

# Archives Management Transparency At The Office Of The Ministry Of Religion Of South Sulawesi Province

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## Abstract

All citizens have the right to information about all state policies. Transparency is a mandatory thing that must be provided to the public, especially document information that regulates people's lives in general so that good governance can be realized. This study aims to analyze aspects of transparency in archive management at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province. This study uses qualitative methods with data sources from interviews with informants. Data analysis used an interactive analysis model. This study found that the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia has provided the SRI KANDI (Integrated Dynamic Archival Information System) application to realize transparent governance. However, the office of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, South Sulawesi Province, is still unprepared to provide access to archives for those in need due to the lack of human resources who master the application. Therefore, competent human resources are needed in the field of archives as special operators who handle archives.

**Keywords:** Good Governance, Transparency, Information System.

## Introduction

Governance has a role in their respective functions that impact citizen participation in achieving state goals. One of the participations as citizens and citizens in government is bottom-up decision-making; decision-making is determined from the bottom up. [1] explains the role of each actor belonging to the Triple Helix concept, namely the role of the government, the role of the private sector, and the role of the community in the success of the development.

To realize good governance, it is essential to have efficiency in public sector management, create public accountability, the availability of legal infrastructure, an information system that ensures public access to information containing policies, and the transparency of various policies.

[2] concludes that there are six critical things about good governance: Legitimacy, Transparency, Accountability, the rule of law, Responsiveness, and Effectiveness. Good governance is good cooperation between the government and the community. Governance can be interpreted more broadly. Governance has the same scope as the state; people in a country still need authority and public order, the kind of authority and public order that can only be achieved through good governance.

In the context of government duties, the archival system plays a role in the governance of

government administration. The history of the archival system in Indonesia can be observed from the legacy of the past administration that occurred in Indonesia, which is known from the management of archives from the Dutch East Indies era until now. The basic concept of archives is evidence of events or activities recorded in a tangible or tangible form [3]. Archives must be evidence of an event containing data that has social meaning. Archives are information by-products of a person or an organization created by human and organizational activities.

People who enter modernization will produce various techniques or ways to describe expressions so that together they can develop science to be more advanced so that at the peak of development and knowledge can be measured and recorded in archive form. Archives are identical to records related to the organization's journey in carrying out its duties and functions. Archives become an effort to avoid disaster for the organization. The purpose of the archive is to ensure that every party involved in the organization can transparently examine the records of the organization's steps in carrying out its vision and mission.

Another study by [4], Bureaucratic Reform in the Perspective of Archives, focuses on reform, bureaucracy, recording, maintaining archives, creating institutions, and archival bodies. Work activities carried out by the bureaucracy as

elements of the state that create archives. The results of this study are that the implementation of bureaucratic reform requires the support of an efficient and effective state administration system, as well as a comprehensive and integrated national archive management system at State Institutions and Government Agencies (LNBP) as archive creators and archival institutions (bureaucracies for saving and preserving archives). Static, both central and regional).

At the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province, archive management is still conventional; this is illustrated by the absence of archive media transfer activities that can facilitate archive access as a form of archive management carried out electronically. Archive storage still needs enough space to accommodate all work units in the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province.

## Methods

The method used in this research is a qualitative approach. The choice of a qualitative descriptive approach is because this study aims to describe the condition and situation of the object of research and seeks to conclude from the results of the study as a model for archival governance in realizing good governance at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province. The research took place in Makassar, specifically at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province. The data sources of this research are the results of interviews and document studies. In this study, the data analysis technique that will be used is the interactive model of analysis. According to [5], in the interactive analysis model, the researcher moves on to four components: data collection, data reduction (data reduction), data display, and conclusion drawing, which consists of sweeping and verification stages.

## Results and Discussion

The era of Society 5.0 is an era where humans will live side by side with technology in a sustainable manner. One of the characteristics of Society 5.0 is an information society; the community will be closer to ICT, information becomes the main activity, and the condition of the community depends on the improvement and use of information. Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure is a way for the government to create an Information Society.

Information is one of the vital sources for organizations that can be stored in various forms, one of which is active archives (records), as stated by [6] in ANRI (2015), namely, Where is the

information kept? It is Kept On Record. Good records management will enable organizations to carry out effective and efficient activities, provide uncomplicated services, support and document policy formulation and decision making, and productivity in management and administration.

One of the influential concepts in the development of good governance is the concept of transparency. Openness when needed to provide access to information for stakeholders who assess the implementation of activities. When stakeholders and communities can get what they need, they can judge government activities in their favor. Transparency within the government can judge good and bad governance.

Transparency is essential in the administration of governance. Sometimes people do not have access to obtain information that has been processed into archives according to community needs. In article 1 number 1 of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, it is stated that information is information, statements, ideas, and signs that contain values, meanings, facts, and messages, both data, facts, and explanations that can be seen, heard, and read which is presented in various packages and formats following the development of information technology electronically or non-electronically.

The more open space for the public to access information shows that transparency in governance is very much needed. [7] Transparency is openness in earnest, comprehensive, and provides a place for active participation from all levels of society in managing public resources. The output or results of the organization's activities are archived. One form of transparency of the Ministry of Religion that supports the government in archives is the policy related to SPBE, namely the issuance of Minister of Religion Decree Number 788 of 2021 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE).

One of the statements of the Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 788 of 2021 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System is that governance and public services at the Ministry of Religion must be implemented using an electronic-based government system. The objectives of implementing an electronic-based government system at the Ministry of Religion are: Improving the quality of governance and public services and Realizing the integration of infrastructure and applications.

Activities in the world of archives that are in contact with the public require archives-related

policies. Information can be provided through archives owned by the government, in this case, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province. One of the activities in the archive is systematic storage so that, if needed, it can be found quickly and precisely. In ensuring the transparency of information, it is necessary to have a policy regarding this matter.

