COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN THE ARCHIVES AWARENESS MOVEMENT IN WONOKROMO SURABAYA

Fierda Nurany
Public Administration Department
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bhayangkara, Surabaya
fierdanurany@ubhara.ac.id

Tri Prasetijowati
Public Administration Department
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bhayangkara, Surabaya
triprasetijowati@ubhara.ac.id

Elyna Dwiyanti
Public Administration Department
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bhayangkara, Surabaya
elynayanti5@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study is to explain community empowerment in an archive awareness community movement campaign in one-no-chromo villages. Archives are records of events and have value in use as various types of information sources created by institutions, organizations, and individuals. Unfortunately, Wonokromo Village is not yet properly managed as a family archive. Judging by the frequent loss of family archives such as birth certificates, family cards, and diplomas. Therefore, we hope that the community of Wonokromo Surabaya Village will be able to manage and build the archive. This study is a descriptive qualitative study using observation, interview and documentation methods. The results of this study indicate: First, what you can do to educate people about the importance of archives is to enable, empower, and protect them. Together with the empowerment of the community, we create archive lists to implement and become more interested in family archives. Second, the lack of public understanding and awareness of the importance of archive awareness is a stumbling block. So, community empowerment for the archive awareness movement in Wonokromo output is good. Governments must continue to empower communities on the importance of archival awareness, especially in disaster-prone areas.

Keyword: *Empowerment, community, archive*

A. INTRODUCTION

The existence of active archives or archives containing important informational values is certainly inseparable from human life. Humans always

need an archive as physical evidence of a particular activity or event from birth to death. There are many reasons why people use archives. It starts for personal, social, economic, legal and educational reasons. This indirectly demonstrates the understanding that the value of information is very important in all aspects of life. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize and pay attention to the importance of archival preservation.

To maintain the individual and collective memory of the country. The definition of an archive is set forth in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2009* on Archives, which states that the public is obligated to develop and manage an archive in order to maintain the archives function. However, due to the lack of awareness of the importance of archive management among the public, especially government officials, the National Archives of Indonesia (ANRI) must build awareness of all elements of society about the importance of archive management.

As an archive institution, ANRI is deemed necessary to initiate planned and large-scale action to inform the National Archives Awareness Movement (GNSTA) of public awareness of the importance of archive management and archive order. GNSTA aims to raise public awareness, including governments, through its three established pillars. First, build awareness of the importance of archive management. Second, an orderly archive management is established. Third, maintain archives between ministries and institutions.

Awareness and concern for the importance of these archives is an important milestone in realizing an orderly archives society that automatically preserves memories individually and collectively. To create an archive-aware society, it must start from the time an individual or institution creates an archive until it is placed in an archive institution that maintains the archive. This perception should be based on the personality of each individual. It is important to remember that archive awareness is not only the exclusive property of archive managers, it is the responsibility of all of us as archive managers.

As an institution responsible for archive development, it is time for archives to make a new breakthrough in bringing archives to the public. Archives are already better known to the public, but the introduction of archives is still only on the surface. Indirectly, archives are always around us. Personal files such as identification (KTP), SIM, family card, diploma, BPKB, etc.

Among the 50 households studied by the author, 30 upper-class households and 20 lower-class households. Upper-class families have more records than lower-class families. This is because upper-class families already have the perception that there must be evidence in the form of archives when conducting activities. Unlike higher-tier families, lower-tier families have fewer records. Keep only the files you deem important, such as identification, family's birth certificates, diplomas, land/housing certificates, BPKB, driver's licenses, STNK and water bill receipts, electricity bill receipts, and family photos (Suliyati 2019).

The plight of those who still do not understand the importance of maintaining archives is an urgent issue. Archives can become corrupted due to many factors such as biological, physical and chemical factors. Other factors include floods, fires, and damage caused by human actions, whether intentional or unintentional. Archives in text format are very vulnerable to such corruption. In

order to foster a sense of ownership for the archives, we need to instill in the community how important archives are.

Rusdiyanto et al. (2021) study found that 93.75% of Wates sub-regional communities don't keep family records based on specific groups to make searches easier. 87.5% of residents have difficulty finding family files when they need them, and 62.50% of residents experience loss of family files. Some of the lost family files are family cards, medical visit letters, vehicle registrations, insurance policy cards, divorce certificates, birth certificates, birth certificates, marriage books, and certificates of incapacity.

