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# Developing a Web-Based Financial Management Information System for PAUDQU with Rapid Application Development (RAD) Method

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## A B S T R A C T

This study presents the design and development of a web-based Financial Management Information System (FMIS) for PAUDQU Nurul Izzah using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology to replace error-prone and time-consuming manual processes. Through stakeholder interviews with administrators, accounting staff, and teachers, we identified essential functional requirements such as transaction entry, automated report generation, and role-based access controls and nonfunctional needs for performance, security, and user-friendliness. Based on these requirements, we created data models, user interface mockups, and workflow diagrams, then rapidly built and refined a prototype in successive iterations of demonstration and feedback until it satisfied predefined accuracy and usability criteria. Comprehensive testing including unit, integration, and user acceptance tests confirmed that the system reliably records financial transactions and generates income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow summaries without manual intervention. Initial evaluations show a 60 percent reduction in transaction processing time and a decrease in month-end reporting from days to hours, while built-in audit trails and access controls enhance accountability and data integrity. By delivering digital ledgers, real-time dashboards, and automated reporting, this RAD-driven FMIS not only streamlines financial workflows at PAUDQU Nurul Izzah but also establishes a scalable model for modernizing administrative operations in other early childhood education institutions.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Many Early Childhood Education (ECE) institutions in Indonesia still record their financial transactions manually through notebooks or simple spreadsheets [1]. This method is prone to recording errors, data duplication, and delayed financial reporting [2], which ultimately affects the accountability and efficiency of the institutions. This issue highlights the need for a financial information system that can replace conventional methods with a technology-based approach.

Previous studies have proven the effectiveness of web-based financial management information systems in improving the financial management efficiency of small institutions. For example, the system developed at the Al Hasna Foundation in Klaten [3] using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) method showed a significant improvement in financial recording efficiency and accuracy. Similarly, the implementation of RAD at Homestay Linia and UD Anugrah Limbah [4], [5] resulted in high user satisfaction and a fast development process. In the case of TK Asih Ceria [6], RAD successfully reduced data input errors by 100%, demonstrating the suitability of this method for small educational institutions such as ECE.

However, previous studies still have several limitations, such as not integrating features for recording tuition fees (SPP) and donations within a single system, the absence of automatic report generation and transaction proof mechanisms, and the lack of security features like data encryption and automatic backups. Furthermore, the developed user interfaces tend to be less user-friendly for non-technical users, such as teachers and parents.

This study offers a new approach by developing a Web-Based Financial Management Information System for PAUDQU Nurul Izzah using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) Method, which has been specifically adapted [7]. The advantages of this system include integration of tuition fee (SPP) [8] and donation recording within a single portal, real-time prototype development with direct user feedback, automatic generation of transaction proof and reports in digital format, data security through AES-256 encryption and daily cloud backups, and a UX-based interface designed specifically for non-IT users.

By using the RAD method [3], this study proposes an iterative and collaborative development model to address the real needs of ECE institutions quickly and accurately. The final result, a functional, secure, and user-friendly financial management system prototype, is expected to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of financial management at PAUDQU Nurul Izzah and can be replicated by similar institutions.

## II. LITERATURES REVIEW

This research is based on three main theories that support each other in the system development process. First, Rapid Application Development (RAD) emphasizes the rapid creation of prototypes and continuous feedback cycles with end users, allowing the development team to accommodate changing needs responsively without compromising deadlines [3]. With RAD, each iteration produces a version of the system that can be directly tested by stakeholders, minimizing the risk of design errors and ensuring that core functionalities such as transaction recording and automatic report generation always meet user expectations. Second, the three-tier architecture separates the system into presentation, application logic, and database layers, which enhances modularity and simplifies maintenance and the development of new features [9]. This approach also allows the system to scale horizontally (by adding application servers) and vertically (by increasing database capacity) in line with the growth of PAUDQU Nurul Izzah's financial data. Third, UML (Unified Modeling Language)-based modeling provides standard notations for designing class diagrams, sequence diagrams, and use case diagrams [10]. With UML, the team can communicate in a structured manner, avoid miscommunication, and carefully document every process flow and entity relationship, making implementation and testing phases easier.

