



WEB-BASED COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The National Unity and Political Body, which is the Social and Political Directorate of North Sumatra Province, was merged with the Civil Defense Regional Headquarters of North Sumatra Province (MAWIL HANSIP PROVSU) to become the National Unity and Community Protection Agency of North Sumatra Province (BAKESBANG LINMAS PROVSU) in accordance with North Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 4 2001 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of Regional Technical Institutions of North Sumatra Province and North Sumatra Governor's Decree Number: 061.1.436.K/Year 2002 concerning Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the National Unity and Community Protection Agency of North Sumatra Province. Information cannot be separated from the various conflicts that occur in the surrounding community. Registration is the recording of things or identities such as names, addresses and so on in an educational institution, registration is a very important matter. data. The purpose of this research is to produce an information system for Reporting and Registration of Ormas at KESBANGPOL. This study uses the Waterfall method, where user needs are the main point in making the system. The result of this research is an information system that can facilitate the reporting and data collection system that is currently running at KESBANGPOL and minimizes the risks that will occur.

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1. Introduction

Community organizations (Ormas) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or in other terms as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play an important role as pillars of democracy that create a strong civil society and be able to fight for the rights of the people in the life of the state. Ormas and NGOs are organizations founded by individuals or groups voluntarily with the aim of supporting and sustaining activities or public interests without the intention of taking financial benefits. In doing research. With the passage of time, the level of public awareness of the importance of a community organization as a means of channeling activities that are in accordance with the goals and interests of the organization for the community is increasing. Thus, the organization that is formed must register the files and other interests for the functioning of the organization's functions in this regard. In some agencies, registration is carried out using paper media which is managed and printed as proof of registration. The registration process takes a lot of time and results in scattered and inefficient data. at the moment. People are required to use technology to support their daily activities. In that case, the registration is done in



digital format. so, registrants do not need to go from one place to another just to register. Registration can be done anywhere and anytime, and this is very efficiently done by the community. Ormas and NGOs are legal organizations in the eyes of the law that work without any dependence on the government, or at least the influence of the government is not given directly.[1] Community Organizations have a function as an intermediary in providing aspirations and community participation in government, as a forum that provides protection to the community. the community itself, functions to maintain customs and culture as well as religious values, preserve and maintain existing norms in society, be it morals, ethics, and culture that live in society, and other functions stated in the laws and regulations. applies.[2] This study describes the handling of conflicts between community organizations (Ormas) that occurred in two locations, namely Medan City and Surakarta. In relation to this issue, the scope of human rights that forms the basis of this research include: the right of everyone to a sense of security and peace, as well as the right to protection against the threat of fear of doing or not doing something. Moving on from the right to a sense of security, this study tries to apply the theory of resource mobilization by E. Canel which, when associated with the phenomenon of social organization, can be interpreted as an explanation of the capability of a social movement by civil society to direct its resources (political, social, and morals), and directing it to the institutions of state power in the form of pressure or demands.[3]

2. Method

System development method SDLC (System Development life Cycle) method or often This is known as the waterfall approach. The waterfall method was first introduced in 1970. The waterfall model is a simple classic model with a simple system flow linear The output of each stage is the **input. This method is the most** widely used model used in research. This model takes a sequential approach starting from level system requirements and then to new system requirements.[4]

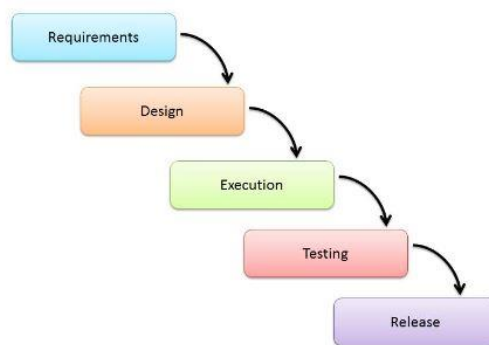


Figure1. Waterfall Method

a. Requirements

The process of gathering requirements is carried out intensively to specify software requirements in order to understand what kind of software is needed by user.[5]

b. Design

Stages of system design allocate system requirements both hardware and software by shaping the architecture the system as a whole. Software design involves identifying and delineating abstractions software base systems and their relationships.[6]

c. Execution

The design must be translated into a software program. The result of this stage is a computer program according to the design that has been made at the design stage. Or the stages the author makes a program with language programs such as php, html, scc and others.[7]

d. Testing

For testing, the author uses testing with black box and white box methods, where the test is carried out on the program display whether the program can run properly as intended desired.[8]

e. Release

This is the final stage of the waterfall method. The finished software is run as well as maintenance carried out. Maintenance includes correcting errors that are not found in the previous step.[9]

3. Result and Discussion

Data flow diagrams

Data Flow Diagram is a technique that describes the components – components of a system and the data flows in those components origin, destination and storage of data.[10] System analysis can be defined as decomposition of an information system that whole into component parts with a view to identifying and evaluate problems, opportunities and obstacles that occur in the expected needs, so that they can be propose system improvements.[11]

