

Interactive Web Platform for Student Organization Management at MAN Purwakarta

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ABSTRACT

Student organizations, such as OSIS and MPK, play a pivotal role in developing leadership and organizational skills in secondary education. However, traditional management practices often lead to administrative inefficiencies, lack of transparency, and poor documentation. This study aims to address these challenges through the development and implementation of an interactive web-based management platform at MAN Purwakarta. The methodology employed follows a systematic approach encompassing consultation, system implementation using PHP and MySQL, socialization, and monitoring-evaluation. The results demonstrate that the platform significantly enhances administrative efficiency, data accessibility, and organizational transparency. User feedback indicates a high level of satisfaction with the system's usability and interface. The digital transformation of student organization management not only streamlines daily operations but also fosters digital literacy among students, creating a more accountable and modern organizational ecosystem.

Keywords: digital transformation, student organization, web platform, management efficiency, OSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation in the education ecosystem has become an inevitable strategic necessity, especially in secondary education institutions, which are the foundation for shaping the character and competencies of the younger generation. Sustainable digital transformation in educational institutions contributes significantly to the achievement of sustainable development goals by improving accessibility, management efficiency, and the quality of educational services (**Harini et al., 2024**). The digitization of educational institutions not only increases administrative productivity but also facilitates the development of digital literacy and 21st-century skills that are essential for students. However, the main challenges often faced

include digital infrastructure gaps, limited technological competencies, and resistance to changes in the learning paradigm (**Muchith, 2023**).

In the context of secondary education, the Intra-School Student Organization (OSIS) and Class Representative Council (MPK) play a crucial role as forums for leadership and entrepreneurial character development. Active participation in these organizations contributes significantly to the formation of entrepreneurial character through direct experience in program planning and collective decision-making (**Mufidah, 2025**). However, identification of problems in the field shows that many student organization administrators still face fundamental managerial obstacles. These challenges include limitations in the activity documentation system, inefficient internal communication, difficulties in coordination between divisions, and a lack of transparency of information to stakeholders (**Riswanto & Arayaji, 2024**). This complexity often results in a vacuum of organizational activities and a decline in real contributions to the school ecosystem.

The implementation of an interactive web-based platform offers a comprehensive solution to overcome these management challenges through the digitization of administrative and communication processes. This transformation enables the automation of administrative tasks, the provision of real-time information, and improved coordination efficiency (**Almazov & Ermakov, 2025**). The application of digital systems provides essential features such as integrated agenda management, multimedia documentation, and performance analytics dashboards that can be accessed by all members (**Sreedharan et al., 2024**). The selection of PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) technology as the foundation for development is supported by its flexible technical advantages and broad community support, making it relevant for the development of educational web applications (**Zhuang, 2024**). This study aims to provide a practical model for the implementation of web technology that can strengthen the governance of the OSIS/MPK at MAN Purwakarta and encourage continuous innovation in student organization management.

2. METHODS

The methodology for implementing this activity was designed systematically through four main stages, namely consultation, implementation, socialization, and monitoring and evaluation as seen in figure 1. This approach was chosen to ensure that the technological solutions developed were truly relevant to user needs and could be implemented sustainably.



Figure 1. Website Development Chart for Student Council

2.1 Consultation

Consultation began with identifying needs to gain an accurate understanding of the operational conditions of the Student Council and Student Representative Council at MAN Purwakarta. This activity involved direct discussions with core administrators and analysis of administrative documents to map the organization's workflow. Stakeholder analysis was also conducted to map the roles and interests of related parties, which became the basis for prioritizing features and communication strategies. This stage was concluded with the formulation of a joint solution that agreed on the system architecture and standard operating procedures **(Nasution & Nusa, 2022)**.

2.2 Implementation

The system development process followed a simplified System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) approach consisting of requirement analysis, system design, implementation, testing, and deployment. The implementation stage focused on the technical development of a web-based platform designed to support OSIS/MPK management at MAN Purwakarta. This approach was applied to ensure that the developed platform functioned effectively and aligned with the organizational needs identified during the consultation stage.

Requirement analysis identified the need for a digital platform that serves as an official organizational website and information center for OSIS/MPK. Based on these needs, the system was designed to present organizational profiles, activity documentation, work programs, organizational structures, member and demissioner data, extracurricular information, and news updates. The system design stage involved the creation of flowcharts, database structures, and user interface designs. The flowchart shown in Figure 1 illustrates the overall system workflow, including user access, content management, and data storage processes, ensuring that system functions correspond to real organizational activities.