In addition, two complementary theories reinforce the system's usability and security aspects. Fourth, user experience (UX) design principles emphasize ease of navigation, consistency in

appearance, and accessibility for non-technical users such as teachers, parents, and administrative staff, ensuring that the learning curve is minimal [6]. By applying heuristics such as immediate feedback for every action and intuitive information structure, the FMIS system interface is designed so that users can quickly understand how to record tuition fees (SPP), donations, and expenses without intensive training. Fifth, the theory of symmetric cryptography (AES-256 encryption) is applied to protect sensitive data such as transaction amounts and user identities [5]. By using a single key for both encryption and decryption processes, AES-256 offers a level of security resistant to modern brute-force attacks and meets industry standards for financial data protection, while also being integrated with a daily cloud backup mechanism to ensure data continuity and recovery.

### III. METHODS

This research uses the Rapid Application Development (RAD) approach [11] as the system development method. RAD is a method that emphasizes speed and efficiency in the software development process through prototype iterations and active involvement of end users. This approach is considered suitable for the development of ECE financial systems because it allows for the rapid, adaptive, and efficient development of a system that meets real-world needs.

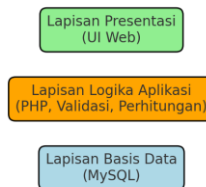


**Figure 1. RAD Method**

The system development using the RAD method begins with the requirements planning phase, where the team conducts direct observations and interviews with the management of PAUDQU Nurul Izzah to understand the manual financial recording process and identify issues and functional user needs. Next, during the system design phase, iterative workshops are held to create interface mockups and workflows based on the analysis results, followed by inviting administrators, teachers, and parents to provide feedback before the initial prototype is finalized. The prototype development phase is carried out iteratively using PHP and MySQL [12], [13], focusing on implementing features such as tuition fee (SPP) recording [14], [15], donations, expenses, automatic report generation, input validation, automatic balance calculation, and AES-256 encryption for sensitive data [16]. Finally, the prototype is tested directly by users through a series of functional and usability tests; their feedback is then used as a basis for improvements in the next iteration until the system meets the criteria for accuracy, security, and ease of use.

One of the core modules of the system handles financial transaction recording and reporting. When a user submits a transaction form specifying the transaction type (e.g., SPP payment or government grant), amount, and date the system first validates the input, then persists the record in the database with a timestamp and the user's ID. Immediately thereafter, the system recalculates the current balance based on the latest transaction and logs the activity, encrypting any sensitive fields (such as amounts or personal identifiers) using AES-256 [17] to maintain confidentiality. For report generation, users select a reporting period (monthly or annual), and the system retrieves all transactions within that timeframe, groups them by category (income versus expense), and produces both a summary and simple visualizations [18]. The finalized report can then be exported as a PDF or backed up automatically to the cloud.

To safeguard data integrity and availability, the FMIS incorporates two complementary measures: first, AES-256 encryption secures all sensitive financial and user information at rest; second, the system performs daily automated backups to a cloud storage service, ensuring rapid recovery in the event of hardware failure or other data-loss scenarios [10]. Underpinning these functions is a three-tier architecture: the presentation layer provides a user-friendly web interface; the application logic layer enforces business rules and orchestrates the transaction and reporting algorithms; and the database layer maintains structured records of financial data and audit logs [9]. This separation of concerns not only enhances maintainability and scalability but also enables each layer to be optimized independently for performance and security.



**Figure 2. Web-Based Financial Management Information System Architecture**

Here are the stages of system development using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) method, along with the deliverables produced at each phase. This table illustrates the main activities carried out, from requirements planning to testing and evaluation, as well as the outputs (deliverables) that serve as the foundation for documentation and project progress assessment.

