

Archive Disposal Strategy: An Analysis of the Implementation of Schellenberg Theory in Libraries and Archives Services of Pasuruan Regency

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Abstract. Disposal of archives is a crucial stage in active records management, ensuring storage efficiency, administrative accountability, and preservation of archives with lasting value. Although regulated by Pasuruan Government Regulation Number 225 of 2023, its implementation in local government faces various challenges, especially related to the assessment of record values and coordination between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). This study aims to analyze the archive disposal strategy implemented by the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Agency through the perspective of Schellenberg's theory and identify the factors that hinder its implementation. Qualitative and descriptive research approaches are used. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis, and then analyzed using Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña's interactive model, which included data condensation, data viewing, and conclusion-making. The validity of the data is verified through triangulation of sources and techniques. The results show that the disposal strategy is implemented in four key stages, namely assessment, standardization of record selection, elimination of duplicates, and transfer of responsibilities in accordance with the Schellenberg principle. However, implementation remains limited by reliance on OPD validation, complexity in determining historical value, limited information regarding the utility of records, and the need to balance storage space efficiency with historically significant preservation of records. These findings make an empirical contribution to the study of public sector archives management, especially related to the application of Schellenberg's theory in the implementation of archives policies in local governments.

Keywords: *Record Disposal, Active Records, Records Management, Schellenberg Theory, Local Government.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Archives serve as authentic sources of information and evidence that support government administration, public accountability, and decision-making. Based on Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, archives are records of activities or events in various forms and media made or received by state institutions, regional governments, organizations, or individuals in the implementation of social, national, and state affairs. Archive management includes not only the creation, use, and maintenance of archives but also the assessment and utilization through transfer, access, or destruction in accordance with applicable regulations (Law No. 43 of 2009).

Destruction of archives is an important stage in the life cycle of archives management because it aims to reduce the accumulation of archives that no longer have evidentiary or informational value, improve the efficiency of storage space, and ensure the security of organizational information (Schellenberg, 1956). This process cannot be done arbitrarily; rather, it must be guided by the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), the results of the archive assessment, and applicable legal provisions. Schellenberg (1956) explained that decisions regarding the destruction of archives should be based on an assessment of primary and secondary values, ensuring that archives that still have administrative, legal, financial, or

historical value are preserved, while archives that have lost their value can be legally documented and appropriate for destruction.

Within the Pasuruan Regency Government, the mechanism for managing active and inactive records is regulated through Pasuruan Regency Regulation Number 225 of 2023 concerning Instruments for Dynamic Archive Management. This regulation regulates the use of archive classification codes, Archive Retention Schedules (JRA), security classification systems and archive access, and procedures for destruction of archives, including the establishment of an assessment committee, the assessment of archives, the submission for approval, the determination of the archives to be destroyed, the execution of destruction, and the preparation of official minutes. The implementation of this regulation is expected to build an effective, efficient, accountable, and consistent archive management with good governance principles.

However, the implementation of the destruction of archives at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service still faces various challenges. Based on initial observations, many archives submitted by Regional Apparatus Organizations/OPDs do not have clear classification codes, archive coding has not been applied consistently, and information on archive values has not been provided comprehensively. This condition requires officers to reassess and reclassify before the archive can be further processed. As a result, the process of disposing of archives takes longer, the need for storage space continues to increase, administrative burdens become heavier, and the efficiency of archive management has not been optimized.

Several previous studies have discussed dynamic archive management in government agencies and higher education, such as the research of Krisnawati (2021), Hapsari and Suharso (2021), Fadilah et al. (2025), and Nurlina Darwis et al. (2025). However, the study has not examined specifically how the strategy of destroying archives is applied in the context of local government bureaucracy as well as the challenges that arise in the coordination process between the Regional Archives Institute and the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD). Therefore, this research not only fills the empirical gap related to the implementation of Pasuruan Regent Regulation Number 225 of 2023, but also contributes to the development of Schellenberg's theory by showing how administrative, historical, and inter-institutional coordination values affect decision-making on the destruction of archives in the context of local government in Indonesia.

