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Social Construction of Archive Issue on IMPERATIF Student Organization

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Abstract

Indonesia is country with a great number of the archive. This is the caused by Indonesia rich in cultural historical heritage are very diverse. An archive is a valuable intellectual property in order to high. These archives are stored in various forms as well as having an important role in the survival of any individual or organization, one of student organizations. This is preliminary research. This research identifies social construction of the archive issue on IMPERATIF student organization. Purpose: This study aims to gain understanding of social processes involved in forming and maintaining the identity that is the meaning of the archive, which has been determined by the social structure. Method: Using a qualitative approach and using the theory of Social Construction of Peter. L Berger and T. Luckmann, where the meaning is interpreted records one by one on the realities of the student organization. Result: The findings show that the meaning of a relationship between the events of reality informant and meaning for the young generation in an archive as a meaning and reference.

Keywords: meaning; archives; social construction; student organizations;

1. Introduction

Indonesia is country rich in cultural historical heritage are very diverse. The existence of this cultural historical heritage still exists today, as has been documented. The documentation that we are familiar with the archive. Indonesia has a repertoire of many remarkable archives and invaluable. An archive is a valuable intellectual property to high. These archives are stored in various forms as well as having an important role in the survival of everyone. Archives contain useful information in decision-making, also can be used as evidence when problems occur and liability management tool.

The usefulness of this archive is not just focusing on one individual but also on an agency or government and private organizations, one of which is Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF. Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF is included in one of the student organizations in Indonesia. Student organizations is one important part of campus academic world, due to student organizations can understand a lot of things outside the lecture or course as a personal development and achievement.

To achieve these objectives, would have been required documentation and archives as evidence of the organization. Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF was founded 20 years ago. Many activities have been carried out by this organization. The number of these activities would have been proportional to the amount of the resulting archive. The archives is then stored for reuse later on if necessary. Archives can benefit optimally for the organization if managed orderly and organized, but on the contrary, if the archive is managed by undisciplined will cause problems for the organization.

Piling useless archives and archival system erratic governance will lead to discomfort that can negatively affect the performance of the duties and functions of an organization. If an archive is hard to find will be the bottleneck in the decision-making process and complicate the process of law and accountability. Each organization's activities be it government or private organization cannot be separated from the scope of the archives because it is a unity that cannot be separated. Organizations without archive management activities will not be able to achieve their vision and mission effectively.

Many people still do not know or do not understand the significance of archival benefits even in everyday life to individuals and to the organization. Most people assume that the archive is relatively low. Paradigm archives for some communities in Indonesia is still synonymous with old-fashioned paper or a stack of paper in certain corners of an office [1]. It is indeed very unfortunate, but records should be aware of its existence. This opinion is supported by Pramoedya Ananta Toer in Darryl stating that the "Archive helps a person improve memory. Archives show personal strengths of the owner. Archives will not lie because he cannot argue himself."

Based on the above, surely the existence of the archive becomes very important and fundamental. Archives constitute the identity of a nation. Through archives, it can be seen how the formation of the character of the nation. Therefore, researchers are interested in discussing the social construction of meaning archive on the lamp student organization.

2. Literature Review / Observation

2.1. Definition of Archive

Archives are recorded information of the events that have occurred, where the information has meaning and benefits that are important to the organization. records should be stored regularly to find them easily and quickly when the information in the file is needed. Understanding the archive according to Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2009 [6] is the record of activities or events in various forms and media in accordance with the development of information and communication technologies have made and received by state, local governments, educational institutions, companies, political organizations, community organizations, and individuals in the implementation of the life of society, nation and state. This definition is also supported by the opinion [2] which states that "records is that each note is written in the form of a picture or a chart listing the particulars of something subject or events that made people to help retention of people."Files must be in MS Word only and should be formatted for direct printing, using the CRC MS Word provided. Figures and tables should be embedded and not supplied separately.

2.2. Definition of Student Organization

According to [3] organization is a "pattern of relationships through which people under the direction managers pursue a common goal. The same opinion was also described by Robbins and Judge, 2013 that "organization is a social entity that coordinated consciously, which consists of two or more people, who work or basic relationship continuously to achieve a common goal or group of destinations. Student organizations is a form of organization at university held with the principles of the and for students. The organization became a vehicle and means of development student self-improvement to widen the horizon of science and knowledge, as well as the integrity of the student's personality.

