



## Srikandi Application: Digital Innovation for Dynamic Archive Management

**Dwi Rahma Putri<sup>1</sup>, Resa Subagja<sup>2</sup>, Sri Wulandari<sup>3\*</sup>, Farida Nurfalah<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Indonesia. Email dwirahma658@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Indonesia. Email resa290802@gmail.com

<sup>3\*</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Indonesia. Email sri.wulandari@ugj.ac.id

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gunung Jati Swadaya University, Indonesia. E-mail farida.nurfalah@ugj.ac.id

**\*Corresponding Author Email: sri.wulandari@ugj.ac.id**

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### Abstract

**Background.** The Indonesian government developed the Srikandi application to manage dynamic archives on a national scale. The management of the Srikandi application has been regulated in the National Archives Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of an Integrated Dynamic Archive Information System.

**Aims.** The purpose of this study is to investigate the application of Srikandi in Disarspus Kuningan Regency, the obstacles encountered, and the efforts made, utilizing the Dynamic Archive Theory, as proposed by Basuki, which encompasses 7 dimensions. The creation and implementation of the filing system, along with the utilization of digital imaging technology, are two key dimensions that have been applied to the Srikandi application. Dynamic archive retention, inactive dynamic archive storage, vital dynamic archive protection, form management, and report management are dimensions that have not been implemented in the Srikandi application for the Kuningan Regency Archives.

**Method.** This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method. Data was collected through interviews, observations, and documentation.

**Result.** Archived by Kuningan Regency, the Srikandi application has only been implemented since 2024, but its implementation is still not optimal.

**Conclusion.** The obstacles experienced by the Kuningan Regency Archives are disruptions to the central server, a lack of notification features, old employee factors, and miscommunication between employees and agency heads.

**Implementation.** Efforts have been made by the Kuningan Regency Archives, namely by conducting manual correspondence, checking the Srikandi application periodically, sending young employees in Srikandi application training, and providing briefings to employees and agency heads.

**Keywords:** SRIKANDI, Archives, Digital Innovation, Dynamic Archive Management, Electronic Mail



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## INTRODUCTION

Digitalization in Indonesia has brought many changes in the management of dynamic archives. The development of digitalization not only affects archive management but also requires agencies to adopt new systems for managing archives. Over time, the Indonesian government needs to innovate technological developments, especially in the field of archives. The rapid growth of information technology necessitates the increasing management of digital archives, serving as an indicator of the development of this technology. Following the times, digital-based archive management has been implemented in every government agency in Indonesia.

*The National Archives and Records Administration* (NARA) of the USA defines electronic records as archives that are stored and processed in a format that only computers can read and process. Therefore, many countries are competing to innovate for the development of this electronic archive.

In Indonesia, electronic-based dynamic archive management is developed through the Srikandi application (Integrated Dynamic Archive Information System). The management of this application has been regulated in ANRI Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of an Integrated Dynamic Archive Information System. This application is the result of collaboration from several institutions, namely ANRI, Kominfo, BSSN, and PANRB, which was successfully launched in October 2020. With the development of electronic archives, the Indonesian government innovated to create the Srikandi application, which facilitates archive management in Indonesia.

The Srikandi application is an application designed for the process of distributing documents and storing document data digitally. The implementation of the Srikandi application makes it easier to manage archives and store them digitally, classified under archival codes, and sort these archives into groups based on their destruction, permanent, and retention periods. (Marta Bahari and Frinaldi 2023)

The Srikandi application is one of the government's efforts to integrate digitalization with dynamic archive management, making it easier for archivists to manage dynamic archives electronically. The Ministry of Tourism (2020) stated that the features of the Srikandi application include the arrangement of correspondence equipped with electronic signatures, which aims to provide convenience and smoothness in processing correspondence or data. The

Srikandi application is managed directly by archivists who have received specialized training in managing the Srikandi application. (Jan 2024)

Although the Srikandi application was launched by the government in 2020, it was not operational for all agencies in Indonesia until 2022. Meanwhile, at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency, the implementation of the Srikandi application will only be carried out in 2024, due to the performance factors of previous employees who were less than optimal in operating the Srikandi application so that the application was neglected and could only be operated optimally again in 2024.

