

Utilization of Management Information Systems in Managerial Supervision at IAIN Kendari

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ABSTRACT--- This study was conducted to explore the aspects are: 1) how to use SIM in the planning process; 2) how to use SIM in the organizing process; 3) how to use SIM in the implementation process; and 4) how to use SIM in the control process. The results of the study show that: 1) the use of SIM in planning appears in the form of presenting information about the annual program, not yet forming a cross-unit communication that strengthens and enriches the planning process; 2) the use of SIM in organizing is still macro in nature, not yet related to work descriptions, coordination, or control ranges; 3) the use of SIM in the implementation seen in the lecturer workload transaction, lecture monitoring, and web-based reporting; 4) Utilization of SIM in the control process appears in correspondence activities, assessment of lecturer workloads, and monitoring employee attendance.

Keywords--- Management Information Systems, Managerial Supervision.

I. INTRODUCTION

The information and communication technology revolution has had a huge impact in the course of human history. Inefficient traditional practices are then abandoned towards electronic-based ways of working, in the form of e-commerce, e-budgeting, even e-government. Some institutions even develop application-based work systems on smaller aspects, such as e-performance and e-learning. This phenomenon illustrates our condition which is currently in a large stream of digitalization, which demands to rush to follow the acceleration of technological progress.

Digitizing the management of higher education, led directly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Religion, provides great benefits in the communication traffic between sectors. Various information can be accessed directly on the website of each institution. Moreover, there are also applications intended for participation in certain activities, such as research competitions and annual meetings of scientists.

At the organizational unit level a Management Information System is also developed, which functions as a means of providing data in order to assist efficient

management of Higher Education activities. The State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kendari developed SIMADU (Integrated Management Information System), which is actually a vehicle for information transactions for the academic community. The SIMADU application can overcome the limitations of human resources, helping to monitor the activities, and reporting of institutions.

Nevertheless, SIMADU's presence at IAIN Kendari cannot yet be used to formulate the strategic agenda of the institution, especially as a support in building good governance. This article is an effort to explore these symptoms, especially in the following aspects: 1) Use of SIM in the planning process; 2) Use of SIM in the organizing process; 3) Use of SIM in the implementation process; 4) Use of SIM in the control process.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The main data source or key informant is the Head of the TIPD and the Chair of the IAIN Kendari. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Confidence in the data is obtained by passing an extension of observation, increasing perseverance, checking back to the informant, and the triangulation process [1]

III. RESULTS

A. Utilization of SIM in Planning SIMADU's presence at Kendari IAIN was driven by the leadership's desire to deliver efficient, fast, and accurate services. Provision of data in the SIMADU application is not only a sectoral responsibility, but is a joint work of the entire academic community. In fact the sub-organizations at IAIN Kendari have not shown the same enthusiasm to be as data suppliers in the SIMADU application. So that what appears to be only the presentation of information about the annual program, has not yet formed a cross-unit communication that strengthens and enriches the planning process.

B. Utilization of SIM in Organizing

SIMADU's presence from the beginning was aimed at facilitating institutional work. The challenge is to develop applications so that they do not only present macro information, but they also appear to be related to job descriptions, coordination, and control ranges.

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C. Utilization of SIM in Implementation

Some activities in the academic field have shown the use of SIMA such as lecturer workload transactions, lecture monitoring, and web-based reporting. While e-learning applications are considered impractical by lecturers, so they are not used. Similarly, lecture monitoring was initially conceived in the form of online, but could not be fully utilized because of the limitations of the internet network.

D. Utilization of SIM in Implementation

Visible in correspondence activities, assessment of lecturer workload, and monitoring employee attendance.

IV. DISCUSSION

Information system is a technique used in the management of information such as: collection, storage, process, up to the distribution of information in order to support organizational decision making and control. Genetic Computer School states that information systems are a set of interconnected components that function to collect, process, store and share information in order to support organizational decision making and control. In addition, helping leaders and employees in analyzing problems, displaying complex subjects, and creating new products[2].

The experience of developing countries such as Nigeria shows that the Education Management Information System (EMIS) plays a small role in supporting at the level of central, federal and local government. Government difficulties are seen in establishing accurate quantitative targets for future plans due to the lack of adequate information base. In this EMIS reform, Nigeria faces similar problems experienced by other countries including lack of capacity, limited commitment from stakeholders and difficulties related to research data collection[3].

The above explanation provides some information about the initial conditions for implementing an education management information system in Nigeria, namely: 1) EMIS has a small role as a support for government policy; 2) The government understands the benefits of EMIS but does not implement it; 3) Lack of resources; and 4) Political environment, federal-central relations. The four things are one entity, that one problem is related to the other. So that it requires State organizers to have clear commitments and take concrete steps to implement EMIS to manage education.

Awareness of the importance of accelerating development in the education sector is one of the drivers for making EMIS an important instrument in it. Without it, of course a country will not be able to engage in a global arena that requires the ability to run the latest technology products. This global condition is described by Saeed as "a major change in the world economy which has resulted in changes in all aspects of human civilization, unexpected dramatic changes that have never before existed. Progress in the field of communication and computer technology has caused a very rapid globalization process, along with increasing also the challenges faced by countries in the world[4].

A. Challenges of Educational Information Systems

1. Inadequate Funding

How to fund the development and maintenance of EMIS is the biggest challenge facing several countries including Nigeria. This is an issue beyond the scope of current reviews. Inadequate funding has prevented many schools from having complete and good computer laboratories.

