

IMPLEMENTATION OF SRIKANDI APPLICATION: PAPERLESS-BASED DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF ARCHIVES

Muchlas Rifai

Sekolah Tinggi Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa "APMD" Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: mendrenx@gmail.com*

Sugiyanto

Sekolah Tinggi Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa "APMD" Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: probosugiyanto@gmail.com

Receive : 29 Aug 2024
Accepted : 30 Nov 2024
Published: 15 Jan 2025
DOI : 10.30829/jipi.v9i2.21476

Abstract

Implementation of the Integrated Archives Information System (Srikandi) Application at the Yogyakarta Harbor Health Office is an important step in supporting digital transformation, especially in the archives sector. With this system, the previously conventional archiving process becomes more efficient and environmentally friendly because it is paperless. Apart from that, the implementation of the Srikandi application is in line with efforts to increase awareness and order in archives which is part of the National Movement for Archives Awareness and Order. The use of the Srikandi application aims to improve effectiveness and efficiency in public services. This research aims to determine the extent of the implementation of the Srikandi Application and the obstacles faced. The theoretical concept used is Charles Edward III's implementation theory, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The research method used is qualitative and is based on interviews, observation, and documentation. The research results show that the implementation of the Srikandi Application at the Yogyakarta Harbor Health Office has been implemented so that the creation of archives is paperless, however, there are still several factors that are obstacles in implementing the Srikandi Application including the quality of human resources, information technology management, and lack of training in the field of archives.

Keywords: Archives, srikandi application, implementation, e-government.

INTRODUCTION

Public services cover various important aspects that directly affect the quality of life of the community. The field of public services is spread across health services, transportation, security, business licensing, infrastructure development, education and so on. Government administrative services cover many important aspects that support the function and operation of various fields of public services. The Indonesian government in the field of public services has established a policy on the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) through Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018. In general use, the term policy refers to the behavior of several actors or a series of actors, such as officials, government agencies, or legislative bodies, in areas of activity such as public transportation or consumer protection. Public policy can also be viewed as anything the government chooses to do or not to do. (Anderson 2003:2) The main objective of SPBE is to improve the quality of public services by utilizing information and communication technology more broadly and in an integrated manner (Choirunnisa et al. 2023).

With the implementation of SPBE, the government hopes to build a more modern governance, where technology is the main pillar in supporting government activities. It is explained in the Presidential Decree that all applications that are specific or local in each agency must be aligned or integrated into general applications (Hadijah and Rahman 2024). SPBE not only increases service effectiveness but also strengthens the country's competitiveness in facing the challenges of globalization and digitalization. The importance of the existence of information systems as a manifestation in this digitalization era. Information systems play an important role in business and organizational operations by managing and providing the information needed for effective decisions. By integrating hardware, software, databases, procedures, and users, information systems help in the collection, processing, storage, and distribution of crucial information for various business purposes. (Satzinger, Jackson, and Burd 2012).

The very rapid development of information technology (IT) has had various positive impacts on government, one of which is in the field of archiving (Ningsih 2024). Archiving activities are indeed very important in government administration because they function as managers and guardians of document records or information produced in various government activities (Imam Gunarto 2024). Law Number 43 of 2009 emphasizes the importance of archive management as part of good organizational governance. Archives not only support the smooth running of daily operations, but also ensure that the organization has a strong legal basis, can be accountable for its activities, and is able to survive in the long term through effective information management.

Archive management involves several important steps such as classification, storage, security, and destruction of documents that are no longer relevant. A good archive management system will ensure that important documents can be accessed easily and safely, while documents that are no longer needed can be deleted in an appropriate manner. Building archive awareness in the community is indeed an extraordinary challenge. Archives are often looked down upon, only as a by-product of the administrative process, when in fact archives have a very important value for the history, identity, and sustainability of a nation. (Archives 2017). Archives are a collection of documents, files, or manuscripts that are stored systematically with the aim of being easily found again (Azmi and Sholihah 2022). Archives are documents collected through natural processes in the course of any business, public or private, at any time; and stored thereafter for reference, in their own custody, by the persons responsible for the business in question or their successors. (McCausland et al. 2016:4).