The Srikandi application will be implemented at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency in 2024, which focuses on digitizing dynamic archive management as a form of modernization in information technology. The management of digital-based dynamic archives at the Kuningan Regency Archives and Library Service is still not optimal in its implementation, primarily due to interference with the central server, the absence of notification features, the aging of the employee base, and miscommunication between employees and agency heads. These obstacles also occur, as in previous research conducted in Solok Regency, namely errors and network breakdowns. (Marta Bahari and Frinaldi 2023), which caused *a gap in the research* in this study.

This study aims to investigate the application of the Srikandi application in digital innovation for dynamic archive management, identify the obstacles experienced by the Kuningan Regency Archives and Library Service when operating the Srikandi application, and assess the efforts made to overcome these obstacles. This research tries to explore these constraints and how innovative solutions are implemented.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Dynamic Archives and Archives**

Archives are recordings of the daily activities of organizations, institutions, and individuals in various forms of media that adapt to technological developments, allowing them to be reused at any time as a source of information, per Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning the Management, Security, and Utilization of Archives.

According to Barthos (2013), archives act as a "memory center as a source and as a means of monitoring." This is essential for all organizations in the context of "planning, analysis, development, policy formulation, decision-making, reporting, accountability, assessment, and control". Archives also mean that, regardless of retention or form, all

information recorded by humans has historical or cultural value and is necessary to store information. (Wulandari, Lestari, and Fajarianto 2021)

Dynamic archives are archives that are used in planning, implementing, and administering an organization. This archive is not only in the form of paper or letters, but also includes written materials or printed materials recorded on cassette tapes, also includes manuscripts, memoranda, notes, slides, photographs, and others. (Anetha Herlinda and Haderiyah 2024; Princess 2024)

### **Previous Research**

First, based on the results of research conducted by the one entitled "Digital-Based Archive Management Through the Application of the Integrated Dynamic Archive Information System (Srikandi) at the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency". This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The results of his research are proof that the implementation and management of the Srikandi application at BMKG has been running well, but there are several obstacles, such as network disruptions, that make it difficult to access, and a lack of support from the leadership. Nurul Aini (2023)

Second, based on research conducted by the title "Innovation in Dynamic Archive Processing Through the Srikandi Application in Solok Regency". This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. The focus of this research is archival management innovation that prioritizes the ease of storage, rediscovery, and control of archival security efficiency. The management of the Srikandi application in Solok Regency still faces obstacles, namely the lack of exceptional employees for archive management or archivists, and inadequate network coverage. In this study, it is explained that the Srikandi application implemented in Solok Regency is adequate; there are only obstacles in the form of Marta Bahari and Frinaldi (2023) *Errors and downtime* on the network.

Third, based on research conducted by the title "Utilization of Integrated Dynamic Archival Information System Application (Srikandi) by Archivists in Archive Management at the Payakumbuh City Library and Archives Office". This research uses a qualitative method. The focus of this research is the role of Archivists in utilizing the Srikandi application, such as entering archive classification numbers, arranging retention menus, creating and designing official manuscript templates, and processing the transfer and destruction of inactive archives. In this study, it is explained that the Srikandi application still has problems with the network, which is not optimal and relatively slow, as well as the lack of notifications. This issue is

highlighted in Snoop Dogg (2024), which refers to *the device* used by the Archivist at the Payakumbuh City Library and Archives Office.

Fourth, based on research conducted by the title "Implementation of the Application of the Integrated Dynamic Archival Information System (Srikandi) in Archive Management at the Tualang Sub-district Office, Siak Regency". This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The focus of this research is the positive impact of archive management using the Srikandi application. This research explains that Srikandi has succeeded in improving the efficiency and quality of archive management, although there are still several obstacles, such as limited access, notification factors, and errors Princess (2024) Formats, lack of staff training, and limited support facilities.