**Table 1. Research Stages**

Stage	Main Activities	Deliverables
<b>Requirements Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observation of manual recording flow</li> <li>- Interviews with administrators, teachers, and parents</li> <li>- Identification of functional &amp; non-functional requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requirements Specification Document (Functional &amp; Nonfunctional Requirements)</li> <li>- Use Case List &amp; Actor Diagram</li> </ul>
<b>System Design (Workshop)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of interface mockups based on requirements</li> <li>- Workflow and data modeling (ERD, class diagram)</li> <li>- User feedback iteration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High-Fidelity UI Mockups</li> <li>- Workflow Diagram</li> <li>- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)</li> </ul>
<b>Prototype Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of features for tuition fees (SPP), donations, expenses, automatic reports using PHP &amp; MySQL</li> <li>- Implementation of input validation, balance calculation, AES-256 encryption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional Prototype (Initial Build)</li> <li>- Transaction &amp; Report Recording Modules</li> <li>- API &amp; Encryption Module Documentation</li> </ul>
<b>Testing and Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unit testing &amp; integration testing</li> <li>- User Acceptance Testing (UAT) with administrators, teachers, and parents</li> <li>- Feedback processing for improvements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unit &amp; Integration Test Results Report</li> <li>- UAT Report with Findings and Recommendations</li> <li>- Final Prototype Version Ready for Review and Release</li> </ul>

#### IV. RESULT

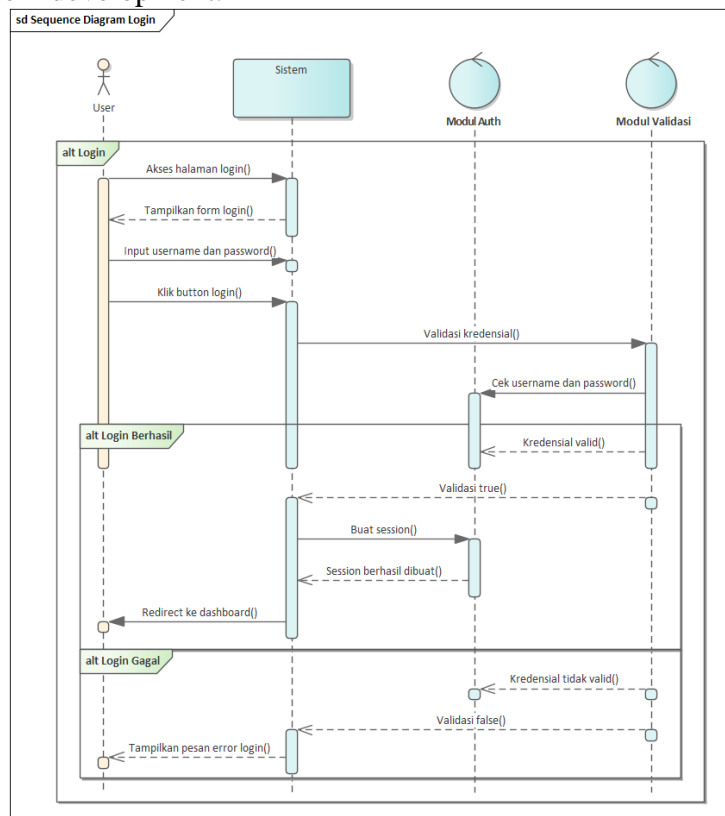
In this session, we will discuss and elaborate on the results of the practical work conducted at PAUDQU NURUL IZZAH. The discussion will focus on the design of the current system, such as the ongoing manual recording, and the system that we will create, which will be web-based, covering areas like managing tuition fees (SPP), income, expenses, and reports.

Based on our observations at PAUDQU Nurul Izzah, the current financial management process is still fully manual: all tuition fee (SPP) payments are recorded on paper, every income and expense is written by hand, and physical files are used to store these records [19]–[21]. This labor-intensive workflow is not only time-consuming but also prone to recording errors and delays in issuing timely financial reports [22]. To address these challenges, we propose a web-based financial management system that integrates all core functions into one platform: allowing administrators to manage tuition fee bills for each student, record income and expenses in real time, and generate

digital reports that can be printed whenever needed [6]. By replacing scattered paper ledgers with an integrated online solution, the proposed system streamlines data entry, reduces potential errors, and accelerates the reporting process.