Archives play a vital role in supporting the smooth running of administrative and bureaucratic processes, and ensuring that all actions and decisions taken can be properly documented for future use. Initially, archive management was only carried out manually using archive books, both incoming and outgoing letters, and decrees (Shabrina and Prakoso 2024). Today's archiving activities have used an electronic-based system, namely by implementing an application called the Srikandi Application. The Srikandi Application or Integrated Dynamic Archiving Information System Application is an application specifically designed for digital and paperless archiving management at the national level.

Social facts that emerge about the implementation of new technologies such as the Srikandi Application are not only technical in nature, but also involve social dynamics in the Yogyakarta BKK. These include gaps in the quality of human resources, resistance to change, increased awareness of work efficiency, coordination between sectors and stakeholders, leadership support, challenges of technological infrastructure, a new work culture in the Yogyakarta BKK, and the need for regulations or technical guidelines. The transition to a

paperless office requires a change in work culture, including employee habits in managing documents. Therefore, the existence of the Srikandi Application requires synergy between internal divisions and with other agencies to ensure that data integration runs smoothly. The Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Number 679 of 2020 specifically regulates Srikandi. This regulation is an important legal basis for the implementation of the Srikandi application in all government agencies (Riko, Ramudin, and Satria 2022). The Srikandi Application allows government agencies to record and create document manuscripts electronically. This makes it easier to manage documents from the initial stage of creation to storage. Archive creation activities include the activities of making and receiving archives (Agustina 2019). The Srikandi application allows electronic storage of documents, which reduces the need for physical storage space and helps maintain document security (Adra and Permana 2023). Electronic storage also allows faster and more secure access to archives. By digitizing the archiving process through the Srikandi application, government agencies can carry out administrative tasks more quickly and easily.

Advances in information technology have indeed brought about a major transformation in governance, including in archive management. The implementation of Electronic Government (E-Government) in government institutions has created an increasingly complex but very useful archive management system (Rahmah and Meirinawati 2023). E-government is implemented as a basis for improving the quality of service (Harisanty 2022). This includes recording, archiving, and maintaining documents, all of which become more structured and integrated. The implementation of the Srikandi application is a strategic step in modernizing archive management in government agencies. This is in line with the goal of bureaucratic reform to create a more responsive, transparent, and effective government in serving the needs of the community.

The Yogyakarta Health Quarantine Center (BKK), as a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) within the Indonesian Ministry of Health, has a clear structure and responsibility in managing archives. BKK Yogyakarta is technically and administratively responsible to the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Health (P2P) at the Ministry of Health which includes submitting reports, implementing policies, and coordinating archival activities. At the BKK Yogyakarta level, archive management includes recording, storing, and maintaining documents related to the operational and administrative activities of the unit.

Previous research was written by Tyas Ayu Handayani with the title *Disposition Dimension or Implementer Attitude in Implementing Srikandi Policy in Supporting SPBE* which provides valuable insight into how the disposition dimension or implementer attitude is a key factor in implementing archiving system policies. Disposition or implementer attitude is one of the key factors in the policy implementation theory by Edwards III. Positive implementer attitudes such as commitment, motivation, and readiness to adopt change will support the success of implementing the Srikandi application (Handayani 2023). The second study was written by Dian Aristriya with the title *Implementation of the Srikandi Application Use Policy as an Effort to Mitigate Disaster Archives* with the results that the implementation of the Srikandi Application policy in terms of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure, was concluded to have gone quite well even though there were several obstacles such as communication constraints, internet outages or system down, limited resources and resistance to change from users (Aristriya 2024). The third study written by Fitria Agustina with the title *Analysis of the Implementation of Official Manuscripts in Making Official Letters at Universitas Gadjah Mada* resulted in the implementation of TNDE not being in accordance with

the regulations. Factors that influence the inconsistency of the implementation of official manuscripts include the use of information technology, employee competence, socialization, leadership commitment, code standardization, and habits (Agustina 2019) Therefore, based on this background, the researcher's goal is to provide recommendations for previous research compared to the current development of the Srikandi application update. The researcher also wants to know how the implementation process is as a form of implementing a paperless-based information system starting from the creation of archives to the destruction of archives. This study also aims to determine what obstacles and constraints are faced in the implementation of the Srikandi application in terms of human resources, information technology management, education or training, and infrastructure. The study can assess the extent to which the Srikandi application at BKK Yogyakarta supports electronic and paperless archive management. The results of the study can provide input to improve the efficiency of the correspondence and archiving process. The implementation of the Srikandi Application is in line with the National Archives Awareness and Order Movement (GNSTA) policy. This study supports the achievement of the objectives of the national policy at the central government agency level. In terms of research, the author uses and adapts the implementation theory put forward by George C Edward III.

