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PERIODE II TAHUN ANGGARAN 2025
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Untuk melaksanakan seluruh kegiatan Pengabdian Masyarakat (PKM) meliputi:

1. Melaksanakan Pengabdian Masyarakat sesuai dengan proposal yang disetujui dengan:

a. Judul Kegiatan PKM	:	EDUKASI TENTANG PENTINGNYA PENGELOLAAN SERTA PEMERIKSAAN ATAS KAS & BANK DI RICCI I JAKARTA
b. Dana yang disetujui	:	Rp. 5.000.000,- (lima juta), diberikan dalam 1 (satu) tahap sebesar 100% dibebankan kepada anggaran Universitas Tarumanagara

2. Lingkup pekerjaan dalam tugas ini adalah kegiatan sesuai dengan yang tertera dalam usulan Kegiatan Pengabdian Masyarakat yang diajukan oleh Pelaksana PKM, dan telah disetujui oleh Kepala LPPM yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dalam surat tugas ini
3. Membuat luaran wajib berupa **Jurnal Nasional Lainnya, Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (HKI) dan Produk/prototype** dari kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat
4. Membuat laporan akhir dari kegiatan PKM.

Demikian surat tugas ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya.

Jakarta, 17 Nopember 2025

Kepala LPPM

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The Importance of Cash and Bank Management and Inspection: An Education

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The author(s) declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The main objective of this PKM is to educate students at Ricci I High School in Jakarta on the importance of effective, secure, and efficient cash and bank management. This activity is designed to give students a deep understanding of how to identify, record, classify, and report cash and bank transactions, including the cash and bank audit process.

Research Design and Methodology: The PKM implementation method consists of three stages, namely planning, implementation, and dissemination of activity results. In the implementation stage, an educational approach is used through the delivery of materials, case-study-based training, and post-test learning evaluation. The training participants are high school students from Ricci 1 Jakarta, Indonesia, selected for their interest in accounting and financial management.

Findings and Discussion: The results of the activity show that this PKM successfully increased students' knowledge of cash and banking concepts and basic auditing practices, including auditing techniques, transaction documentation, cash calculation reports, bank reconciliation, and balance confirmation. Based on the post-test results, participants' understanding reached 92%, indicating the effectiveness of the interactive learning method used.

Implications: This activity can improve students' financial literacy and awareness of accountability. In practical terms, this PKM fosters positive synergy between universities and partner schools and serves as a model for practice-based learning that can be applied in secondary education to develop superior, integrity-driven human resources.

Introduction

The success and sustainability of a company are not only determined by the right strategies and policies, but also by its ability to manage cash flow effectively and its relationships with banks. Cash and banks play an essential role in maintaining liquidity, financing daily operations, paying liabilities, and anticipating future needs. Without proper cash and bank management, companies risk experiencing cash flow disruptions, late payments, and a decline in financial performance. Conversely, efficient cash management provides flexibility, improves efficiency, and protects companies from financial risks (Kalsum & Ikhtiari, 2023). Therefore, cash and bank management is not only an administrative aspect, but also a strategic one in maintaining business sustainability. Every cash receipt and expenditure must be carefully recorded and supported by an appropriate control system to ensure the reliability of financial reports and prevent fraud. Nariman & Massidy (2021) explain six principles of internal control over cash and banks, namely the establishment of clear responsibilities, orderly recording, separation of functions between recorders and cashiers, a sequential voucher system, daily cash deposits to banks, and audits of cash and banks. According to Sukrisno Agoes (in Nariman & Massidy, 2021), these audits must be conducted critically and independently to assess the fairness of financial reports and detect irregularities. The field shows that many organizations still have weak cash and bank control systems due to a lack of practical understanding. This condition highlights the importance of educating Ricci 1 Jakarta high school students in the concepts of professional cash and bank management, and auditing at an early stage.