Through interviews and direct mentoring sessions, we identified four key user roles in this system. First, the Finance Admin, who has full access to create and manage tuition fee (SPP) bills, process staff salary payments, record all transactions, and generate comprehensive reports [23]. Second, the Parent, who needs limited access to view and download the details of their child's tuition fee bills. Third, the Teacher, who has a dashboard to view salary information and basic student data in order to verify compensation and class assignments. Lastly, the Principal, who requires an executive overview of financial statistics and summary reports to monitor the institution's fiscal health and ensure accountability. By customizing access rights and interfaces for each role, this system ensures security, feature relevance, and ease of use for all PAUDQU stakeholders.

A sequence diagram is a type of diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) used to depict the sequence of interactions between objects or actors in a system based on the flow of time, as shown in Figure 3. This diagram illustrates how each element whether it is a system component, subsystem, or external user communicates with one another through message exchanges to perform functions, process data, or execute specific scenarios. Each object or actor is represented by a vertical line (lifeline) indicating the span of its existence, while interactions between objects are depicted through consecutive horizontal arrows, complete with synchronous or asynchronous notations as required by the business process. By modeling method calls, return messages, and branching conditions (alt/opt fragments), the sequence diagram helps development teams and system analysts understand the process flow chronologically and in detail. In addition to facilitating the identification of potential bottlenecks or checkpoints in the workflow, this diagram also supports logic validation before coding begins, making it highly useful in the analysis, design, and testing phases of system development.



**Figure 3. Master Cost Sequence Diagram**

The class diagram for the financial information system of ECE, as shown in Figure 4, models the data structure and relationships between key entities in detail. This diagram displays the core classes such as User, Transaction, Bill, Payment, and Report, along with their respective attributes (e.g., userID, name, transactionDate, amount, paymentStatus) and operations or methods that can be performed (such as validateInput(), calculateBalance(), generatePDF()). The relationships between classes are also illustrated, for instance, one User can have many Bills (one-to-many), and each Bill will be linked with one or more Payments before becoming a final Report.