System development was implemented using native PHP with MySQL as the database management system. This approach was selected to maintain system simplicity, flexibility, and ease of maintenance within the school environment. An administrator module was developed to manage content, organizational data, and activity documentation, while the front-end interface focused on usability and clear information presentation. Functional testing was conducted to verify core features such as content management and data retrieval before the system was deployed on a web server and prepared for use in the socialization stage **(Fitriana, 2021)**.

2.3 Socialization

on user socialization and capacity building. This activity began with technical training for core administrators on system interface operation and content management. Next, follow-up workshops were held to simulate daily usage scenarios, such as publishing activities and managing archives. Regular assistance was also provided both online and offline to help users adapt to the new system and overcome technical obstacles that arose. This step was crucial to building user confidence in adopting new technology **(Usman et al., 2025)**.

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation to ensure the sustainability of system functions. Monitoring is carried out periodically on user activity, server performance, and the stability of key modules. Evaluation is conducted through the collection of feedback using questionnaires and interviews to measure user satisfaction and identify areas for improvement. The results of this stage are used as the basis for developing recommendations for system improvements to remain adaptive to the organization's future needs **(Andrian & Massaty, 2025)**.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The OSIS/MPK management platform that has been developed can be accessed via the address <https://upi.my.id>, which serves as the main portal for all of the organization's digital activities. This page is designed as a gateway to core features such as work program management, activity documentation, extracurricular information, organizational archives, and an internal communication center. The initial display of the website features a responsive, modern interface that is easy to use for both students and organization advisors. The main page and user dashboard are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Website Home Page



Figure 3. Website Page Displaying the OSIS/MPK Management Chart

All key features have been tested by the author, including the process of uploading activity documentation, creating agendas, managing organizational structures, and storing digital archives as seen in figure 3. Each feature runs stably and can be accessed through each user's account. After the system was tested internally and confirmed to be functioning properly, a socialization activity was carried out for the OSIS and MPK administrators.

At this stage, the author did not conduct independent testing by users, but instead gave a live demonstration of how each module works. During the socialization session, the administrators listened to the explanations and watched demonstrations of how to use features such as uploading documentation, navigating the agenda, and managing digital archives, so that they could gain a basic understanding before the system was fully implemented within the organization as seen in figure 4.



Figure 4. Practical Web Demonstration with the Student Council and Student Representative Council

The series of socialization activities was then expanded with the holding of seminars and workshops on organizational digitization. These activities aimed to provide conceptual understanding of the importance of digital transformation, technological literacy, and modern information management for OSIS and MPK administrators as the main users of the platform. During the seminar session, participants were introduced to the urgency of centralized data management, information security, and the benefits of digital documentation in supporting the transparency and accountability of student organizations. The presentation of this material provided a theoretical foundation that strengthened participants' awareness of the paradigm shift in organizational management in the digital age.

Next, a workshop was held as a continuation of the seminar, where participants were invited to observe the flow of system usage through simulations demonstrated directly by the development team. Although the administrators have not yet practiced independently, the workshop provided a concrete picture of how the platform works, including how agendas are created and displayed, how digital archives are organized, and how the organizational structure is updated through the system interface. This activity was interactive, marked by the enthusiasm of the participants, which was evident from the various technical questions and discussions regarding additional features relevant to their organizational operations, such as the integration of a public activity calendar, an announcement page, and an inter-division communication panel (figure 5-6).



Figure 5. The Atmosphere of the Organizational Digitalization Seminar



Figure 6. Participants Enthusiasm During the Question and Answer Session

After the system was implemented, socialization and training were conducted for the student council and MPK administrators. To determine the participants' response to the developed platform, a questionnaire was given as a final evaluation. Quantitative data was obtained through the questionnaire form. There were 8 questions in the questionnaire, the answers to which contained numbers to indicate the level of agreement with the statements, ranging from 1 to 4, with criteria from "Disagree" to "Strongly Agree".

The quantitative data was processed by calculating the percentage based on equation [1]. There were 22 respondents, so the maximum score per question was 88 (if all participants answered 4). The percentage value was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Score Obtained}}{\text{Maximum Total Score}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

The author used a Likert scale of 1 to 4, dividing the interval class into four levels. The interval value obtained was 18.75%. (obtained from $\frac{75\%}{4}$). The conversion results and satisfaction levels are shown in Table 1.