It is undeniable that in this day and age the archive is an important component that cannot be underestimated. Archives can solve a lot of things. The development of society in various fields further strengthens the function of the archive. The rationale behind making archives an important component of people's lives is that "sensitive societies need evidence."

A solution to overcoming this is to socialize and educate the public on how to properly maintain and store personal files. A socialization activity designed to increase public understanding of archive issues and to instill awareness of the importance of communities in maintaining archives as cultural heritage. The public can also understand and develop archives by publishing them.

Azmi (2019) Family archives are important data for each family member for a variety of uses, including housework, office, school, campus, banking, tax, insurance, litigation, and social activities. Family archives must be properly maintained in accordance with record-keeping rules so that complete and reliable family records can be used as legal evidence. Records management can be managed independently by each family through the creation, organization and protection of archives.

The community at the Wonokromo exit has been socialized by the Surabaya City Library and Archives Service, which aims to raise awareness that archives are very important and should be maintained. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out how community empowerment appears in the Wonokromo Village Archive Awareness Movement, and what factors support and hinder community empowerment in the Wonokromo Village Archive Awareness Movement.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
1. Communiity Empowerment

Empowerment is one approach to overcoming the problems of poverty, powerlessness and vulnerability of the underprivileged. An empowerment process is a set of activities aimed at strengthening the power or culture of vulnerable community groups, including individuals with problems. Empowerment refers to the ideal state or the result of social change that can be achieved by an individual or group without power. Ability to express desires and insights, earn a living, participate in social activities, and independently complete life tasks (Ife and Tesoriero 2008).

According to Edi Suharto (2006), empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups, to have power or abilities. However, freedom from hunger, ignorance and suffering (b) access to productive

resources that increase incomes and obtain necessary goods and services (c) a life that enables participation in development processes and decision-making.

Community empowerment is very important because people in all regions, even in all countries, do not enjoy the same welfare. In general, people with a high level of well-being have the independence to meet their own needs. That is, they do not depend on other parties to meet their needs.

Empowerment is an effort to energize and empower communities. According to Fahrudin (2011), community empowerment efforts include:

a) Enabling, activation is the creation of an atmosphere or atmosphere in which the potential of a community can be developed. The starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society, has the potential to develop. Empowerment is an effort to increase its power by encouraging, motivating, raising awareness, and developing potential.

b) Empowerment, in other words, increasing the potential or power of a community in order to enhance its ability. This hardening includes specific steps, such as opening up access to a variety of opportunities to inform and empower the community more.

c) Protection is our interests by developing protection systems for the people we develop. In the process of empowerment, it is necessary to prevent the weak from weakening due to lack of strength in front of the strong. In this case, protection is seen as an effort to prevent unequal competition and the exploitation of the weak and the strong.

According to Soekanto (1999), community empowerment involves several steps that must be performed, including:

a) In the preparation phase, there are two steps that must be performed in this phase. An officer save, a community empowerment that a community worker can do, and a field save that you want to do non-directly by default.

b) The evaluation phase allows the evaluation process to be conducted individually through groups within the community.

c) In the planning phase of an alternative program or activity, at this stage the administration seeks to engage citizens as agents of change in a participatory manner to think about the challenges they face and how to overcome them.

d) In this phase of carrying out the action plan, the change agent helps each group formulate and decide what programs and activities to undertake to overcome existing problems.

e) In the implementation phase, it is an effort to implement the community empowerment program, and the role of the community is developed to a high level and is expected to maintain the sustainability of the program.

f) The evaluation phase is a monitoring process by the currently running community and community empowerment program personnel, and must be done with the participation of the community. We hope to help build better communication systems through community engagement.

2. Archive Awareness Movement

The National Archives Awareness Movement (GNSTA) is a planned and large-scale movement that aims to raise public awareness of the importance of managing and maintaining archives.

GNSTA aims to comply with archive policies, manage the authority of archive institutions, maintain an organized archive, orderly use of archive facilities and infrastructure, and provide archive staff supported by Archive Functions (ANRI 2017).