According to [4] Student Organization is "activity not required or important choice followed by every student during his studies that complement the learning outcomes as a whole". From the description above, it can be concluded that the student organization's activities include the development of reasoning, knowledge, interests, talents and passions that can be followed by students. The aim is to expand knowledge, science and knowledge and shaping the personality of the student. After it was acquired by the students, are expected to increase academic achievement, so that the organization does not become a limiting factor in obtaining good learning performance. But on the contrary, a factor that may affect the achievement of good learning.

2.3. Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF

Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF was established since February 12th, 1997, to the present. This organization is one of the extra-campus student organizations with a vision of leadership that took place in Medan, North Sumatra. This organization amounted to 32 members with the board of 7 people, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Operational Team. This organization has passed the management turnover 11 times.

2.4. Social Construction by Peter L. Berger

Social construction theory (social construction) Berger and Luckmann is a contemporary sociology grounded in the sociology of knowledge. In this theory contained two key importance, namely: facts and knowledge. The fact is defined as a phenomenon that we admit that does not depend on the will of the individual, cannot be rejected by wishful thinking. While knowledge is certainty that phenomena are real(estate)that have specific characteristics. According to Berger and Luckmann theory of social construction of the sociology of knowledge that studies the formation of a social reality because of the dialectical process by reviewing three moments, namely externalization, objectivation, and internalization.

This dialectical process runs continuously and simultaneously for sociological interpretation here to see the relationship among the three as the social interaction that resulted in the renewal or modification of meaning to the exchange of subjective meanings of diverse and ongoing.Thus it can be understood that human beings are not born as an individual, but he was born in a tendency towards sociality and become members of the community who are not in it regardless of how it is formed or constructed by the environment. The following three dialectical moments are on the characterization of the individual in constructing his social life:

- Externalization is an outpouring of individual continuous presence in the world, both physically and mentally. Externalization is a human activity to adapt to the environment or can be called a process of adjustment. This adjustment process can take place when the social order is created in the community, then people adjust to the world as part of the social order.
- Objectivation is manifesting itself in the products of human activity that are available, both for producer-producer and for others as elements of the world together. Objectivation into the next phase after the humans as social actors do externalization which will form an objective reality.
- Objectivation is manifesting itself in the products of human activity that are available, both for producer-producer and for others as elements of the world together. Objectivation into the next phase after the humans as social actors do externalization which will form an objective reality.
- Internalization is a starting point where the involvement of the participation of individuals in society. Individuals are born not as members of society but is more inclined towards sociality and become part of the community. In the process of internalization, individuals receive a wide range of knowledge that are beyond him later to understand its meaning and use it to establish himself so that he can have the desired behavior. Individuals understand an event that is seen objectively and subjectively give the understanding by the individual.

3. The Method of the Research

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. To obtain the data, according to [5] the area of qualitative collection of data can be done through three basic types: Observation, Interview and Documentation Study. As in this study, primary data were collected using interviews and observations in the social construction of meaning archive on the lamp student organizations. Field data collection is done by using purposive sampling technique.

Each qualitative research has an object and subject of research. The subject in this study is a member of the Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF 2021/2023 period consisting of 4 persons namely Chairman (CC), Secretary (AA), Treasurer (BB), and Members (DD). The object of research is the social construction of meaning archive. As for the secondary data extracted from the literature, both digital literature or not. As an initial study, this study aims to determine the social construction of meaning archive on the lamp student organizations.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Externalization: Socialization is obtained about the meaning of archive

Externalization process is the first process and the most important part for every individual in society. This process becomes the most fundamental in the pattern of interaction of the individual with the world sosiocultur. Through this process, individual the receives information from the people who will build essential knowledge about objective reality. Each informant in this study experienced externalization process is not the same. Most informants mentioned that getting sosialitation in the first time about the archives while sitting bench college education. As expressed by the AA, he was getting the socialization of the meaning of the archive when requiring personal documents related to the purpose of the lecture.

"*Initially knew the archive because it needed for a scholarship, keep it now for the purposes of job application.*"

Not much different from AA, the same thing also expressed by BB.

"*Know the archive fits in college. Archives are like the storage of our documents.*"

But not all the informants got socialized regarding the meaning of the archive while sitting in college. One factor is due to the influence of the family. Examples CC which was introduced by the parents regarding filing early.

" *I know the archives, taught from childhood. My parents are telling me.*"

Knowledge of the meaning of the archive can also be obtained when following a particular organization. DD explained that knowing the meaning of archives when he is a member of the Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF.