Sibbel (2005) in [8] reveals that information on all activities carried out by the government must be easily accessible to the community. The community is the primary consumer of the services provided by the government. Regulations related to implementing the duties and functions of Ministries/Agencies are carried out openly. Information related to government functions can use media owned by the government itself. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province has a website that provides information related to service activities for the community. Transparency plays a vital role in implementing government administration.

Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution states that everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, including the right to seek, possess, and store information using all available channels. This law directly regulates the disclosure of information and transparency in the administration of the state as a manifestation of the democratic life of the nation and state.

The organization of archives is essential for activities in the Ministry of Religion and has become an integral part of the organization of national archives. The archives were created to describe the activities of carrying out the duties and functions of the Ministry of Religion. To

realize an integrated archive system, the government launched SRIKANDI. Through this general application, government archival data traffic administration can be carried out in an integrated, authentic, reliable, dynamic, and secure way. It can protect the state's interests and provide various solutions to improve the quality of public policies. In addition, the general application will provide easy access to archives and archival information between government agencies.

With the general application, it is hoped that it can create good archive management in the Ministry of Religion. Good archiving will make it easier for anyone to access the needed information. Through this general application, the Ministry of Religion no longer needs to make its archival application. It is hoped that it can be integrated through the general application of archived data from the Ministry of Religion and save costs in making applications.

The utilization of technological advances opens up opportunities for the utilization of information and the administration of archives. Article 8 of Law Number 14 concerning Public Information Disclosure states that Public Bodies relating to Archiving and Documentation of Public Information are carried out based on laws and regulations. To optimize public information services, Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Public Information Service Standards is issued; article 14-21 of Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021 contains information that must be provided and announced periodically, immediately and information that must be available at any time can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Information Matrix that Must be Available**

<b>Information that must be provided &amp; announced periodically</b>	<b>Information that must be announced immediately</b>	<b>Information that must be available at all times</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information about Public Agency profiles</li> <li>2. Summary of information on programs and activities being carried out within the scope of the Public Agency</li> <li>3. Summary of information on performance within the scope of the Public Agency in the form of a narrative about the realization of activities that have been or are being carried out along with their</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information on natural disasters such as drought, forest fires due to natural factors, plant pests, epidemics, epidemics, extraordinary events, space events, or celestial bodies;</li> <li>2. Information on non-natural disasters such as industrial or technological failures,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List of public information;</li> <li>2. Information on regulations, decisions, and policies of Public Bodies</li> <li>3. All complete information must be provided and announced periodically;</li> <li>4. Information about the organization, administration, staffing, and finance;</li> <li>5. Letters of agreement with third parties, along with supporting documents</li> </ol>

<p>achievements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Summary of financial statements</li> <li>5. Summary of Public Information access report</li> <li>6. Information on regulations, decisions, and policies that are binding and have an impact on the public issued by Public Bodies</li> <li>7. Information on rights and procedures for obtaining Public Information, as well as procedures for filing objections and the process for resolving Public Information disputes and the parties who are responsible and can be contacted Information on the procedures for complaints on abuse of authority or violations committed by both Public Agency Officials and parties who have obtained a permit or work agreement from the relevant Public Agency.</li> <li>8. Information on the announcement of the procurement of goods and services by the relevant laws and regulations</li> <li>9. Information on early warning procedures and emergency evacuation procedures in every public agency office</li> </ol>	<p>industrial impacts, nuclear explosions, environmental pollution, and space activities;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Social disasters such as social unrest, the social conflict between groups or between communities, and terror;</li> <li>4. Information on the type, distribution, and area of potential infectious disease sources;</li> <li>5. Information about toxins in foodstuffs consumed by the public or</li> <li>6. Information about planned disruption to public utilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Letters from the leadership or officials of the Public Agency in the context of carrying out their primary duties and functions</li> <li>7. Licensing requirements permits issued and issued along with supporting documents and reports on the arrangement of permits granted</li> <li>8. Treasury or inventory data;</li> <li>9. Strategic plans and work plans of Public Agencies</li> <li>10. Work unit leader's work agenda</li> <li>11. Number, type, and general description of violations found in internal control and reports on their actions;</li> <li>12. The number, types, and general description of violations reported by the public, as well as reports on their actions;</li> <li>13. List and results of research conducted;</li> <li>14. Other public information that has been declared open to the public based on the objection or dispute resolution mechanism as referred to in Article 11 of the Law on Public Information Disclosure</li> <li>15. Information on the standard of information announcement as referred to in Article 12 for Public Agency granting Permits and entering into work agreements with other parties whose activities have the potential to threaten the lives of many people and public order;</li> <li>16. Information and policies submitted by public officials in meetings that are open to the public</li> </ol>
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Source: Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021

All archive managers and archivists should know public information disclosure in the matrix above. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province as the creator of archives in the field of religion certainly has archives that can be accessed or cannot be accessed. Related to this, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province should have a

policy regarding guidelines for the security classification system and archive access.

The relationship between transparency and accountability is very close, related to how far the public is aware of the activities carried out by the government. The government cannot avoid the demands of the public to access information related to what is being done so that the public can assess whether the activities carried out by the government are indeed carried out for the

community. Transparency can reduce or even avoid bureaucratic acts that violate the law, such as corruption. Information accessed by the public is an attitude of government transparency towards the community.

### Conclusion

Information cannot be avoided for the interaction of activities within the organization. Access to archives is the availability of archive use as evidence that information is an integral part of governance, so transparency is needed. For this purpose, HRK is needed that can present information through archives under archival procedures. The need for a coordinator who is an archivist representative in assisting the Information and Data Management Officer (PPID) in managing information through the website of the Ministry of Religion of South Sulawesi Province.

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