Design of Information System Buddhist

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Design of Information System Buddhist Identity Card in Riau Province Using Java Programming Language

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***Abstract*—Buddhist Identity Card (KTUB) Is a proof of self-identity of Buddhists issued by SAGIN based on SAGIN DPP Decree number: 002/DPPSAGIN/VI/2016 concerning the instructions for implementing the Visuddhi procedure and making of Buddhist Identity Card (KTUB). In the analysis of a new system that will be used as material to overcome problems is to build an application system that allows data collection can be controlled through a computerized system. Starting from the Login process to the Community Data Collection Process. Where the program will be built in accordance with the Form from the Great Sangha Indonesia (SAGIN) and integrated with the program in the MBI Secretariat in Riau Province. This makes it easier in the event of an error or correction of data which is a major factor in KTUB. Computer-based information system that is used in order to produce data quickly and accurately using Java applications and simplifies the data collection process of the KTUB form by using a computerized system.**

Keywords— information system, buddhist identity card, java programming language.

I. INTRODUCTION

The process of making a Buddhist Identity Card (KTUB) goes through several stages, starting from contacting the closest Indonesian Budddhaya Council (MBI) then making sure the prospective Visudhi participants attend the debriefing and in Visuddhi by Members of the Great Sangha of Indonesia

The benefits of Buddhist Identity Card (KTUB) are as follows:

1. Proof of Buddhist identity
2. Prerequisites in Buddhist religious administration, such as marriage, etc.
3. National-recognized Buddhist identification.

Fig. 1. Example of KTUB registration

As for some of the obstacles faced are:

1. If there is an error in the data of the people. In the KTUB data collection process, the operator of the Indonesian *Buddhayana* Council (MBI) will confirm to the relevant monastery whether the data is correct or not, because KTUB will synchronize with the Electronic Resident Identification Number (E-KTP).
2. Photo errors with the data listed are made possible by human errors because the operator mistakenly enters data when performing the KTUB data collection process.
3. Considering the distance between the Vihara and the Indonesian *Buddhayana* Assembly Office (MBI), the data if there is an error both the data of the people and photographs, it requires time and responses from the people that can not be done immediately.

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According to Marshall and Steinbart [1], a system is a series of two or more components that are interrelated and interact to achieve goals. According to Mulyadi [2] The system is basically a group of elements that are closely related to one another, which function together to achieve certain goals. According to Susanto [3] A system is a collection or group of sub-systems or parts or components of any kind, both physical and non-physical, which are interconnected with each other and work together harmoniously to achieve certain goals. According to Stair and Reynolds [4], an information system is a set of elements or components of people, procedures, databases and tools that are interrelated to process, store and produce to achieve a goal.

According to Gelinas et al [5], an information system is a system made in general based on a set of computers and manual components that can be collected, stored and processed to provide output to the user. Thus it can be concluded that the information system is an organized combination of modules derived from components related to hardware, software, people and networks based on a set of computers and produces information to achieve goals.

II. METHODS

The object of research in this study is the Vihara located in Pekanbaru. The authors use secondary data sources, namely data directly collected by researchers as a support from the first source. It can also be said that the data is arranged in the form of documents. In this study, documentation and questionnaires are secondary data sources. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by interviewing the Administration of the Temple to get the data of the Religious Community, which included the number of people who had registered with the KTUB.

In this study the authors used a qualitative descriptive analysis, which describes the data collected in the form of words, images, and not numbers. Data derived from manuscripts, interviews, field notes, documents, etc., are then described so that they can provide clarity about reality.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to McLeod quoted by Yakub [6], not all systems have the same combination of elements, but the basic arrangement is the same. The elements contained in the system are characterized by their goals, inputs and outputs. This goal becomes the motivation that leads to the system, because without a clear purpose the system becomes unfocused and uncontrollable. System input is anything that enters the system and then becomes material for processing. Input can be in the form of tangible or intangible things. Tangible input is raw material, while what is intangible is information. Process Process is an element in charge of making changes or transformations from input or data into outputs or information that is useful and more valuable.

