

# Acceptance of Archival Information System by Universitas Indonesia Archivists: Case Study in Universitas Indonesia

Muhammad Usman Noor

*Record and Archive Management Programme, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia*

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**Abstract:** Poor archive handling frequently happens either in a private or public organization in Indonesia. Although we are moving to Industry 4.0, where the globe is more connected than ever, proper Archive management could aid industry to improve their goals by collect immense amounts of data and information from all points in their process area. Universitas Indonesia, as one of public university attempt to enhance their archive management by using SEKAR(Archival System) to aid archives to handle. This research aims to examine how UI archivists see SEKAR helps them in archive management using the Technology Acceptance Model(TAM). This study uses qualitative methods with data collection methods using interviews. In contrast, sample selection is used purposive sampling technique, namely UI archivists who have or are assigned to manage records at the faculty level by using SEKAR UI. The data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive analysis. This research finds from several TAM variables used in this study, namely Perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, intention to use. Archivists see SEKAR can help them in making archived descriptions because ISAD (G) used by SEKAR accommodates flexible standards. Regarding archival retrieval, the Archivist sees SEKAR's precision in its search results to be improved in various ways, one of which is improving the search algorithm and improving the quality of the description. Regarding the perceived ease of use, archivists agree not to encounter significant problems concerning accessibility.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Archives often considered a dead end, static, abandoned things in the repository and not even glimpsed again. Indeed, files are records that are not used directly for planning, organizing public life in general as well as for the day-to-day administration of state administration (Sedarmayanti, 2003). However, if a record has reached an "archive" status, it is actually a record that has useful and historical value. Following the definition of archives is a record produced by the creator of the file because it has historical significance, could say records which keep since it has historical value (Republik Indonesia, 2009; Society of American Archivists, 1997). General conditions that are often encountered regarding archives handling in Indonesia are still not encouraging. Whether it's in the government sector or the private sector, this is reinforced by data from ANRI that oversees the filing of 508 out of 514 districts/cities in 2017 showing alarming data, only 1% of which are useful predicate, 2% sufficient, while the rest are still in bad condition (Arsip

Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2017). ANRI statement is reinforced by the results of previous studies that showed the lack of archive management in several regions in Indonesia, among others, the preparation of archival description in Sleman Regional Archive Office is not maximized (Kristanto, 2016), not optimal archival facilities and infrastructures in Library and Archive office of Kulon Progo (Rusita and Hisyam, 2015), IT competencies for archivists who still needs to be improved in the North Sumatra Library, Archives and Documentation (Nur'aini, 2018). Although in some places showing good progress, as an example of the start of the archive management applied toward an electronic archive in the Library and Archives of the Province East Java (Harianto, 2013). Conditions in private institutions are also not encouraging even though better conditions are shown by various established private business entities and especially multinational companies that are more aware of the management of records in their place. Where in Industry 4.0, which is globe are more connected than ever records management could aid the industry to improve its

goals by collect immense amounts of data and information from all points in their process area.

One of the causes of the poor implementation of archives in regional government is the frequent change of structural officials in the field of filing. Besides, other factors such as no archivist correctly handle archives, maintenance, and security of files that have not been by the procedure to be minus the archive management in Indonesia. The support of regional leaders or companies towards archives and archivists is still felt minimal in various places to be another factor that also influences. The description of the conditions above can be summarized that the handling of archives in Indonesia is still not satisfactory; more precisely, it has not been managed much. Also, many are deposited on the shelves and not served. Even if it is managed using, at a minimum, the standard metadata is neat, and then at least once the archive manager can find out he has any files. One of the international usual metadata standards for archives is ISAD (G) (General International Standard Archival Description) which was released by ICA (International Council on Archives) in 2000. Furthermore, the archive can be sorted, generalized, correlated, and given insight into what happened in the past since files produced by industry could be vastly and a massive amount of data and information. Thus if the sector could extract that data and information, it will be compelling insight.

