Tax Data Processing System (Case Study Shibgah Islam Nusantara Amanah Foundation)

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Abstract

The expense information handling framework at the Shibgah Islam Nusantara Amanah Foundation is as yet done physically, according to the ongoing framework, information filing and duty information recovery have not been completed as expected and on time, where away it is constantly put away haphazardly, causing harm or harm. lost information, so looking for information for data requirements of benefactors consumes most of the day since they need to every year find and match documents. This framework is broke down and planned utilizing spellbinding investigation research strategies and OOAD (Object Oriented Analysis Design) framework improvement methods. The programming language utilized by this framework is PHP with XAMPP web server and PHPMyAdmin information base. This expense information handling data framework that has been made can assist establishment with staffing to find, and recap charge information that is given consequently and can decrease the degree of document harm and blunders in recording charge reports.

Keywords : *Data Processing, Taxation, OOAD, PHPMyAdmin*

INTRODUCTION

With the continuous advancement of technology, there is an undeniable trend of increased accessibility to information for people. Consequently, it is seen that organizations in the current global era also employ accessible technology to streamline the process of gathering precise and current data. The function of information is of utmost importance in formulating strategies to accomplish an organization's objectives, encompassing both the aspects of planning and oversight. The taxation information system is a technique commonly employed for this objective. The taxation information system is an integral part of information technology (IT) specifically developed to facilitate the administration and regulation of financial and tax affairs. The role of information is crucial in facilitating the operational activities of human resources. Hence, in the current era of globalization, correctly processing and presenting data-related information that can boost organizational efficiency has become a crucial indicator of a nation's growth, particularly inside government institutions and public services.

The Yayasan Shibgah Islam Nusantara Amanah (YASINA) undertakes many functions in the execution of its activities and tasks. These functions include gathering and processing data, conducting searches for relevant information, administering documents and tax files, receiving and processing notifications, and managing tax files. Taxes are widely regarded as a significant and promising means of generating revenue for the state. Consequently, taxes are employed as a mechanism for state funding to augment the yearly tax revenue objective consistently. Taxation, as categorized by the collecting entities, can be classified into two distinct groups: local taxes and central taxes. These tax categories play a crucial role in facilitating the

advancement and progress of the Indonesian country. The responsibility for managing central taxes is with the Central Government, primarily under the supervision of the Directorate General of Taxes within the Ministry of Finance. Regional provincial and regency/city governments are responsible for managing local taxes.

Although the foundation's personnel have demonstrated commendable performance, there must be more in preserving and retrieving tax data. The archiving process frequently entails identifying storage areas with a lower volume of files. However, the existing documentation needs to exhibit more organization, resulting in a need for more transparency regarding tax information for donors. Likewise, throughout retrieving data per the foundation's management or staff's requirements, individuals are obliged to meticulously examine several physical files, resulting in a substantial expenditure of time. On occasion, in the process of retrieving data, archived data may undergo relocation, experience damage, or become lost, hence leading to the inability to furnish the sought data swiftly. As a result, they must further request the data from the central office of the Directorate General of Taxes.

Given the concerns above, it is imperative to establish a computerized system to facilitate the processing of tax information data disseminated by the foundation. Hence, the author has put forth a recommended resolution to tackle the issues above through the implementation of a culminating project entitled "TAX DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY OF YAYASAN SHIBGAH ISLAM NUSANTARA AMANAH."

METHOD

The study employed a descriptive-analytic research methodology. Descriptive analysis is a research methodology utilized to portray phenomena taking place in the present or continuing timeframe to provide a comprehensive depiction of the observed occurrences within the context of the study.

According to Sugiyono (2016:254), descriptive research can be defined as a statistical approach employed to examine data by presenting or illustrating the acquired data in its original form without the intention of making universally applicable conclusions or generalizations.

This study constitutes a descriptive research endeavor aimed at elucidating specific phenomena or occurrences within the Yayasan Shibgah Islam Nusantara Amanah context. Regarding the method used, the author used several techniques to obtain data, namely:

1. Observation is a data collection technique by conducting direct observations, studying and analyzing the procedures in the data processing system.
2. Interview is a method used to obtain data to ask questions to the chairman of the Foundation, namely, Mr. H. Idad Saadudin. S. Sos. M. Kes.
3. Literature study, namely collecting data obtained from guidebooks or references needed in writing research.
4. Documentation is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing written documents and images.

