

The OSIS Chairman Election in the Pandemic Period

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe socialization activities, implementation of elections, implementation constraints, and efforts to overcome obstacles in the implementation of the OSIS chairman election at SMA Negeri 2 Kediri. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive type of research. Interviews, observations, and documentation were used as data collection techniques. Data analysis was carried out through several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study show that the socialization of the election of the OSIS chairman is carried out online by distributing socialization materials through social media, conducting debates, and candidate campaigns. There are three stages of implementing the OSIS chairman election, namely candidate selection, voting and counting of votes, and submission of results. Obstacles in the implementation of the OSIS chairman election are such as delivery in form ation is not optimal, the enthusiasm of the participants decreased, difficult to coordinate, and signal interference. The solution to solve these problems is collaborated with other social media, conduct evaluations, and increase coordination activities in a small scope in the committee.

KEYWORDS

Intra-school students organization; Chairman election; online election; Senior High School; Student Council; Socialization; Election

INTRODUCTION

The election of the intra-school students organization (OSIS) chairman is a means of instilling democratic values that are suitable to be applied in a high school environment. OSIS is an organization managed by several students to accommodate and develop the potential of all students in the school. Management tasks are managed and developing the potential of every student in the school (Widya, Lasmawan & Suastika, 2020). Activities made by the OSIS management are always related to the potential development of all students in the school. Therefore activities are always in direct contact with students and teachers. The implementation of activities can't be separate from supervising teachers who supervise and control all the OSIS activities. Hence, their activities positively impact all students in the school. It is always in direct contact with all students in the school. Therefore the position is making it a real power organization for students. That situation is very suitable to instill democratic values, especially to growing awareness of students' political rights through the election of the chairman.

The election of the OSIS chairman is an attempt by the school to foster a democratic attitude in students. The culture of selecting the OSIS chairman that is designed to resemble a general election is one of the efforts in shaping students' democratic attitudes (Kurniawan

& Kusumawardana, 2020). Activity election chairman held with meaning develop attitude tolerance, freedom of opinion, openness, and value dignity students. Each student can choose a candidate for student council president directly and count the vote's results openly. The participation of each student element in the election of the OSIS chairman is a form of direct democracy learning in the school environment (Nurdin & Insan, 2020). Schools can integrate democratic values in the election of the student council president, so that awareness of students' voting rights can grow.

The democratic attitude of students will not grow just by holding the election of the student council president. The student participation was still low, despite the direct election of the OSIS chairman (Marzuki & Chamsiah, 2017). The socialization election is an activity to provide an understanding of the election so that community participation can grow. Socialization aims to increase public awareness of voting rights in elections (Putra, 2016). Socialization needed, so that awareness about his political rights can grow.

The school has implemented a direct OSIS chairman election system and has a high tendency of participation in elections. The increased involvement in the election can be seen in the percentage of abstentions for the last four years. The rate of abstentions in the election has decreased during the previous three years. However, the percentage abstention return increased drastically in 2021, as shown in figure 1.

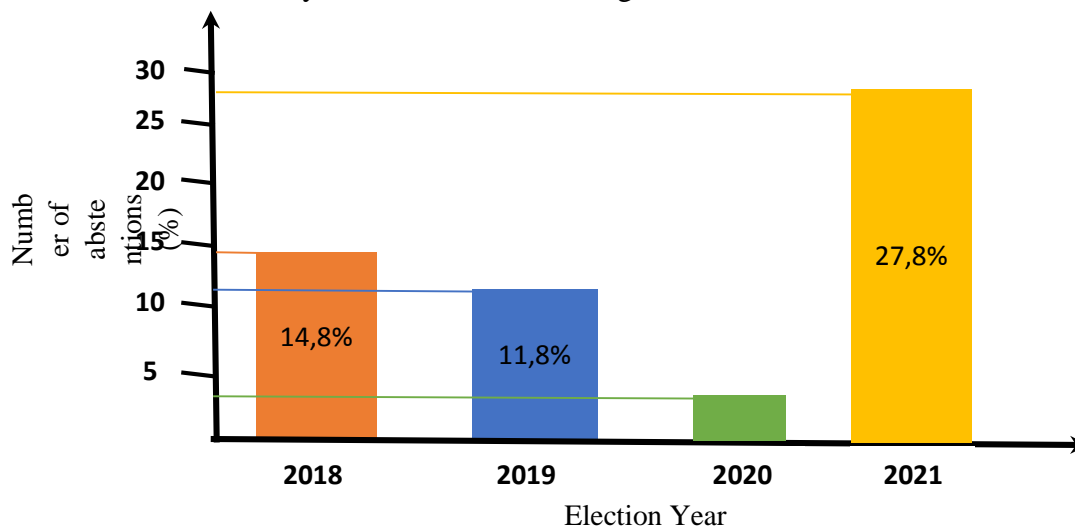


Figure 1. Percentage of non-voters in the election of the OSIS chair at public senior high school