Previous studies show that cash and bank management and internal auditing are essential foundations for maintaining financial stability and accountability in organizations. Melikhova et al. (2019) explain that the proper auditing methodology plays a vital role in "uncovering violations" and ensuring that all financial transactions are recorded reliably and transparently. In the context of educational institutions, financial management is also a concern. Afriansyah (2019) notes that a good financial process requires "planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling" to prevent the misuse of funds and ensure the efficient allocation of resources. In line with this, various studies also highlight the effectiveness of financial training in improving literacy and accounting skills. Daryanto (2021) found that banking training programs increased participants' understanding of accounting information by up to 54%, while Amos et al. (2021) emphasized that the ability to mobilize funds, monitor, and audit is a key factor in organizational success. Sukatin et al. (2023) added that financial training can significantly improve financial literacy, while Karaaslan (2023) highlighted the importance of cash flow management for sustainable business development. In the context of accounting education, Oktaviani et al. (2024) found that teacher training in cash and bank reconciliation significantly improved financial managerial skills, with participants demonstrating increased competence after interactive training. The study emphasizes that internal audits are essential for detecting fraud and ensuring compliance with accounting standards. Retnaningrum (2024) also found that cash is the asset most vulnerable to fraud, underscoring the need for strict financial checks. Meanwhile, Berliani et al. (2024) asserted that audits play a positive role in improving accountability and transparency in fund management, thereby strengthening financial governance across sectors, including education.

Although previous studies have highlighted the importance of cash and bank management and the role of auditing in maintaining financial transparency and accountability, most have focused on business organizations and formal financial institutions. There have not been many studies examining how the concepts and practices of cash management and cash and bank auditing can be applied in an educational context, especially at the high school level. In fact, accounting education at this level plays a vital role in shaping the financial literacy of the younger generation who will later be directly involved in the financial management of companies and public institutions. This empirical gap shows that the implementation of financial knowledge in schools remains theoretical and lacks practical aspects, such as cash transaction recording, bank reconciliation, and an understanding of internal control systems and cash audits. Theoretically, previous studies have also not fully integrated the principles of cash and bank auditing into experiential learning approaches. The concept of auditing as a tool to ensure the reliability of financial information has not been widely introduced to students through simulations or applicable case studies. Thus, there is a gap between the financial management theory taught in schools and the practical competencies required in the workplace. This condition reinforces the urgency of developing an educational model that is not only oriented towards conceptual understanding but also equips students with practical skills for managing, controlling, and checking cash and bank transactions professionally and responsibly.

Students attending high school and other equivalent educational institutions are in dire need of knowledge on how cash and bank transactions work in companies, how to control cash and bank operations properly, and how to prepare accurate cash and bank reports. Insight into cash and banking is critical because every company conducts transactions involving cash and banking, records these transactions in full, and compiles cash and banking flow reports in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The reason for conducting education on cash and banking at Ricci 1 High School is based on observations and initial discussions with school leaders, which revealed that students have not yet gained detailed insight into cash and banking management in companies, as well as insight into how independent parties (public accounting firms) conduct cash and banking audits. The issues faced by the school's partners will be described in more detail as follows: (1) What is the definition of cash and banking? (2) What are the benefits of cash and banking for the sustainability of company operations? (3) How to identify, record, classify, and compile cash and banking transaction books and cash and banking reports; (4) How to manage cash and banking properly?(5) How to audit a company's cash and bank transactions. The purpose of providing educational PKM on cash and banks in companies is to provide insight or knowledge that includes identifying cash and bank transactions, analyzing cash and bank transactions, recording cash and bank transactions, classifying cash and bank accounts, compiling cash and bank reports, and managing cash and banks effectively, safely, and efficiently, so that students can deeply understand the concept of cash and banks in companies and the importance of internal control over cash and banks, and auditing of cash and banks, which includes auditing techniques, documentation in cash and bank audits, cash calculation reports, bank reconciliations, and bank confirmations regarding company savings balances. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on bridging the gap between theory and practice in accounting education through an educational approach oriented towards the practical application of cash and bank management and auditing in a high school environment. Unlike previous studies that focused on business and professional institutions, this study introduces cash audit and management practices into the context of formal education at Ricci 1 High School in Jakarta. This approach is expected to improve students' financial literacy through experiential learning that emphasizes analytical skills, transaction recording, internal control, and the implementation of systematic but straightforward cash and bank audits. In addition, this study seeks to broaden students' understanding of the importance of financial accountability and transparency from an early age, so that they are prepared to enter the workforce, which demands high integrity and professionalism in fund management. The main objective of this research is to provide comprehensive education on the concepts, procedures, and practices of cash and bank management and auditing, so that students not only understand the theoretical aspects of accounting. Still, it can also apply them in real-life situations that reflect modern corporate financial practices.