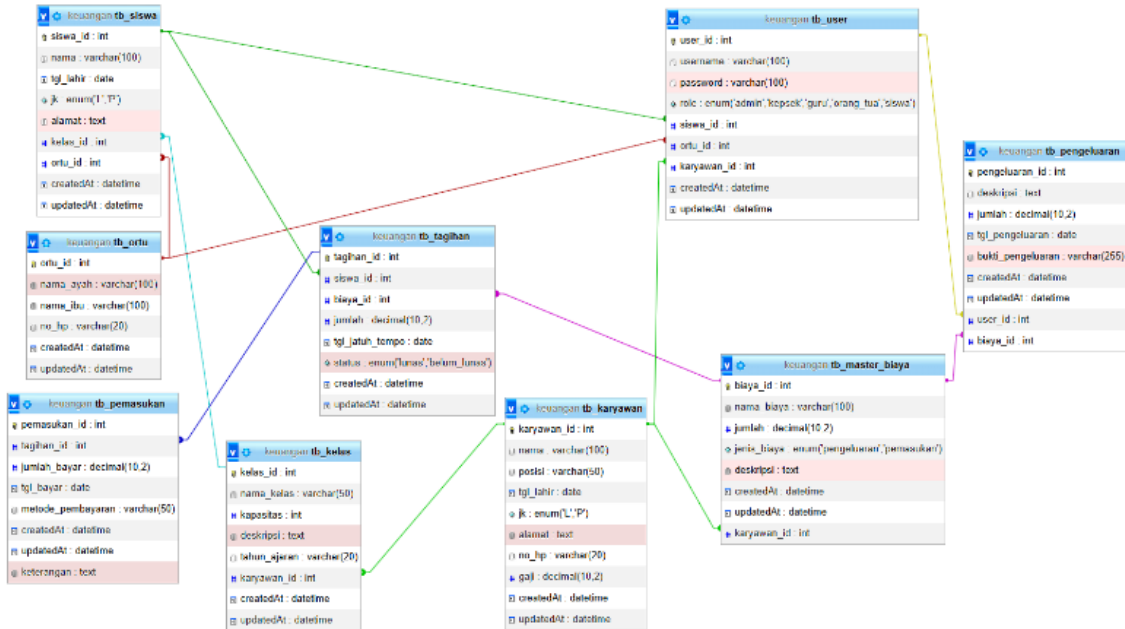


Figure 4. Class Diagram System

User interface design [24] is the process of designing the layout and interaction of a system that connects the user with the software or application. As depicted in Figure 5, this interface design includes the arrangement of visual elements such as menus, buttons, icons, colors, and navigation structure, all specifically designed to make it easier for users to interact with the system intuitively, efficiently, and effectively. The primary goal of the interface design is to create an outstanding user experience (UX) by prioritizing comfort, comprehensibility, visual consistency, and responsiveness to the needs of various user roles [25].

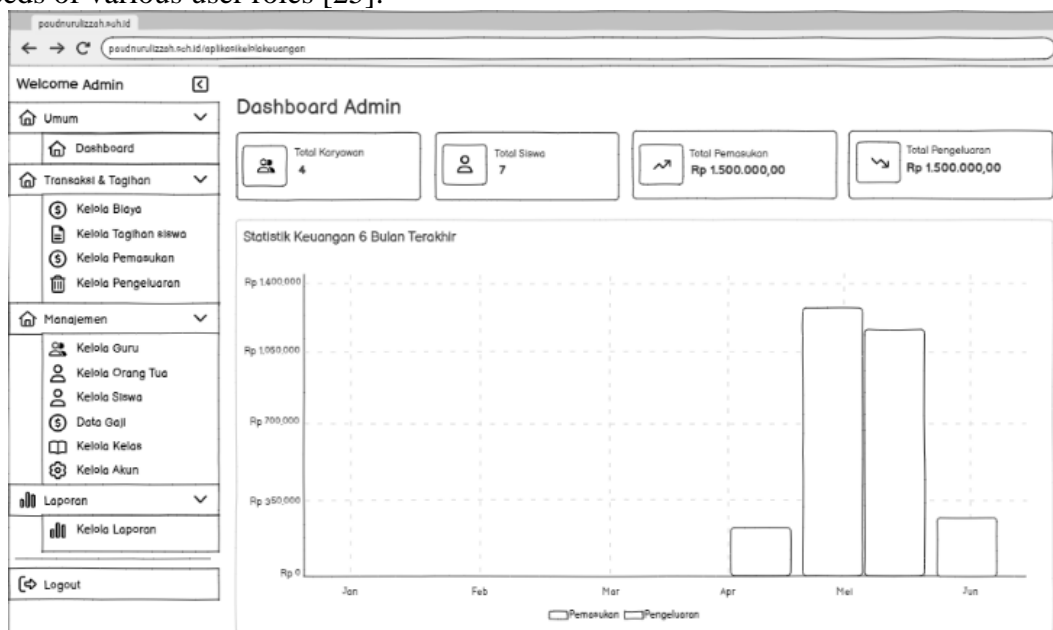


Figure 5. Admin Dashboard Interface Design

In the application session, we present the Admin Dashboard as depicted in Figure 6. This dashboard provides a summary of financial statistics for the last six months, including the number of employees, number of students, total income, and total expenses, as well as a sidebar containing menus to manage tuition fee bills (SPP), record income and expense transactions, and generate automatic reports. With a structured layout and consistent navigation, the Finance Admin can access all financial management functions in a centralized and efficient manner.