Context Diagram

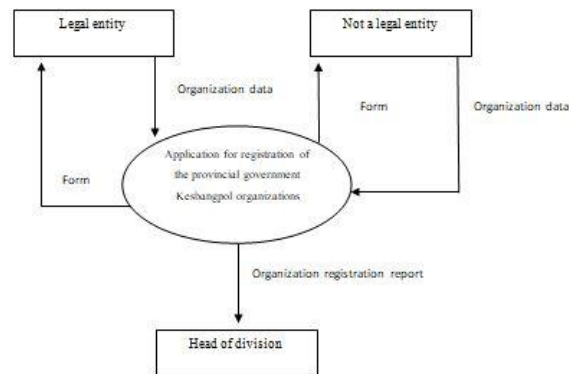


Figure2. Context Diagram

a. As a legal entity, the data of mass organizations is inputted into the Provincial Government Kesbangpol Registration Application for Ormas Kesbangpol. Then then the data will come out in the form of a form with the type of legal entity mass organization.

b. Not a Legal Entity, the data of mass organizations is inputted into the Provincial Government KesbangpolOrmas Registration Application. Then then the data will come out in the form of a form with the type of mass organization not being a legal entity.

c. All data that has been inputted by the Provincial Government Kesbangpol Ormas Registration Application. It will be forwarded as a report to the Head of the National Unity and Politics of the Provincial Government.

Data Flow Diagram Level 1

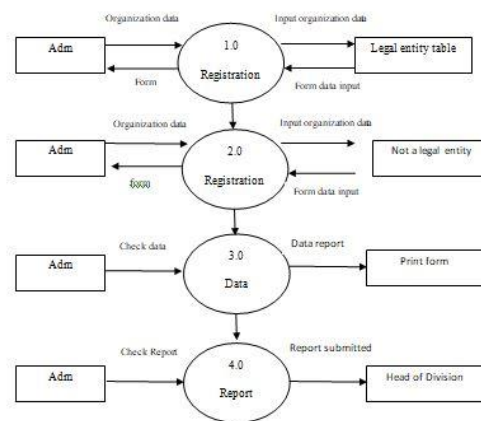


Figure3. Context Diagram

a. admin inputs data on mass organizations in the registration menu, then the inputted data will be entered into the legal entity database table. Then the data will be processed and the admin will receive a form in the form of mass organization data.

b. adm inputs data on mass organizations in the registration menu, then the inputted data will be entered into the database table Not Legal Entities. Then the data will be processed and the admin will receive a form in the form of mass organization data.

c. admin checks the data of mass organizations in the Data menu, then the data will output in the form of mass organizations data forms according to their fields.

d.adm checks the reports in the Reports menu, then the data from these reports will be sent to the head.

System Flowchart

A flowchart or often referred to as a flow chart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm or sequential instruction steps in the system. a systems analyst uses flowcharts as documentary evidence to explain a logical description of a system to be built to the programmer. There fore, Flowcharts can help to provide solutions to problems that could occurin building the system. Basically, flowcharts are drawn using symbols. Each symbol represents a specific process. Whereas for connecting one process to the next is depicted using the line liaison. [12]

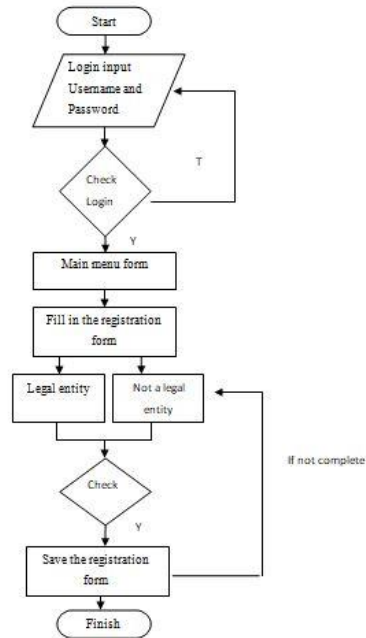


Figure 4.Flowchart

4. Program Implementation

The implementation of this program is a program design as a result of research.

Login Form Display

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'Aplikasi Pendaftaran Organisasi Kemasyarakatan'. At the top center is a circular logo. Below the logo, the text 'Aplikasi Pendaftaran Organisasi Kemasyarakatan' is displayed. Underneath this is a grey button labeled 'Login'. Below the button are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. At the bottom of the form is a grey button labeled 'LOGIN'.

Figure 5.Display Login

This Login Menu Form is used, so that registered organization data will be stored safely. This reduces the crime that occurs on the web, where data is stolen and made into something that is not wanted by any party. Therefore, the author makes the login form so that the data that has entered the application is safe.

Home Menu Form



Figure 6.Home Menu Form

On the Home menu, admin can see some of the available forms. adm, you just need to input the data that matches what you want to input. In this form, admin can see how many organizations are registered, whether they are legal entities or not. This form also clearly shows what organizations have been registered.