Universitas Indonesia (UI) is the oldest university in Indonesia, and if it is drawn from its long history, UI is a university which then divides into several universities in Indonesia. Of course, UI has a variety of archives that contain a high historical value; the value is not only limited to the campus or academic world but also valuable for more top education milestones in Indonesia. It makes sense to save UI archives equivalent to keeping the history of Higher Education in Indonesia. UI has a particular unit for managing files in UI, namely the UI Archives Office. The UI Archive Office has the primary task of managing and developing archive treasures in the UI environment developing SEKAR (*Sistem Informasi Kearsipan*/Archival Information System) to support this task. SEKAR began to be used at UI in 2014, but if tracing further SEKAR has been developed since 2011 with trials of the ICA-AtoM 1.0.0 application at the University of Indonesia's Archives Office by Wahid Nurfiantara, UI students who are now working as UI archivist. ICA-Atom which is used in the trial has used the ISAD (G) (General International Standard Archival Description) metadata standard, the data element from ISAD (G) is adjusted to the needs of the Office of Archive UI (Nurfiantara,

2011). SEKAR is based on the open-source ICA-AtoM application and uses the ISAD (G) metadata standard for its metadata description. Further, according to research conducted by Lee and Iio (2015) shows the Document Management System based on ISAD(G) has been constructed through the use of Open Source Software components at a low cost. So that it does not require significant resources in the development of SEKAR. SEKAR aims to assist archivists in managing archives regarding file archives. Metadata archive contains information about an archive that can be interpreted that this description can later be a brief representative or catalogue of the intended file. Existing information includes titles, dates of creation, storage, creator of archives, history of use of archives, et cetera. Besides, SEKAR aims to become a finding aid of file owned by UI.

In the near future, IT will not be able to make such a synthesizing work because it is inflexible and unable to abstract in a way as the creative human being does (Körmendi, 2015) so that the archivist ability in the Industry 4.0 era is demanded to be more adaptive to humanist skills and not against to machine. So the ability to make descriptions, processing archives becomes an essential competency to be developed. The story of a quality archive will ultimately help the university take insight from its files. This research aims to examine how UI archivists see SEKAR helps them in archive management using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). This study aims to fill the research gap regarding the implementation of archival information systems in Indonesia which is still minimal. Previous research related to the implementation of archival applications is still limited to seeing what institutions or agencies have used the filing system, for example, research that looks at the condition of the implementation of records management systems in the Jogjakarta Government (Sutirman et al., 2016). This study uses qualitative methods with data collection methods using interviews, while sample selection is used purposive sampling technique, namely UI archivists who have and/or are assigned to manage records at the faculty level by using SEKAR UI. The data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive analysis.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 ISAD(G) Standards

Any text or material outside the aforementioned margins will not be printed. ISAD (G) are metadata standards which define the elements that should be included in an archival finding aid. It was approved by the International Council on Archives (ICA) as a standard register produced by corporations, persons and families. ISAD is more flexible standards than rigid formats since many options to accommodate conventional approaches on national standards. It says the first part of ISAD which this standard can be used as conjunction with existing national standards. ISAD propose of archival identification and explain the context and content of archival material. ISADS that will ensure the creation of consistent, appropriate, and self-explanatory descriptions; facilitate the retrieval and exchange of information, enable sharing of authority data, and make possible interoperability in a unified information system.

ISAD does not use specific tags to describe an item. Use in systems, such as the ICA- Atom, does not require that the descriptor include particular punctuation or writing methods. The ISAD metadata structure contains 26 items divided into seven areas of descriptive information, including identity statement area, context area, content and structure area, condition of access and use area, allied materials area, note area, and description control area. Even ISAD metadata has numerous item, ISAD only requires six elements that must be filled in (mandatory field) since its essential for the international exchange of descriptive information. Its include, reference code, title, creator, date (s), the extent of the unit of description, and level of classification. Still in the same article, writing an example in ISAD is not something that must be followed outright, the example given is only illustrative and not mandatory, so the use of the description language in ISAD is flexible and adjusts the conditions in the field while doing an archive description so that the various rules contained in ISAD are many that are not binding and can be adjusted to the needs of the descriptor.