Output (output) is the result of the input that has been carried out by the system processing and the output can be an input for other subsystems. The purpose of the system according to Susanto [3] is the target or the final target the system wants to achieve. In order for this target to be achieved, then the target or target must be known in advance the characteristics or criteria of the target, it is likely that the target will never be achieved. Characteristics or criteria can also be used as benchmarks in assessing the success of a system and become the basis for conducting a control.

Yakub [6] states, "Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) is a network model that uses an abstract arrangement of data stored in the system. ERD describes the relationship between one entity that has a number of attributes with other entities in an integrated system. Nugroho [7] states that "phpMyAdmin is a web-based MySQL server database management application." The phpMyAdmin application allows programmers to manage databases as root (server owner) or normal user, create new databases, and perform database operations in full. Here's how to access phpMyAdmin in a browser. According to Kurniawan et al [8], iReport is a visual report designer built on JasperReport. iReport is an intuitive and easy to use visual report builder or designer for Jasper Reports and is written in Java scripts. As an alternative, there is the iReport tool (with the Jasper Report library) which can assist in reporting. Jasper Report library itself is a Java Library (JAR) which is open and designed to add reporting capabilities to Java applications. Jasper Report has a number of features

In the analysis obtained at the monastery, every Buddhist who has done the Visudhi is reported manually with a form in accordance with SK DPP SAGIN number: 002 / DPPSAGIN / VI / 2016. Where the data is stored in documents with paper media then sent to the Indonesian Buddhist Council (MBI) of Riau Province. Furthermore the Provincial MBI on behalf of the Great Sangha Indonesia will issue the KTUB.

There are several obstacles in the issuance of KTUB, including the name of the people, the wrong biodata of the people, and others, so that it requires a short amount of time and the files per person will be returned by the Riau Province MBI to the Vihara for repairs. After repairing, the temple will send the file back to MBI Riau.

Below this is the current information system flow.

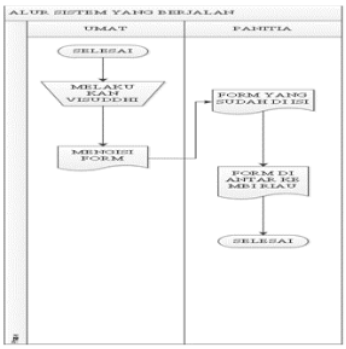


Fig. 2. The Flow of The Running System

With the manual system that is currently running, it is proposed to use a new computerized system to manage data.

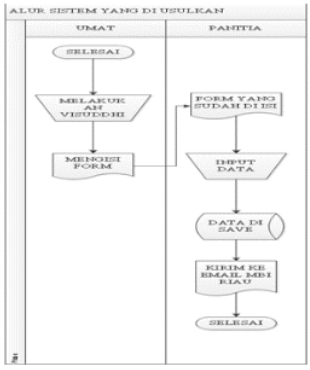


Fig. 3. The Flow of Proposed System

In the analysis of a new system that will be used as material to overcome problems is to build an application system that allows data collection can be controlled through a computerized system. Starting from the Login process to the Community Data Collection Process. Where the program will be built in accordance with the Form from the Great Sangha Indonesia (SAGIN) and integrated with the program in the MBI Secretariat in Riau Province. This makes it easier in the event of an error or correction of data which is a major factor in KTUB.

Context Diagrams are used to describe the general work process of a system. Conten diagram is a data flow that illustrates the operational rice line system.