Registration Menu Form



Figure 7. Registration Menu Form Not Legal Entity

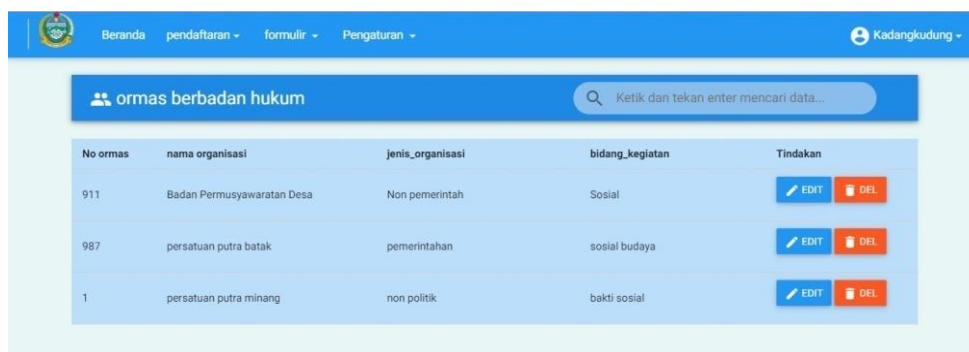


Figure 8. Display of Legal Entity Registration Form

In this form, admin will see the types of organizations, both legal entities and non-legal entities. In this menu, the form of a legal entity and a non-legal entity is distinguished by the table according to the type of organization.

Registration menu

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Formulir Pendaftaran Organisasi tidak berbadan hukum". The form is for non-legal entities and includes the following fields: "Nama Organisasi:", "bidang_kegiatan:", "alamat:", "tgl berdir:", "asis:", "tujuan organisasi:", "nama pendiri:", "nama ketua:", "nama bendahara:", "nama sekretaris:", "jumlah anggota:", "jenis badan hukum:", "yayasan dan perkumpulan", "nomor skt:", "tanggal_skt:", "tanggal berlaku skt:", "tingkat penerbitan skt:", "pusat provinsi, kabupaten/kota", and a "Submit" button at the bottom.

Figure 9. Non-Legal Organization Forms

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Formulir Pendaftaran Organisasi berbadan hukum". The form is for legal entities and includes the following fields: "nama Organisasi:", "bidang_kegiatan:", "alamat:", "tgl berdir:", "asis:", "tujuan organisasi:", "nama pendiri:", "nama ketua:", "nama bendahara:", "nama sekretaris:", "jumlah anggota:", "jenis badan hukum:", "yayasan dan perkumpulan", "nomor skt:", "tanggal_skt:", "tanggal berlaku skt:", "tingkat penerbitan skt:", "pusat provinsi, kabupaten/kota", "no akta/keputusan/keputusan:", and a "Submit" button at the bottom.

Figure 10. Legal Entity Registration Menu Form.

White Box Testing

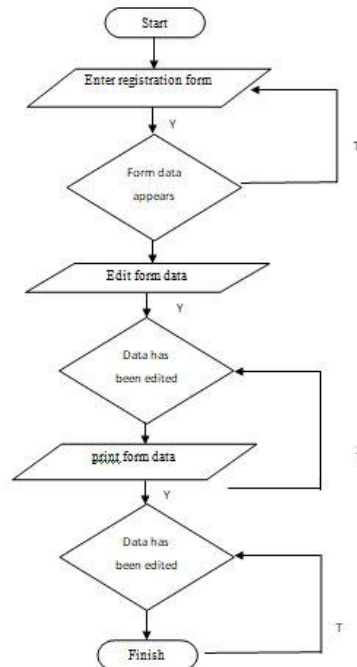


Figure.9 White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a test method using a control structure and procedure design, the results of this study are useful for knowing the application system after the implementation stage. With the White Box Testing test, it becomes a system test that is able to provide details from source code, algorithm paths and programming paths. Another testing phase is carried out after by pass this white box method, because a program will not succeed if the logic or flow the algorithm is wrong. The results of this study are used for testing applications that have been made so that applications can presented in a perfect system level according to the way it works and can be useful for its users.[13]

Black Box Testing

Testing Activities	Expected results	Test result	Conclusion
Login	Adm goes to the homepage	Login successful	Normal
Click "Registration"	Adm goes to the registration page	Registration Successfully done.	Normal
Click "Forms"	Adm goes to the Form page	Printable form	Normal
Click "Settings"	Adm go to settings page	Settings can be adjusted accordingly.	Normal

Figure 10. Black Box Testing

system testing technique using Black Box Testing that is, the tests carried out only observe the results of execution through test data and check functionality of the software. So the analogy is like we see a black box, we could only see the outward appearance, without knowing what was behind the black wrapper. Just like black box testing, evaluating only from the outside (interface), functionality without knowing what actually happens in. [14]

Errors trying to find black box testing in the following cases:

1. Incorrect or missing a function
2. Wrong interface
3. Incorrect data structure or database access parts Faulty external
4. Improper behavior or performance
5. Incorrect initialization and termination resulting in errors [15]

5. Conclusion

Registration is very necessary to do something, where this registration contains biodata, files to complete the registration structure. In the digital era, registration is done online which aims to shorten the time and be efficient. The author makes this application in accordance with the prevailing structures. This application has also been tested using white box testing and black box testing methods, through this test, this application is feasible to use the detailed process.

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