Archive Contribution in the Digital Era to Realize Good and Clean Governance

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Abstract—**Archives are crucial for institutions and organizations as they function as storera facilities for documented results, guaranteeing the continuous existence of an entity's vision and mission. Effective archives manerament, by Indonesian Law Number 43 of 2009, is essential for efficiently handling both physical and digital archives. Archives play a crucial role in more than just storing information. They also facilitate analysis, planning, policy formulation, decision-making, accountability, and assessment. The study constitutes a type of normative legal research. In the digital era, progress in information technology requires digital archiving to enable fast retrieval, guarantee credibility, and support informed decision-making and policy development. This paper examines archives' crucial role in improving information transparency, fostering a trustworthy system, and offering tangible proof of accountability for efficient governance.**

Keywords—**Archive; Contribution; Good; Clean Governance.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to avoid making incorrect decisions, it is crucial to have precise and pertinent data and information. These factors are crucial in assisting officials in creating and analyzing policies. Therefore, archives have a crucial function as information, memory, and monitoring repositories.[1] Governmental entities must utilize this approach to effectively engera in planning, analysis, development, policy formation, decision-making, reporting, and accountability. An operational archive system can promote a well-organized and authoritative structure and improve the clarity of information in public services.

Archivists are crucial in decision-making and policy creation as they provide accurate and timely information. Therefore, it is crucial to establish a robust system for the archiving department. Efficient implementation of bureaucratic changes relies heavily on establishing strong archiving systems, which promote an open and accountable administration.[2] Implementing Presidential Regulation No. 95/2018 on Electronic-Based Government Systems has resulted in significant progress in information technology, leading to a more transparent and responsible archive manerament system. As custodians of government actions, archives promote accountability and transparency, which are essential for enhancing public services and safeguarding civil freedoms. Elliot's work in The American Archivist focuses on highlighting the dual roles of archives in terms of validation, anticipation, documentation, and preservation of historical documents. This article examines the function of archives in promoting a transparent and accountable government in the digital era. It explores the utilization of electronic archives and their implementation in policy-making to enhance efficiency, precision, and the delivery of superior services. Efficient archival administration is crucial for supplying valuable resources for government policy formulation.

Public access to archives facilitates scrutiny of government policies, promoting effective and corruption-free governance to provide outstanding community service. This study employs qualitative approaches, specifically a literature review, to investigate fundamental theories and concepts, monitor progress, and gain a complete understanding of the selected subject. The challenge at hand concerns the potential of leveraging archives in the present technological era to enhance transparency and accountability in government. In addition, the study investigates how electronic archives improve policy development and implementation by guaranteeing promptness, precision, openness, and outstanding service provision. The benefits of electronically managing archives, such as convenient access and reliable storera, give rise to various problem formulations. Electronic archives play a

substantial role in advancing the government's objectives of openness and accountability, as they enable the public to conveniently access and oversee the execution of policies by government officials.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The importance of archives in the digital era

Archives are crucial in improving efficiency and transparency in government processes in the modern digital era. The emergence of digital transformation has fundamentally transformed the methods of storing, managing, and exchanging information. Digital archives utilize technology to enable efficient and expedient retrieval of information.[3] This revolutionary capacity establishes a firm basis, enabling governments to access and distribute information effortlessly. Consequently, this simplified procedure becomes crucial in providing public services that are more effective and responsive to the community's changing and developing requirements.

B. Implementation of Information Technology in Archives Manerament

The integration of information technology in archive manerament signifies a significant change that has far-reaching consequences for transparency, accountability, and the effectiveness of government operations. Incorporating contemporary information systems has optimized government performance monitoring and bolstered policy evaluation. Information technology enables authorities to effectively gather, analyze, and interpret data, facilitating evidence-based decision-making. This technology streamlines the archival process and empowers the government to develop data-driven plans to improve public services. Hence, the collaboration between information technology and archive manerament catalyzes a flexible, prompt, and customer-focused government.[4]

C. Enhancing Good Governance

The positive influence of digital archive manerament on good governance is clearly demonstrated through its capacity to transform the accessibility of information, optimize data administration, and enable well-informed decision-making. The government's ability to obtain information without any obstacles allows it to improve the quality of public programs and services. By implementing good data manerament practices, authorities can enhance their ability to address community needs and tackle emerging difficulties promptly. The adoption of a digitally enabled governance framework is a significant step towards enhancing openness, accountability, and the general efficacy of public services.