Literature Review

Cash

Cash is the most liquid financial asset owned by a company, including cash on hand and bank account balances that can be used immediately. In an accounting context, cash represents a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations and is a key indicator of an entity's financial health. According to Chen et al. (2020), cash not only serves as a means of payment but also as a strategic instrument in financial decision-making, as it reflects an organization's readiness to face economic uncertainty and operational risks. Thus, cash acts as a liquidity buffer, allowing companies to survive in dynamic market conditions. Furthermore, Houqe et al. (2023) emphasize that adequate cash holdings enable management to be more flexible in executing business strategies, including determining dividend and investment policies. Therefore, cash is seen as an element that not only supports operational stability but also supports the company's long-term growth. However, ineffective cash management can lead to financial inefficiencies, such as excess cash that reduces profit potential or cash shortages that hamper operational activities. Therefore, cash management is an integral part of a comprehensive financial strategy and cannot be separated from overall business planning.

In contemporary literature, cash is understood to have a multidimensional role, serving both as an operational tool and as a risk-mitigation mechanism. Lee (2024) argues that a company's cash holdings are strongly influenced by industry risk and economic uncertainty, with companies facing higher risk holding more cash as a precautionary measure (precautionary motive). This finding aligns with the research by Jiang & Wu (2022), which explains that companies' motivation for holding cash is driven by two main factors: investment motivation and precautionary motivation. Investment motivation is related to a company's readiness to take advantage of expansion or innovation opportunities. In contrast, precautionary motivation aims to protect the company from the risk of funding shortages caused by economic fluctuations. Rabinovich & Artica (2023) add that, in the context of modern financialization, cash holdings also reflect a company's strategy to optimize shareholder value by efficiently managing liquid funds. Thus, cash is no longer seen merely as a short-term transaction tool, but has evolved into a strategic component of financial management that directly impacts a company's value and reputation.

Furthermore, from the perspective of classical accounting and financial management practices in Indonesia, cash is also defined as a readily available, freely usable means of payment to finance the company's operational activities. Cash is the most liquid financial asset, while bank deposits, such as savings or checking account balances, are owned by companies and can be freely used to finance business activities. Cash, in accounting terms, is a generally accepted medium of exchange, used to settle debts, and can be deposited in a bank or stored elsewhere for withdrawal at any time. In line with this, Sukrisno Agoes in Ayuningtyas (2018) emphasizes that cash is a highly liquid means of payment, widely used to finance various transactions and company activities, but is highly vulnerable to misappropriation or embezzlement. This shows that cash is not only a vital element in maintaining company liquidity, but also a significant focus in internal control systems due to its easily transferable nature. Anderson (2022) emphasizes that weaknesses in internal controls over cash can increase agency costs, while Chen et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of cash audits and supervision to ensure the accuracy of financial reports.

Bank

Banks are financial institutions that play a central role in the modern economic system as collectors and distributors of funds from the public, aiming to support financial stability and economic growth. Conceptually, banks function as financial intermediaries that connect surplus-fund providers with those who need funds for productive activities. Fernandes et al. (2021) explain that the main functions of banks lie in cash management, funding, and liquidity, which are key indicators of the operational health of these financial institutions. Banks not only hold customer funds, but also convert deposits into credit that can increase economic productivity. According to Nguyen & Nguyen (2022), banks play a strategic role in determining liquidity prices in financial markets, and their ability to do so depends on their market power. Thus, banks function as liquidity providers, maintaining a balance between funding needs and the availability of funds in the financial system. Ariefianto et al. (2021) add that in developing countries such as Indonesia, bank liquidity management is an essential factor in ensuring banking stability, as differences in market structure and reliance on third-party funds make banks more vulnerable to liquidity risk.