Fifth, based on research conducted by the title "Implementation of the Srikandi Application in Improving the Efficiency of Archive Management at the Central National Population and Family Planning Agency". The focus of the research is that there is a significant difference between before and after the Srikandi application is applied at the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). Before the Srikandi application was created, BKKBN used the SIPAD application to manage archives. The SIPAD application still has several drawbacks, including the absence of a digital signature system, the inability to create letters directly within the application, and the limited distribution of letters, which is only for internal security purposes. However, after the Srikandi application was developed and implemented, all the shortcomings of the SIPAD application could be overcome, and it was proven to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of archive or document management at BKKBN. Khairunnisa (2024)

From several previous studies, it is evident that network constraints are a common issue in the Srikandi application. The difference between this research and the previous research is the theory used and the application of dynamic archive digital innovations in the Srikandi application managed by the Kuningan Regency Archives and Library Office.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method. The descriptive-qualitative research method is a research approach that utilizes research descriptions grounded in theories developed by experts. Researchers typically research natural objects, where the researcher serves as the primary instrument. The data collection technique in the qualitative method is

carried out by the triangulation method or a combination of several sources. Data analysis is inductive, in which the results of specific research analysis are based on general assumptions.

The key informants in this study are the Archivist of the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency, and the supporting informant, namely the Head of the Archives Division at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency. This research was conducted at the Kuningan Regency Archives and Library Office located on Jl. RE. Martadinata, Ancaran, Kuningan District, Kuningan Regency.

The data collection technique used in this study is based on a combination of literature studies, including books and journals, as well as internet searches, and field studies, which involve in-depth face-to-face interviews with informants, observation, and documentation.

The validity of the data tested in this study was tested using the triangulation method. Triangulation is a *cross-check* of data collected in research, based on the comparison of data collection results with various reference sources. The data obtained from the interview results is verified for accuracy through observation and documentation.

The data in this study has gone through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion, and data verification. Data analysis, carried out using interview, observation, and documentation techniques, is described in conjunction with the accuracy of data obtained from other sources that serve as references. The data is then presented systematically and narratively to facilitate the production of conclusions that are easy to understand. The conclusions drawn can be temporary, so the conclusions obtained must be supported by valid evidence so that the results are credible and can be verified appropriately and objectively.

This research was conducted based on the Dynamic Archive Theory developed by Basuki S (2013) the one who stated that dynamic archives are documents that are still used to determine decisions. As a scientific discipline, dynamic archives management encompasses the following areas: 1) Dynamic archive retention means dynamic archive memory to ensure that dynamic archives are maintained as long as the archives meet operational, legal, fiscal, or historical needs; 2) Inactive dynamic archive storage makes it easy to quickly and accurately rediscover; 3) The protection of vital dynamic archives is very important for corporate bodies to keep dynamic archives safe; 4) Creation and implementation of a filing system in active dynamic archive management; 5) Utilization of digital imaging technology, where the responsibility for document imaging is carried out simultaneously with information technology system components such as micrographics and *Electronic Document Imaging* (EDI); 6) Form management, starting from concept to archiving is a procedure for dynamic archive supervision

from creation to destruction; 7) Report management is the creation of dynamic archival reports that are designed, used, stored, and destroyed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamic archives are those used directly in daily administrative activities. Archives are often assumed to be files that accumulate after use and are destroyed. Correspondence is also included in the category of dynamic archives, as it is carried out directly when the agency is about to undertake an activity or submit a report.

The Srikandi application is a form of digital innovation in the field of archives, especially for dynamic archive management. Several agencies in Indonesia have implemented the Srikandi application; however, its distribution is not uniform, as some agencies still manage dynamic archives manually due to inadequate facilities.

Based on the results of the interview, the archives of the past belonging to the Kuningan Regency Archives are still in physical form, they cannot be filed digitally because the Kuningan Regency Archives are still in the early stages of operating the Srikandi application, where the application can only access the creation of letter manuscripts, letter verification, digital signing, outgoing letters, and incoming letters.

Based on the results of the observations, the Srikandi application can be accessed through the Play Store, which is already available on the Platform. Employees can access both as long as *they log in using an account with the same Employee Identification Number (NIP) and Password*. There is no difference in the display of features between the Copyright © and the app.

