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Data collection application for Community Acceptance of Healthy Indonesia Cards (KIS) in Pidie Regency based on Geographic Information Systems

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ABSTRACT

The recipients of the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) in the Pidie Regency area are poor, poor, and underprivileged people. The existence of the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) for Pidie Regency Health is a place of service (KIS), or National Health Insurance (JKN). So far, in the process of determining the location of healthy Indonesia card (KIS) recipients, of course, there are often problems in receiving KIS cards by residents, including the lack of precise targets for participants who use healthy Indonesian cards (KIS), the second is that the criteria for citizens who use the kis cards are not in accordance with government regulations. Therefore, the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) will re-data the Healthy Indonesia Card by creating a Geographic Information System for Healthy Indonesia Card Acceptance Community Data (KIS) in Pidie Regency using Quantum GIS, so that it can help the Pidie Regency Health Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) more accurately and effectively. To see the appropriate Healthy Indonesia Card user information determined by the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) of Pidie Regency.

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INTRODUCTION

The Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) for Health in Pidie district is a place where the Indonesian Healthy Card (KIS) or National Health Insurance (JKN) service is part of the National Social Security System (SJSN) which is organized using a mandatory social health insurance mechanism based on Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning SJSN with the aim of meeting the basic health needs of contribution assistance recipients (PBI), The Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) is the Name for the Health Insurance Program for the Indonesian population, especially the poor and poor and the dues paid by the government[1]-[2]. GIS (Geographics Information System) technology (GIS) is a technology regarding geography that is very developed, with the existence of digital media, now the information contained on a map becomes richer because it can be integrated with other data besides geographical data. GIS has a good ability to visualize spatial data and its attributes, modifying shapes, colors, sizes, and symbols. Currently GIS technology can be built based on Quantum GIS [3]-[4]. Nowadays, humans are required to do everything quickly, precisely, and efficiently in dealing with various problems that occur. Consequently, it makes it easier for us to find a location [5]. Quantum GIS (QGIS) is a cross-platform free (open source) desktop software on geographic information systems (GIS) [6]-[7]-[8]. The app can provide data, viewing, editing, and analysis capabilities. Quantum GIS runs on different operating systems including Mac OS X, Linux, UNIX, and Microsoft Windows [9]. The existence of the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) for Health in Pidie regency is the place of service for the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), or National Health Insurance (JKN). So far, in the process of determining the location of recipients of the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), of course, there are often problems in providing to residents, including the lack of precise targets for participants who use the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), the second is the criteria for citizens who receive it not in accordance with government regulations [10]-[11]-[12]. Based on existing problems, a Geographic Information System for Healthy Indonesian Card Acceptance Community Data (KIS) in Pidie Regency is needed to use Quantum GIS Use to help the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) Health of Pidie regency. One of them is to create an area location point using the quantum GIS application [13]-[14]-[15].

Based on the above problems, the formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this writing is how to design and implement the Geographic Information System for Healthy Indonesian Card Acceptance Society (KIS) Data in Pidie Regency using Quantum GIS and how to determine the location point of KIS recipients using Quantum GIS. Based on the above background in order not to expand the problems discussed, the limitations of the problem are limited, Building a Geographic Information system for the Data of the Healthy Indonesia Card Recipient Community (KIS) using an opensource device, namely Quantum GIS as an illustration of location points. The objectives of this study are as follows: To implement the Geographic Information System for Healthy Indonesian Card Acceptance Society (KIS) Data in Pidie Regency using Quantum GIS. Authenticity of Research Geographic information system research has been widely carried out as carried out by Achmad Fingerprints in 2014 with the title "Designing a Geographic Information System for Indonesian Culture in his research discusses case studies on culture by utilizing geolge maps, especially in the field of cultural facilities in Indonesia, and research conducted by Suseono in 2012, Geographic Information System Technology can be used for scientific investigations, resource management, development planning, cartography and route planning. For example, GIS can help planners to quickly calculate emergency response times when natural disasters occur, and what was done by M. Kurnia, 2014, Data storage related to how to store data into spatial databases, for certain analysis can run optimally, effectively and efficiently. This type of database storage in the geogarafis information system. However, what distinguishes the author's research from the previous one is the Quantum GIS at map processing software, where in the author's research, namely Smart Indonesia Card Acceptance (KIS). And the output that the author here is about the acceptance of KIS cards.