"*Well, the archives of organizational data are stored neatly because it will be seen next generation.*"

4.2. Objectivity: Informant process in interpreting the archive

After externalization process, the next process in the social construction is objectivation. This process is rooted in the externalization process which is a product of human society. In the process of objectivation, individuals begin to manifest themselves in the products of human activity. In this case the informant began to manifest itself in activities in the community. One form is the involvement of the informants in Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF. Habituation human activity is referred to as institutionalization.

AA is a 5-level student involved in an organization. AA as secretary of the Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF. AA included in an active and contributing to the organization. As with AA, BB and CC is also 7-level students who were involved in the Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF. CC a chairman of the organization, and B is the treasurer of the organization. Unlike DD, she is a member of the Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF who does

not hold responsibility board. DD tend to be less active and there is a lot to contribute. It even looks passive and less interested in networking.

Based on interviews with informants, the data obtained stating that the meaning of the archive has not been actively promoted by the organization. This is supported by the statement of BB and AA as caretaker Organisasi Mahasiswa IMPERATIF.F

"*Oh, if within the organization to the extent of introducing any document that the organization has, not details hehe.*"

"*Yes, we are familiar with the document and how to classify it, then save it in the brankas. It's still limited.*"

4.3. Internalization: Understanding Informants on the meaning of the archive and its relevance to implementation in daily work

The next process, namely externalization and objectivation, the objectivity of the social world by humans as something that is outside himself. In the process occurs between the confirmation of the basic knowledge possessed by individuals in a social order that is understood by everyone. Interpretation or understanding of individuals directly on what is understood by the events of this objective into a unified whole to reveal the meaning. In the process of this internalisation informants begin to form an understanding of each. Making archives should be known and understood by informants as a basic understanding to be able to know and detailing in depth again on a broader document are around the neighborhood informant. Understanding the informant to records seen as a document that relates to identity both the individual and the organization.

"*Archives such as identity cards, birth certificates, diplomas. If in an organization such as an organization's charter, letter, more or less*"

In addition, the BB also stated that the meaning of the archive is not certain to be stored somewhere. In fact, he explained that one of his personal documents was missing,

"*Hehe my document is not complete. My birth certificate is missing. Usually, I join in the folder so I keep in the closet, and I have not scanned because it has not occurred there*".

When conceptualizing things proficiency level, the point is not on the how, but that the meaning of the archive is still not widely understood and is not considered important. As with BB, DD also considers that the existence of the archive was not so important. DD likens the archives as documents that are not needed at all times. DD example that he treats archives in a way entrust to her parents.

In contrast to the BB and DD, AA understand their own understanding of the relevant archives. According to the archives is an important document that should be kept with the goal at any time, when necessary, can be seen again. AA also treats its archives better than BB and DD.

"*I gathered all the documents first, then I categorize according to the new type is stored in the file. The hardcopy is in the brankas, I've scanned it before.*"

AA also stated no trouble when he searched his files back. Archive likened him part of his life.

"*All my personal documents are on me, so I take full responsibility. I keep and treat as a child myself hehe.*"

5. Conclussion

- Now of externalization, informants have different experiences in getting the first meaning socialization archives. Generally, informants get first on the meaning of socialization archives while sitting in college or when a member of an organization. But there are also informants who know the meaning of the archives from the outset. It is influenced by families, where the parents had introduced what is archived and how to treat the archive.

- Now objectivation, informants implement themselves in organizations. All informants became members of the student organization of the lamp, which this organization has to run the archive management.
- Now internalization, the informant will make up the meaning of what has been undertaken now of externalization, objectivation and internalization. From 4 informants, 2 of them understood the meaning of the archive. Informants also understand how to treat a good archive and archive the personal archives of the organization. But it is quite difficult to practice in the implementation of day-to-day activities. While one other informant understands the meaning of archival documents limited to formality that will be sought only when needed.

6. Recommendation

To establish an understanding of meaning in understanding the archive for everyone, should be synergy between internal factors and external factors. Internal factors such as family. In this case, the family becomes the main element and the first in a growing range of values and consciousness before engaging in community life. The family also became the first place for individuals to learn to socialize. Thus, socialization purport archives need to be developed first in a family environment. Furthermore, the external factors of environmental organizations and individuals with education. Organizations and the educational environment should have been able to instill meaning for each individual archive.

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