George C Edward III in his theory of policy implementation identifies four key factors that influence the success of the policy implementation process. The four factors are communication factors, resources, dispositions, and organizational structure and workflow of the implementing bureaucracy. These four factors can indeed be seen as sources of problems as well as preconditions for the success of policy implementation (Lolytasari and Irfaniah 2022). The following is the implementation model according to George C Edward III:

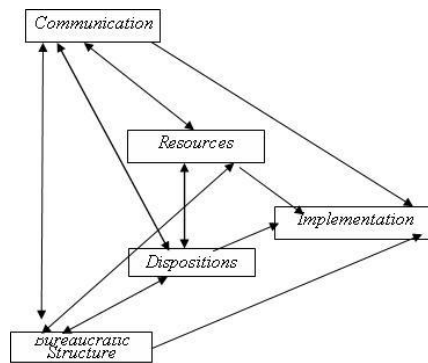


Figure 1: G Edward III Implementation Model

Overall, the impact of the implementation of the Srikandi Application in BKK Yogyakarta has a positive impact on daily performance. The implementation of the Srikandi Application accelerates the management of electronic correspondence and archives. Electronic document management accelerates public services, especially in providing the required archive data. The implementation of the Srikandi Application in BKK Yogyakarta is very beneficial but still requires strengthening infrastructure, developing trained human resources, and improving the system carried out by the center.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the background and phenomena related to the Implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta, it is known that this study will use a qualitative approach because through this study, the author wants to research and describe how the implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta as a manifestation of digital transformation of paperless-based archiving. The list of informants as subjects in this study was 7 (seven) people including the head of the office as the authenticator of the manuscript, the head of the general administration sub-section as the verifier of the manuscript, the drafter of the manuscript, the head of the work team, and archivists from related stakeholders. The researcher used the triangulation technique by asking questions to the informants and then drawing conclusions to obtain the truth of the data. The data collection and analysis techniques used in this study were by interviewing informants, observation and documentation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation

Based on the background and phenomena related to the Implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta, it is known that this study will use a qualitative approach because through this study, the author wants to research and describe how the implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta as a manifestation of digital transformation of paperless-based archiving. The list of informants as subjects in this study was 7 (seven) people including the head of the office as the authenticator of the manuscript, the head of the general administration sub-section as the verifier of the manuscript, the drafter of the manuscript, the head of the work team, and archivists from related stakeholders. The researcher used the triangulation technique by asking questions to the informants and then drawing conclusions to obtain the truth of the data. The data collection and analysis techniques used in this study were by interviewing informants, observation and documentation.

a. Communication

Information and communication technology (ICT) changes the extent to which organizations must perform work that is located in a particular place and with a variety of specific media. (Watson 2007:182). Ease of accessibility is one of the important elements in archiving services, especially in the current digital era (Indrasweri et al. 2022). The Srikandi application at BKK Yogyakarta is a strategic step in improving the quality of internal archiving. The main point that stands out in the implementation of the Srikandi application is the ease of communication and coordination between agencies by providing a special platform or feature in it. This greatly helps reduce information gaps and silos, allowing easier and faster access to information on the required data, as well as increasing collaboration in carrying out tasks at BKK Yogyakarta.

At BKK Yogyakarta, in the field of archiving, especially the communication process, it has been implemented through the Srikandi application since 2022. The existence of the Archives Unit user and Secretary User on this platform can monitor the manuscripts that are created or conceptualized in draft form by the conceptors in each work team. The existence of the send manuscript feature on the Secretary User greatly optimizes the process of correspondence activities to both internal and external environments, in this case agencies outside the Yogyakarta BKK. Previously, the activity

of sending outgoing manuscripts was still conventional, meaning that the manuscript was still processed in paper form with a wet signature. After the wet signature was carried out, the outgoing manuscript was sent by post, telegram, fax, or delivered in person to the relevant agency. This process is very ineffective and inefficient because it increases the budget, resources, facilities, and time.