ISAD uses multilevel level descriptions ranging from fonds, subfonds, series, subseries, files, and items. A multilevel description is a way of describing a group of records according to the structure of an administrative body that is created by them (their external structure) and the way in which files are arranged (their internal structure). Rules of Archival Description uses six levels of description: the fonds

(the broadest level of the report), sous-fonds, series, sub-series, files, and items. They are arranged hierarchically; that is the level of the level above or below and below, including a reference to the levels above or below. Describing records using a multilevel format begins with a description of the specific terms and conditions, the particular words at each level. Information about the files and their creators is captured in various data elements (Brien, 1997).

### 2.2 Technology Acceptance Model

The model used in this study is a model of the accessible technology used, namely technology acceptance research which was developed and introduced by Fred D. Davis (1989). According to Davis, the behaviour of using IT begins with the perception of usefulness and the perception of ease of use of IT (ease of use). TAM is composed of two main variables, which are constituted by Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEU). These constructs are called Intention to Use (IU) which is the model precedes the actual use. The perceived usefulness, defined as the extent to which a person believes that using the system will enhance his or her job performance, and perceived ease of use, is defined as the extent to which a person believes that using the order will be free of effort. TAM has the characteristics of external variables (e.g., system characteristics, development processes, training) on the intention to use are perceived by usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived Ease of Use, the less effortful system is to use, the more using it can increase job performance. Davis defined this perception of users based on the definition of the word usage that is capable of being used advantageously or can be used for practical purposes. Knowledge of usability is a benefit that individuals believe can be obtained when using IT (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000). Intention to use it In the present context, if a superior or co-worker suggests that a particular system might be useful, a person may come to believe that it is useful, and in turn an intention to use it — the original Technology Acceptance Model as it's in the graph below the framework model (Figure 1).

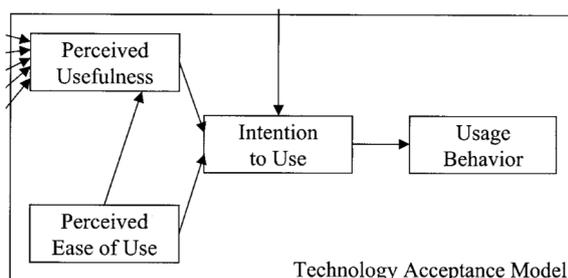


Figure 1. Technology Acceptance Model (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000)

TAM is easy to handle and extremely versatile since it brings tested, pre-defined measurement instruments. The model's parsimony is a reliable driver for its wide-spreading (Bagozzi 2007 on Vogelsang, Steinhuser, & Hoppe, 2013) and undoubtedly accounts for its acceptance. Due to its universal character, TAM can be applied to any kind of software. Due to its global nature, TAM can be applied to any software. So in explaining the acceptance of archivists in using SEKAR, TAM can be used. Generally, TAM model studies using quantitative methods as a research method approach, but in this study, the authors tried using a qualitative approach. The use of the qualitative method in the TAM model, although a little but does not mean it does not exist, has more qualitative research methods instead of just focusing on quantitative ones (Hirschheim and Klein 2012 on Vogelsang et al., 2013). The use of qualitative is used because there are not many respondent populations, and it is expected that a variety of opinions are more open when compared to using a quantitative approach. One of the previous studies mentioned several weaknesses found when TAM used a quantitative approach. One of the shortcomings of traditional TAM research is that there are many authors to explain the acceptance of the technology. Developing recommendations will significantly contribute to the relevance and practical implications of scientific work. Furthermore, the period examined by TAM researchers is quite short. In doing so, factors that vary over time can be considered and analyzed in-depth, which hardly can be done in quantitative studies. With this article, we would like to introduce a qualitative approach which helped us to overcome the mentioned shortcomings (Vogelsang et al., 2013). Therefore, in this study, the authors used a qualitative approach to answer the research questions posed.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the mutual benefit and protection of Authors and Publishers, it is necessary that authors provide formal written Consent to Publish and Transfer of Copyright before the publication of the Book. The signed Consent ensures that the publisher has the author's authorization to publish the Contribution.