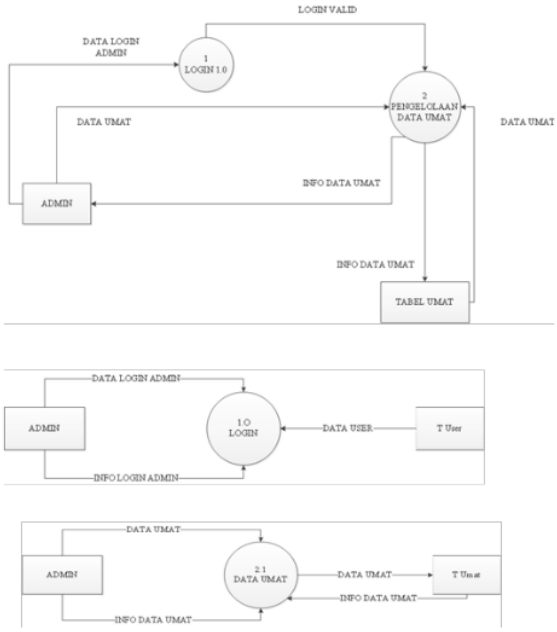
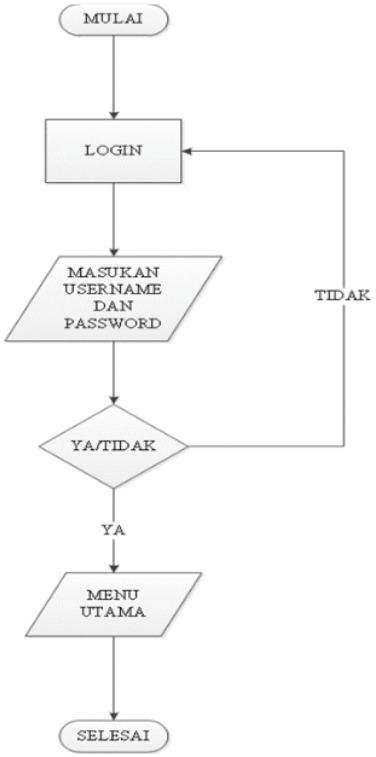
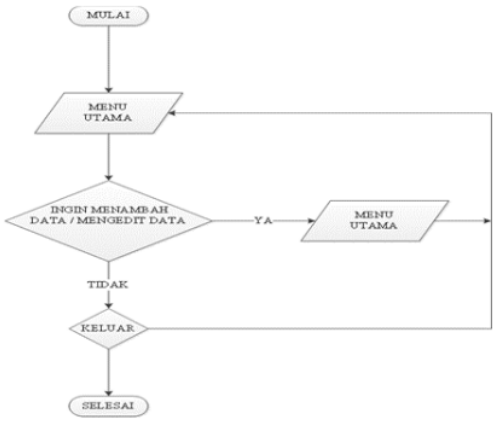


Fig. 4. The Operational Rice Line System

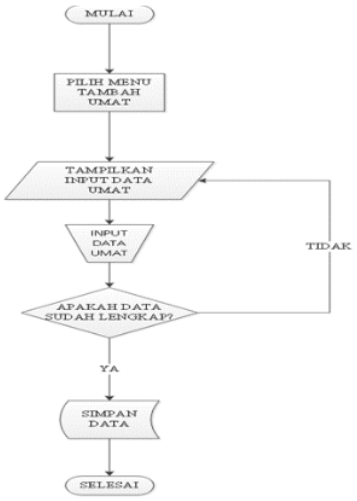
Algorithms can be made in the form of flowcharts. The main purpose of using a flowchart is to describe a stage of problem solving simply, unraveled and clearly using standard symbols.

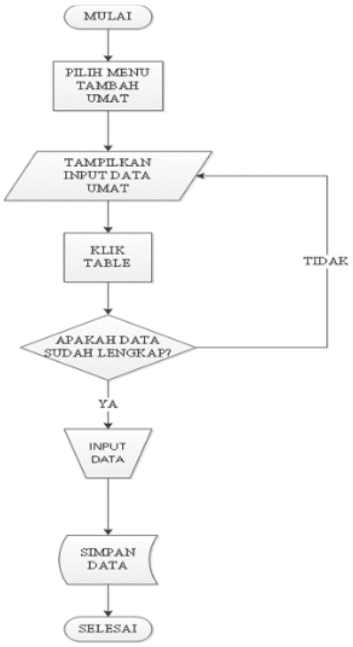


(a)



(b)





(c)

Fig. 5. (a), (b), (c). The Flowchart of Problem Solving Stage

At the design stage of this file structure will be explained about the database design that will be used. The preparation of this table is basically used to facilitate the entry and storage of data in accordance with the group of data or information.