The number of abstainers in the election experienced a decrease from 2018 to 2020. However, the number of participants abstaining experienced enhancement fast in 2021. The OSIS chairman election in 2018 and 2019 was implemented with an offline system, while an online system in 2020 and 2021. The online election implementation in the first experience dropped tall and exceeded the number of abstentions previously done offline. However, in the second year election by online enhancement number very abstentions tall exceeded the number in years before.

The use of e-voting technology is an effort to solve the problem of selecting the chairman during the covid 19 pandemic. The covid 19 pandemic limited activity directly interaction, including the election of the student council chair. E-voting is a voting method in general elections using electronic devices (Adhi & Harjono, 2014). E-voting can be divided into two types. The first is online with the internet, and the second is offline using a vote counting engine (Neyman, Isnaini, Nurdiati, 2013). The use of e-voting that is suitable for use during

the COVID-19 pandemic is the online type because it can prevent direct interaction. The use of web-based e-voting in the election can make it easier for the committee to count votes because it is fast, transparent, and can minimize vote-counting errors (Amiruddin, Ruhawati, Munarti, 2021). Web-based e-voting can make it easier for election committees to recap data on election results (Ikhwan, 2018). Online e-voting in the election can also save costs and time. However, there is the possibility of vote manipulation (Firah, 2021). Web-based online e-voting can facilitate the election process because participation can be done anywhere and anytime without disturbing class hours (Farhan & Wahyuni, 2020). The e-voting technology utilizations can facilitate the process of voting and save costs and implementation time. This study aims to describe socialization activities, implementation of elections, implementation constraints, and efforts to overcome the problem of the OSIS chairman election.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach; the research process carried out by researchers as the instrument key to interpreting phenomena that occur somewhere (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). Type of research uses a descriptive type of research; the research is carried out by describing a phenomenon or object in narrative writing (Sudjana, 2001). This study interprets and describes the activities of holding the election of the OSIS chairman at 2 Kediri Public High School in Indonesia.

The data collection technique is conducted through the interview, observation, and documentation (Creswell, 2010). Interviews were conducted with the informants, the chief of the election committee, the teacher as guide, candidates for chairman, and students. Observation technique conducted by observing socializations of the election. The documentation technique is carried out by collecting data that can support findings that include the implementation proposals, technical implementation of the election, technical performance of the socialization, and the data that support the research as photos or videos about socialization and elections.

According to Miles and Huberman's theory, data analysis techniques are implemented with data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion (Umrati & Wijaya, 2020). Data reduction begins with data collection, then data arranged systematically, and finally selected data according to the formulation of the problem to be solved. Data presentation is implemented by categorizing the results of the data findings according to the formulation of the problem. While Conclusions are drawn by combining concepts, theories, and field data analyzed, those valid research findings are obtained according to the formulated problem formulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socialization of the Election of OSIS Chairperson

The socialization of the OSIS chairman election was held by the Pemira committee (election). The committee consists of Class Representative Council (MPK) members from classes XI and X. The task of the Pemira committee is to design media, methods, and the implementation of socialization for the election. The arrangement of the socialization activities designed by the organizing committee was guided by the socialization activities in the previous year, namely announcing the procedures for selecting the candidate for the chairman candidate, informing the chairman of elected candidate information, conducting a debate on the chairman candidate, and informing the procedure for voting voice.

The socialization of the election was carried out online during the covid-19 pandemic. The Pemira committee used social media in the form of WhatsApp and Instagram of 2 Kediri public school students as a medium for socializing the election. Whatsapp was chosen as socialization media because every student already has a class group on Whatsapp. Therefore, the Pemira committee will easily convey the information. While Instagram has supporting features to carry out socialization, such as uploading socialization materials like posters and videos. The selection of these media aims to facilitate communication between the Pemira committee and all students. Socialization is a communication activity that aims to create changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards the ideas offered (Sari, 2013). The COVID-19 pandemic requires people to continue to practice social distancing when carrying out daily activities so that the possible communication in the community is through social media.