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METHOD

Research Methods [16] The way the author collects data is to use how many approaches, while some of the approaches that the author refers to are as follows: **Interview** The author conducted a Q&A with employees at the Pidie County Health Office to obtain absolutely accurate data that the author could develop. **Creating and Designing** The author does system design, the design in question is an initial stage in building a site. The site was designed using Appserv and Macromedia Editor Dream Weaver was used to design an attractive look as a place to display the site that had been designed. **Library Research** This research is intended to get an adequate theoretical basis in the preparation of research later.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 Gis Main Map Page View

Geographic Information System data of people receiving Healthy Indonesia Cards (KIS) in the Pidie Regency area using Quantum GIS ni designed with. The technology used in the development of this system is web-based technology, which forms a program that can stand alone, and can be run in a localhost environment, namely a local server. In the process of applying this system requires several components, if all components of the Geographic Information System for the data of the recipient of the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) are installed in the computer, such as the Quantum GIS application for map processing, Appserv or xampp and supported browsers, such as Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome. So the next step is to realize the system design that has been made in the previous chapter, here is shown the most important part of the system to be implemented.

1. Page View
   This page is an index page or more clearly called the main page or GIS main map when the user accesses the system. The display for this page can be seen in Figure 1.

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2. Card Receiver Display Page
The KIS card recipient display page is a page used by admins to enter information data on KIS card recipients in the Pidie Regency District. this page can be seen in Figure 2

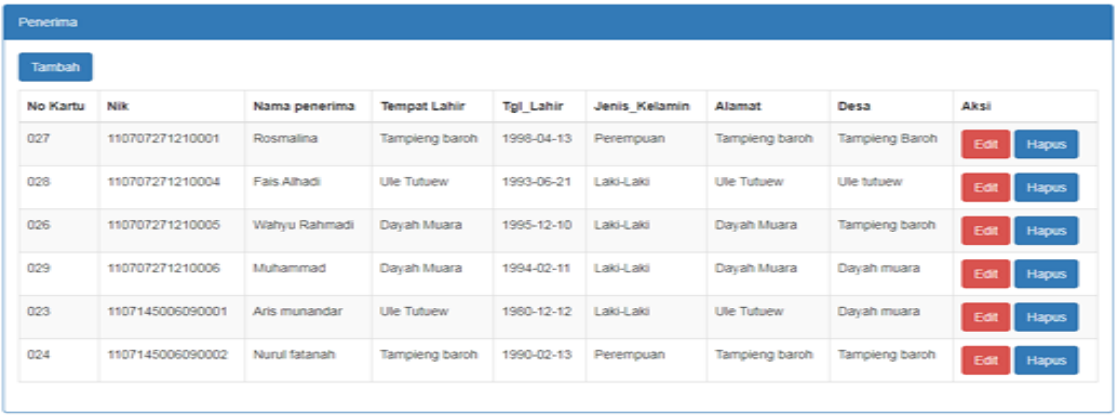

Figure 2 Kis Card Receiver Data Page View

3. Overall Report Page
This page is a display of a report form that serves to print the data of the KIS card recipient's Rural Report that has been recorded on the web of the KIS card system, For more details of the appearance of this page can be seen in Figure 3.