From the database design that has been made, the relations between the tables can be seen from the figure below.

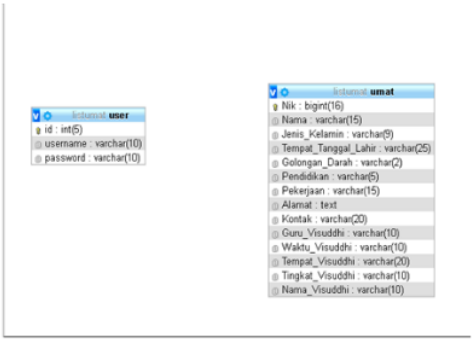


Fig. 6. Database Design

Interface design is a display where users can interact with the system.

Fig. 7. The Display of Interface Design

To enter the main menu, users who already have access rights can enter the main menu.

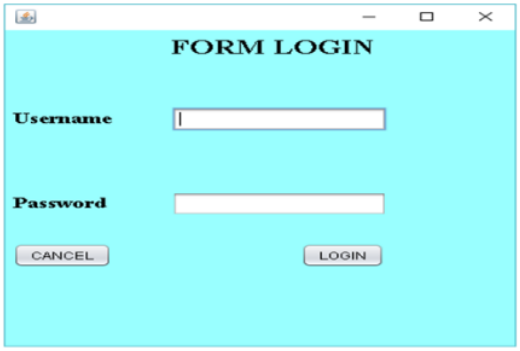


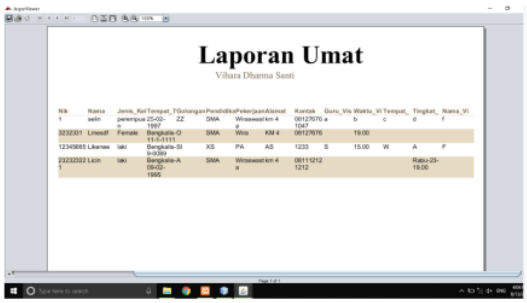
Fig. 8. Form Login

In the form of data collection the Ummah will be data according to *NIK* (Number of ID Card) needs, Name, Gender, Place & Date of Birth, Blood Type, Education, Occupation, Address, Contact, Teacher Visuddhi, Visuddhi Time, Visuddhi Place, Visuddhi Level, Visuddhi Name.

Fig. 9. The Form of Data Collection

In this form the user can edit, delete, print search for data that has been inputed.

(a)



(b)

Fig. 10. (a), (b) The Display of Editing Form Menu

According to Gellinas et al [5] information is data that is presented in a form that is useful for decision-making activities. According to Marshall and Steinbert [1] information is data that has been managed and processed to provide information and improve the decision-making process.

According to Gelinas et al [5] there are several characteristics of quality information, namely: (1) Effectiveness: Relating to relevant information and business processes that are delivered in a timely, correct, consistent and usable manner. (2) Efficiency: Information relating to the optimal provision of information on the use of resources. (3) Confidentiality: characteristics of information relating to the accuracy and completeness of information and its validity in accordance with business values and expectations. (4) Integrity: Characteristics of information relating to the protection of sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. (4) Availability: a characteristic of information relating to the protection of sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. (4) Compliance: namely the characteristics of information related to complying with regulations and contractual agreements where business processes are subject to internal and external business criteria. (5) Reliability: characteristics of information relating to the provision of appropriate information for management to operate the entity and carry out responsibility and governance.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted, the authors can draw some conclusions. Computer-based information system that is used in order to produce data quickly and accurately using Java applications and simplifies the data collection process of the KTUB form by using a computerized system. With this information system, the process of making KTUB can be improved.

Acknowledgment

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