

I. Introduction

I.1 Background

Small and Medium Micro Enterprises (MSMEs), as one of the main mainstays of the Indonesian economy, have contributed 61.07 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Rp 8,573.9 trillion, which is more than Rp 5,464 trillion for huge organizations. MSMEs can utilize 117 million individuals or 97% of the complete labor force. With points of interest, microenterprises number up to 107.4 million, independent companies number up to 5.8 million, and medium-sized organizations number up to 3.7 million. As per information from the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), MSMEs have raised to 60.4 percent of all out speculation, with assessed venture esteems going from Rp10 to Rp15 million.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are business bunches that assume a significant part in Indonesia. Moreover, the advantages of this business bunch are impervious to different monetary developments. The MSMEs bunch, which incorporates many gatherings, should then be reinforced. The business standards that are remembered for MSMEs are administered by law. MSMEs assume a significant part in the extension of business open doors, work retention, and the foundation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Arrangement of places of refuge, especially for low-pay individuals, to take part in useful financial exercises.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) information, both at current costs and at steady costs, is a significant pointer for understanding a country's financial conditions at a given time. Gross domestic product is the all out worth, everything being equal, and administrations created by all individuals or organizations in a single nation, including added esteem, over a particular period, generally one year. Gross domestic product on a predominant value premise portrays the additional worth of labor and products determined utilizing yearly costs. Gross domestic product on a steady value premise, then again, shows the additional worth of these labor and products, which are determined involving costs as a result in a given year as a premise.

Shared Services is characterized as "the arrangement of inner administrations by semi-units of independent associations to a few unit associations that include the union of business capacities upheld by sharing plans" for the motivations behind this review. Shared Service involves solidifying business capacities, with most help capacities, like money, HR, or data innovation,

becoming independent elements, and offering related types of assistance to other specialty units. Because of the potential effects of Shared Service on organizations, Information Systems (SI) are both empowering influences of the Shared Service concept for other practical regions, as well as regions for Joint Service applications. Shared Service is a fundamental area of research in the SI field.

Inventory management is the systematic process of locating, storing, and selling raw materials and finished goods inventories. Inventory management in business terms refers to the management of the appropriate inventory at the appropriate level, location, time, cost, and price. Inventory management is used to determine where a company's inventory is at any given time and how much inventory the company has in order to properly manage inventory levels. Many MSMEs still use Excel, Google Spreadsheets, or other manual tools to track inventory databases and manage incoming orders, which can lead to miscalculations about market interest, excess or dead stock, and declining sales due to stock shortages.

I.2 Problem statement

1. How do you create inventory applications for MSMEs in order to concept shared services using a agile/scrum methodology to cover inventory needs at MSMEs?
2. How the Blackbox and user acceptance testing method was used to test the MSM inventory application concept shared service with the Agile/Scrum methodology?
3. Whether the MSM inventory application conceptualizes shared service using the Agile/Scrum methodology can assist MSMEs in making decisions.
4. Can a website-based inventory application help MSMEs improve their performance?

I.3 Research Objectives

This screening is intended to:

1. Improve the ability to record data on warehouse goods in real time.
2. Make it easier for MSMEs to integrate with other divisions.
3. Developing a website-based shared service inventory application to assist MSMEs in improving their business performance.

I.4 Research Scope

1. A website serves as the foundation for the system.
2. This study is only concerned with system development and system maintenance. System maintenance management was returned to the office of cooperatives and small and medium-sized businesses.
3. Only the modules mentioned in the Problem Statement and Research Objective are addressed in the research.
4. This research focuses on medium-sized food and beverage businesses.
5. This research uses the scrum method.
6. This study focuses on product management in MSMEs' warehouses.
7. The MSMEs researched are in the food and beverage industry.
8. As the owner, this application is addressed to the institution that contains MSMEs.
9. This research excludes software, hardware, and network requirements for the system to function.

I.5 Research Benefits

1. This study is useful for informing readers about how to incorporate the concept of shared services into existing MSMEs.
2. Become a reference for share service research to be carried out in the future.
3. Contribute to the improvement of MSM business processes in the Inventory management business unit.
4. For the author, this disclaimer serves as a proposal that will serve as the foundation for writing the Final Task and putting the knowledge gained during education into practice.