No Kartu	Nik	Nama penerima	Tempat Lahir	Tgl_Lahir	Jenis_Kelamin	Alamat	Desa
027	110707271210001	Rosmalina	Tampieng baroh	1998-04-13	Perempuan	Tampieng baroh	Tampieng Baroh
028	110707271210004	Fais Alhadi	Ule Tutuew	1993-06-21	Laki-Laki	Ule Tutuew	Ule tutuew
026	110707271210005	Wahyu Rahmadi	Dayah Muara	1995-12-10	Laki-Laki	Dayah Muara	Tampieng baroh
029	110707271210006	Muhammad	Dayah Muara	1994-02-11	Laki-Laki	Dayah Muara	Dayah muara
023	1107145006090001	Aris munandar	Ule Tutuew	1980-12-12	Laki-Laki	Ule Tutuew	Dayah muara
024	1107145006090002	Nurul fatanah	Tampieng baroh	1990-02-13	Perempuan	Tampieng baroh	Tampieng baroh

Figure 3. Overall Report

4. Resident Input Form Page
The Resident input Form page is a page used by users or admins to enter population data in villages within the Pidie Regency District. this page can be seen in Figure 4.

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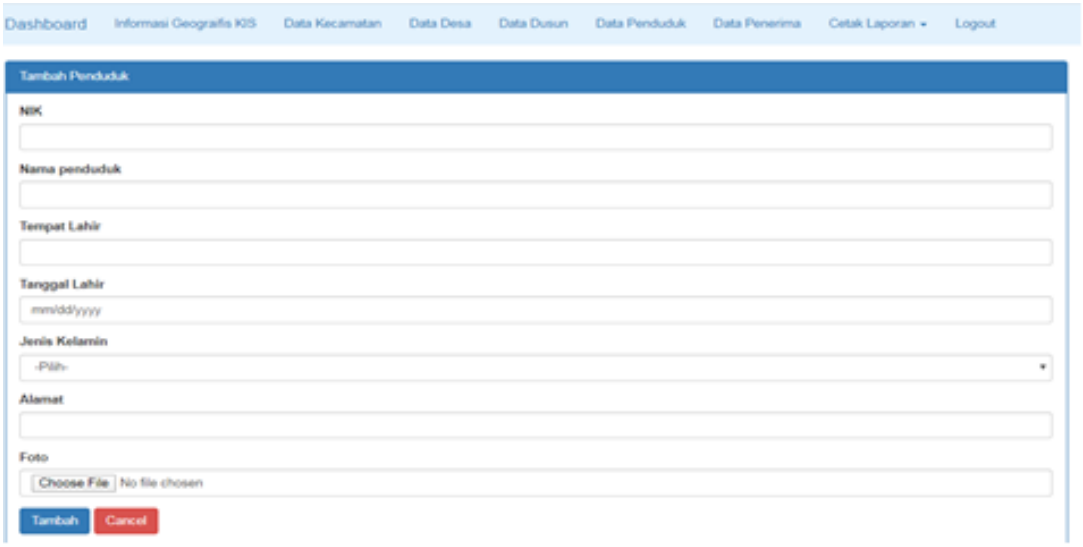

Figure 4. Population Input Form Page

CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the Geographic Information System research on the data of people receiving the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) in the Pidie Regency area using Quantum GIS are: With the Geographic Information System, the data of the people receiving the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) in the Pidie Regency area using Quantum GIS can be done geographically to see the location, so that it can provide information through geographical maps. The Geographic Information System for the data of people receiving the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) is designed to help the Pidie Regency Healthy Indonesia Card Data Collection Agency (KIS) based on existing reports, so that later it can produce accurate and targeted data. By building a Geographic Information System for the data of the people receiving the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), the author utilizes a Quantum GIS application in processing information maps of each sub-district and village in pidie regency. The Geographic Information System for the data of the recipients of the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) is also implemented to make it easier for the public to see information about KIS card recipients, where information can be accessed with the provision of being connected to the internet. The suggestions that the author can suggest for future developments regarding this research are: Before the publication of the Geographic Information System for the data of the people receiving the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), it is better to socialize first about the recipients of the KIS card. So that in the future the target recipients of KIS cards are not only at the level of underprivileged people, but also at a simple level. So that in future research, the problem of receiving KIS cards can be developed again using android.

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