GNSTA aims to comply with archive policies, regulate the authority of archive institutions, maintain an organized archive, orderly use of archive facilities and infrastructure, and provide archive staff supported by archive functions.

The existence of GNSTA is an action against the real picture that exists in society, including government officials. Thus, efforts to build archive awareness are not only anchored in the regularity of archives within archives, but the concept of an archive is an owned historical concept.

According to Wardah (2020), the definition of an archive is a collection that is stored systematically with the goal of being able to retrieve it precisely when needed. Archives are, therefore, records, printed records, relating to letters, numbers, which have a specific meaning and purpose as data and communications and information.

C. METHOD

The research method used by the researcher in this study is a qualitative approach using a descriptive method. The use of this method aims to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subject: behavior, perception, motivation, and behavior. The study in this case was conducted in the village of Wonokromo, Surabaya, located at Wonokromo Jalan Pulo Wonokromo 253B, Surabaya, East Java. The data collection technique used in this study was through observation, interview, and documentation. While this study uses data analysis techniques in the opinion of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), the data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/validation.

D. EXPLANATION

According to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2009* on Archives, archives are national institutions, local governments, educational institutions, corporations, political organizations, society, the nation, and local community groups and individuals that realize the life of the state according to the development of information and communication technology. The management of archives as stipulated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2009* protects the interests of the State through the management and utilization of genuine and reliable archives, improves the quality of public services for the management and utilization of archives, and Archives are created by the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, which is the organizer of local governments, educational institutions, public and private, private enterprises, private and national archives.

Each individual must have a personal archive. From birth he already has a personal archive - a birth certificate. A personal archive is an archive or record created by someone. References to personal files are not only the results of personal business and official activities, but also records of daily personal

activities and personal relationships with others. These personal archives are usually in the form of birth certificates, diplomas, identification (KTP), (SIM), other important documents, marriage books, death certificates, all of which contain personal files. Personal archives can also be photos. Personal archives can be stored traditionally or digitally. In today's era, individuals must digitally archive their archives with technological advances. Digital archive storage is advantageous because, even if the printed archive is lost, a copy is still stored in the digital archive.

The Study Nursetyaningsih (2020) that The Indonesian Visual Arts Archives (IVAA) as a facilitator to motivate the public to process art information in an archive format. The IVAA recognizes a lack of government interest in the management and preservation of art archives as an institution engaged in documentation, research, management of classes in literature and art learning, and the promotion of art inquiry. In addition, recognizing that archives play a very important function and role in the lives of individuals, organizations, countries and nations, and as a basis for documents and information sources, notifications or evidence (proof of authenticity), organizations, planning and decision-making environments. Dewi, Habibi, and Sari (2020) explain that the family is the smallest social unit in society. Files or records are also created in the family. Family files are documents related to family, such as personal identity, family identity, diplomas, photos, diaries, and letters. Family files are historical sources, some of which are major and important files for historians.

The importance of knowing family records was also felt in the study Nurtanzila and Sholikhah (2021) Some of these lessons are first. Archive management awareness must be built from an early age. Second; The role of local archives and libraries is needed in efforts to socialize archive management awareness. third; The ability to utilize public information is still limited, greatly hampering our understanding of the urgency of managing archives. fourth; Archive storage media is still very limited. Therefore, the role of the UGM Vocational School Archives Research Program Community Services Program for three years at Punukan Hamlet, Wates, Kulon Progro is very useful. Given the low public awareness of archives, we need to empower people to become more aware of the importance of archives in their families.

According to Nopriono and Suswanta (2019) empowerment is a community-awareness process conducted in an innovative, participatory and sustainable way by increasing the ability to face the many basic challenges faced and to improve living conditions in accordance with expectations. The resources, opportunities, knowledge and skills of citizens to enhance their ability to shape their own futures and participate in influencing the lives of their communities (Ife and Tesoriero 2008).

The purpose of community empowerment is primarily to support the development of weak, poor and small communities and to empower these community groups to participate socially and economically, even if they are more independent and meet basic life needs. community development. Empowerment is visible to everyone and the community with development potential. Thus,

empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to build one's potential by raising awareness and motivating one's potential.