The method of socialization through the Whatsapp media was carried out by utilizing the Whatsapp group of the class leader. The class leader will pass this information on to his classmates. The Whatsapp group of the class leaders is the school's group to inform academic and non-academic activities. The utilization of WhatsApp groups as a communication medium has advantages in bridging interrupted or slow information (Sukrillah, Ratnamulyani, & Kusumadinata, 2017). Socialization using social media can be done in one direction or two directions, but it will be more effective if done in two directions (Octafitria, 2018). Communication through the class leader's Whatsapp group was limited to giving messages from the Pemira committee to the class leader without any reciprocal interaction. This method is used to inform socialization materials, especially technical information, namely the procedures for selecting candidates and voting.

The method of socialization through Instagram is carried out by uploading socialization materials on the MPK Instagram account, the @mpksmadakdr account. The socialization material uploaded via Instagram is information on the OSIS chairman candidate and voting techniques, but it is more dominant in the information dissemination for the candidate. Instagram has features such as hashtags, reposts, captions, Instagram stories, likes, comments, and mentions that can facilitate the distribution of information (Ramadhanti & Setyanto, 2015). The utilization of Instagram as a socialization media can be like a center for information about the candidates because all information regarding election activities is uploaded there. All digital posters and videos regarding socialization are uploaded to the feed and instastory of the mpksmadakdr Instagram account, except specific information like the technical filling of the questionnaire proposed by the OSIS chairman candidate. The socialization material uploaded to the mpksmadakdr Instagram account will be conveyed to all accounts that follow or visit the @mpksmadakdr account.

Socialization regarding the information on candidates was also carried out by holding candidate debate activities. The debate was carried out through a zoom meeting and live on YouTube. The core of these activities is the delivery of the vision and mission; a question and answer session between the candidate and students, teacher representatives, daily management of scout organizations, OSIS, and MPK; and last is the debate. Questions and answers between the chair candidates with students and teacher representatives are carried out indirectly because the questions have been accommodated in advance and submitted by the moderator when the question and answer session begins. There was no debate activity in the question and answer session. The debate session is only conducted between the OSIS chairman candidates in the debate session between the candidates. Debates are carried out without any restrictions on themes so that the discussion of each debate session tends to be random. Each candidate argued spontaneously during the debate session because it did not refer to the debate theme. The answers of each candidate are also often too short and even

off-topic. The material during the debate is more directed to organizational internal conflict management topics. Effectively debate activities must meet two conditions, namely debates that provide space for voters to participate and debate themes that are appropriate to the lives of voters (Rawis, Ferry, & Fanley, 2018). An effective debate activity in increasing voter participation is a debate that has themes on community problems (Budiman, 2019). The debate implementation for the OSIS chairman candidate has not been optimal because there are no specific themes related to the lives of the electorate participants directly in the debate.

The socialization information of chairman candidates is not only carried out by the committee. But also by each chairman candidate. The candidate is allowed to campaign for five days before the voting. A campaign is a planned activity carried out by each general election candidate to influence and gain mass support (Hirzi, 2004). The campaign is carried out online by utilizing each candidate's social media. The selection of campaign media that is suitable to the conditions of the community will be able to lead public opinion to conduct a public assessment (Kurniawan, 2009). The three candidates have different strategies for campaigning. Candidate number 1 uses the podcast method, distribution of pamphlets, and the use of close classmates and extracurricular organizations to attract the attention of the masses. Podcasts are conducted online through live youtube by explaining the vision, mission, and shelter of student aspirations. The distribution of candidate number 1 pamphlets is carried out through WhatsApp and Instagram stories. Candidate number 2 uses the method of distributing vision and mission pamphlets through social media instastory Whatsapp and Instagram and asks for support from his extracurricular friends. Candidate number 3 used the same method as candidate number 2, but the difference is that candidate number 3 made a poster about the work program.