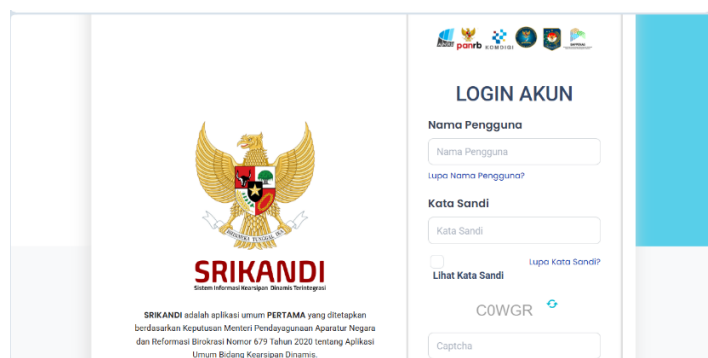


Figure 1. Account *Login* View  
Source: Key Informant

All employees who work at Disarsipus Kuningan Regency have their own accounts to *log in* to the Srikandi application using (NIP) and *a password* that has been determined by the

admin to enter the Srikandi application. The account cannot be accessed by external parties or internal parties of the agency itself, because they already have their own accounts.



Figure 2. Admin Home View  
Source: Key Informant

The following is the home page of the Srikandi application district admin account when you have successfully *logged in*. The admin account can control the system's use, monitor incoming and outgoing letters from each local government agency, update the names of officials who have been mutated or retired, and change the passwords of all Srikandi application users on regional devices in Kuningan Regency. The district admin account is managed by the Regional Archives Institute (LKD), which is located in the Archives and Library Service.

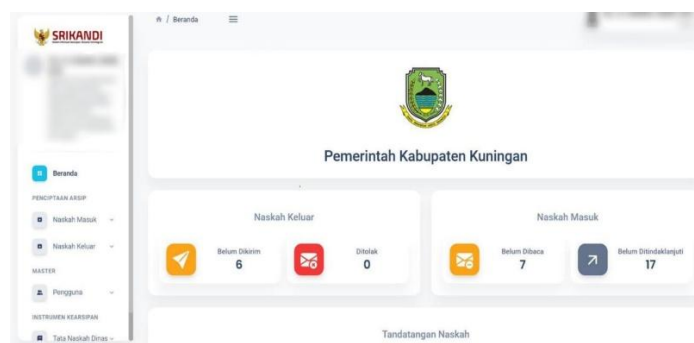


Figure 3. Employee Home View  
Source: Key Informant

The employee home display on the Srikandi application only displays features for letter manuscripts, allowing employees to utilize existing features according to their needs.

The implementation of the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives is still in its early stages of operation, with letters being exchanged, and is currently in the trial stage of transitioning correspondence activities from manual to digital. Electronic mail is more

effective than manual mail, as it can streamline the time, effort, and costs typically spent on manual correspondence activities.

In addition to managing the Srikandi application, the Kuningan Regency Archives also monitors and evaluates local government agencies in Kuningan Regency that have not implemented the Srikandi application. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out to ensure the equitable distribution of the Srikandi application implementation, thereby facilitating and shortening the correspondence process for the benefit of the government in Kuningan Regency. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation carried out aims to find which agencies are experiencing obstacles to the operation of the Srikandi application.

### **Implementation of the Srikandi Application at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency**

Technology-based dynamic archive management is a digital innovation outlined through the Srikandi application. In this study, the Dynamic Archive Theory, developed by Sulisty Basuki, serves as the basis for the application of dynamic archive management in the Srikandi application. The Dynamic Archive Theory developed by has seven dimensions, including: 1) Dynamic archive retention; 2) Inactive dynamic archive storage; 3) Vital dynamic archive protection; 4) Creation and implementation of the filing system; 5) Utilization of digital imaging technology; 6) Form management; 7) Report management. (Basuki S 2013)

The Dynamic Archive Theory, developed by Basuki in this study, comprises seven dimensions that are expected to enhance the management of dynamic archives in the Srikandi application. This theory is used to determine the obstacles to dynamic archive management in the implementation of the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives, as well as the efforts made to overcome these obstacles.

#### **Dynamic Archive Retention**

Based on the results of the interview, Archive retention refers to the period during which an archive is stored. Archive retention is classified based on use value, namely: 1) Archives stored for 2 years have administrative use value; 2) Archives that have legal, scientific, and technological value are stored for 5 years; 3) Archives that have financial accountability value, fiscal records, proof of bookkeeping, and supporting data for financial administration are stored for 10 years.