The copyright form is located on the authors' reserved area.

The form should be completed and signed by one author on behalf of all the other authors. In interviews, we extracted statements concerning software acceptance. These categories of three different major groups can be shown in the table below (Table 1):

Table 1. Research Variable

Variable	Item
Perceived Usefulness	Usefulness for Description
	Usefulness for Retrieval
Perceived Ease of Use	User Interface
	Accessibility
Intention to Use	Willingness to use

#### 3.1 Perceived Usefulness

##### 3.1.1 Usefulness for Description

The critical thing in file management is the process of filing records. The purpose of this archive description is to provide information about archives that are processed, both regarding the identity of the creator of the archive, the history of the archive, the content of the archive, to the condition of the archive. ICA (2000) describes the purpose of archival description and explains the context and content of archival material in order to promote its accessibility. Giving this identity will work well if you use specific metadata standards in making archive descriptions. Description Reviews These processes make it possible to institute the intelligent controls Necessary for reliable, authentic, meaningful and accessible descriptive records to be Carried forward through time.

Photographic work is work that (until now) can only be done by humans. Indeed several fields can be filled automatically by using computer assistance. However, to describe the descriptive area, the human is carrying out the process. On this basis, the role of the archivists is still needed in the process of

managing records. SEKAR was created to accommodate archive management at UI. Based on the experience gained by the respondents when using SEKAR to make the description of the archive quite uniform. Respondents agreed that the use of SEKAR helped them to make a description of the archive metadata and did not experience significant obstacles when preparing the report. One reason is that the fields used in SEKAR have been adapted to the needs of the archive description in UI. ISAD (G) as the metadata standard used at SEKAR states explicitly that all fields can be adjusted to the needs of each agency that makes description and determines what is essential to be filled out can be adapted to the conditions of nature of the unit of story.

Furthermore, ISAD (G) uses a level of description hierarchy in making its description listing. Level of description is the position of the unit of a story in the authority of the fonds — the level of description, level of arrangement. The fonds forms of the broadest level of description, then it comes a series-level description, a file-level description and/or item-level description. Intermediate levels, such as sub-fonds or sub-series, may be expected. Each of these levels may be further subdivided according to the complexity of the administrative structure and/or functions of the organization, which is generated by the material and the organization of the material. Level of description helps provide context and relationships between archives owned by an agency, but this level of the report requires an adequate initial understanding of the archivists.

Respondents provide an overview that sometimes forgets to distinguish and is confused when determining the level of description of an item they are working on. This is exacerbated by the lack of explanation about the level of the report at SEKAR itself, so some archives determine the level of description is still wrong. This causes the relationship between the file and the hierarchy above to be inappropriate. Another implication of the error in determining the level of description at SEKAR is that when retrieval uses the level of the report as access points, the results are not satisfactory. One other obstacle that causes problems at the level of description, not all archivists know ISAD (G) from the effects of interviews, some respondents have never even heard of ISAD (G), also though some others know and understand what ISAD (G). This needs special attention for the UI Archives Office to improve the competence of the UI Archivists by providing training, seminars, or introduction to ISAD (G) and other standards used in the UI environment.

Another convenience felt by the UI archivist who was the respondent in this study was that SEKAR did not require all fields to be filled, so that if there were archivists who were confused they would have to be filled with information so they could keep the entries that had been sent. The reason for the Archivist who missed some fields is not to be filled because according to him, it is difficult to find information. This reasoning can be justified because in the guide given by ISAD (G) stated that of the 26 fields available it was not required to be filled in completely, and only six areas became mandatory fields because they became references to international data exchanges. However, the fewer fields that are filled in, the information about the archive is also getting weaker, of course, if the data can still be filled, it is better to fill in to enrich the metadata from the file. In general, the use of SEKAR helps manage archives at UI. However, respondents indicated that the faculty did not have a lot of archives because they were directed to the UI archive office for archive management so that not many files could be processed using SEKAR at the faculty's level.

