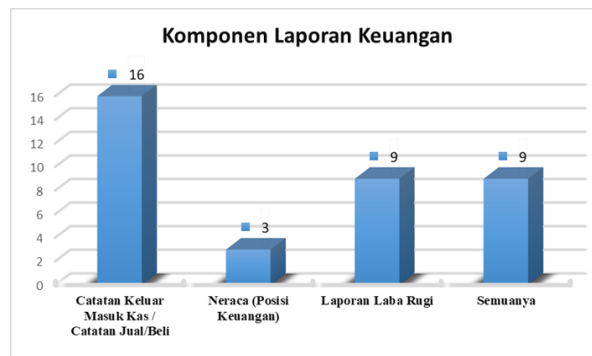
Figure 12 : Financial Report Components

Based on the graph above, it shows that there are several components of the financial statements that are presented, starting from notes in and out of cash / sale and purchase notes, balance sheet (financial position), and income statement. The results of the answers from 37 respondents proved that most of what had been presented so far were only cash in and out records / sale and purchase records of 16 respondents, then those who answered that all the components of the financial statements were needed and the only profit and loss statements needed were 9 respondents. Meanwhile, only 3 respondents are presented with balance sheets (financial statements).
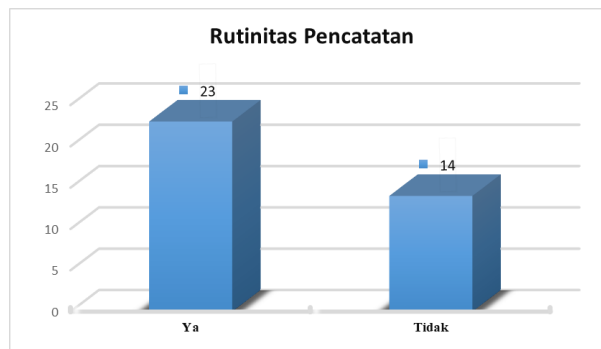
Figure 13 : Record-keeping Routines

Based on the graph above, it shows that the majority of respondents keep records / bookkeeping of transactions carried out regularly to control their business conditions. This is evidenced by the 37 respondents who answered Yes as many as 23 respondents and who answered No as many as 14 respondents. Accounting

records that are carried out regularly will have an impact on the performance of a business. The high answer value indicates that the respondent assesses the performance of SMEs as very good with the existence of accounting records. Accounting records can be useful for increasing profits, making business decisions, and avoiding forms of fraud in business.
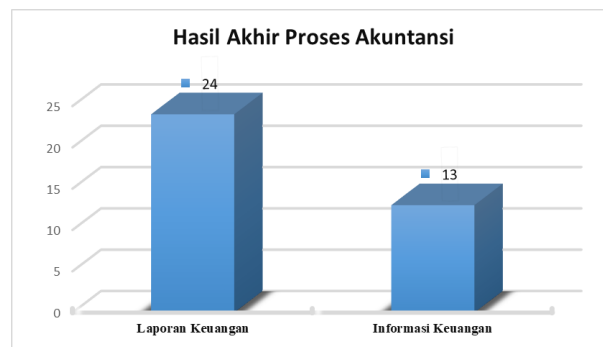

Figure 14 : Final Result

Based on the graph above, it shows that the majority of respondents answered the final result of the accounting process as a financial report because it became the basic capital for developing a business and could get loans from creditors. This is evidenced by the 37 respondents who answered financial statements as many as 34 respondents and 13 respondents who answered as financial information because this information was assessed to determine the condition of the business they were running and as a decision-making process so as to improve business management.
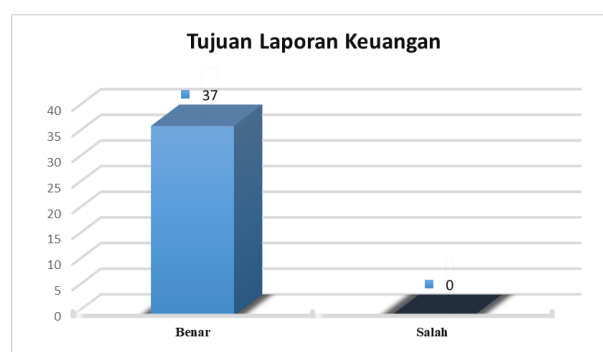