Communication that has been established within the Yogyakarta Health Quarantine Center regarding the Srikandi application has been going well because various efforts, both socialization and technical guidance carried out every month are always carried out. However, obstacles still exist due to many things, both technical aspects of the application system, information, changes in the regulations for official manuscripts and so on. It can be identified that with the application of information technology in the field of archiving that is able to facilitate collaboration and communication through fast, cheap, effective and efficient sending of official manuscripts, the existence of the Srikandi application is very much needed. Implementers only need one click to be able to read and forward the script to the relevant employees to immediately follow up on the tasks given, resulting in good communication in carrying out daily tasks.

b. Resource

Based on the Regulation of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Srikandi Application, the Srikandi Application has indicators to achieve system benefits. One of these indicators is the human resource dimension. There are 3 (three) important points in the human resource dimension, especially those applied in BKK Yogyakarta, including:

a) Training for Srikandi application users

Archivists or archive managers at BKK Yogyakarta and internal staff face a number of significant challenges in organizing archives in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which is marked by massive technological transformation and digitalization. The development of digital technology means that more and more archives are created in digital form. Therefore, archivists must have the ability to manage these digital archives, including metadata management, authentication, and data integrity. The rapid development of technology forces archivists to continue to learn and adapt, including an understanding of AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT (Internet of Things), and other technologies relevant to modern archive management. (Nurjaman 2019:4)

BKK Yogyakarta has provided training related to the Srikandi application since the application was launched in 2022. Guidance is carried out online and is attended by internal staff led by archivists and related staff. The use of features for registering outgoing manuscripts, which are generally carried out by staff, continues to be improved in accordance with the latest regulations. Frequently changing rules such as archive classification codes, official document regulations, and archive retention schedules make understanding the use of Srikandi Application features more intensive in providing technical guidance and training to employees.

b) Individual Trust

An individual's belief in their ability to influence certain behaviors is known as self-efficacy. In the context of using the Srikandi application, at BKK Yogyakarta, self-efficacy can play an important role in determining the extent to which employees

feel able to operate and utilize the system effectively. Employees who have a high level of self-efficacy are more likely to try and continue to use the Srikandi application routinely, even though there are several obstacles. Conversely, if self-efficacy is low, individuals are more likely to give up or are reluctant to start using this system.

BKK Yogyakarta, each employee is required to be able to operate the information system. Employees at BKK Yogyakarta have been given access in the form of a user login and password to be able to create official scripts which then produce important archives for internal use. Every employee who has followed technical guidance has increased their self-confidence because the implementation of the Srikandi application is routinely used by trying continuously without fear of errors in operation.

c) Srikandi application user acceptance

Users of the Srikandi application at BKK Yogyakarta have an important role not only as creators of archives but also as searchers of the archives themselves. The archives created can be used as valid evidence for the interests of the organization. The archives created can also be an important part of the nation and state, namely as the nation's collective memory (MKB). Archives that are often used in archive searches include archives related to health including past Covid-19 archives. Then there is also a search for archives related to finance, personnel or other activities.

In the implementation of the Srikandi application at the Yogyakarta Health Quarantine Center, it requires a very important dimension of resources, including the indicators. However, there are also other resources as support in the form of infrastructure and superstructure. Infrastructure includes the availability of an internet network as login access, a security system, servers and computers that meet the specifications for accessing the Srikandi application. While resources in the form of superstructure include the availability of Processing Units and Archives Units at the Yogyakarta Health Quarantine Center both in the central file and records center, as well as the existence of clear policies and Standard Norms, Procedures and Criteria (NSPK) which are used as guidelines in the management of dynamic archives.

c. Disposition

Support from leaders and ongoing socialization can help overcome resistance. Compliance and response from implementers, such as employees and other State Civil Apparatus, are key elements in ensuring the success of policy implementation. Without a consistent attitude from implementers, the implementation process will face resistance or obstacles from within (Handayani 2023).