Apart from their role as intermediary institutions, banks also function as liquidity creators that support economic activity as a whole. Sahyouni & Wang (2019) assert that liquidity creation by banks occurs when they convert short-term deposits into long-term loans, thereby indirectly creating new liquidity in the market. This process requires managerial expertise and strict risk control to avoid imbalances between assets and liabilities. Nguyen et al. (2022) state that banks' capacity to create liquidity is greatly influenced by market structure and the level of competition between banks. Banks with high market power tend to achieve higher profit margins, thereby having greater flexibility in managing the composition of liquid and illiquid assets. However, this condition also poses potential risks if the liquidity management strategy is not balanced with a prudential policy. In the context of Southeast Asian banking, research by Vuong et al. (2023) shows that the relationship between liquidity creation and credit decision-making risk is complex: the higher the liquidity created, the greater the potential danger to banks.

Therefore, the stability of the banking system depends heavily on banks' ability to balance profitability and liquidity risk through effective governance practices. Furthermore, the concept of banks also includes their institutional role in maintaining public confidence in the financial system. Fernandes et al. (2021) explain that banks have a responsibility to maintain the efficient management of cash and customer funds to ensure operational sustainability.

Ariefianto et al. (2021) highlight that banks function not only as depository institutions but also as managers of financial risks that affect overall macroeconomic stability. In the modern financial system, banks act as agents of public trust, ensuring that economic transactions run smoothly. Nguyen & Nguyen (2022) state that this trust is based on banks' ability to maintain adequate liquidity and adhere to the principle of prudence, as a loss of public trust can lead to bank runs and financial crises.

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Sahyouni & Wang (2019) add that, in both Islamic and conventional financial systems, the basic principles of banking continue to emphasize transparency, accountability, and efficient fund management. The existence of banks is not only seen from their function as economic institutions, but also as pillars of social and financial stability that support sustainable economic growth. This overall view shows that banks are multifunctional institutions that play a role in maintaining micro- and macro-financial balance through intermediation, liquidity creation, and risk management in the face of global economic dynamics.

Cash Receipts Accounting System

According to Elsuyuthi (2019), a cash receipt accounting system is a record of cash receipts from cash sales or accounts receivable, which are ready and freely available for general company activities. Forms of cash payment from customers include cash, checks, giro, bank transfers, bank drafts, and others. According to Elsuyuthi (2019), the cash disbursement system is used to record all cash disbursement transactions, including a series of processes for receiving, storing, depositing, paying, handing over, and accounting for cash disbursements under a company's management.

The types of cash & bank are: (1) Petty Cash is cash prepared by the company to finance small (insignificant) daily company expenses; (2) Cash Equivalents are company assets owned for less than 3 months (e.g., stamps); (3) Restricted Cash is cash whose use is restricted or deliberately set aside for future emergency company expenses; (4) Bank Overdraft is the issuance of checks by a company whose balance exceeds the company's savings/current account balance at the bank.

According to Chelsya et al. (2024), the benefits of cash & banks for companies are: (1) It makes it easier for accountants and auditors to track cash transactions, to prevent fraud or misappropriation; (2) It makes it easier for companies to manage small amounts of cash so that they are not too small or too large; (3) It is the basis for managing management functions, especially in the financial sector.

Cash and banks are generally recognized means of exchange that irresponsible parties can easily misappropriate, so it is essential to control their management in companies. The objectives of cash and bank controls are to: (1) Guarantee or ensure the availability of cash for company expenses; (2) Optimize the amount of cash so that it is not too much or too little; (3) Safeguard and protect assets from misuse; (4) Ensure data accuracy, data reliability, and operational efficiency; (5) Protect the company from the risk of fraud and theft; (6) Ensure compliance with management policies.

According to Widjaja (2022), the objectives of cash and bank audits are: (1) To examine whether there are adequate internal controls over cash and banks, as well as cash and bank receipt and expenditure transactions; (2) To examine whether the cash and bank balances on the balance sheet as of the balance sheet date are correct and owned by the company; (3) To examine whether there are restrictions on the use of cash and bank balances; (4) To examine whether there are cash and bank balances in foreign currencies, and whether these balances have been converted into Rupiah using the Bank Indonesia middle rate on the balance sheet date; (5) To examine whether the presentation in the balance sheet is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia.

