MANAGEMENT PROCESS ADMINISTRATION IN ENTERPRISE RESOURCES PLANNING (ERP) SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS IN DATA PROCESSING (SAP) IN PTPN III SEI DADAP

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Abstract
An integrated information system is a necessity to assist companies in solving problems for the management of business transactions. System Application and Product (SAP) application is an application that is able to provide solutions to these problems. The purpose of this study was to determine how the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Application and Product (SAP) management process at PTPN III Sei Dadap. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study can be concluded that the administrative activities of the management process in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Application and Product (SAP) at PTPN III Sei Dadap have been integrated in real time quickly, effectively and efficiently. This can be seen from the gradual implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), starting from the preparation of global templates, pilot projects, roll out, business planning and consolidation, and finally the business intelligent dashboard.

Keywords: *Information Systems, Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP), Systems Applications and Products In Data Processing (SAP)*
JEL Classification: M41

1. INTRODUCTION

The business environment that often changes makes many industrial companies have to be ready to face challenges. In order to survive due to competition, companies must reduce overall cost expenditures, shorten manufacturing times, reduce inventory levels, expand products, improve quality, and efficiently coordinate all global demand, supply and production. To achieve this goal, many companies use an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software supports efficient business process operations by integrating tasks related to sales, marketing, manufacturing, logistics, accounting to staffing. The successful implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software can cut operational costs, produce accurate demand forecasts, speed up production cycles and improve customer service.

Many companies use large Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to integrate existing subsystems within the company into one application / program. An example of such software is System Application and Product (SAP), which combines accounting information systems and management information systems into a system that covers all parts of the company. The advantage is a complete integrated information system to handle the company's business processes as a whole, business strategies can be implemented in accordance with the company's business operations, increase productivity and gain in-depth knowledge of the company's business.

Technically, the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system functions to integrate various information systems that are spread across departments (functional units) of a company. With this ERP system, the related functional units can share information with each other, which in turn can improve company synergy. The Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system helps standardize the operating process through the implementation of best practices, resulting in increased productivity, decreased in-efficiency, and increased product quality. In achieving the standardization of the operating process, data and information standardization is first carried out through uniform reporting, especially for companies that have many business units with different numbers and types.

PTPN III (Persero) Holding kicked off a pilot project for implementing System Application and Product (SAP)-based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) with a managed services pattern. An Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is needed to integrate data in real time across PTPN from PTPN I to PTPN XIV quickly, effectively and efficiently. The

aim is to support the decision making process quickly and precisely using integrated data and information that is accurate, timely, and can improve the quality and accuracy of internal and external reporting, including to the holding. Director of Corporation and Finance of PTPN III (Persero) Holding Erwan Pelawi said IT implementation is needed in the midst of increasingly fierce industrial competition. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) technology is needed to integrate data across PTPN quickly, in real time considering that PTPN Holding's work areas are spread across the archipelago.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Information Systems

The system can be defined as a collection or set of elements of components or variables that are organized, interact with each other, depend on each other, and are integrated. The meaning of components or subsystems in this sense is not only physical components, but includes components that are abstract or conceptual, such as vision, mission, policies, procedures, and other informal activities (Kusnensi: 2014). Information system is a system that provides information for management in making decisions and also for running company operations, where the system is a combination of people, information technology and organized procedures. An information system is a system within an organization that integrates and cooperates with each other to achieve the same goals. The information system has several components, namely input components, model components, output components, technology components, database components, and control components. So, an information system is an integrated system that provides information to help an organization control the performance of business processes so an information system is a system that is mutually integrated and works together to collect, process, store and disseminate information to help an organization in controlling the system. to achieve organizational goals (Meza: 2017).

2.2. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is the main software from a company that works to integrate existing information in all areas of the business with the aim of being able to plan and manage all available resources for a company so that all business areas within the company can run well. The ERP system also consists of several modules that are integrated with each other, including material management, sales and distribution, production planning, finance, human resources, and others (Widyaningsih, et al: 2014). Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) is a software software with well-integrated applications and is widely used in business organizations. These integrated applications are usually classified based on operational functions in business, namely: accounting, finance, human resources, marketing, logistics and others (Susanto: 2013). At this time there are several Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)-based applications including: OpenERP or Odoo, Oracle, SAP (System Application and Product in data processing), IFS (Industrial and Financial System) and others (Lestari: 2017).