The disposition dimension in the Srikandi application refers to the process of giving instructions or directions by leaders to documents or letters that come in electronically through this platform. The disposition process in the Srikandi Application involves assessing the contents of the document, its importance, urgency, and relevance to the tasks or goals of the organization, including at BKK Yogyakarta. The disposition activities and processes carried out by leaders have an impact on employees who are given tasks. The basis for carrying out these tasks is of course from letters or official documents that come in to be distributed to employees. In the Srikandi application, there are instructions explaining that the disposition is to be followed up, coordinated,

monitored, archived, scheduled or can also be attended. The result of this disposition is often in the form of notes on documents or archive systems that indicate the next steps to be taken by the responsible party in this case are all elements of employees. in the BKK Yogyakarta Environment. The following is a disposition model in the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta:

NO	NOMOR NASKAH	HAL	KEPADA	INSTRUKSI	INSTRUKSI TAMBAHAN	LAMPIRAN	T/ DI
	Cari Nomor Naska	Cari Hal	Cari Kepada	Cari Instruksi	Cari Instruksi Tamr		
1	S-1822/KPN.1501/2024	Monitoring Deviasi Realisasi	> Tatok Redjadi, ST, MM - Kepala Sub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ditindaklanjuti <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dikoordinasikan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dimonitor	TIDAK ADA	TIDAK ADA	Kc N 2C

Figure 2. Srikandi Application Disposition

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure plays a key role in the successful implementation of the archive digitization policy (Sudrajat, Kurniansyah, and Aryani 2023). The structure is designed to ensure that archives are managed properly, in accordance with their legal, administrative, and historical values, and to support transparency and accountability in information management. The bureaucratic structure to support archival activities at the Yogyakarta BKK refers to the organizational and governance arrangements that govern archive management. In implementing and operating the Srikandi application. The bureaucratic structure that has an influence on BKK Yogyakarta includes:

A) Leader / Head of Office

The head is responsible for making strategic decisions related to the implementation of Srikandi in BKK Yogyakarta, is tasked with directing policies, supervision, and evaluation of the use of the Srikandi application

B) Administrator

The administrator is assigned by the head or leader to manage and ensure the operationalization of the Srikandi application within the scope of BKK Yogyakarta. The administrator is responsible for setting up user accounts, roles, and user access rights within the agency. In BKK Yogyakarta, the administrator also serves as secretary, archiving unit and manuscript drafter. In the admin module, the Srikandi application admin officer can manage employee identities, users, passwords, work unit charts and access rights used by each user. There have been cases where internal employees forgot to log in to the Srikandi application, through the admin user, the password can be reset to send a new password back to the user concerned.

C) Archive Manager

Archive Manager or Archivist is directly responsible for input, maintenance, and management of electronic archives in the Srikandi application. Archive Manager or Archivist has the task of monitoring and controlling archives that enter and exit the system. Meanwhile, the BKK Yogyakarta Archives Unit is responsible for implementing the task of managing inactive archives in the Records Center room.

D) Users

Users are employees involved in the creation, management, and utilization of archives electronically through the Srikandi application, in the context of the Srikandi application, users at BKK Yogyakarta include all levels of employees, from leaders to implementers who need access to archives in the system. Users of the Srikandi application at BKK Yogyakarta consist of 65 active users which include authenticators, verifiers, and drafters of manuscripts. The authenticator is held by the office leader who provides direction and digital signatures. The verifier is held by the Head of Adum Sub-Division as to verify outgoing manuscripts. The drafter of the manuscript is held by each user and employee when the person concerned receives a disposition and direction from the leader, then the process for creating outgoing official manuscripts is immediately carried out.

E) Technical Support System

An important aspect of the bureaucratic structure is the existence of teams that support the technical management of the Srikandi application. This team consists of an IT team or computer administrator who has the task of providing computerization facility services, especially internet networks and infrastructure in the field of information technology. The IT team of BKK Yogyakarta facilitates when troubleshooting and maintenance occurs on the internet network. With the use of good information technology facilities in the agency, of course the need for access to the Srikandi application will be faster and optimal without being hampered by errors or bugs.