2. Inability to Integrate Data and Data Systems

Integration is a very significant supply-side challenge facing these responsibilities for the development of EMIS in Nigeria today. As Shoebridge (2006) observed, most of the challenges of integration must be carried out with organizational constraints.

3. Inadequate Skills Development in Using Data at All Levels

Lack of available human resource capacity that significantly limits the development of EMIS. Some categories of knowledge and skills are often called imperfect: (i) knowledge and skills in leading and managing the development of EMIS; (ii) knowledge and skills using technology; and (iii) knowledge and skills to use data effectively for decision making, policy analysis and planning.

4. Inability to Capture Expenditures and Cost Data on EMIS

Lack of access to eliminate differences in data on education spending or even the cost of education is often cited as a major force for dialogue on education policy. The lack of budget transparency is referred to as a serious limitation on citizen participation in policy debates in Nigeria.

V. INABILITY TO DEVELOP EMIS-BASED STUDENT RECORDS

Debates in Nigeria about whether, or not, pursue the development of individual EMIS-based students. Such advocates of the system often point to the need to record students individually to monitor the progress of all students and to support student-based financial schemes, which arise in a number of countries.

The conclusions that can be drawn from the study of the education management information system are that: First, EMIS plays a small role even though the government (central and federal) has realized the importance of EMIS in managing education but is not well implemented. Second, the process of developing the EMIS begins by putting a new perspective on the importance of valid data in decision making, which is followed up with the formation of structures that focus on accurate information-gathering activities, such as the Research Agency, Statistical Institutions, and so on. Third, it was identified that the challenges faced included: inadequate funding, integration of data and system data, inadequate skills, inability to capture expenditures and cost data on EMIS, and inability to develop EMIS-based student records.



B.IDSS (Intelligent Decision Support Systems) in Higher Education

Decision making is an activity that is inherent in the lives of organizational leaders, and it is often said that one of their tasks is to make decisions. The rapid development experienced by humans causes development in decision making, so developing techniques, models, and approaches in decision making. One of them is IDSS (Intelligent Decision Support Systems) which simply means an intelligent decision support system.

Students are one of the important components in the college system or components of the academic community. The continuity of a college is very dependent on the presence or absence of students. So that the university will always compete to accept as many students as possible according to applicable regulations. In this context, higher education requires effective instruments in revenue management, one of which is DSS (Decision Support System). Vohra & Das explained that education is one of the most important issues in the world. The context is a comprehensive scenario where agencies compete for high registration with each other. now, DSS is a very efficient tool for carrying out various types of situations, when decisions are needed to be taken efficiently[5].

The combination of humans and computers in sustaining organizational activities (including in management information systems) has been a concern by observers in the field of decision making. This combination or human-computer interaction is known as HCI (Human-Computer Interaction). As stated by Zhang & Galleta " *we find that MIS researchers have taken HCI work in the directions of electronic commerce, team collaboration, culture and globalization, user learning and training, user-centered system development, and information technology in health care*"[6]. That Management Information Systems researchers have taken Human-Computer Interaction work into the direction of electronic commerce, team collaboration, culture and globalization, user learning and training, user-centered system development, and health-care information technology.

Vohra & Das, stated that DSS is needed to support various pases in the acceptance process. Management of acceptance in a college considers all matters related to the achievement of predetermined goals, starting from planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring. So that DSS can provide information support in making higher education management decisions.

In the admission process, the modules linked to the generation of information are as follows:1) Application for Subjects; 2) Exams; 3) Assessment and Evaluation; 4) Student Selection[6].

C.ERP System and Decision Support Systems

Enterprise resource planning (ERP) has limitations, as well as weaknesses possessed by DSS. So that both in an integrated manner. Vohra & Das explain some of the ERP limitations as follows:

ERP means concepts and techniques for integrating business management as a whole, from the point of view of effective use of management resources to improve the efficiency of company management. ERP systems have

limitations: 1) Without the help of programmers, managers cannot generate habitual reports and this prevents them from obtaining information quickly; 2) ERP systems do not provide past information. ERP only provides current conditions. But for better decision making now and then, past status (historical data) is needed; 3) In ERP, data is not integrated with other companies and does not include external information[5].

D. Designing an ERP System-based IDSS Framework in Higher Education

High or low students who enter a college each year are determined by many factors, such as: socialization of quality academic and non-academic services that can be felt by students when entering the college. The basic services can be seen in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education: Education and Teaching, Research, and Community Service. Also a forum for the development of quality student interests and talents as well. Therefore, effective instruments are needed to ensure the implementation of these socialization activities. More important is the availability of instruments of the same quality when students have entered college, which provides feedback so that it can become additional information in decision making.

Organizational resource planning is the process of thinking about what resources are needed, how to obtain them, and for what. Resource planning at educational institutions certainly has some differences with profit oriented institutions. Resources can be broadly divided into: human and non-human, where universities need both of these. In order to obtain resources that are truly needed by the institution, a valid and reliable system and instrument is needed, one of which is through IDSS.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Education Management Information System (EMIS) is an educational database that aims to ensure that educational information and data are suitable and accurate and timely for decision making. The lesson that can be taken is to start with high awareness and commitment, then proceed with strategic steps to build a structure that can run it. It is important to socialize and try to convince the academic community.

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