Based on these problems, this study aims to analyze the archive destruction strategy implemented by the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service by using the archive destruction theory of Schellenberg (1956) as an analytical framework. The focus of the research is directed at four main components, namely assessment as the basis for planning, standardization of archive selection, volume reduction through the elimination of duplicates, and transfer of archive responsibilities, as well as identifying various challenges that arise in its application to the implementation of Pasuruan Regent Regulation Number 225 of 2023.

This study is expected to make a theoretical and practical contribution. In theory, this enriches public administration research bodies, particularly in the field of archives management, regarding the implementation of archives destruction strategies in regional government institutions. Practically, this finding is expected to be an evaluation reference for the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service in increasing the effectiveness of the destruction of archives and as a reference for Regional Government Organizations in carrying out archive management in accordance with the Archive Retention Schedule and applicable archive regulations.

B. LITERATURE REVEALS

1. Archive Destruction Strategy

Destruction of archives is one of the important stages in the life cycle of dynamic archives which aims to reduce the accumulation of archives that no longer have useful value so as to support administrative efficiency. According to Schellenberg (1956), the decision to destroy archives should be based on the assessment of the primary and secondary value of archives, not solely because of storage space limitations. Within this framework, the archive destruction strategy includes four main components, namely assessment as the basis for planning, standardization of archive selection, volume reduction through the elimination of duplicates, and transfer of archive responsibilities. These four components provide a conceptual foundation for understanding how organizations determine which archives are worth destroying or preserving.

However, the application of Schellenberg's theory in the context of local government does not always take place in a linear manner as described in the original concept. The implementation of archive destruction is influenced by various contextual factors, such as archival regulations, coordination between archival institutions and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), and the increasingly digitized demands of archive management. Therefore, this study not only uses Schellenberg's theory as a tool to explain the practice of destroying archives, but also to examine the extent to which the theory is able to explain the empirical dynamics that occur and the need for its adaptation in the bureaucratic environment of local government in Indonesia.

In addition to Schellenberg, Betty R. Ricks (1998) explained that the destruction of archives is part of archive management and must be carried out based on the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), procedures for moving archives, safe methods of destruction, and proper documentation and authorization. This approach emphasizes that the destruction of archives is not only intended to save storage space, but also to maintain information security and ensure organizational accountability.

In the context of government administration in Indonesia, the destruction of archives must comply with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. One of the instruments used is the Archive Retention Schedule/JRA, which serves as a basis for determining the storage period and final placement of records, whether they should be destroyed or kept as archives. Therefore, the success of the implementation of archive destruction depends not only on compliance with regulations but also on the accuracy of the archive assessment process and effective coordination between work units.

2. Previous Research

Research on the management and destruction of archives has been extensively conducted, albeit with different focuses. Krisnawati (2021) researched the placement of archives in the Sleman Regency Government, with a focus on archive governance to improve the performance of local government. The findings show that archive placement contributes to the effectiveness of archive management; However, the study did not specifically examine destruction strategies based on local regulations.

Hapsari and Suharso (2021) investigated the management of dynamic archives at the Pajoksari Village Office. The study found that limited human resources and inadequate infrastructure are the main obstacles in the management of archives, while the process of destroying archives has not been optimally implemented.

The research conducted by Nurlina Darwis et al. (2025) focuses on the implementation of the SRIKANDI application as part of the Electronic-Based Government System (Electronic-Based Government System/SPBE). The findings show that the digitization of archives can

improve the efficiency of archive management; However, the study emphasizes more on digital transformation than the mechanism of destruction of archives.

Fadilah et al. (2025) examined strategies for the disposition and preservation of archives in higher education archival institutions. This study emphasizes the importance of archive disposition in supporting institutional storage and accreditation efficiency; However, this report does not address the implementation of the destruction of archives in local government institutions.

Based on these previous studies, there are still research gaps related to the implementation of archives destruction strategies in local government institutions that are examined from the perspective of local regulations. This study offers novelty by analyzing the strategies and challenges involved in the implementation of archive destruction in the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service using Schellenberg's theoretical perspective and referring to Pasuruan Regent Regulation Number 225 of 2023 concerning Instruments for Dynamic Archive Management.