Figure 15 : Purpose of Financial Statements

Based on the graph above, it shows that all respondents answered correctly from the statements given because the purpose of financial statements is to provide information on financial position, financial performance, and cash flow reports for users. This is evidenced by 37 respondents who answered correctly and 0 who answered incorrectly.
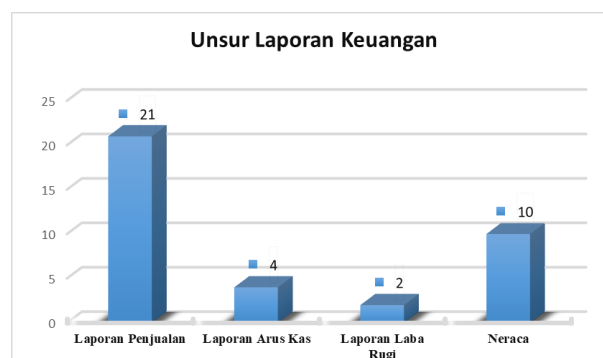

Figure 16 : Financial Report Elements

Based on the graph above, it shows that the answer to the question posed to the culinary sector SMEs in the city of Bogor is about one that is not a complete financial statement element through 4 answer options,

namely sales reports, cash flow reports, income statements, and balance sheets. It can be seen that most of the respondents who answered the sales report were 21 respondents, then the second highest number answered the balance sheet by 10 respondents, followed by 4 respondents who answered the cash flow statement, while only 2 respondents who answered the income statement. It can be concluded that an understanding of complete financial statements is considered good because with a complete financial report, the company can see in detail the benefits that are made to the losses experienced in its business.
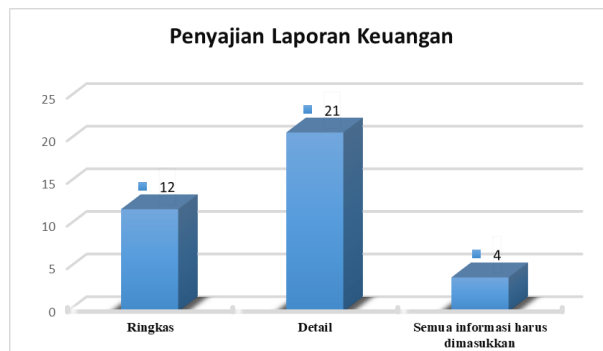

Figure 17 : Presentation of Financial Statements

Based on the graph above, it shows that the questions given to respondents' answers are about the proper presentation of financial statements so that it is easier for users to understand through alternative answers to 37 respondents. It can be seen that most respondents answered Details as many as 21 respondents, the second highest number answered Brief as many as 12 respondents, while the rest answered all information must be entered by 4 respondents. It can be concluded that the respondent is rated quite good because a financial report is easily understood by users, so the information presented must be detailed in order to provide an overview of company performance and make business decisions.

4.2 Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.580[a]	.301	-.025	1.23145

a. Predictors: (Constant), x

Figure 18 : Correlation Test Results

The results of the table above show that the R value is 0.580, which means that the correlation or relationship between the variable x to y is 0.580 or 58.0%. The R value that is getting closer to 1 (one) indicates that the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is getting stronger (tighter). The Adjusted R Square value is 0.301 or 30.1%, this shows that the y variable which can be explained by the x variable is 30.1% while the remaining 0.699 or 69.9% is explained by other factors not mentioned in this study.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	22.595	2.694		8.386	.000
	Pemahaman	.024	.073	.056	.112	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Figure 18 : Influence Test Results

The t test (partial) shows how far the influence of one explanatory or independent variable individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable and is used to determine whether or not the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable tested at the 0.05 significance level.

In the table above, getting a significance value (sig) of 0.002, thus it can be concluded that the understanding of business owners has an influence on the Implementation of Financial Statements in UKM in Bogor City, because the sig value is <0.05.

V. CONCLUSION

The correlation or relationship is 0.580 or 58.0%. The Adjusted R Square value is 0.301 or 30.1%, this indicates that in this study the owner's understanding of financial reporting can be explained by 30.1% while the remaining 0.699 or 69.9% is explained by other factors not mentioned in this research. The understanding of business owners has an influence on the Implementation of Financial Statements in UKM in Bogor City, because the sig value is <0.05.

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