Implementation of the Election of OSIS Chairperson

The election of the OSIS chairman is a routine activity every year to elect the new chairman. The election is commonly referred to as the general election (Pemira). This activity was attended by all students and teachers. The Pemira committee held the activity online to limit the direct interaction of all students due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation key of this activity is the development of information technology used by the Pemira committee during the pandemic. The election will continue to be held online during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The procedure for selecting the OSIS chairman has three stages, i.e selection of candidate, voting, and voting results. The first stage of the OSIS chairman election is the selection of candidates. This activity is through four stages. First is the nomination of the OSIS chairman candidate, second is the statement of ability/inability, third is the interview of the OSIS chairman candidate, and last is the determination of the candidate for the OSIS chairman. Selecting the candidate has similarities to the screening and determination of candidates in the legislative selecting process (Huwae, 2013). Three OSIS chairperson candidates who will participate in the activities have been selected through this selection.

The nomination of candidates for the OSIS chairman was carried out by all students. In general, nominating candidates or screening candidates for legislative and executive members in Indonesia is carried out passively by political parties. The selection of legislative and executive candidates is carried out passively by opening the registration of regional head candidates with certain conditions. The people are required to register themselves actively (Adelia, 2016). The nomination of candidates made by the Pemira committee is active by providing opportunities for all students to choose candidates for the OSIS chairman. All students can propose the candidate, but on the condition that the candidate proposed must be a class XI student and not follow the MPK organization or be the chairman or daily

administrator of the OSIS activity unit. The OSIS chairman must come from class XI students because the Panitia committee considered that they already had a good understanding of the organizational environment. Class X still needs to know more about activities at school, while class XII focuses on student academic activities. All students have the right to determine the candidate for OSIS chairman, but with certain conditions so that the organization can run optimally.

The activity "Statement of Ability / Inability" is an activity that serves to determine the ability of students who are proposed to be OSIS chairman candidates by all students. The organizing committee held the event through a zoom meeting, with a time interval of one week after announcing the names of students who were candidates for the OSIS chairman. During this time interval, students who have been proposed are allowed to prepare reasons they are able or not to become chairman candidates. The activity of "Statement of Ability / Inability" was attended by 63 candidates for the chairman, the old daily management of OSIS, MPK, Scouts, and the deputy head of student affairs. The deputy head of student affairs and organizational daily Management attended to see the potential of students who have been candidates by all students. Each student has the same opportunity to convey a statement, one by one sequentially from class XI MIPA (Mathematics and Natural Science) 1 – 9, then Social Sciences 1 - 3, and guided by a moderator through the media zoom meeting.

The candidate interview for the OSIS chairman is a question and answer activity to find out the quality of the candidate for the OSIS chairman. This OSIS chairman candidate interview was held one week after the "Statement of Ability/Inability" activity. This interview was carried out online using the Zoom meeting media. Interviews of OSIS chairman candidates were conducted by daily management of MPK, OSIS, Scouts, and teacher representatives to 14 students who stated that they were able to become OSIS chairman candidates at the able/unable event. The material used in the interview is about leadership, intuition, case studies, and psychology. The daily management of MPK, OSIS, Scouts, and teacher task is to provide notes on the assessment of the results of the interviews to be discussed together, to select the candidate. The interview results are the basis for selecting the chairman candidate.

The candidate determination for the OSIS chairman is an activity to select the candidate based on the interview result for the candidate. The candidate determination was carried out by deliberation by the Pemira committee, daily management of MPK, OSIS, and Scouts based on the results of interviews and teacher minutes using a zoom meeting. This candidate determination activity has been held after the candidate interviews. The results of the teacher's minutes during the interview are used as an initial benchmark in the selection. Teachers' notes have a more influence on the candidate selection because they are considered to have in-depth knowledge in assessing the quality of candidates. This selection resulted in three candidates. The considered candidate is the candidate who has a good character in leading the organization, namely breadth of thinking, innovative, communicative, and systematic way of solving problems. Determination of prospective candidates based on the results of interviews is to select qualified OSIS chairperson candidates for residents.

The second stage of the OSIS chairman election activity is voting and counting votes. Voting activities are carried out online using Google classroom and google forms. Google classroom identified with polling place (TPS) on the indirect (offline) elections. Google classroom is used to voting participants by the Pemira committee.. Google form identified with the voting paper on the indirect elections. Google classroom and google form is a medium to select the chairman. Voting is done using google forms and googles classroom, while the vote calculation is done by combining the results of the students' votes for each class with the help of excel software.