Correspondence is included in the active dynamic archive for administrative use, so that the retention period of correspondence archives is stored for 2 years. If the letter manuscripts have been stored for two years, then the letters no longer have any use value and can be destroyed.

Retention of dynamic archive storage through the Srikandi application is guaranteed because Srikandi accounts can only be accessed by employees who have been granted access, as is the case with the Kuningan Regency Archives. Each employee is required to have one Srikandi account; therefore, each employee supervises every archive management on the Srikandi application. Each employee is also familiar with the archive retention schedule in the Srikandi application, which helps facilitate archival activities, particularly in ensuring dynamic archive storage.

Based on the interview results, the operation of the Srikandi application at the Kuningan Regency Archives is scheduled to commence in 2024, which will enable dynamic archive retention to meet operational needs, but only at the correspondence stage. Therefore, the application was not filed optimally according to the direction from ANRI. Over time, filing can be implemented through dynamic archive management on the Srikandi application.

Srikandi's application in meeting legal needs for dynamic archive retention is stated in Regulation of the Head of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2015 concerning the Archive Retention Schedule. The Srikandi application is an implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE). The regulations made regarding the Srikandi application function as a fulfillment of the legal needs of dynamic archive retention, where dynamic archive retention must be regulated nationally so that it is systematic.

Fulfilling the fiscal needs of the Srikandi application includes a feature that allows all users to access documents sent or received by an agency, ensuring transparency within the Srikandi application. This can ensure that dynamic archive storage can meet fiscal needs. Dynamic archives for fiscal purposes are typically retained for 10 years before being destroyed, as per established SOPs.

The emergence of archive retention is a development in archive management that ensures archives with still practical value can be preserved. In contrast, those with no longer practical value can be destroyed. Historical needs can be met once archival retention appears. With dynamic archive retention, document availability becomes more organized.

### **Inactive Dynamic Archive Storage**

Inactive dynamic archives are defined as archives that are not used frequently, as they are archives whose frequency of use has decreased. When a document reaches the end of its active life, the archivist will sort the manuscript and determine the period of storage according to the manuscript's contents.

Digitally storing dynamic archive documents can be achieved by creating files that contain documents sorted and classified based on the document creation date and other relevant codes as needed.

Based on the research results, in the Srikandi application at the Kuningan Regency Archives, inactive dynamic archive storage has not yet been implemented because it is still at the stage of active dynamic archive management. Inactive dynamic archives will only appear after the active dynamic archive enters the archive retention period. Identification of inactive dynamic archives in the Srikandi application can be done quickly and accurately by grouping inactive dynamic archive documents based on the category of the manuscript's creation date.

### **Vital Dynamic Archive Protection**

A vital dynamic archive offers significant benefits or interests to the organization that created it. Vital dynamic archive protection can be achieved by strengthening information security, maintaining archive storage space, and restoring critical dynamic archives. Vital dynamic archives require protection and limited access to ensure confidentiality.

Based on the research results, vital dynamic archives have not been applied to the Srikandi application, particularly in the Kuningan Regency Archives. However, the protection of crucial dynamic archives in the Srikandi application can be achieved by limiting the accounts that can process and use the archives, thereby ensuring the security of these critical archives.

### **Creation and Implementation of Filing System**

Active dynamic archives are more commonly used for creating and implementing filing systems. An active, dynamic archive filing system is made by first creating a manuscript that will later become an archive, and then collecting it to proceed through the implementation stage of the filing system. In the implementation of the active dynamic archive filing system, it must undergo the stages of verifying the feasibility and completeness of documents, determining the index, assigning classification codes, labeling documents, creating archive lists, and storing archives.

The creation and implementation of the filing system on the Srikandi application are carried out to create an active, dynamic archive of manuscripts. The creation of active, dynamic archive manuscripts, primarily correspondence, involves several stages, including the creation of letter manuscripts, verification of letters, and digital signing of letters. The implementation of the filing system is carried out by sending a letter to the intended party through the Srikandi application.