### 3.1.2 Usefulness for Retrieval

The development of the need for information and the abundance of information resulted in the activities of retrieval becoming rapid increasing and becoming the behaviour of everyday life. Almost every day, people search for information with various queries through search engines and systems. Information retrieval becomes the dominant form of information access, overtaking traditional database-style searching. Information retrieval is usually documenting) that satisfies information needs from extensive collections (usually stored on computers) (Sharmeli et al., 2017). Information retrieval requires access points. The metadata standard that is used consistently and appropriately will be a suggestion for a return because it provides adequate access points. Different conditions can also be found in the case of SEKAR. The use of ISAD (G) that is obedient will result in a quality database and increase returns because of the many access points available. Under the opinion of Chowdhury (2004) that an information retrieval system aims to collect and manage information on one or more subjects and then provide it as quickly as possible to the user.

SEKAR accommodates users for retrieval with several search methods, simple searches through archive information, archive creators, organizational units, classifications, and digital files. Then a detailed search, in search of details the user can search through

the repository option, top-level, general material design (GMD), media type, available digital object, level description, and copyright status. The primary difference between a simple search with details is if in a simple user can only use one keyword (can be in the form of words or multiple syllables) while in detailed search the user can combine two or more keywords with the Boolean logic.

How the UI archivists view SEKAR's capabilities regarding archival retrieval. Some respondents stated that they were not satisfied with SEKAR's results, because the search results were too many. The author tries himself at SEKAR by working a simple search by entering the query "Pendirian Fakultas FISIP" the results that came out were 3234 files. That significantly amounts of results most likely that is not sought by users are also interested. Respondents also added that there were still search results that were felt to be less relevant to what was sought. So the Respondents felt the need for increased traceability for users who wanted to find archives through SEKAR because they had to be good at choosing the keywords used to see what they were looking for. They feel that if the keyword used is not right then the search results are too much and must be checked one by one into the document of the search results, which is where it takes a long and exhausting task.

Different things were found in previous studies, which showed a high ratio of average acquisition and accuracy of archived documents through SEKAR UI. The results of the survey said that the average acquisition ratio and efficiency at the UI Archive Office were 95% and 95.8% respectively. While the average acquisition ratio and accuracy in the PAU UI Filing Unit are 82.3% and 85.2% respectively, so it can be concluded that the acquisition ratio and the average efficiency of the two archival units are 88.6% and 90.5%. The high rate is caused by a good indexing process (Grahito, 2014). These results were also strengthened by the responses of other respondents who said they did not experience problems in the archived meeting through SEKAR. Respondents from FKM even told that their faculties were helped when they needed a decree archive from other faculties through SEKAR.

Although there are two different opinions regarding the SEKAR system retrieval, if analyzed more deeply, there will be found several assumptions that cause this retrieval result to be changed. In previous research the keywords used were limited to the use of 1 word or by using a Boolean Logic containing two words, while in everyday life users were more often searching for something using

queries in the form of sentences, no longer words, because information-seeking behaviour uses sentences more often done especially on search engines like Google. The tendency that occurs when searching for keywords used is in the form of sentences no longer 1 or 2 words. Searching for a post-coordinate model like this requires an indexing algorithm that is more complicated and not only based on the terms contained in one sentence, so the archivists feel the search results from SEKAR are not satisfactory. However, the archive retrieval through SEKAR can still be refined again both regarding system and return acumen, one of which is by consistently filling the metadata fields when describing the archive.

## 3.2 Perceived Ease of Use

### 3.2.1 User Interface

The ease of use depends on one of them is the user interface. The user interface is a display that is seen by users when using or accessing technology. In other words, the user interface is the link between humans and machines (technology) in them. The interactive and intuitive user interface will help make it easier for anyone who uses it; the user experience is much affected by the appearance of the user interface. The user interface of SEKAR's homepage screen can be seen as shown below.