3. Research Conceptual Framework

This study uses Schellenberg's (1956) theory of the strategy of destroying archives as an analytical basis. The strategy of destroying archives is analyzed through four indicators: (1) assessment as the basis for planning, (2) standardization of archive series selection, (3) volume reduction through the elimination of duplicates, and (4) transfer of archive responsibilities. These four indicators are used to evaluate how the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service carries out the destruction of archives in accordance with Pasuruan Regent Regulation Number 225 of 2023.

In addition to analyzing strategies, the study also identifies the challenges faced in the implementation of archival destruction based on Schellenberg's concept of archival value, namely administrative significance, historical significance, scarcity of information, and the balance between storage costs and historical value. This conceptual framework is used to explain the relationship between the strategies implemented and the various challenges that arise in the actual implementation of archive destruction, thus providing an overview of the effectiveness of the implementation of the archive destruction policy within the Pasuruan Regency Government.

C. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to gain an in-depth understanding of the strategies and challenges involved in the implementation of the destruction of archives in the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to comprehensively describe the phenomenon based on actual field conditions, especially those related to the implementation of Regent Pasuruan Regulation Number 225 of 2023 concerning Instruments for Dynamic Archive Management. The research was conducted at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service as a Regional Archives Institution that is authorized to provide guidance and conduct archive administration.

The research data consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants who have a strategic role in archive management, namely the Head of Archives and the First Expert Archivist at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Office. Secondary data was obtained from various supporting documents, such as Pasuruan Regent Regulation Number 225 of 2023, Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), archive assessment minutes, list of proposals for archive destruction, and other documents related to the implementation of archive destruction. Although this study has not

directly involved archive officials in the OPD or other parties involved in the process of approving the destruction of archives, information about the role and coordination between units was obtained through documentation and information from informants who have authority in the implementation of archival policies in Pasuruan Regency. Interviews were conducted to obtain information about strategies and challenges in implementing archive destruction. Observations were made by directly examining the process of archival assessment, archive selection, transfer of inactive records, and destruction of archives. Documentation is used to strengthen research findings through examination of various official documents related to the disposal and destruction of archives.

The focus of the research refers to the theory of archive destruction strategy Schellenberg (1956). The strategy analysis was carried out through four indicators: (1) assessment as the basis for planning, (2) standardization of archive series selection, (3) volume reduction through the elimination of duplicates, and (4) transfer of archive responsibilities. Meanwhile, the challenges associated with the destruction of archives were analyzed based on four aspects: administrative significance, historical significance, scarcity of information, and a balance between the cost of preservation and historical value.

Data analysis uses Sugiyono's interactive model, which consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion-retrieval/verification. Data reduction is done by selecting and simplifying information that is relevant to the focus of the research. The data is then presented in the form of narratives and tables for easy interpretation. The final stage involves drawing conclusions through continuous verification by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documentation, thus obtaining valid research findings.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Pasuruan Regency Library and Archive Services Strategy in Destroying Archives

a. Assessment as a basis for planning

The research findings suggest that the assessment of archives is the initial stage that determines the feasibility of records for destruction. Based on the results of interviews and observations, the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service conducted an assessment of the archives proposed to be destroyed by the Regional Apparatus Organization/OPD by referring to the Archive Retention Schedule/JRA and the provisions of Pasuruan Regency Regulation Number 225 of 2023. The assessment process not only considers whether the retention period has expired, but also ensures that the records have lost their administrative, legal, financial, and operational value and are no longer being examined by supervisory authorities or law enforcement agencies. Records that meet all requirements are then submitted as demolition proposals through a pre-established mechanism. The observational findings also show that each proposed demolition is accompanied by a list of records proposed to be destroyed, a statement letter from the relevant OPD, and other supporting documents as a form of accountability in the demolition process.

