

A NEW PARADIGM OF ARCHIVAL SCIENCE

Syarif Makmur

*Arsiparis Ahli Madya Kementerian Dalam Negeri
syarifmakmur123@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Archival science as a discipline that studies the management and maintenance of archives has existed for a long time. However, with the development of information and communication technology, as well as the demands of increasingly complex information needs, the old paradigm of archival science needs to be updated. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify and explain the new paradigm of archival science that is relevant to the times. The purpose of this study is to study and analyze the dynamics of Archival Science by looking at the development and progress of Science and technology, especially information and communication technology which is growing very rapidly. The research method used is a qualitative approach through literature studies, observation and observation of archival and archival phenomena. Analysis and discussion of the phenomenon of archives and archives in Indonesia shows changes in thoughts, attitudes and behaviors of the apostolic community so that there is an anomaly, crisis and revolution in archival science towards a new paradigm of archival science, where Law number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives will undergo corrections and fundamental changes in accordance with the development of Science and Technology, especially information and communication technology that cannot be in bending. The conclusion of the results of this study is, first: there is an anomaly in archival policy. Second: there is a crisis against Law number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives which can be seen in several regions (especially Bali Province) which abolishes the Archives Service to the level of echelon III and even echelon IV. Third: there was a revolution of thought against Law number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives for immediate correction and fundamental revision.

Keywords: *Paradigms, Archival Science, New paradigms*

This article is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) 

INTRODUCTION

Archival science is a discipline that studies the management, security, maintenance, and use of archives as an important source of information in various fields, such as history, law, politics, social, and economics (Surtikanti, 2018). Archival science also studies the development of effective and efficient information systems in archive management (Yuliati & Krismayani, 2018).

Archives themselves are collections of objects, documents, or records in physical or digital form that have historical, administrative, or juridical value. These archives can be letters, documents, photos, video recordings, and so on. Archival science plays an important role in archive management and maintenance activities (Rosalin, 2017). Some of the aspects studied in archival science include:

1. Archivology theory

Understand the basic concepts and principles of archicology, such as organizing, classifying, selecting, and sorting archives (Ucko, 2005).

2. Archive management methods

Understand the process of managing records from collection, processing, storage, to maintenance and deletion (Syafitri et al., 2022).

3. Information and communication technology

Studying the development of information and communication technology, as well as how to apply it in archive management, such as digital archiving and data management (Daryana, 2014).

4. Archivist ethics

Understand the ethical and professional standards that must be applied by archivists in doing their work (Handayani & Sari, 2018).

5. Use of archives

Understanding how to use archives as a source of information is important in various fields, as well as how to develop accessibility and information openness for the community (Khodijah, 2018).

Archival science also has an important role in the development of national and international archives, as well as the development of effective and efficient archival information systems in the management and maintenance of archives (Iksaningtyas & Rukiyah, 2018). The old paradigm of archival science is based on traditional records management with a focus on collecting, storing, processing, and maintaining physical records (Niamah, 2020). However, with the rapid development of information and communication technology, this old paradigm needs to be updated in order to adapt to the demands of an increasingly complex era.

The development of information and communication technology has a major influence on the world of archives. Currently, many archives are stored in digital form, such as electronic documents, photos, video recordings, and so on (Martini, 2021). Therefore, archivists need to understand and master information and communication technology related to digital archiving in order to ensure the security, availability, and integrity of the archive. In addition, the demands of increasingly complex information needs also affect the paradigm of archival science. In this fast-paced and abundant information age, people need easy and fast access to accurate and reliable information. Therefore, archivists need to update the archival science paradigm with a focus on developing archival information systems that can provide accessibility and openness of information to the public.

The new paradigm of archival science needs to encourage archivists to understand information and communication technology, broaden their horizons on the development of archival information systems, and increase information openness to the public (Hendrawan & Ulum, 2017). This will ensure that archives as an important source of information can be accessed and utilized optimally by the public in various fields. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify and explain the new paradigm of archival science that is relevant to the times.