Preparation for voting is carried out by collecting data on voter participants and making election media. Participants in the selection are all students and teachers. The screening committee collects data related to student identification numbers (NIS) and teacher codes at schools. The data collection is used to recap the results of the OSIS chairman election. Google classroom as media of election is made up of 37 classes, consisting of 12 classes, each for X, XI, and XII from Mathematics and Natural Science classes 1–9, and Social Sciences 1-3, and one class for teachers. Google form for election consists of two parts. The first part contains the personal data section and the option for selecting the chairman. Personal data on the student google form consists of email, name, NIS, and class, while the teacher google form consists of email, name, teacher code, and fields. The second part contains a selection of options that can be selected by voters. Google form has been arranged by the Pemira committee so that it can be filled out once by one email account, thus preventing students from repeating the election. The Pemira committee provides four types of google forms, namely for classes X, XI, XII, and teachers. This distinction makes it for the Pemira committee easier to recap and check the results of the student council president election for each class. Preparation of chairman voting is preparing Google classroom classes and google form field for the election.

The voting mechanism for the voting committee of SMA Negeri 2 Kediri is as follows at figure 2.

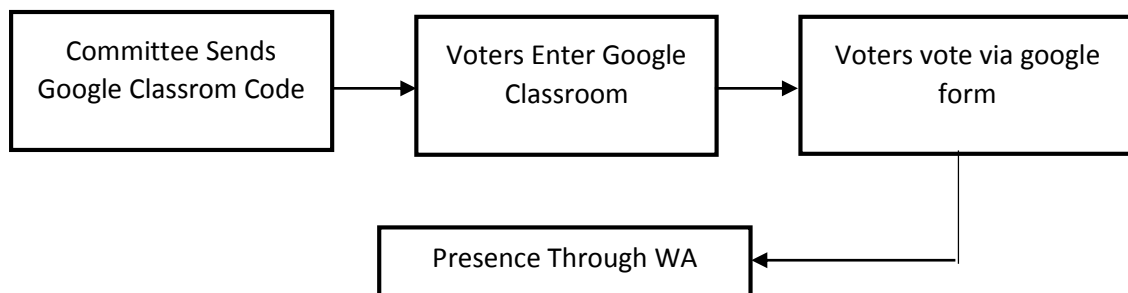


Figure 2. Voting Mechanisms

The first step of voting is the committee sending the google class code classroom to all students through the intermediary of the class leader in the WA group. In the second step, the voters who have received the class code must enter the class on Google immediately in the classroom. In the third step, voter participants who have entered google classroom will automatically get a google form link. Voters are required to vote immediately via the google form link. In the fourth step, the student who has made an election must be a presence through the WA group. The class leader will send the attendance results to the Pemira committee through the Class Leader's WA group.

The counting of votes is done behind closed doors by the Pemira committee. The Pemira committee will convert the election result from google form to excel so that the committee can recap the vote. The Pemira committee will audit the election result for each class with data on voter participants and data attendance from the WA group of the class leader. This voice recap is to prevent double voices in the election. The Pemira committee will combine the data recap results of all classes and teachers in google form, and then the overall percentage of each candidate is calculated. The counting of votes is only followed by the organizing committee and the supervising teacher, and then the results are immediately notified to the candidate for the OSIS chairman. The results of these calculations are immediately notified to the candidate for the OSIS chairman and teacher supervisor through a zoom meeting made by the Pemira committee.

The election of the OSIS chairman of SMA Negeri 2 Kediri uses the e-vote system so it can save costs and time. E-vote is a method of voting and calculating general election votes using electronic devices (Risnanto, 2017). The Google Forms utilization as a voting collection medium is not a need cost in whatever usage. While manual election by direct will need cost addition for buying paper, ink, and voting room. The google form system can calculate voice automatically and done quickly in one day, but the result of manual election by direct calculation of voice could obtain several days then. The e-vote system used by the committee was efficient in the election of the OSIS chairman.

The efficiency of the use of e-vote technology must be in line with the principles of the direct election to create an atmosphere of the democratic election of the OSIS chairman. The use of e-vote technology in elections must at least pay attention to the principles of the general election, that is, direct, general, freedom, confidentiality, honesty, and fairness (Pratama & Nurul, 2019). This principle is to determine the level of democracy in the election activities. E-vote in the google form used by the Pemira committee must pay attention to the principles of the election so that the election is democratic can be said.

