

Analisis edukasi pajak dan pengetahuan perpajakan: survei terhadap mahasiswa = Analysis of tax education and tax knowledge: survey on college student

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini terdiri dari penelitian kualitatif dan penelitian kuantitatif. Penelitian ini melakukan penelitian kualitatif yaitu wawancara dengan Direktorat Jenderal Pajak terkait dengan program inklusi pajak dan persepsi Direktorat Jenderal Pajak tentang pengetahuan pajak publik dan pendidikan pajak publik. Menurut DJP, pengetahuan pajak publik masih kurang. Dalam hal pendidikan pajak, dikatakan bahwa pendidikan pajak masih belum terstruktur. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini, DJP mengimplementasikan program inklusi pajak untuk 30-45 tahun ke depan. Selain penelitian kualitatif, penelitian ini juga melakukan penelitian kuantitatif, yaitu metode survei kuesioner pada siswa di Indonesia dengan tujuan mengetahui ada atau tidaknya perbedaan yang signifikan terkait dengan tingkat pengetahuan perpajakan, persepsi siswa mengenai pentingnya pendidikan pajak, dan persepsi siswa tentang perlunya pendidikan pajak di antara siswa yang telah menerima pendidikan pajak dan siswa yang belum menerima pendidikan pajak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara siswa yang telah menerima pendidikan pajak dan siswa yang belum menerima pendidikan pajak dalam hal tingkat pengetahuan pajak. Terkait dengan persepsi tentang perlunya pendidikan pajak, ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara siswa yang telah menerima pendidikan pajak dan belum menerima pendidikan pajak.

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This research consists of qualitative research and quantitative research. This study conducted a qualitative study, namely an interview with the Directorate General of Taxes related to the tax inclusion program and the perception of the Directorate General of Taxes about public tax knowledge and public tax education. According to DGT, public tax knowledge is still lacking. In the case of tax education, it is said that tax education is still not structured. To overcome this problem, DGT implemented a tax inclusion program for the next 30-45 years. In addition to qualitative research, this study also conducts quantitative research, which is a questionnaire survey method for students in Indonesia with the aim of knowing the presence or absence of significant differences related to the level of taxation knowledge, students' perceptions of the importance of tax education, and students' perceptions of the need for tax education among students who have received tax education and students who have not received tax education. The results show that there are significant differences between students who have received tax education and students who have not received tax education in terms of the level of tax knowledge. Regarding perceptions about the need for tax education, there are significant differences between students who have received tax education and have not received tax education.