METHOD

The qualitative approach allows researchers to understand archival phenomena in depth with a focus on the meaning, perceptions, and interpretations of individuals involved in archival activities (Chariri, 2009). In this case, the research conducted can provide a comprehensive picture of archival-related issues.

Literature studies are used to collect data from sources related to the research topic. The data can be in the form of scientific journals, books, articles, and other documents related to

archives (Mahanum, 2021). Literature study helps researchers to gain a deep understanding of archival-related concepts and theories.

Observation and observation of archival and archival phenomena are carried out with the aim of obtaining information and data that cannot be obtained through written sources. Observations are made directly in the archival environment to obtain a more detailed picture of archive management activities. Meanwhile, observation of archival phenomena can be done by analyzing existing archives to gain a broader understanding of archival-related issues.

In this research method, data analysis is carried out by collecting and classifying data, then interpreting the data to obtain comprehensive and meaningful conclusions related to the new paradigm of archival science. The research results of this method can make an important contribution to the development of archival science and archive management in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of information and communication technology and the demands of increasingly complex information needs have changed the way people access, use, and utilize information in everyday life (Mardhiyah et al., 2021). Therefore, the old paradigm of archival science needs to be updated in order to answer the challenges and needs of increasingly complex information. The paradigm shift includes the use of information technology in records management, the development of a more integrated archival system, and the adjustment of the archival science education curriculum to the demands of market needs. Thus, this paradigm shift will have a positive impact in improving the quality of archive management and information utilization in various sectors of life.

These changes caused the old paradigm of archives to need to be updated, resulting in a revolution in archival science towards a new paradigm. This shows that fundamental changes in archival policy need to be made to adjust to the development of information and communication technology that continues to grow and cannot be contained (Makhfudz, 2019).

Law number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives needs to undergo fundamental corrections and changes to ensure that the archival policies implemented are in accordance with the latest developments. Therefore, archival practitioners and policy makers need to keep abreast of the development of information and communication technology and consider its impact on records and archives management, so as to take appropriate steps to maintain information security and sustainability.

The phenomenon of archives and archives in Indonesia shows changes in the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors of the archival community in Indonesia, this occurs due to the development of information and communication technology, as well as the demands of increasingly complex information needs. This makes the old paradigm of archival science need to be updated in order to keep up with the times and meet the increasingly complex information needs.

These changes led to several anomalies, crises, and revolutions in archival science. The anomaly occurs due to a mismatch between existing archival policies and the rapid development of information and communication technology (Widyawati, 2022). The crisis occurred when several regions, especially Bali Province, abolished the Archives Service to the level of echelon III or even echelon IV, which caused the management of archives and archives to be less than optimal.

The thought revolution occurred when Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives was revised and fundamentally corrected in order to keep up with the development of science and technology, especially information and communication technology. In this new paradigm, archival science must be able to utilize information and communication technology to optimize archive and archive management (Ummah, 2018).

In an effort to overcome anomalies, crises, and revolutions in archival science, there needs to be collaboration between the archival community, government, educational institutions, and society. This collaboration is expected to produce innovations and new solutions in archives and archives management that can accommodate the development of information and communication technology and meet increasingly complex information needs.

Changes in the paradigm of archival science in Indonesia have also prompted a revolution in thinking about Law number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives. In the rapid development of information and communication technology, the need for information is increasingly complex, and the challenges in managing records are increasing, so fundamental revisions to the law become very important.

The revisions made must pay attention to the development of information and communication technology that continues to develop and affect the way records are managed today. In addition, revisions must accommodate changes in archival thinking and paradigms that recognize the importance of broader aspects of creativity, innovation, and development. Therefore, efforts are needed to evaluate, update, and enrich the concepts related to records management in the law in order to meet the needs and challenges of the present and the future.