The election follows the first election principle, the direct principle. The direct principle relates to the right of everyone to make independent elections according to their conscience (Frenki, 2016). E-vote technology must guarantee who participates in the election can elect according to their conscience (Pratama & Nurul, 2019). The Pemira committee has created a voting system using Google Forms that makes it easier for voters to vote according to their conscience. Voters can vote anywhere without being tied to a place. The Pemira committee ensures that every participant picker To do election by direct with set the system of google form can only be filled by one email account and oblige participant picker for To do presence through WA group.

The chairman election has fulfilled the second election principle, general principles. The general principle relates to the right to participate in elections when they meet the requirements as election participants (Kosasih, 2017). The Pemira committee ensures that the selected participants are students and teachers by filling in personal data of name, class, and NIS in the google form. An identity check was conducted by the Pemira committee when collecting votes, as an effort to prevent participants from voting. Therefore, this effort can consider having fulfilled the general principles in the election of the OSIS chairman for SMA Negeri 2 Kediri.

The election has fulfilled the freedom principle's third principle of election. The freedom principle of election relates to the rights of voting participants in making their choices without pressure (Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019). The Pemira committee has created an election form that lists all the choices for the OSIS chairman candidate so that voters can freely make their choice. Students also stated that they did not get pressure from any party in choosing the OSIS chairman. The Pemira committee did not even make a regulation binding the students or select one of the candidates. The program made by the Pemira committee, could be judged to have carried out the principle of freedom to the fullest.

The election has not yet fulfilled the confidential principal's fourth election principle. The confidential principle is related to the guarantee of choice voters is not known to any party (Khan & Djuyandi, 2020). The technology used by the Pemira committee is still not able to fulfill this principle. The results will also be recorded on the Google form system so that the committee can still see the voter's choices. The Pemira committee could see the results and choose every participant when To do a sound.

The election has not yet fulfilled the honesty principal's fifth election principle. The honesty principle is related to the commitment of the election organizers to hold elections without any manipulation (Sarbaini, 2014). Results calculation of the voice by the Pemira

committee accompanied by supervising teacher done without manipulation voice anything. However, the delivery of the vote results in data manipulation. Results acquisition voice show that there are 269 participants abstaining. However, on moment publication abstention the no displayed. This condition resulted in the principle of honesty still not being implemented optimally by the committee of judges.

The election shows that the election of the student council president has fulfilled the sixth principle of election, the fairness principle. The fairness principle relates to the one person, one vote prin without multiple elections (Pratama & Nurul, 2019). There is no fraud whatsoever in the collecting voice and calculation voice. The Pemira committee had anticipated the double election by manually checking the voter participant data. However, a potency existence picker doubles with two emails on one device in this election.

The election has not yet been democratical. OSIS chairman election via google form media only fulfills four principles, direct, general, freedom, and fair, while the confidentiality and honesty principle has not been optimal. The election principles are an indicator to evaluate the election, whether or not the election is democratic (Fatayati, 2017). The election using the google form media indicates that the election has not yet been democratic.

The third stage election activity is the announcement of the results of the OSIS chairman election. The election result for OSIS chairman that informed the percentage of the number of votes for each candidate was announced to all students through the Whatsapp groups of class leaders and Instagram. The abstentions (students who did not vote) percentage in these election activities was not informed to all students because there was a high increase in the number of abstentions. The results election in the form of a percentage of the number of each candidate informed through the class leader's WA group and Instagram.

The Constraints in the Selection of OSIS Chairperson of SMA Negeri 2 Kediri in the Pandemic Period

The election had several constraints in the implementation. These constraints are the delivery of socialization that has not been optimal, student enthusiasm decreases, and the difficulty of coordinating due to signal constraints. These constraints were experienced by the committee, students, and supervisors in carrying out the election. Submission of socialization has not been delivered optimally. Socialization is carried out through the Whatsapp group and often buried by other school information. Hence, the class leader is often late in conveying information to the class. Submission of information in class groups is also often buried by other forms of information so that students pay less attention to information about elections. Communication through the class leader's Whatsapp group was limited to giving messages from the Pemira committee to the leader class without any reciprocal interaction. Socialization carried out in one direction will result in apathy among voters (Octafitria, 2018). Socialization through Instagram media is also less than optimal because the friendship in Instagram is also still low, amounting to 535 friends. At the same time, there are more than 1000 students. This condition can result in the information being given unequally to all students. Socialization of the general election through social media that is carried out in one direction is not interactive, and there are still few friendships that will not run optimally (Novita, Elvira, Amanda, Mita, & Fadhilah, 2020). The Instagram media used by the committee for socialization in the form of pictures and videos had little effect on the participants because they only knew about electoral information through the class leader in the WA group.