The findings of the study show that the assessment of archives plays a role as the main control mechanism in the process of destroying archives because it determines the feasibility of archives before they are submitted for destruction. The success of this process is supported by the existence of an Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), clear assessment procedures, and the involvement of OPD as the creator of the archive in providing information on the status and use of archives. However, the assessment process does not always proceed quickly because the destruction decision is highly dependent on validation from the relevant OPD. In some cases, archives that have administratively qualified for destruction still need to be re-verified to ensure they have no legal, operational, or historical value. This condition shows that the implementation of archival assessment is not only influenced by formal provisions as described

by Schellenberg (1956), but also by interorganizational coordination factors, completeness of archival information, and the prudence of actors in avoiding the mistake of destroying archives. Thus, the effectiveness of archival assessment is not only determined by compliance with regulations, but also by the quality of communication and cooperation between archival institutions and OPDs as parties in control of archival information.

b. Standardization of Archive Selection

The selection of archives is an important stage to ensure that the records proposed for destruction actually meet the requirements set by the applicable regulations. Based on the results of interviews and documentary studies, the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service carried out the archive selection process by referring to the Archive Retention Schedule/JRA, archive classification, and the list of documents proposed for destruction submitted by the Regional Apparatus Organization/OPD. In this process, records are checked to ensure that the retention period has expired, no longer has administrative, legal, financial, or historical value, and is not related to ongoing legal proceedings. In addition to reviewing the proposed documents, the archivist also verifies the suitability of the record type with the classification specified in the JRA, ensuring that only documents that meet all the requirements can proceed to the destruction stage. This systematic selection process aims to minimize the risk of errors in the destruction of archives and ensure that records that still have sustainable value are preserved.

The findings of the study show that the standardization of archive selection serves as a control mechanism to ensure that decisions to destroy archives are made consistently and accountably. The success of the selection process is supported by the existence of the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA) and an archive classification system that provides objective guidelines for officers in determining the feasibility of archives to be destroyed. However, the implementation of selection does not always run smoothly because the quality of data and the completeness of archival information submitted by OPD often vary. This condition requires the archivist to conduct additional verification of the type, function, and use value of the archive before a decision on destruction can be determined. In the perspective of Schellenberg (1956), the standardization of selection is an attempt to ensure that destruction decisions are based on archival values, but the findings of the study show that its effectiveness is also influenced by the OPD's compliance with the classification system and the quality of coordination between work units. Therefore, the success of standardization of selection depends not only on the existence of regulations, but also on the capacity of the organization to provide accurate and consistent archival information.

c. Volume Reduction through Duplicate Removal

Prior to the implementation of archive destruction, the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service identified records containing the same content or information to avoid excessive document storage. Based on the results of interviews and observations, the archivist first sorts the records based on their type, classification code, and the substance of the information contained in them. Records that are copies, photocopies, or contain the same information as the parent record are not retained if they no longer have administrative or legal value. Instead, the original records or records that still serve as evidence are kept in accordance with the Archive Retention Schedule/JRA. This identification process is carefully carried out to ensure that the reduction in the volume of records does not lead to the loss of important information or undermine accountability in government administration. Thus, the reduction of the recording volume is done by eliminating duplicate records without eliminating records that still have a continuous value.

The findings of the study show that the elimination of duplicate archives not only aims to reduce storage volume, but also serves as a mechanism to improve the efficiency of archive

management without losing valuable information. The success of this strategy is influenced by the ability of archivists to identify the difference between original archives and duplicate archives and assess the use value of the information contained in them. However, the process is not always easy to do because some archives have a similar substance but are still used by certain work units as administrative support documents. This condition requires officers to conduct additional verification before designating the archive as a duplicate that can be destroyed. In the perspective of Schellenberg (1956), reducing the volume of archives through the elimination of duplicates is an attempt to improve storage efficiency, but the findings of the study show that the effectiveness of this strategy also depends on the thoroughness of the officers, the availability of archival information, and coordination with the unit that created the archive. Therefore, the elimination of duplicates is not only a technical process of reducing the volume of archives, but also a decision-making process that aims to maintain a balance between the efficiency of storage and the protection of information that still has administrative, legal, and historical value.

d. Assignment of Archival Responsibilities

The transfer of archival responsibilities is one of the stages that is carried out before records enter the process of storage and disposal. Based on interviews and observations, the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Office implements a mechanism to transfer records from the archival making unit in each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to the archive unit after the archive becomes inactive in accordance with the Archive Retention Schedule/JRA. Records that are no longer used directly in daily administrative activities are moved to an inactive record storage facility for easy management, supervision, and further assessment. During the transfer process, the physical condition of the records, the completeness of the record inventory, and their suitability with the applicable record classification system are checked. This transfer of responsibility aims to ensure that the records are properly preserved until a decision is made on whether they should be destroyed or kept permanently as an archive.

