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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID_USER</td>
<td>integer(10)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMA</td>
<td>varchar(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USERNAME</td>
<td>varchar(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSWORD</td>
<td>varchar(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL</td>
<td>varchar(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PKB table name:** tbuser  
**Primary Key:** ID_PKB

### Table 2. PKB Database Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID_PKB</td>
<td>varchar(10)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORTATION_TYPE</td>
<td>varchar(25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAT</td>
<td>varchar(25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_N</td>
<td>varchar(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PKB table name:** tb_pbb  
**Primary Key:** ID_PBB

### Table 3. Perancangan Database PBB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID_PBB</td>
<td>varchar(10)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOP</td>
<td>varchar(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>varchar(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>varchar(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTENT_OF_BUILDING</td>
<td>integer(25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING</td>
<td>integer(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUILDING AREAS : ht_pkb

Table 4. PKB Calculation Database Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>varchar(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>varchar(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_PKB</td>
<td>varchar(20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOMINAL</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROOF</td>
<td>varchar(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UN Table Name : ht_pbb

Table 5. Design of the PBB Count Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primary Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>varchar(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>varchar(6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_PBB</td>
<td>varchar(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJOP_DPP</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJOPTKP</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJOP_PBB</td>
<td>integer(11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN DEBT</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBB_PAY</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROOF</td>
<td>varchar(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income table name : tb_income

Table 6. Income Database Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Primary Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>integer(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME_INCOME</td>
<td>varchar(25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>integer(50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Hardware</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>LCD 14 Inch LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>AMD Athlon II X4 2.8GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hard disk</td>
<td>80 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VGA</td>
<td>Intel HD Graphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keyboard</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Memory (RAM)</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Software Specifications (Software)

The software required is with the following specifications:

Table 8. Software Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Minimum Req</th>
<th>Recommended Req</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>Windows 7 (32bit)</td>
<td>Windows 8 (64bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Browser</td>
<td>Internet Explorer</td>
<td>Mozilla Firefox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Office 2007 M</td>
<td>Microsoft Office 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DBMS</td>
<td>Xampp</td>
<td>Xampp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

![Figure 2. Table Database Use](image)

2. PKB Database Table

![Figure 3. PKB Database Table](image)

3. UN Database Table

![Figure 4. PBB Database Table](image)

4. PKB Calculation Database Table

![Figure 5. PKB Calculation Database Table](image)

5. PBB Calculation Database Table

![Figure 6. PBB Calculation Database Table](image)

6. Entry Database Table

![Figure 7. Income Database Table](image)

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

![Login Page Display](image)

**Figure 8. Login page display**

2. Dashboard Implementation

   Admin Dashboard view

![Admin Dashboard Display](image)

**Figure 9. Admin Dashboard Display**

3. Donor Dashboard view

![Dashboard View](image)

**Figure 10. Dashboard View**

4. Implementation of User Data

![User Data Display](image)

**Figure 11. Display of User Data**

5. Implementation of User Data Input

![User Data Input Display](image)

**Figure 12. User Data Input Display**

6. Implementation of Editing User Data

![Edit Data Display](image)

**Figure 13. Edit Data Display**

7. Implementation of PKB Data

![PKB Data Display](image)

**Figure 14. PKB Data Display**

8. Implementation of PKB Data Input
9. Implementation of PKB Data Edit

10. PBB Data Implementation

11. Implementation of PBB Data Input

12. Implementation of PBB Data Editing

13. Implementation of PKB Calculation Data

14. Implementation of PKB Calculation Data Input

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.

REFERENCES