Students' enthusiasm in choosing the student council president decreased because more than 200 students did not vote. The committee and the supervising teacher only know these

calculations. The implementation election during the pandemic without meeting directly with the candidate was deemed less lively by the students. The results of uploading digital posters or videos via Instagram indicate a lack of enthusiasm for students due to the lack of *likes* and comments on every upload of the viewing committee. There are also very few comments on the debate activities for the student council chair candidate through *live streaming* on YouTube and the situation in the zoom room where there is only interaction between the student council chair candidates and the moderator without involving other participants.

Signal problems hampered the coordination between the Pemira committee and supervising teachers during the election. Supervising teachers was hampered to monitor implementation because student school activities were limited. This situation causes coordination to be carried out *online through* zoom or *google meet*. Signals often hamper online coordination, so the coordination process is not optimal. An unstable signal is an obstacle to using online conference media such as *Google Meet* and *Zoom* in meetings between teachers and students (Wahyuningsih, 2021). This obstacle was experienced by the supervising teacher when coordinating with the entire committee and coordination between committees.

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Election of OSIS Chairperson

Several efforts can still overcome obstacles in implementing elections. Efforts to overcome these obstacles are collaborating with other social media, conducting evaluations, and increasing coordination activities within a small scope of the committee. These efforts can be used as options to improve the next election. Collaborating with other social media is an effort to overcome obstacles in delivering less than optimal socialization. The Pemira committee invites all its members to regularly upload posters for the implementation of the Pemira on their social media accounts. The committee also cooperates with the official Instagram school to upload posters for the implementation of the Pemira.

Expanding the socialization agent is the effort to overcome yet optimal socialization delivery. Dissemination of information about elections can be effective if it utilizes the community network nodes of voter participants (Perludem, 2014). The Pemira committee could utilize whole organizations to disseminate information about the OSIS chairman's election. The Pemira committee also needs to make a group Whatsapp Chairman Class yourself, so the information can genuinely be delivered to the class leader.

Evaluating the media and socialization methods is the committee's effort to overcome the obstacle of decreasing voter enthusiasm in the following year. The evaluation result is the submission of information about the election of the OSIS chairman will be carried out earlier and utilize more social media because the followers of the @mpksmadakdr Instagram account are still few. In addition, the Pemira committee needs to make a questionnaire of criticisms and suggestions regarding the implementation of the election of the OSIS chairman so that the election of the OSIS chairman in the following year can improve.

Efforts by the Pemira committee to upgrade participation are designing sustainable socialization. There are three stages so that the general election socialization process can have an impact on election participants and be sustainable, namely (1) the introduction stage, (2) the stabilization stage, and (3) the monitoring stage (Perludem, 2014). In the initial stage of socialization activities, the Pemira committee should inform the importance of the chairman election, goal, criteria candidate, and system election. Stage second activity socialization; the committee should include all organizations in a school to inform the information of the election. Stage third activity socialization, the committee should carry out an impact survey socialization and evaluate the method of socialization done.

Efforts to overcome coordination difficulties due to signal interference are carried out by adding coordination activities in a small scope. Coordination activities between the supervising teacher and the committee are carried out with the daily management committee and the supervising teacher. Not all committee members must participate in the meeting so that small coordination can convey the problems experienced by the committee to the supervising teacher. Coordination between committees is carried out together, and additional coordination is within the scope of each size. The Pemira committee made small coordination to resolve the missed information when holding an extensive meeting with the entire committee. This method can also overcome signal interference because coordinating with a few participants will reduce the amount of internet data.

CONCLUSION

The socialization was held by the election committee consisting of members of class class representative council. The committee is in charge of organizing the election of the student council chairman and conducting socialization of the election of the student council chairman. The socialization election was carried out online by distributing socialization materials through school social media, conducting debates on candidates, and campaigning independently. School carried out the election of the chairman online through three stages, namely candidate selection, voting and vote counting, and submission of results. The obstacles experienced during the election of the chairman were the delivery of socialization that had not been delivered optimally, student enthusiasm decreased, and the difficulty of coordinating due to signal problems. This obstacle was overcome by several efforts, namely collaborating with other social media, conducting socialization evaluations, and adding small-scale coordination activities to the committee.

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