According to Permatasari & Wawolangi (2022), control over cash and banks can be directed at two areas: administrative and accounting controls. Internal control activities over cash and banks are divided into four essential parts, namely: (1) Adequate segregation of duties between the parties who record cash and bank transactions and the parties who hold cash and banks (Segregation of duties); (2) Authorization procedures from management that comply with the rules (Authorization); (3) Design and use of adequate documents and records; (4) Physical control over assets and records that require continuous internal inspection.

In addition to internal control over cash and banks, it is essential to conduct audits of money and banks. Audits of cash and banks include:

(1) Physical examination of cash (cash count): Auditors count the money available in the company to ensure that the existence and amount of physical cash match the company's books.
(2) Review of transaction documents: Auditors examine evidence such as receipts, deposit slips, and transfer receipts to ensure the accuracy and validity of cash receipts and disbursements.

(3) Cash balance reconciliation: Auditors compare the cash balance according to the company's books with the results of a physical cash count to ensure there are no unreasonable discrepancies.
(4) Cash additions and withdrawals review: The auditor reviews evidence of large cash receipts and disbursements within a few days before and after the balance sheet date to identify potential window dressing.
(5) Bank confirmation: The auditor sends a confirmation letter to the bank to verify the account balance, loans, and other important information, such as credit facilities or deposits held by the company.
(6) Bank reconciliation: Auditors match the bank statement balance with the bank balance in the company's books to find any differences. Differences that arise, such as deposits in transit and outstanding checks, will be analyzed by the auditor.
(7) Account mutation analysis: Auditors review transactions in bank statements to check the validity, completeness, and accuracy of the records.
(8) Internal transfer verification: Auditors ensure that fund transfers between company bank accounts are correctly recorded on both sides.

Research Design and Methodology

The implementation methods used in the PKM education program on the importance of cash and bank management in companies at Ricci 1 High School in Jakarta include:
(1) Planning and preparation, consisting of: initial observation at the school, discussions with school leaders, preparing educational materials, practice questions, and quiz questions.
(2) Educational methods regarding cash and banking concepts in companies. This method was applied at the beginning of the PKM activity, where the author provided education on the basic theory of cash and banking, identification of cash and banking transactions, analysis and classification of cash and banking accounts, preparation of cash and banking reports, money and banking management techniques, internal control, and cash and banking audit methods.
(3) Training method for cash and bank concepts through practice questions. In this method, the PKM team teaches how to record cash and bank transactions, post them to cash and bank accounts, compile cash and bank reports, and perform bank reconciliations.
(4) The method of evaluating the final results of education is through Quizziz or Wayground. This includes pre- and post-test quizzes as indicators to determine whether the PKM education on cash and bank management has achieved the desired results.
(5) Method of evaluating partner satisfaction with training through questionnaires using Google Forms.
(6) Publication of PKM implementation results, including scientific journal publications, intellectual property rights, and prototype/product reports.

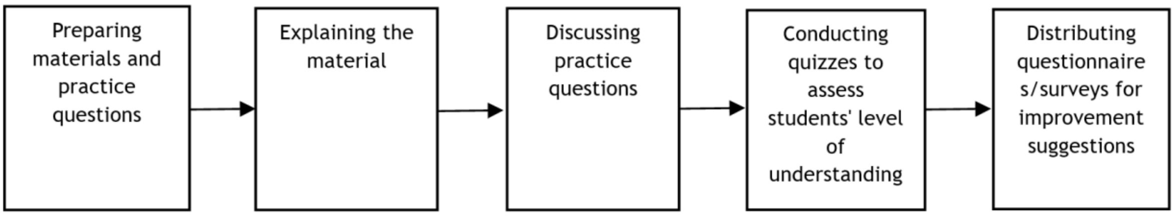

Figure 1. Flowchart of PKM implementation

The stages of implementing PKM education on the importance of cash and bank management in companies at Ricci 1 Jakarta, Indonesia High School consist of:

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Table 1. Stages of implementing PKM cash and bank management