Based on the results of the interview, the creation of electronic mail by the Kuningan Regency Archives in the Srikandi application feature must go through several stages, namely: 1) Making a letter manuscript made by one of the archivists as a drafter, using the letter template that has been provided in the Srikandi application; 2) Electronic mail is sent by the draftsman to the head of the field concerned for *cross checking*. Suppose there are errors in the writing of the letter. In that case, the letter can be returned by the head of the field to the draftsman for revision, if there are no errors in the letter then the letter can be verified; 3) Letters that the head of the field has verified are re-examined by the secretary of the service to be sent to the head of the service; 4) The head of the agency enters the electronic signature and verifies the letter; 5) After being signed and verified by the head of the agency, the letter can be sent to the intended party.

The process of creating electronic mail does not take long, as all employees and managers concerned already have their own accounts, allowing the letter to be processed and sent quickly. The Srikandi application also features a timeline, allowing the drafter to see who is processing the letter. The letter that is sent can also be viewed by the sender, regardless of whether the agency concerned has read it or not.

### **Utilization of Digital Imaging Technology**

The use of digital imaging technology, such as micrographics, is employed to record archival documents that are difficult to read by the system. This technique can be used when archives are considered damaged; the micrographic system will read the damaged archive documents and then describe the archive more clearly, allowing it to be managed again. After going through a micrographic system, the archive is converted using *Electronic Document Imaging* (EDI). The document can be edited and then saved in digital formats such as PDF or DOCX.

The advantages of utilizing digital imaging technology include facilitating search and access, saving storage space, and reducing costs. However, the adoption of digital imaging

technology is also not without its drawbacks, such as the low resolution of document images, depending on the quality of the *Scanner and the* original documents.

Based on the research results, the EDI system has been applied to the Srikandi application, as the digitization of the EDI concept has become a standard for creating administrative applications. The EDI system on the Srikandi application is in the form of a *Template* Official Letter in DOCX format, making it easier for employees to create document manuscripts. *The template* has been provided by ANRI, the creator of the application, and is used by employees of the Kuningan Regency Archives for the purpose of creating letter manuscripts.

### **Form Management**

The dynamic archive that has been created, used, and destroyed cannot be separated from the leadership's control. Continuous power is implemented to increase the productivity of archivists in managing archives, including control over creation and destruction, by leaders such as the head of the service, the secretary of the service, and the head of the field, for the benefit of their employees.

Based on the interview results, dynamic archive control is carried out periodically in the Srikandi application. When creating a script, the head of the field can determine that his employees will write the script. For example, the creation of a letter manuscript on the Srikandi application at the Kuningan Regency Archives, per the instructions from the Head of the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency, the Head of the Archives Division of the Kuningan Regency Archives will assign one of his employees to make a letter manuscript which will later be intended for directly related agencies.

### **Report Management**

Report management in dynamic archives is a report that contains dynamic archive arrangement activities for filing. The design in this report is in the form of archive classification, information description, archive retention time, number of archives, and other information. This report helps leadership understand the filing that the archivist has completed. Then the file is stored and arranged in a closet or archive rack that is available. Files are stored during the retention period that has been set. If the archives in the file have entered the archive retention period, then the next stage is destruction. All of these stages must be documented in

a report to ensure transparency in employee performance and notification of the dynamic archive management process.

Reports made by archivists through the Srikandi application are, of course, digital reports, from creation to reporting, all of which are done digitally. The Archives of Kuningan Regency have not yet created this digital report, as it is still in the process of being compiled from the document collection stage.

### **Obstacles to the Srikandi Application at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency**

Based on the interview results, several obstacles are identified when managing dynamic archives using the Srikandi application, which arise not only from within the application itself but also from other factors that hinder the implementation of the Srikandi application. During its implementation, the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives encountered obstacles, including the central server being out of order, which temporarily prevented the Srikandi application from operating entirely.

Problems with the Srikandi application itself led the archivist of the Kuningan Regency Archives to complain that there was no login notification on the Srikandi application when receiving a letter from another agency. This resulted in some employees not reading the incoming letter, thereby interfering with their performance.