The government has a very important role in developing archival science and improving the quality of archive and archival services because the government has the authority to formulate and implement policies and supervision of government and private institutions related to archives and archives (Hendrawan, 2017). The government can also issue rules and regulations related to records and archives management, as well as provide resources and budgets for archival development in various agencies. In addition, the government can also promote the importance of good archive management to the public and the world of education through public policies and government programs. Thus, the role of the government is very important in increasing awareness and quality of archives and archives management in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of archives and archives in Indonesia that shows changes in the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors of the archival community. These changes resulted in anomalies, crises, and revolutions in archival science, resulting in the need for a new paradigm in archival science. Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives has also undergone fundamental corrections and changes that adjust to the development of science and technology, especially information and communication technology that cannot be ignored. The results showed that there were anomalies in archival policy, a crisis against Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, and a revolution in thinking to make fundamental corrections and revisions. So that changes in the paradigm of archival science are becoming increasingly important, given the development of technology and increasingly complex information needs. In addition, fundamental corrections and revisions to Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives need

to be made to accommodate these changes and keep archival science relevant and contribute to effective and efficient records management.

REFERENCES

- Chariri, A. (2009). Landasan filsafat dan metode penelitian kualitatif. *Workshop Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif, Laboratorium Pengembangan Akuntansi (LPA), Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Diponegoro Semarang*, 31.
- Daryana, Y. (2014). *Pemeliharaan dan pengamanan arsip*.
- Handayani, F., & Sari, R. (2018). Analisis Kompetensi Arsiparis Profesional di Indonesia. *JIP (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi)*, 3(2), 226–237.
- Hendrawan, M. R., & Ulum, M. C. (2017). *Pengantar Kearsipan: Dari isu kebijakan ke manajemen*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Iksaningtyas, S., & Rukiyah, R. (2018). Pemanfaatan Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Dinamis Dalam Mendukung Pengelolaan Arsip Dinamis di Setda Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan*, 7(3), 231–240.
- Khodijah, K. (2018). Peran Arsiparis Dalam Mengelola Arsip Sebagai Sumber Informasi. *JMKSP (Jurnal Manajemen, Kepemimpinan, Dan Supervisi Pendidikan)*, 3(2), 180–190.
- Mahanum, M. (2021). Tinjauan Kepustakaan. *ALACRITY: Journal of Education*, 1–12.
- Makhfudz, M. M. M. (2019). PERANAN HUKUM DALAM MENJAMIN KEPASTIAN HUKUM BAGI PARA PENGGUNA JASA INFORMASI ELEKTRONIK DI ERA GLOBALISASI UNTUK MENAIKKAN DAYA SAING. *SNIT 2012*, 1(1), 1–9.
- Mardhiyah, R. H., Aldriani, S. N. F., Chitta, F., & Zulfikar, M. R. (2021). Pentingnya keterampilan belajar di abad 21 sebagai tuntutan dalam pengembangan sumber daya manusia. *Lectura: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 12(1), 29–40.
- Martini, T. (2021). Pengelolaan Arsip Elektronik. *Jurnal Komputer Bisnis*, 14(1), 12–20.
- Rosalin, S. (2017). *Manajemen arsip dinamis*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Surtikanti, R. (2018). *Pengantar Ilmu Kearsipan*.
- Syafitri, Y., Astika, R., & Rahayu, L. S. E. E. (2022). Peningkatan Pengelolaan Arsip Surat Menyurat Melalui Aplikasi Berbasis Web Dengan Metode First In First Out. *Jurnal Informasi Dan Komputer*, 10(1), 1–7.
- Ucko, P. J. (2005). *Theory in Archaeology: a world perspective*. Routledge.
- Ummah, I. R. (2018). Analisis Pengelolaan Arsip di Unit Kearsipan II Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta. *JIKAP (Jurnal Informasi Dan Komunikasi Administrasi Perkantoran)*, 2(3).
- Yuliati, R., & Krismayani, I. (2018). Analisis Proses Penerimaan Aplikasi SIMARDI-Offline Dalam Pengelolaan Arsip Dinamis di Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Batang. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan*, 7(3), 291–300.