No	Justification of the Proposer	Approach Method	Work Procedures	Partner Participation	Output Types
1	Explaining the concepts of cash and banking theory.	Educational methods.	Explain the concepts of definition, benefits, methods of identifying cash and bank transactions, journalizing cash and bank transactions, preparing cash and bank reports, and internal control over cash and banks.	Listening, understanding, and asking questions about the material	Powerpoint
2	Providing and discussing cash and bank exercises	Training questions	Discussing practice questions regarding cash and bank journals, cash and bank reports, bank reconciliations, and company cash calculation reports.	Listen, understand, and try to do the practice questions.	Questions
3	Give a quiz	Assessment evaluation method	Administering quizzes with the help of Quizziz or Wayground	Answer and complete the quiz correctly and thoroughly.	Quiz points.
4	Distributing questionnaires to solicit suggestions and improvements.	Assessment of student satisfaction using questionnaires	Distribute questionnaires to ask students about their satisfaction with the PKM topics presented, their level of understanding, and request suggestions for improvement for future training sessions using a Google Form link.	Filling out evaluation and suggestion questionnaires.	Satisfaction ratings and feedback.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The PKM education program on cash and bank management was held on Monday, October 6, 2025, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., conducted offline in a classroom prepared by the school partner. A total of 25 students from Ricci I High School attended, including 10th- and 11th-grade students, accompanied by one school teacher.

The sequence of events in the implementation of the cash and bank management education PKM at Ricci I Jakarta was as follows: (1) Initial introduction of the PKM team and Tarumanagara University; (2) Pre-test quiz as an initial monitoring indicator to see the extent of students' understanding of cash and banking in companies; (3) Delivery of material related to cash and bank management and auditing using PowerPoint; (4) Training in the form of simple case studies; (5) Post-test quiz as a final indicator to determine whether the PKM has successfully achieved its objectives; (6) Distribution of questionnaires to solicit feedback, suggestions for improvement, and desired financial topics for the next PKM.

The following documents the PKM implementation and the quiz results from Kahoot.com.:

Figure 2. Documentation of PKM implementation at Ricci I Jakarta

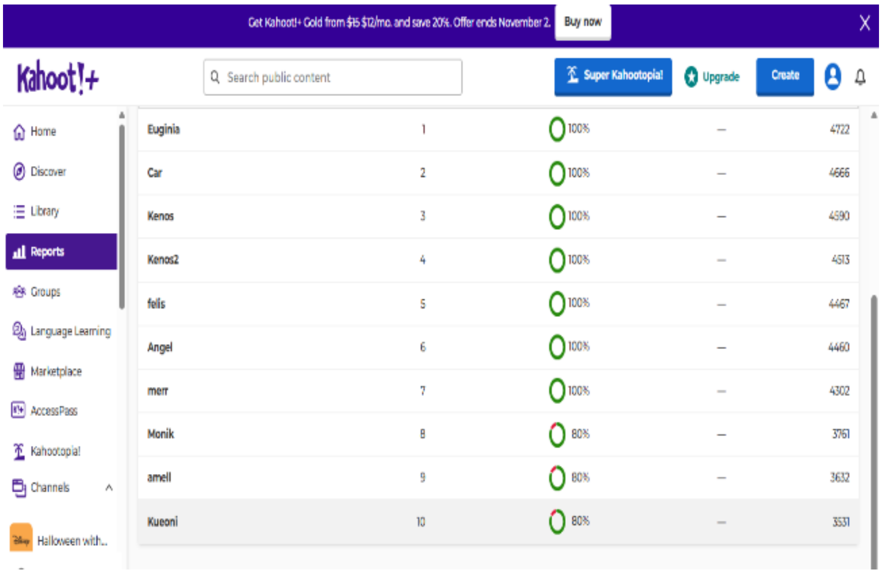

Figure 3. Quiz results from Kahoot.com
Sumber: Kahoot.com

Conclusion

The conclusion reached from the implementation of the PKM on cash and bank management education for students at Ricci I Jakarta is that the PKM has been completed and has achieved the objectives expected by the PKM team, namely increasing the knowledge of Ricci I students on how to manage cash and banks properly, and how the audit process is carried out on money and banks.

The success of this PKM is evident in the final results of the post-test quiz administered to students after the material and case study training was completed, with an accuracy rate of 92%.

As for suggestions for implementing PKM, it is necessary to provide further training and direct assistance on current popular financial topics, add practice time to the implementation of future PKM, and provide training modules to make it easier for students to participate in the next PKM.

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