F) Cross Sector

The existence of cross-sector in archive management is very important. Collaboration and cooperation built by BKK Yogyakarta by involving agencies outside the internal office continues to be carried out. Units at Echelon I, the General Bureau also always provide evaluations through the Bimwil (Regional Guidance) program and archive audits through ASKI. Coordination between BKK Yogyakarta and the DIY Regional Archives Library Service is also encouraged in terms of archive media transfer and study tours in terms of exploring archive dioramas through the GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums) scheme. Then in terms of coaching and training, BKK Yogyakarta continues to be sustainable in improving archives in this information technology era through technical and functional training and the deployment of archival students from academic institutions.

Obstacles

The management of the Srikandi application at BKK Yogyakarta, which is an integrated dynamic archival information system, faces various obstacles. Here are some common obstacles faced in managing the application:

1. Lack of competent Human Resources in IT management

Employees or users at BKK Yogyakarta who are not well trained in using the Srikandi application can hinder the archive management process. Without adequate training, users have difficulty in running important functions and features available in the application. On the other hand, the availability of experts who are able to handle technical problems in the application is limited, so that when there is a problem with the internet network, the registration activity of the manuscript in the Srikandi application can be hampered.

2. Resistance to Change

The still strong conventional Work Culture causes some employees to still be accustomed to manual archive management methods and are reluctant to switch to a digital system. There are several fields that still use conventional/manual official manuscript creation activities such as financial management, goods and services and personnel. These fields cannot fully use the Srikandi application because there are documents that require wet signatures and stamps.

3. Integration and Interoperability Constraints

Difficulties in integrating the Srikandi Application with other information systems that already exist in the agency can hinder workflow and efficiency. Applications in BKK Yogyakarta include technical applications such as finance, personnel, health, goods and services management and others. At this time, there is no integration between these applications so that they still create separate official documents. Differences in data formats or standards between various information systems can cause problems in effective data exchange.

4. Regulatory and Compliance Issues

Not all agencies or users including BKK Yogyakarta fully comply with the established archival standards and regulations or NSPK which can cause problems in long-term archive management. Changes in government policies or regulations related to archival can affect how the Srikandi application is managed and used. The need for more detailed guidelines or technical instructions regarding the operationalization of the Srikandi application is very important. The dynamic Srikandi application often requires updates and renewals so that when the update occurs, users often have to adapt without the existing guidelines. Limitations in periodic maintenance can cause the system to be suboptimal or experience decreased performance. If feature updates or bug fixes are not carried out in a timely manner, users can experience obstacles in carrying out their duties.

5. Malfunctions due to errors and system hacking

Malfunctions and system hacking in the Srikandi application are serious problems that can have a significant impact on operations and data security. The handling taken must be carried out by monitoring the system in real time to detect and prevent malfunctions or errors before they become major problems. In addition, improving stronger security protocols, including data encryption, two-factor authentication, and regular security updates. The Ministry of Communication and Information and ANRI need in terms of cybersecurity, including how to recognize potential threats and actions to be taken in the event of a hack and ensure that all data lost or threatened due to hacking can be restored from a secure backup.

Overcoming these obstacles requires an integrated approach across sectors that involves improving infrastructure, ongoing training, increasing awareness of the benefits of technology, and strong regulatory and policy support. By taking these steps, the risks associated with system usage problems can be minimized, as well as ensuring that the Srikandi application remains safe and functioning properly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that e-government-based archive management through the Srikandi application has been running and can be

implemented by most employees at BKK Yogyakarta. The concept of arranging letters which used to be conventional, causing documents and files to pile up under the table and in the corner of the room, can be largely minimized with this information system. Based on the research that has been conducted, BKK Yogyakarta since implementing the Srikandi application, its archive management has been more effective and efficient, the quality of work has improved and the ability to know about information technology has increased.

The four implementation concept theories put forward by George C Edward III which include communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure provide optimal influence and benefits for the agency. Implementation of the Srikandi Application requires good communication facilities between ANRI, the General Bureau of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the Directorate General of P2P of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and BKK Yogyakarta as a vertical technical implementing unit under the auspices of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and with all employees and other stakeholders. Communication ensures that all parties involved understand the purpose and how the application works, and know their role in the archival process. In terms of resources, the implementation of the Srikandi Application requires sufficient resources, both in terms of technology (software and hardware), budget, and trained human resources. If these resources are lacking, the implementation of the application will not be optimal.