System Development Methods

The system development technique used is OOAD (Object Oriented Analysis Design). OOAD is a system development method emphasizing objects more than data or processes. In its stages, OOAD is divided into OOA (Object-oriented analysis) and OOD (Object Oriented Design). (Hasanuddin, 2016).

1. OOA (Object-oriented analysis)

   Object-oriented analysis (OOA) is an analysis method that examines requirements (requirements/needs that the system must meet) from the perspective of the classes and objects encountered within the scope of the problem.

   The steps in OOA are as follows:

   Analyze the problem.

   Explain the processes that occur in the system. c. Object Identification

   Define attributes.

   Defining Operations

2. Object Oriented Design (OOD)

   Object Oriented Design (OOD) directs software architecture by manipulating system or subsystem objects. OOD is a design method that includes decomposing objects and describing them in notation so that they can describe static (class diagrams) and dynamic (statechart diagrams) system models.

   OOD allows software engineers to understand the objects produced by each class and the relationships between objects. The stages in OOA are as follows:

   a. Subsystem Design
   b. Object and Class Design
   c. Message Design

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

System Design

System design is an advanced stage of analyzing the existing system to create the proposed system. System design is divided into several parts: UML modeling, coding, and interface design.

In general, system design is divided into system design and detailed design. System design is related to the overall system architecture and the establishment of standards for implementation. Meanwhile, detailed design is related to the design of each component to align with the system architecture and the standards used. In the object-oriented perspective, detailed design is associated with the design of objects and classes.

Database Design

Class Diagram Design

A class diagram is a diagram that is always present in object-oriented system modeling. It is a specification that, when instantiated, produces an object and is at the core of object-oriented development and design. The class diagram shows the relationships between classes in the system being built and how they collaborate to achieve a goal. The class diagram for this system can be seen as shown in the picture 1. below:

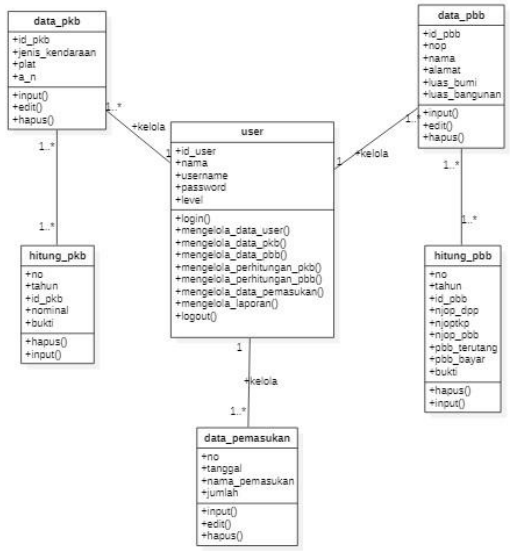


Figure 1. Class Diagram

Table Structure Design

User Table Name : tbuser

Primary Key : ID_USER

Table 1. Tbuser Database Design

Field	Type	Primary
ID_USER	integer(10)	*
NAMA	varchar(50)	
USERNAME	varchar(30)	
PASSWORD	varchar(30)	
LEVEL	varchar(30)	

PKB table name : tbuser

Primary Key : ID_PKB

Table 2. PKB Database Design

F	Type	Primary
ID_PKB	varchar(10)	*
TRANSPORTAT_	varchar(25)	
PLAT	varchar(25)	
A_N	varchar(30)	

PKB table name : tb_pbb

Primary Key : ID_PBB

Tabel 3. Perancangan Database PBB

Field	Type	Primary
ID_PBB	varchar(10)	*
NOP	varchar(50)	
NAME	varchar(50)	
ADDRESS	varchar(50)	
EXTENT_OF	integer(25)	
BUILDING	integer(30)	

BUILDING AREAS : ht_pkb

Table 4. PKB Calculation Database Design

Fiel	Type	Primar
NO	varchar(10	
YEAR	varchar(10	
ID_PKB	varchar(20	
NOMINAL	integer(50	
PROOF	varchar(50	