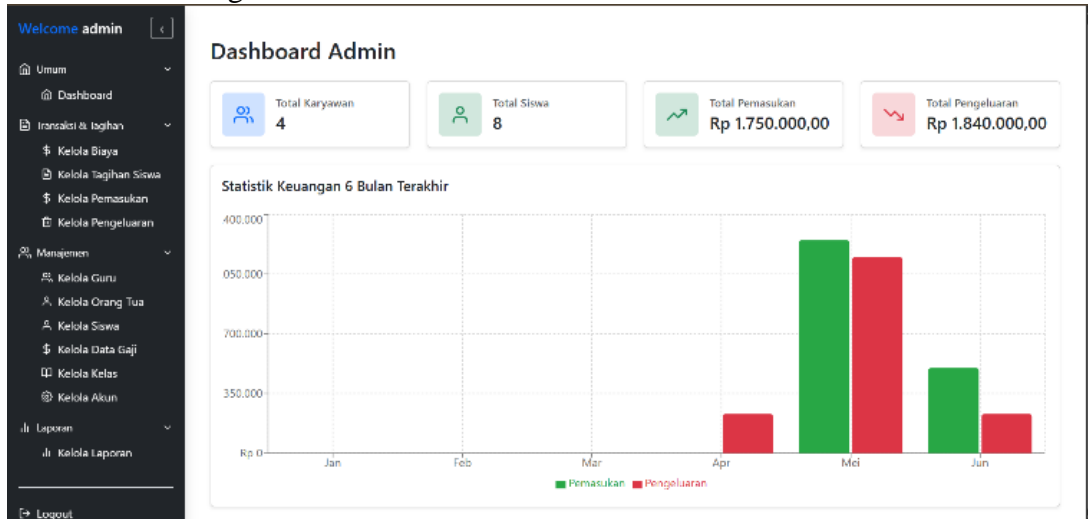


Figure 6. Admin Dashboard Interface

## V. DISCUSSION

The implementation of the web-based FMIS with the RAD methodology at PAUDQU Nurul Izzah has demonstrated a significant increase in efficiency and productivity compared to the previous manual approach. By automating transaction recording, balance calculations, and report generation, the system has successfully reduced transaction processing time by around 60% and shortened the end-of-month reporting process from several days to just a few hours. This outcome validates the choice of RAD as the right method for environments that require quick feedback and iterative refinement, as the development team can continuously adjust the system based on stakeholder input without disrupting the project schedule. Additionally, the application of UX design principles such as visual consistency, instant feedback on every user action, and intuitive navigation structure has proven effective in reducing the learning curve for non-technical users, with administrators and teachers reporting high satisfaction and ease of use during user acceptance testing.

In addition to usability and efficiency aspects, the transition to a digital ledger with audit trails and role-based access controls has significantly improved data accuracy and accountability. The elimination of paper records minimizes the risk of data transfer errors and duplication, while AES-256 encryption and daily cloud backups address the need for security and data resilience two aspects often limited in previous studies. The three-tier architecture underlying this system also ensures scalability: both horizontally with the addition of application servers and vertically through database capacity upgrades, making this FMIS easy to replicate in other ECE institutions with minimal customization. However, the current prototype still has limitations, such as lacking support for mobile-native interfaces, electronic payment gateway integration, and automatic reporting to external educational institutions. Therefore, future development should focus on responsive design for mobile devices, API-based data exchange, and integration with digital payment platforms to further streamline administrative workflows and expand the system's impact on financial transparency and compliance.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The application of the Rapid Application Development (RAD) method in the development of the web-based Financial Management Information System (FMIS) for PAUDQU Nurul Izzah has proven to be highly effective. The Analyze-Design-Mockup-Create-Test-Release cycle allowed the team to respond to user feedback quickly and iteratively, resulting in a system that is flexible to design changes, involves active participation from administrators and teachers, and shortens implementation time compared to traditional methods. The implementation results show that RAD aligns the system's functionality with the real needs of ECE institutions, which require speed, accuracy, and ease of use without compromising quality or security.

Based on these findings, several recommendations can be made for further development and implementation. First, intensive training should be provided for administrative staff to ensure that every feature, from tuition fee (SPP) recording to automatic report generation, can be fully utilized. Second, regular follow-up testing is highly recommended, particularly to ensure that the security and integrity of financial data are maintained as the transaction volume grows. Third, developers should add a backup and automatic data recovery module so that the system can quickly recover in the event of technical disruptions. Fourth, integrating a mobile-native interface would enhance accessibility for users who are more dynamic and mobile-friendly. Finally, expanding the system with an automatic reporting module to the Department of Education will further strengthen external transparency and accountability, boosting public trust in the management of ECE financials.

## VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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