Therefore, investment in employee training and education through technical training both internally and organized by ANRI, updating technology infrastructure, and adequate budget allocation is very important. The success of the implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta is also influenced by the attitudes and commitments of employees and internal management. A positive and proactive disposition from the leadership will encourage the success of the application implementation, while a less supportive attitude can be an obstacle. Therefore, it is important to build awareness and provide motivation to all employees involved to support this change.

The existence of a bureaucratic structure must also support the implementation of the Srikandi application with a clear workflow, effective division of tasks, and efficient governance. A rigid and inflexible structure can hinder the implementation process, while an adaptive structure that supports innovation will facilitate the transition to a new system. Changes and updates to the application from the old version to the new version may be required in the existing workflow or procedures to accommodate the use of this application as well as updates if there are changes in regulations related to official scripts or other regulations. The implementation of the Srikandi Application at BKK Yogyakarta showed positive results overall, although there were still some obstacles. These obstacles, both internal such as lack of training or technical understanding, and external such as suboptimal technology infrastructure, need attention. By overcoming these obstacles, it is hoped that employee performance in providing services can be more optimal. This improvement can be done through more intensive training, strengthening infrastructure, and improving communication between departments to ensure that all elements in the implementation of the Srikandi Application run smoothly.

SUGGESTION

To improve the utilization of the Srikandi application by employees at BKK Yogyakarta, several important suggestions and steps need to be taken, namely the need for training and development of employee skills in using the Srikandi application on an ongoing basis. With adequate knowledge and skills, employees will be more confident and efficient in using this

application. Then there is better coordination between the various sectors involved, including smooth communication and strong collaboration to ensure that all parts of the organization are aligned in using the Srikandi Application, so that the services provided are more accountable and transparent. Improving the internet network is also very necessary to support optimal use of the application. Without an adequate network, the application will not function properly, hampering employee performance.

The addition of clearer and more interactive notification features in the application will help users master the application more easily. A user-friendly display to pamper the eyes and this notification can notify users of actions that need to be taken, important updates, or reminders. The addition of additional relevant features and increasing data backup capacity are very important so that data remains safe and available when needed. The Srikandi application can be used as a strategic tool to improve performance in the fields of administration and archiving. With enhanced features and better coordination, this application can be the backbone for more efficient and effective operations at BKK Yogyakarta.

THANK YOU-NOTE

This research can be carried out well thanks to the assistance of various parties. The researcher would like to thank BKK Yogyakarta for providing the opportunity, space and useful knowledge to the researcher to conduct this research.

REFERENCES

- Adra, Ayang, and Iip Permana. 2023. "Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Srikandi Bagi Pegawai Di Pusat Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Regional Bukittinggi." *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara (JUAN)* 11(01):1-12. doi: 10.31629/juan.v11i01.5807.
- Agustina, Fitria. 2019. "Analisis Implementasi Tata Naskah Dinas Dalam Pembuatan Surat Dinas Di Lingkungan Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM)." *Khazanah: Jurnal Pengembangan Kearsipan* 12(2):120. doi: 10.22146/khazanah.48091.
- Anderson, J. E. 2003. "Public Policymaking : An Intoduction." *Public Policy Making* 1-34.
- Aristriya, Dian. 2024. "Implementasi Kebijakan Penggunaan Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Terintegrasi (Srikandi) Sebagai Upaya Mitigasi Arsip Kebencanaan." *Reformasi Administrasi* 11(2):141-47.
- Azmi, Aafi, and Nikmatus Sholihah. 2022. "Pengelolaan Arsip Dalam Menunjang Layanan Informasi Pada Bagian Tata Usaha Di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri." *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* 3:57-69.
- Choirunnisa, Laili, Try Hajar, Caesar Oktaviana, Ahmad Ainur, and Elva Imeldatur Rohmah. 2023. "Peran Sistem Pemerintah Berbasis Elektronik (SPBE) Dalam Meningkatkan Aksesibilitas Pelayanan Publik Di Indonesia." *Hukun Dan Perubahan Sosial* 3:25.
- Hadijah, and Aulia Rahman. 2024. "Implementasi Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Dinamis Terintegrasi (SRIKANDI) Pada Kantor Kecamatan Haruai Kabupaten Tabalong." *JAPB* 7:1386-95.
- Handayani, Tyas Ari. 2023. "Dimensi Disposisi Atau Sikap Pelaksana Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Srikandi Dalam Mendukung SPBE." *Open Jurnal Systems* 18(1978):867-75.
- Harisanty, Dessy. 2022. "Legality of Electronic Archive Management in Realizing Indonesia E-Government." *Digital Library Perspectives* 38:16. doi: 10.1108/DLP-12-2020-0123.
- Imam Gunarto. 2024. "Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Pelatihan Kearsipan." *Peraturan ANRI*