2.3. System Application and Product (SAP)

SAP (System Application and Product) is a software developed to support an organization in carrying out its operational activities more efficiently and effectively. System Application and Product (SAP) is also an Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) software, which is an IT and management tool to help companies plan and carry out various daily activities. System Application and Product (SAP) consists of a number of modules / applications that have the ability to support all transactions that a company needs to do and each application works in conjunction with one another (Qomariah: 2015) System Application and Product (SAP) is known for being one of the Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) that provide best practices from well-known companies in world, thus providing guidance for companies that implement them on how best practices should be carried out so that the company's performance increases along with the implementation of Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) System Application and Product (SAP) (Darminingrat, et al: 2019).

3. Method

This study uses secondary data obtained and collected. This research is descriptive and qualitative. The research collected the data needed in documentation and related to the analysis of the Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) System Application and Product (SAP) system. The research technique used is literature study, with the object of research is PTPN III Sei Dadap.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Results

1) The Processing Operations Section makes administrative activities for the processing of palm oil and rubber with the following stages:
   a. Master Data kegiatan Production Planning mencakup:
      - Material Master (T-CODE: MM01)
      - Bill of Material (T-CODE: CS01)
      - Resource (T-CODE: CRC1)
      - Master Recipe (T-CODE: C201)
      - Production Version (T-CODE: C223)
   b. Master Data Quality Management activities include:Catalog and Selected Set (T-CODE: QS42, QS49, QS52)
      - Inspection Method (T-CODE: QS31)
      - Master Inspection Characteristic (T-CODE: QS21)
      - Sampling Procedure (T-CODE: QDV1)
      - Inspection Plan (T-CODE: QP01)
2) The Processing Operations Section input the Production RKAP that has been approved by the Board of Directors, with details:
   - Oil palm processing (T-CODE: ZRKAP)
   - Rubber Processing (T-CODE: MD61)
3) The Processing Operations Section makes an order process for rubber processing at the beginning of each month with details:
   a. Ribbed Smoked Sheet processing with the following stages:
      - Create Planned Independent Requirements (T-CODE: MD61)
      - Material Requirement Planning: MRP Live (T-CODE: MD01N)
      - Mass Processing: Process Orders (T-CODE: COHVPI)
      - Process Order Information System (T-CODE: COOISPI)
   b. Processing of Crumb Rubber and Concentrated Latex (T-CODE: COR1)
2) Unit Manager / PKS / PKO carries out inputting Production RKO (create process order) that has been agreed upon (T-CODE: COR1)

4.2. Discussion

The following is an analysis of the administrative conditions of the management process in an Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) System Applications And Products In Data Processing (SAP) system:

1. Maintain Bill of Material (BoM)
2. Maintain Resource
3. Maintain Master Recipe
4. Maintain Production Version
5. Eksekusi Proses Order
6. Order Completion

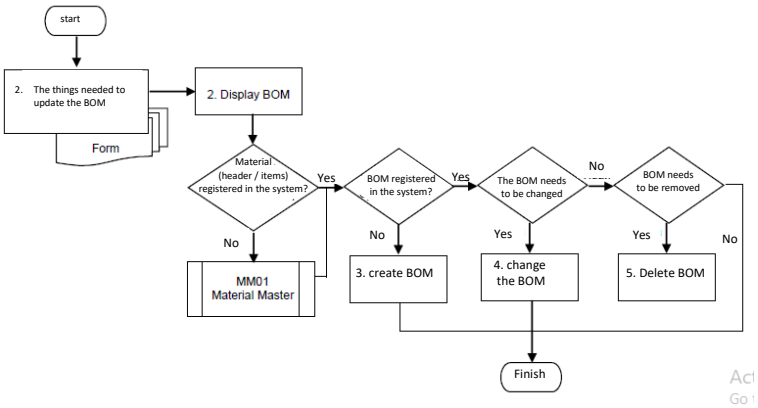


Figure 1 Maintain Bill of Material (BoM)

Based on Figure 1 shows a flowchart grouping materials and goods including specifications, prices, and pricing