Figure 2 SEKAR Homepage

SEKAR UI homepage consists of the SEKAR logo on the top left, the search box and search button on above, and the Language selection, quick access consisting of links to home, about us, and help, and the login button on the top right. Whereas on the left side there is a search menu through several access points and accessible archives this week, popular features this week show what files have been searched for or accessed in the past week. On the main screen, there is a large banner that says "apa yang akan anda temukan?" (what will be found)?" And

a description of what SEKAR is, then an explanation of the archive collection, the archive information request service and the link, and contact us on the leading layer. There are 209 words displayed in the description of each section.

Although the menu that appears is not much on display, some respondents feel the SEKAR display is too crowded and not simple. The SEKAR main screen is also considered too much writing, so it feels too full of the main page. This is added by another respondent's statement that the contact does not need to be written entirely on the main page, just a link to the related page. Besides, respondents felt the "search" button had the same function as the search on the left side so that it was considered redundancy and did not need to be displayed together. Respondents argued that the "popular this week" menu was unnecessary because it was considered to be less representative of the needs of users who wanted to access SEKAR. Overall respondents said the language used in the user interface was clear, but the user interface of the SEKAR main page was still not interactive and intuitive.

Another thing that also confuses users, in this case, is an archive which menu should be clicked if you want to add the file to the SEKAR database. Adding and managing new lists can be accessed when you log in to the SEKAR system. The login button is already available at the top right of SEKAR's home screen, but the lack of explanation for whom the login is made makes a user who wants to search a little confused. Respondents added, to use SEKAR this needs to be used for several times. For users who are not accustomed to using or accessing SEKAR, they believe that there will be difficulties with the appearance of the user interface of SEKAR.

### 3.2.2 Accessibility

The use of technology, in this case, the application system is influenced by user experience when accessing the network. SEKAR is a web-based filing information system, meaning SEKAR requires an internet connection to be obtained. SEKAR which is managed by the UI Archive office, has a server on the UI Depok campus under the UI server. SEKAR is not only accessible through a campus network (JUITA) but can also be accessed from outside the university, so it does not use an exclusive system.

The experience of respondents in accessing SEKAR can be said to be smooth, and there are no problems. According to the respondent's explanation, SEKAR has only had a problem if there is indeed maintenance carried out by the UI Archives office,

the maintenance period usually varies from only a few minutes to several hours. But what needs to be highlighted is that the respondent did not get information when there was maintenance, there was no particular page that explained that SEKAR was in a maintenance condition. Besides support, there was also experience regarding accessibility encountered by SEKAR users, one of the respondents had experienced "lost records" that had been inputted at SEKAR, after several hours the file was returned. It turns out that there is a SEKAR server migration. So that the archive could not be accessed. The conditions in the server migration are not informed to the user. Of course, this can be input; it is necessary to add a page that contains information on SEKAR status.

Another thing that was a concern regarding accessibility; some respondents experienced timeout problems. The timeout problem occurs when inputting an archive description then the activity is left in a few moments, such as going to the toilet or lunch, then when returning to continue the input process timeout or having to repeat from the beginning. But this problem he experienced about one year ago, and they never experienced it again.

Accessibility is one of the things that is a strength of SEKAR. Overall the archivists who were respondents in this study stated that they did not encounter significant problems regarding SEKAR accessibility. They always use the campus intranet when using SEKAR to support their work, so they never experience substantial problems when accessing SEKAR. It's just that SEKAR needs to clarify conditions that affect accessibility, such as maintenance conditions, server migration, etc. to users. The goal is to inform the user what is happening in SEKAR and feel calm and not worry about losing files or anything.

## 3.3 Intention to Use

### 3.3.1 Willingness to Use

TAM theorizes that an individual's behavioural intention to use a system is determined by two beliefs: perceived usefulness, defined as the extent to which a person believes that using the system will enhance his or her job performance, and perceived ease of use, defined as the extent to which a person believes that using the order will be free of effort (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000). From the results of interviews conducted, it was shown that on several variables concerning perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use at SEKAR, it looked good. Although not all say very well in all fields. But this did not dampen the

UI archivists to be reluctant to use SEKAR. Respondents routinely use SEKAR UI and consider SEKAR as a significant breakthrough to support archive management at UI.