The age factor is also an obstacle when using the Srikandi application. According to the research results, many employees in Disarsipus Kuningan Regency are approaching old age, which can be an obstacle because older employees are less responsive to digital developments.

The results of monitoring and evaluation carried out by the archivist of the Kuningan Regency Archives identified obstacles, namely miscommunication between employees and agency heads, so that the use of the Srikandi application in the agency was not optimal.

### **Efforts Made by the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency**

Research conducted on the Srikandi application at the Kuningan Regency Archives revealed obstacles during its operation. The barriers found in the Srikandi application are being optimized.

The efforts made by the Kuningan Regency Archives in addressing interference problems on the central server involve manual correspondence, allowing the Srikandi

application to be reaccessed. Suppose the manual letter is still in the process of being created, but the Srikandi application is accessible. In that case, the manual letter is immediately transferred to the Srikandi application, and the process of making the letter is digitally adjusted.

Complaints about the absence of notifications on the Srikandi application prompt employees to check the application frequently, ensuring that no incoming letters accumulate. This is a consideration for ANRI to update the Srikandi application to include an incoming and outgoing mail notification feature, making it easier for employees to work.

The factor of older employees that has been identified as an obstacle to the implementation of the Srikandi application has been addressed through training on the Srikandi application organized by ANRI. This training aims to enable employees to operate the application effectively, ensuring that it can be used appropriately and adequately. In addition, the Kuningan Regency Archives has made efforts by sending young employees to participate in training organized by ANRI, so that the training can be followed and understood optimally and then disseminated to other employees.

Disarsipus Kuningan Regency has made efforts to overcome communication obstacles that occur between employees and the head of the agency in one of the agencies of Kuningan Regency. This is achieved by providing briefings to related agencies, thereby minimizing the obstacles that arise, and offering unofficial training on the Srikandi application to these agencies.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **Conclusion**

The Srikandi application is a significant digital innovation in dynamic archive management. Disarsipus Kuningan Regency is one of the agencies that has implemented the Srikandi application for digital dynamic archive management. Based on the Dynamic Archive Theory by Sulisty Basuki, the application of the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives has not been optimal because five of the seven dimensions in the theory have not been implemented optimally.

Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher, the dimension of the creation and implementation of the filing system is effective in the implementation of the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives because correspondence carried out electronically on the Srikandi application is included in the active dynamic archive, where the active dynamic archive is part of the dimension of the creation and implementation of the filing

system. Additionally, the utilization of digital imaging technology is characterized by micrographics, and Electronic Document Imaging (EDI) is also practical in implementing the Srikandi application in the Kuningan Regency Archives, as this dimension is the most critical component of the application system.

The other five dimensions of the Dynamic Archive Theory that are ineffective or have not been applied to the Srikandi application include: 1) Dynamic archive retention; 2) Inactive dynamic archive storage; 3) Vital dynamic archive protection; 4) Form management; and 5) Report management. These five dimensions have not been practical to implement because the time factor for implementing the Srikandi application, carried out by the Kuningan Regency Archives, is slightly later than in other regions. Therefore, the Srikandi application has not been implemented optimally.

The implementation of the Srikandi application is still not optimal in its application. The Kuningan Regency Archives face obstacles, namely: 1) Central server disruption; 2) Lack of notification features; 3) Elderly employee factors; 4) There is a miscommunication between the employee and the head of the service.

The efforts made by the Kuningan Regency Archives in overcoming these obstacles are by 1) Switching the functions of activities that are usually carried out in the Srikandi application to manual; 2) Employees must often check the Srikandi application to find out the incoming letters; 3) Prioritizing young employees to conduct training organized by ANRI; 4) Provide briefings and retraining to agency employees.

### **Suggestion**

Dynamic archive management using the Srikandi Application at the Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency remains suboptimal. In its implementation, there are still several obstacles from the application itself and from outside the application, namely, barriers to the capacity of human resources (HR). The following are suggestions that researchers can give: 1) The Archives and Library Service of Kuningan Regency must pay more attention to the latest version of the Srikandi Application; 2) Coordinate periodically with ANRI; 3) Elderly employees must still be given further training on the Srikandi Application; and 4) Employees must always involve their superiors in all needs and interests through the Srikandi Application.

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