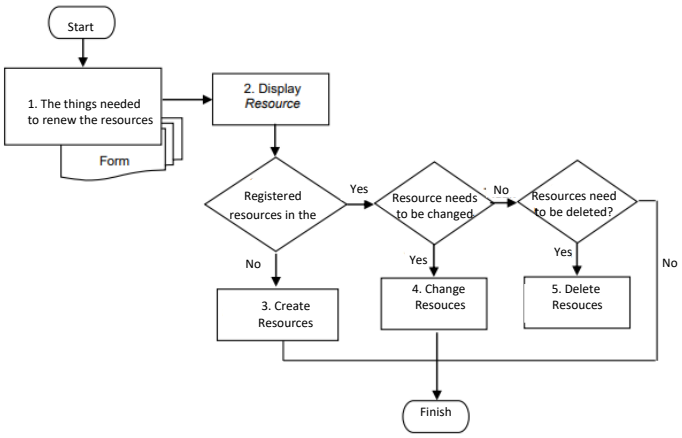
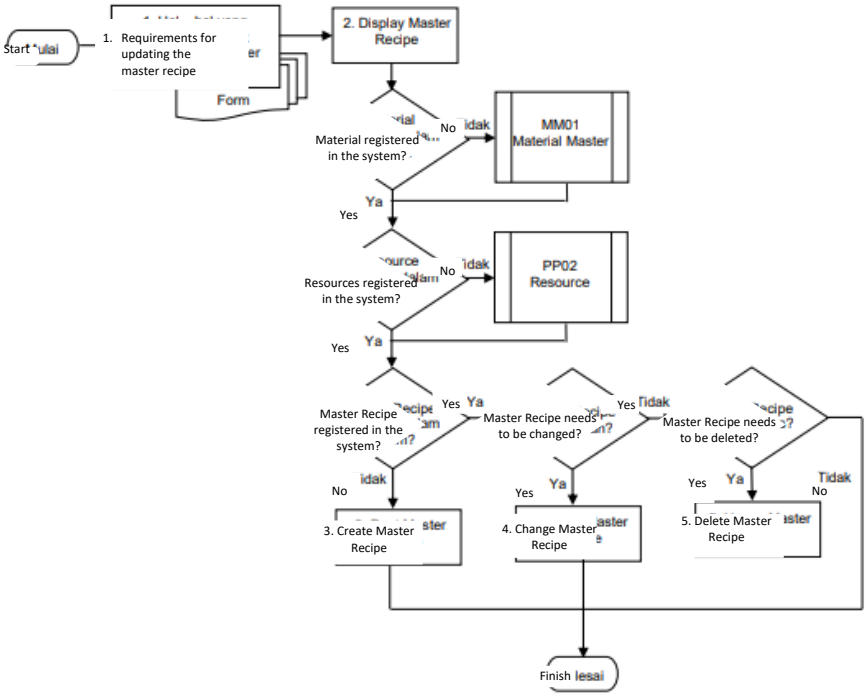


Figure 2 Maintain Resource

Based on Figure 2 Shows Flowchart Determination of grouping a set of data using several T-



Code

Figure 3 Maintain Master Recipe

Based on Figure 3 shows a flowchart The formation of a description or description of a transaction process

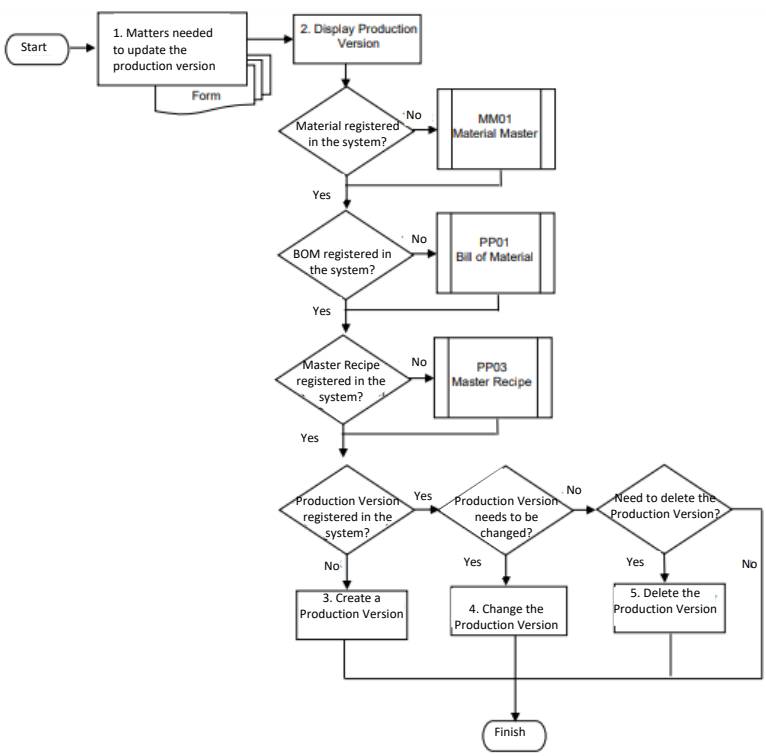


Figure 4 Maintain Production Version

Based on Figure 4 shows the determination flowchart for the company process system path