Respondents felt that in many ways, they were helped and facilitated to manage archives using SEKAR. However, another thing that has become an obstacle for archivists is that they want SEKAR to accommodate their needs in managing inactive records that are owned by many faculties. Some respondents felt that if SEKAR was only used to manage archives, it felt less useful because, at the faculty level, they had more inactive records. Because of that, SEKAR, although it is routinely used, but does not become their daily use work.

Respondents from this study expressed their desire for more routine training or workshops related to the use of SEKAR in particular and archiving in general. Respondents who generally have more background in the field of library science feel that they have not mastered the archival theory in-depth and there are still many things related to archives that they have not appropriately mastered, one of them is ISAD (G) which is implemented at SEKAR. The respondent's desire to develop archival capabilities must be responded to well by the UI Archives Office which does have an obligation to improve the quality of archivists at UI. Especially in the era of industry 4.0, which increasingly distinguishes the ability of humans with machines (technology) requires more distinguished that emphasizes human capabilities that cannot be done by machines. Archiving description is one of the skills that until now, the device cannot do it as well and as detailed as if humans are working on it.

One other indication that the UI archivists have a good intention to use at SEKAR is the many inputs and suggestions related to the development of SEKAR going forward. SEKAR is seen as an excellent archival management tool and can develop further in the future. The majority of respondents hope SEKAR can become an archive application system that is not only suitable for handling archives but can also be used in active and even dynamic files. One of the archivists wants UI to have an archive system that controls archives from upstream to downstream or from creation to depreciation. The hope is that continuum records occur in the UI environment with the help of an archival information system.

In addition to expectations in a broad scope such as forming an archival system that holistically combines various types of handling archives. Respondents also gave a lot of technical-related input

in SEKAR, including features that were felt to support archivist activities and user needs, such as updating the user interface, the ability to display .pdf files directly from the system, export and import data, reminders of retention periods, circulation or registration of archive access. Respondents who have a lot of background in library science try to compare SEKAR with library applications such as SLIMS, and open source is archiving applications such as ARTERI(Arsip Terintegrasi). They hope developers from SEKAR can adopt various features that are useful from similar applications. The amount of hope indicates that from experience they have gained when using SEKAR, they want improvements that can further facilitate and assist them in managing records.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

This research aims to examine how UI archivists see SEKAR in helping manage archives, whether SEKAR that uses the ISAD (G) archivists helps in describing UI archives. This study aims to fill the research gap regarding the implementation of archival information systems in Indonesia which is still minimal. The SEKAR application in the UI environment aims to help manage archives. Judging from several TAM variables used in this study, namely Perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, intention to use. Archivists see SEKAR can help them in making archived descriptions because ISAD (G) used by SEKAR accommodates flexible standards. Regarding archival retrieval, the Archivist sees SEKAR's precision in its search results to be improved in various ways, one of which is improving the search algorithm and improving the quality of the description. Regarding the perceived ease of use, archivists agree not to encounter significant problems concerning accessibility, except in certain conditions such as being in the process of maintenance or server migration. Archivist UI sees the SEKAR user interface needs to be improved concerning the clarity of the menus displayed on the homepage, and need to streamline the list which is considered to be the repetition of the purpose to be more concise but still intuitive.

Of the two variables, although there are some shortcomings, it does not dampen the UI archivists to continue to use and give input. The aim is that SEKAR as an information system that supports their work can continue to be developed. In addition to expectations in a broad scope such as forming an archival system that holistically combines various types of handling archives. Respondents also gave a

lot of technical-related input in SEKAR, including features that were felt to support archivist activities and user needs, such as updating the user interface, the ability to display .pdf files directly from the system, export and import data, reminders of retention periods, circulation or registration of archive access. The most significant expectation from respondents who are UI archivists is that SEKAR not only accommodates archive management but also can manage records from the creation cycle to destruction, or in other words, manage all files and archives owned by UI.

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