D. Challenges and the Field of Information Security

Implementing digital archives presents various supremacy but poses challenges, particularly regarding information security and data protection, which have become significant concerns. It is crucial to have a careful and detailed design of systems in order to reduce the risks related to any data leakera or misuse.[5] The crucial importance of information security is emphasized by its function in preserving the system's integrity and ensuring public confidence. To tackle these difficulties, it is necessary to adopt a complete strategy that includes strong security measures and competent administration of digital archives to promote good governance.

E. Adherence to Good Governance Principles

The comprehensive evaluation highlights the alignment of digital archive management with the principles of good governance. Increasing community involvement can be facilitated by ensuring the availability of information and increasing fairness and attention to community demands. Data-driven decision-making strengthens the basis for policies that align with the established norms of excellence and societal advancement. The link with principles of good governance indicates the crucial role of digital archive management in promoting a governance framework that emphasizes transparency, fairness, and the community's overall welfare.

III. METHOD

The study utilizes a normative legal research strategy, specifically applying the literature review process. This strategy aims to examine fundamental theories and concepts uncovered by earlier researchers, monitor progress in the subject, and gain a thorough understanding of the chosen issue. The research focuses on the philosophy of state law, specifically on the rule of law or the Rechtsstaat concept. This legal system notion prioritizes rationality and promotes a state administration directed by the people's collective desires and interests, known as the "general will." The concept of "general will" refers to the collective decision-making process undertaken by individuals, organizations, or groups to tackle difficulties together. Mardiasmo contends that adept governance should give precedence to enhancing the public sector to enhance development and the general welfare of the public.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The fundamental focus in public administration manerament in Indonesia, particularly since the inception of bureaucratic reform, is the pursuit of practical and transparent governance. In response to the growing public consciousness, individuals have become more discerning in their demands, asking the government to maintain efficient governance. The preamble of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes the crucial necessity of a transparent and authoritative government, as it is vital for guaranteeing the well-being of citizens, their overall welfare, and their intellectual development. To construct an influential and esteemed administration, We need thorough supervision and tackle multiple aspects of society, such as politics, law, economics, social matters, and culture. This requires a rigorous, open, and collaborative strategy, including all member nations, to address difficulties and regain international respect. The terms "good governance" and "clean governance" originated in the early 1990s and refer to actions or behaviors that strive to morally and ethically direct, regulate, or influence public affairs without corruption. In addition to governmental institutions, good governance applies to all institutions, including governmental and non-governmental groups, such as civil society organizations.

An area of emphasis in bureaucratic reform is converting government administration into a digital format. This encompasses various domains such as organizational culture, structure, and human resource proficiency. Effective and transparent governance encompasses the mechanisms that oversee and regulate governmental operations through established institutions and data. An effective financial manerament system must adhere to resource manerament and accountability principles, ensuring efficiency, transparency, and accountability.[6]

As stated in Permenpan Number: PER/15/M, governments intrinsically strive for stability and prosperity.PAN/7/2008, which offers overarching principles for bureaucratic reform. These rules prioritize the objectives of effective governance, with transparency being an essential need. Transparency promotes responsibility and equips citizens with information on government activities. Act No. 14/2008 emphasizes the importance of public information transparency, which guarantees the public access to information about policy, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation. Transparency allows citizens to evaluate the government's performance, comprehend its commitment to public services, and actively participate in government actions. It promotes responsibility, enables public scrutiny, and is a weapon against corruption. The swift growth of information technology requires advancements in information retrieval, and practical information manerament, particularly archive administration, is essential for adjusting to changing environmental demands. Although there is advanced infrastructure in place, it is crucial for regulations for infrastructural manerament to prioritize the benefits of users effectively.[7]

Archive manerament in the digital era primarily emphasizes discernible and tangible modifications that respond to the needs of users and manerars. In order to ensure that everything is updated, archivists and information manerars must be aware of and responsive to these changing demands. Shepherd emphasizes the significance of having a clear vision and steadfast commitment to adjusting to these changes. The shift from physical to digital archive manerament simplifies intricate administrative structures and promotes adaptable organizational work teams.[8] Every department is regularly engerad in the formal administration, which encompasses legal matters and is recorded in official documents. Nevertheless, conventional methods of managing archives have several drawbacks, such as the need for large storera areas, susceptibility to decay and the risk of losing documents, time-consuming retrieval procedures, and opportunities for enhancing document distribution among various organizational units and employees.