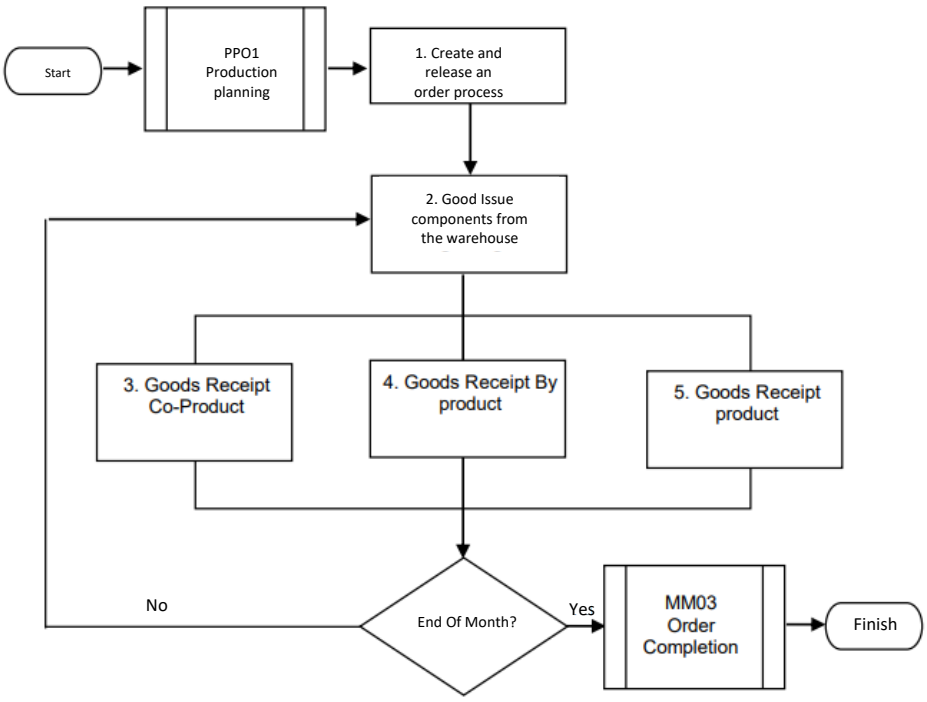


Figure 5 Order Process Execution

Based on Figure 5 shows a Purchase Order Formation Flowchart or the formation of records based on a Purchase order

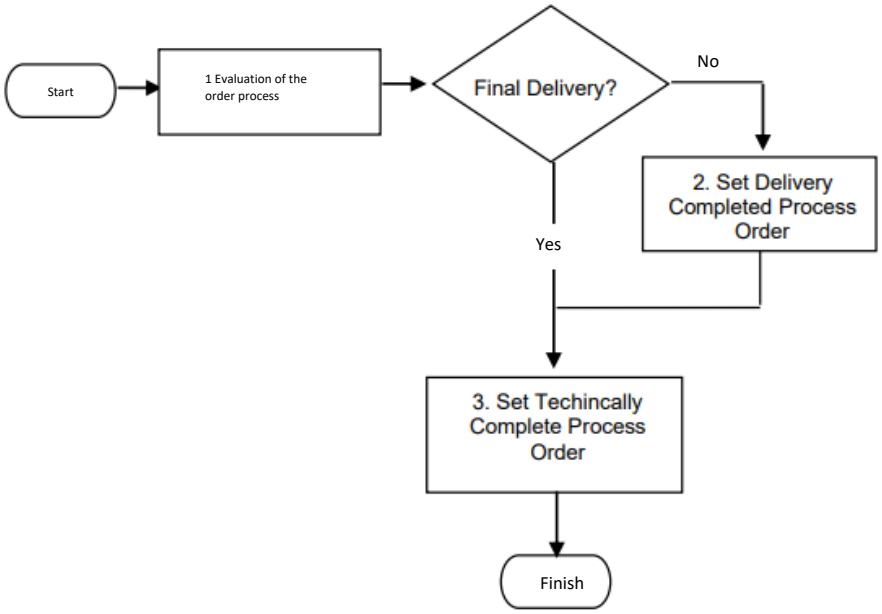


Figure 6 Order Completion

Based on Figure 6 shows the flowchart of the formation of the final transaction based on the completed PO

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1. Conclusion

The final basic component is the System Application and Product (SAP) enterprise portal, which provides a consistent navigation environment for corporate users. Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) systems can run on mainframes, mini or microcomputers, and on various operating systems. So, typical organizations - even if hosting a System Application and Product (SAP) Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) system - tend to have multiple user interfaces. The corporate portal integrates applications, data and metadata, as well as Internet information. This integrated information can then be used to provide reports as defined by the user or can be shared throughout the organization. This module is used in what is called System Application and Product (SAP) financial insights, procurement insights and sales insights, which are basically prepackaged business intelligence tools. Company portals and business intelligence tools are discussed in depth in the ledger cycle.

5.2. Suggestions

1. Add value added arising from the impact of the process change towards System Application and Product (SAP) implementation.
2. Perform change management analysis to produce recommendations for the company.

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