Tabel 1. The Level of Participant Satisfaction

No	Persentase	Information
1.	81,26% – 100%	Very Good
2.	62,51% – 81,25%	Well
3.	43,76% – 62,50%	Pretty Good
4.	25,00% – 43,75%	Not Good

Based on these criteria, the data obtained from the questionnaire was then processed using equation [1], and the results are presented in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Results of Questionnaires from Members of the Student Council and Student Representative Council of Man Purwakarta

No	Question	Number of Respondents	Persentase	Information
1.	Is the website easy to understand?	22 People	81,8%	Very Good
2.	Is the website accessible without any problems?		79,5%	Well
3.	Are the color and font combinations easy to read?		79,5%	Well
4.	Does the website load quickly?		69,3%	Well
5.	Does the website content reflect the identity of the Student Council?		84,1%	Very Good
6.	Does the website help users understand the work program?		84,1%	Very Good
7.	Has information transparency improved?		80,7%	Well
8.	Is this website useful overall?		87,5%	Very Good

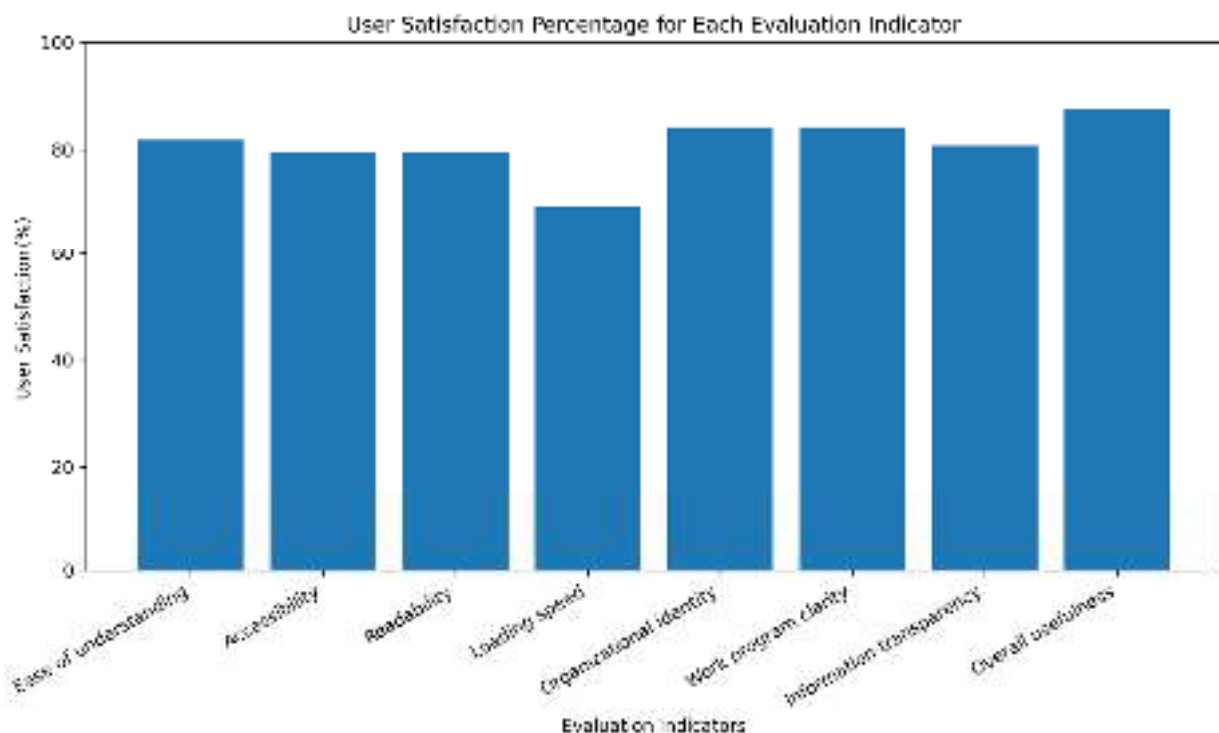


Figure 7. User Satisfaction Percentage for Each Evaluation Indicator

Based on the quantitative data recapitulation in figure 7, it can be concluded that the implementation of the web platform has been running very well in terms of usefulness and content substance (highest score of 87.5%). Technical indicators such as access speed are in the good category (69.3%), which shows that even though the system is running smoothly, there is still room for server performance optimization in the future. Overall, the digitization of student organization management has been positively received and is considered very helpful in understanding the work program and identity of the organization.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of a digital platform for OSIS/MPK governance at MAN Purwakarta was successfully carried out and well received by the core student organization administrators. The platform effectively supports more transparent, structured, and accessible organizational management, enabling administrators to utilize modern digital tools in managing programs and organizational information.

Quantitative evaluation results indicate a high level of user acceptance, with satisfaction scores ranging from 69.3% to 87.5%. The highest score was achieved for overall usefulness (87.5%), reflecting strong perceived benefits of the system, while indicators related to program clarity, organizational identity, and information transparency were rated in the good to very good categories. The website loading speed, which received the lowest score (69.3%), highlights the need for further technical optimization. Future development should therefore focus on improving server performance and providing advanced training to ensure the sustainability and optimal use of the platform.

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