According to Fahrudin (2011), empowerment is an effort to energize and empower communities. Community empowerment efforts include:

a) Enabling and creating an atmosphere or atmosphere in which the potential of a community can be developed. The starting point is the recognition that every human being has the potential to develop. Archives are very important and can help facilitate memory. Suliyati (2019) study found that families still find it difficult to find files when they have a diverse set of needs that require one or more family files to be attached. The jargon "ARSIP HILANG ASET MELAYANG" makes it easy to create communities and provide examples that relate to people's lives. It shows another aspect of the importance of archives in terms of the time and cost required to create a new document or file. The efforts of the Surabaya City Library and Archives Service were welcomed by the residents of Wonokromo.

b) Empowering, empowering communities to enhance their own potential or power to improve their abilities. This hardening includes specific steps such as providing different inputs and providing access to different opportunities to further strengthen the community. Hasibuan et al. (2020) that the result this activity are: Compilation of KTP and KK archives at Pulau Avang Village Office Each ID card is combined or archived in its respective KK. These conditions are very useful for the Pulau Abang sub-district government to carry out its main tasks, especially population registration, efficiently and effectively. In Wonokromo, Archive storage should be really neat because it makes it easy to find your documents. Equipment required for storage storage in general includes: Folders or folders consist of several types to choose from, such as leafy folders (stopmap folios), clamped folders (snelhecter), strapped folders (portable), and more. A guide or bookmark made of thick plastic or cardboard that acts as a barrier, pointer, or support for a single row of folders or archive storage folders.

c) We protect and safeguard our interests by developing protection systems for the people who are the agents of development. In the process of empowerment, we need to prevent the weak from becoming the weak because they are weak in front of the strong. To protect your physical archive, you must also protect it on the loss side. When archiving, you should not continue archiving without viewing the archive. Therefore, the public must have a schedule to check the physical archives. The community can store valuable family archives and documents such as diplomas, certificates, ID cards, family cards, and more through scans and digital backups. Photos and results are stored in cloud systems or Google Drive facilities in the form of emails. Communities also learn about creating and agreeing disaster signs. In particular, you will learn to use maps of the shortest evacuation routes or buildings that can serve as shelters within your family to determine safe rendezvous points (Tina, Isyanto, and Alfiyah 2020)

Community empowerment in various fields is inseparable from the diverse supporters that it accompanies. A frequent proponent is the socialization movement. With the socialization of humans as biological beings, they become educated human beings, capable of adequately performing their functions as individuals and as members of groups. The function of socialization is for the benefit of the community as a means of preserving, disseminating and inheriting social values and norms. Values and norms are preserved from generation to generation in society. The implementation to be done is to socialize the community that is the object of the innovation, create an archive list and send it to the media, and serve the archive on a good basis.

Community empowerment in various fields cannot be separated from the various obstacles that come with it. An obstacle that often arises is the role of the community. A community role is an action taken by a group of people that reflects the similarity of behavior as a communal entity with respect to social structure. Obstacles that exist in raising archive awareness include: Lack of understanding of archives, such as public capacity and knowledge of archive awareness; Archives are placed under tables and above cupboards as the archiving process is still hampered by the lack of archive racks that are not yet available.

E. CONCLUSION

Archives are records of events worth using as sources of information. A personal archive is a record of an event or activity created by an individual. Personal archives are usually in the form of birth certificates, important documents, diplomas, identification cards (KTPs), marriage books, transaction certificates, and death certificates. Most of your personal files are stored in cabinets, but many are stored in special archives or special archive shelves. Community empowerment efforts include: a) The jargon "ARSIP HILANG ASET MELAYANG" makes it easy to create communities and provide examples that relate to people's lives. It shows another aspect of the importance of archiving in terms of the time and cost required to create a new document or file. b) A strong archive storage that makes it easy to find documents should be really neat. Equipment required for storage storage in general includes: A folder or folder consists of several types to choose from, such as leafy folders (stopmap folios), clamped folders (snelhecter), strapped folders (portable), and more. A guide or pointer partition made of thick plastic or cardboard that serves as a barrier, guide, or support for a single row of folders or archive storage folders. c) To protect the physical archive, the protection must also be safe from loss. When archiving, make sure that the archive is invisible and does not continue to be archived. Therefore, the public must have a schedule to check the physical archives.