UN Table Name : ht_pbb

Table 5. Design of the PBB Count Database

F	Type	Primary Key
NO	varchar(5)	
YEAR	varchar(6)	
ID_PBB	varchar(10)	
NJOP_DPP	integer(50)	
NJOPTKP	integer(50)	
NJOP_PBB	integer(11)	
UN DEBT	integer(50)	
PBB_PAY	integer(50)	
PROOF	varchar(30)	

Income table name : tb_income

Table 6. Income Database Design

Field	Type	Primary Key
NO	integer(5)	
DATE	date	
NAME_ INCOME	varchar(25)	
TOTAL	integer(50)	

System Requirement Specifications

System requirements analysis is an analysis to meet the needs of the system being built, namely requirements in terms of (hardware) hardware and (software) software needed to run the system optimally.

Hardware Specifications (Hardware)

The hardware required is with the following minimum specifications:

Table 7. Hardware Specifications

No	Hardware	Specification
1	Monitor	LCD 14 Inch LE
2	Processor	AMD Athlon II X4 2.8Ghz
3	Hard disk	80 GB
4	VGA	Intel HD Graphic
5	Keyboard	Standard
6	Mouse	Standard
7.	Memory (RAM)	1 GB

Software Specifications (Software)

The software required is with the following specifications:

Table 8. Software Specifications

No	Software	Minimum Req	Recommended Req
1	Operating System	Windows 7 (32bit)	Windows 8 (64bit)
2	Browser	Internet Explorer	Mozilla Firefox
3	Office	Office 2007 M	Microsoft Office 2010
4	DBMS	Xampp	Xampp

System Implementation

The system implementation stage is the stage of describing an application system so that the application system is ready to operate. This stage is carried out after the data analysis stage, the database design stage, and the system menu design stage are completed. The implementation phase will discuss the data input design, output design, and the need for system application support devices.

Database Implementation

Display database table structure is part of the implementation of the tables in the database that will be accessed by users (users).

1. User database table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id_user	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INC
2	nama	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
3	username	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
4	password	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
5	level	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		

Figure 2. Table Database Use

2. PKB Database Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Cor
1	id_pkb	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None	
2	jenis_kendaraan	varchar(25)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None	
3	plat	varchar(25)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None	
4	a_n	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None	

Figure 3. PKB Database Table

3. UN Database Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	E
1	id_pbb	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
2	nop	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
3	nama	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
4	alamat	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
5	luas_bumi	int(25)			No	None		
6	luas_bangunan	int(25)			No	None		

Figure 4. PBB Database Table

4. PKB Calculation Database Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	E
1	no	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
2	tahun	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
3	id_pkb	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
4	nominal	int(50)			No	None		
5	bukti	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		

Figure 5. PKB Calculation Database Table

5. PBB Calculation Database Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	E
1	no	varchar(5)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
2	tahun	varchar(6)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
3	id_pbb	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
4	njop_dpp	int(50)			No	None		
5	njoptkp	int(50)			No	None		
6	njop_pbb	int(11)			No	None		
7	pbb_terutang	int(50)			No	None		
8	pbb_bayar	int(50)			No	None		
9	bukti	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		

Figure 6. PBB Calculation Database Table

6. Entry Database Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	no	int(5)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	tanggal	date			No	None		
3	nama_pemasukan	varchar(25)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
4	jumlah	int(50)			No	None		

Figure 7. Income Database Table

Interface Implementation

The implementation of the interface is the page display of the program that has been made based on the design results in the previous chapter. The following shows the interface implementation in the system:

1. Implementation of the Login Form

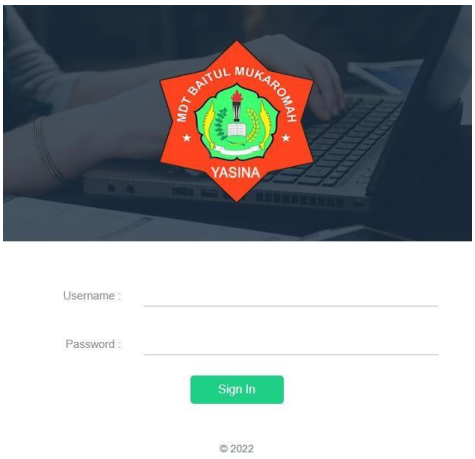


Figure 8. Login page display

2. Dashboard Implementation

Admin Dashboard view

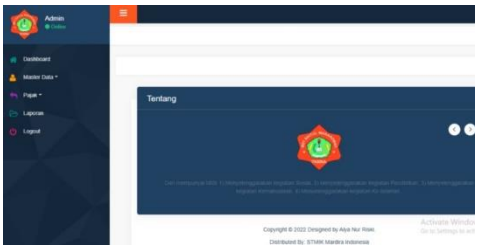


Figure 9. Admin Dashboard Display

3. Donor Dashboard view



Figure 10. Dashboard View

4. Implementation of User Data

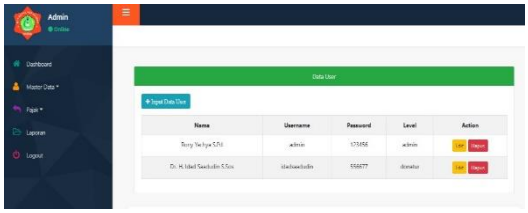


Figure 11. Display of User Data

5. Implementation of User Data Input



Figure 12. User Data Input Display

6. Implementation of Editing User Data



Figure 13. Edit Data Display

7. Implementation of PKB Data

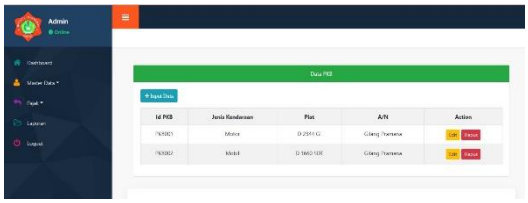


Figure 14. PKB Data Display

8. Implementation of PKB Data Input



Figure 15. PKB Data Input Display

9. Implementation of PKB Data Edit



Figure 16. PKB Data Editing Display

10. PBB Data Implementation



Figure 17. Display of PBB data

11. Implementation of PBB Data Input



Figure 18. PBB Data Input Display

12. Implementation of PBB Data Editing



Figure 19. UN Data Editing Display

13. Implementation of PKB Calculation Data



Figure 20. PKB Calculation Display

14. Implementation of PKB Calculation Data Input



Figure 21. PKB Calculation Input Display

15. Implementation of PBB Calculation Data



Figure 22. Display of PBB calculations

16. Implementation of PBB Calculation Data Input

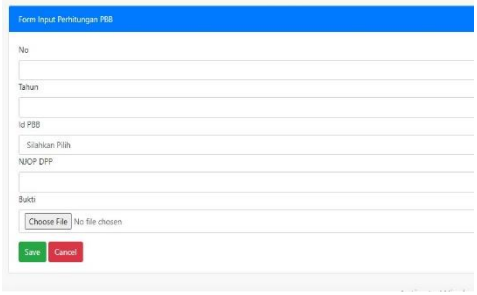


Figure 23. Display of PBB calculation input

17. Implementation of Grant Tax Calculation



Figure 24. Display of Grant Tax Calculation

18. Implementation of Grant Entry



Figure 25. Display of Grant Income

19. Implementation of Grant Income Input



Figure 26. Display of Grant Income Input

20. Implementation of Grant Income Edit



Figure 27. Display of Grant Income Edit

21. Implementation of the PKB Report



Figure 28. View of the PKB Report

22. Implementation of the UN Report



Figure 29. Display of the UN Report

23. Implementation of Final Tax Report



Figure 30. Final Tax Report Display

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the Final Project research carried out and the discussion of existing problems, the following conclusions can be drawn: Data processing is still conventional, which can cause errors in recording. Therefore, this tax data processing system makes it easier for foundation staff to improve their services to donors and produce quality information. Automatic processing of tax data that has yet to be input. Therefore, this tax data processing system makes it easier to carry out computerized data processing and can provide accurate tax information to minimize errors. Processing of tax data, which needed to be better documented. Therefore, this tax data processing system produces information quickly, precisely, and accurately and can increase donors' trust in the foundation.

Suggestion

Based on the limitations inherent in this research, the suggestions from this research are: This Tax Data Processing Information System can help simplify data processing activities, and the system can be further developed. Collect more detailed data so we can design more optimally**.**

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