14(5):1-23.

- Indraswari, Nindya, Elya Riska, Dwi Wahyuni, and Rina Rakhmawati. 2022. "Accessibility of Archival Reference Services." *Record and Library Journal* 8(2). doi: 10.20473/rlj.V8-I2.2022.199-206.
- Kearsipan, Pusat Jasa. 2017. "Gerakan Nasional Sadar Tertib Arsip." *Media Kearsipan Nasional* 60.
- Lolytasari, and Hikmah Irfaniah. 2022. "The Implementation of Covid-19 Archives Preservation in College." *Record and Library Journal* 8(2). doi: 10.20473/rlj.V8-I2.2022.239-247.
- Open. McCausland, Sigrid, Paul Brunton, Tim Robinson, and Kathleen Oakes. 2016. "Keeping Archives." (0):1-23.
- Ningsih, Suci Julia. 2024. "Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Dinamis Oleh Arsiparis Dalam Pengelolaan Arsip." *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi Islam* 3(2):136-43.
- Nurjaman, Jajang. 2019. "Kearsipan Di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0." *Majalah ARSIP* 1(1):5-6.
- Rahmah, Faizatur, and Meirinawati Meirinawati. 2023. "Penerapan Electronic Government Melalui Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Dinamis Terintegrasi (Srikandi) Di Dinas Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kota Probolinggo." *Publika* 2341-50. doi: 10.26740/publika.v11n3.p2341-2350.
- Riko, Nama, Priyatmo Ramudin, and Oci Hendra Satria. 2022. "Analisis Aplikasi Srikandi Menggunakan Metode System Usability Scale (SUS) Di Lingkungan Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia." *Jurnal Kearsipan* 17:21-42.
- Rusdi, M., Sebayang, V.A., Kholil, S., & Syam, A.M. (2024). *Islam and the Ethics of War: Deconstructing Jihad through the Principle of Humanism in Theological Discourses*
- Sayekti, R., Batubara, A. K., Aditya, M., Purwaningtyas, F., & Syam, A. M. (2021). *When the "Library as Place" Matters: A Case Study of an Academic Library. Library Philosophy & Practice.*
- Siregar, N.Z & Syam, A.M. (2024). *The Influence of Digital Library Service Quality On Student Satisfaction. PERSPEKTIF: Journal of Social and Library Science* 2 (2), 40-48.
- Satzinger, John W., Robert B. Jackson, and Stephen D. Burd. 2012. *Systems Analysis and Design.* 6th ed. USA.
- Shabrina, Nurul, and Cathas Teguh Prakoso. 2024. "Human Resource Readiness In Use Of The Srikandi Application (Integrated Dynamic Archives Information System) In The Library And Archives Department Of Bontang City." *International Conference On Digital, Social, And Science* 1(1):391-97.
- Sudrajat, Shafira Nur, Dadan Kurniansyah, and Lina Aryani. 2023. "Implementasi Kebijakan Digitalisasi Arsip Pada Dinas Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Karawang." *Wahana Pendidikan*, 9(12):469-79.
- Syam, AM., Dalimunthe, MA., Suhendar, A & Rambe, RFAK. (2024). *Islamic Philosophy: A Comparative Perspective Between Ibnu Khaldun And Karl Marx. SYAHADAT: Journal of Islamic Studies* 1 (2), 55-72
- Syam, A. M. (2017). *Penerapan " knowledge sharing" di perpustakaan. JUPI (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi)*, 2(2), 261-272.
- Watson, Richard T. 2007. "Information Systems The Distinction between Information Systems and Information Technology." 221.