E-archive is a sophisticated system created to store, present, search, and reuse electronic materials. This definition is provided by the International Council of Archives (ICA), the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA), and the Australian Archives. It includes digitally created and saved documents, such as text, imeras, audio, and audio-video files closely related to information technology (IT).[4] According to Oxford Dictionaries, IT refers to studying and utilizing computer systems and telecommunications to manera information. Turban, Rainer, and Potter define IT as the utilization of computer-based tools to fulfill the information processing needs of a business. Information technology, commonly called information and communication technology (ICT), uses tools and systems to process and disseminate information.[9] Ananta Sannai argues that ICT enables the dissemination of information among humans. Information technology encompasses technologies that gather, store, process, deliver, and disseminate information, focusing on promoting transparency in implementing effective government in Indonesia.

The prospect of progressing time presents a unique chance to enhance the caliber of public services. Utilizing contemporary technological breakthroughs is essential for the government to facilitate services efficiently.[10] Indonesia, which was 88th in the E-Government 2020 report, should improve the progress and execution of the electronic-based government system (SPBE) or e-government. The survey evaluates many aspects, such as digital infrastructure, coverera, quality of digital government services, and human resource capabilities, highlighting areas that require enhancement.

Electronic instruments such as computers are improving the organization and accessibility of archive manerament, which is essential for historical preservation and information retrieval. An anticipated increase is projected, especially in the public sector, promoting innovation in archive manerament to enhance efficiency and save time and resources.[11]

Indonesia's ranking in the United Nations E-Government Survey 2022 has improved by 11 positions, reaching 77th place. This demonstrates a notable enhancement in adopting Single Point of Entry (SPBE) systems. The survey highlights Indonesia's strong ratings in key areas such as the online service index (OSI), human resources index (HCI), and telecommunication infrastructural index (TII). Indonesia demonstrates high proficiency in OSI (Overall et al.) and HCI (Human et al.) but falls short of the regional averera in TII (Technological et al.), highlighting specific areas that need to be enhanced.

Although there have been encouraging discoveries in e-government, there are still ongoing obstacles, particularly in addressing corruption among lower-ranking officials. Implementing Act No. 14/2008 on Public Information Transparency (KIP) Administration and Archive establishes a legal structure for evaluating the performance of government authorities. Nevertheless, the effective execution of the Government Institution Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) necessitates enhancement, demanding more remarkable dedication and synchronized regulations.

An explicit legal framework delineating the repercussions for government entities that fail to maintain performance accountability is necessary.[3] The swift advancement of information and communication technology emphasizes the increasing demand for effective and open public service in the digital era, when transparency is essential for both practical and ethical governance.

The Law on Public Information Openness (Number 14 of 2008) demonstrates Indonesia's dedication to openness and improving accountability in state manerament. This legislation facilitates the active involvement of the people, allowing them to monitor public service initiatives and examine government actions closely, promoting trust and stability. In the digitalization era, the rapid progress of information technology is in sync with the need for transparency in public information. This necessitates implementing electronic systems to ensure efficient government and active public participation.[5]

Transparency solutions in the digital realm enable the public to oversee governance, voice concerns, and proactively address misconduct.[12] Nonetheless, the permanent and unerasable quality of digital footprints underscores the significance of efficient manerament of digital archives to uphold data integrity and establish novel benchmarks in public policy. Transparency is essential for fulfilling community expectations and constructing a reliable governing structure.

V. CONCLUSION

Electronic archives, including e-archives, are becoming essential tools for promoting transparent and accountable governance in today's technological era. Indonesia's Law No. 43 of 2009 requires implementing a methodical strategy for preserving documents in line with the current digitalization trend. The abovementioned statute, in conjunction with the regulations outlined in statute No. 11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE), establishes a framework to safeguard electronic data from illegal access and tampering, thereby safeguarding the integrity of e-archives. E-archives play a crucial role in policymaking by serving as platforms that store, retrieve, and transfer information. They document the analysis of situations, the establishment of objectives, the development of policies, and the provision of suggestions. The careful documentation and manerament of action plans and implementation methodologies in digital archives ensure clear records of policy development and execution, promoting public access and stakeholder input. The significant degree of transparency facilitates efficient monitoring, evaluation, and performance enhancement, promoting an administration free from corruption. E-archives play a crucial role in advancing good governance by protecting

democratic principles, facilitating efficient markets, preventing improper allocation of investment funds, and mitigating the risk of political and administrative corruption. They additionally improve governance by promoting accountability in policy implementation and establishing transparent and accessible decision-making procedures. Incorporating electronic archives into political procedures is crucial for cultivating a transparent and accountable government, maintaining practical governance principles through responsible information manerament and transparent decision-making, ultimately promoting public trust and upholding democratic values.

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