Obstacles that exist in raising awareness of archives are: 1) due to the lack of facilities used, 2) still lack of understanding of the archives, such as the public's ability and knowledge of archive awareness, and 3) the archiving process is still hampered. Since there are no archive shelves that are not yet available, the archives are placed under the table and in the cupboards. However, the implementation that needs to be done is to socialize the people who are the target

of innovation, catalog the archives, send them to the media, and serve the archives on a good basis.

Therefore, the government should add facilities such as file cabinets along with other archive equipment such as folders, folders, guides, boxes, etc. by section managing archives to support the effectiveness of archive management activities. Socialize archive awareness to existing communities to manage archives as a basis for the community to properly manage archives. The maintenance of dynamic archives by the community should be improved again by creating a routine schedule of cleaning the archives so that the archives can be maintained.

ACKNOWLEDGE

REFERENCE
1. Library in the form of scientific journals
Azmi. (2019). "Pengelolaan Arsip Keluarga : Suatu Kajian Kearsipan." *Jurnal Kearsipan* 10.

Dewi, Pratika Rizki, Arfan Habibi, And Ratna Bella Sari. (2020). "Posisi Arsip Dan Sejarah Keluarga Dalam Historiografi Indonesia." *Jurnal Kearsipan* 15(1)

Hasibuan, Syamsir, Amrullah Rasal, Erwin Ashari, And Ramses Ramses. (2020). "Pendampingan Dalam Mewujudkan Budaya Tertib Arsip Informasi Ktp Dan Kk Di Kantor Kelurahan Pulau Abang, Provinsi Kepulauan Riau." *Minda Baharu* 4(1).

Ife, Jim, And Frank Tesoriero. (2008). Journal Of Chemical Information And Modeling *Community Development: Alternatif Pengembangan Masyarakat Di Era Globalisasi*.

Miles, Matthew B, A Michael Huberman, And Johnny Saldana. (2014). "Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook." *Ca, Us: Sage Publications*.

Nopriono, And Suswanta. (2019). "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik." In *Jpk: Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Kebijakan*,.

Nursetyaningsih, Widia. (2020). "Indonesia Visual Art Archives (Ivaa) Sebagai Promotor Gerakan Sadar Arsip Kesenian Dan Kebudayaan." *Ilmu Informasi Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan* 9(1).

Nurtanzila, Lastria, And Faizatush Sholikhah. (2021). "Digitisasi Arsip Sebagai

Upaya Perlindungan Arsip Vital Milik Keluarga Di Dusun Punukan, Wates, Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta." *Diplomatika: Jurnal Kearsipan Terapan* 4(1).

Rusdiyanto, Wahyu, Yuliansah Yuliansah, Muhyadi Muhyadi, And Sutirman Sutirman. (2021). "Pelatihan Pengelolaan Arsip Keluarga Warga Kelurahan Wates Kulonprogo." *E-Dimas: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 12(1).

Suliyati, Titiek. (2019). "Pengelolaan Arsip Keluarga: Antara Kebutuhan Dan Kesadaran." *Diplomatika: Jurnal Kearsipan Terapan* 2(2).

Tina, Roos Yulias, Isyanto Isyanto, and Nur Inna Alfiyah. (2020). "Sosialisasi Dan Pendampingan Sadar Arsip Di Lingkungan Universitas Wiraraja." *Jurnal Abdiraja* 3(1).

2. Library in the form of book titles

ANRI. (2017). "Gerakan Nasional Sadar Tertib Arsip." *Majalah Arsip Media Kearsipan Nasional*.

Edi Suharto. (2006). 5 PT Refika Aditama. *Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat: Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial Dan Pekerjaan Sosial.*

Fahrudin, Adi. (2011). Humaniora *Pemberdayaan, Partisipasi Dan Penguatan Kapasitas Masyarakat.*

Soekanto, Soerjono. (1999). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Wardah, H. (2020). "Manajemen Kearsipan Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pelayanan Administrasi Di SMP Negeri 1 Darussalam Aceh Besar." https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/14521/.