The findings of the study show that the handover of archive responsibility not only functions as a process of transferring archives from the OPD to the archival unit, but also as a coordination mechanism that determines the smooth running of the next stage of destruction of archives. The success of the transfer process is influenced by the completeness of the archive inventory, OPD's compliance with the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), and the ability of the archival unit to verify the submitted archives. However, in practice, obstacles are still found in the form of differences in the quality of archive management between OPDs, incomplete archive data, and delays in the submission of archives that have been inactive. This condition causes the assessment and decision-making process related to the destruction of archives to be longer. In the perspective of Schellenberg (1956), the transfer of responsibility is an important part of the archive management cycle to ensure systematic control of archives. However, the findings of the study show that the effectiveness of this mechanism is not only determined by formal procedures, but also by organizational commitment and coordination between work units. Therefore, the handover of archive responsibilities acts as a liaison mechanism that affects the successful implementation of the overall destruction of archives.

2. Factors Hindering Libraries and Archives Services of Pasuruan Regency in Destruction of Archives

a. Administrative significance

The findings of the study show that one of the challenges in implementing the destruction of archives in the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service is the existence of records that have not been destroyed because they still have administrative significance for

the Regional Apparatus Organization/OPD. Based on the results of the interview, before the records are determined to be destroyed, the archives unit first coordinates with the OPD as the record maker to ensure that the records are no longer used in the performance of duties, public services, or other administrative activities. In some cases, even though the record retention period has ended, the OPD still requires it as a reference, supporting material for the preparation of reports, or for certain administrative purposes, so that the destruction process is delayed. As a result, the records are kept until it is confirmed that they no longer have administrative value. These findings suggest that the operational needs of government institutions remain an important consideration before decisions on the destruction of archives are implemented.

Administrative significance is a factor that influences decision-making in the implementation of archive destruction. According to Schellenberg (1956), administrative value is included in the primary value, which refers to the value that records have as long as they are still used to support the functions and activities of an organization. Records that still have administrative value should not be destroyed even after their retention period has expired if they are still required to support the implementation of government functions. The practice implemented by the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service shows prudence in determining the feasibility of records to be destroyed through coordination with OPD as the archivist. On the one hand, this mechanism protects the security of information and prevents the loss of documents that are still needed. However, this process can delay the destruction of the archive because the final decision relies heavily on the certainty that the record has lost its administrative value completely. Therefore, administrative significance is one of the challenges that must be managed through effective coordination between the processing unit and the archive unit to ensure that the archive disposal process continues to run in accordance with applicable regulations.

This condition shows that the implementation of archive destruction is not only determined by the provisions of the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA), but is also influenced by the behavior and needs of each OPD as the creator of the archive. In practice, OPDs tend to maintain archives that are still considered to have the potential to support future administrative needs even though their retention period has ended. This situation causes the validation and coordination process between OPD, the Archive Assessment Team, and archivists to be longer, thus slowing down the implementation of the destruction of archives. As a result, the effectiveness of archive depreciation has not been fully optimal because some archives that have regulatively met the requirements for destruction must still be kept until an agreement is reached regarding the loss of the administrative value of the archive.

b. Historical Significance

Historical significance is one of the main considerations that affect the implementation of the destruction of archives at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service. Based on the results of the interviews, records that have expired are not automatically destroyed, but are first assessed to determine whether they have important historical value for local governments or communities. Records that contain information about important events, strategic policies, awards, or documents documenting the organization's development are considered for permanent preservation as archival records. Therefore, the process of assessing historical value requires careful consideration and coordination between the processing unit and the archival unit to prevent the destruction of records that still have historical significance. This condition causes the destruction process to take longer because each record must undergo identification and verification before the final status is determined.

Historical significance is a factor that must be carefully considered in the process of destroying archives. According to Schellenberg (1956), in addition to having a primary value, archives can also have secondary values in the form of evidentiary value and informational

value which are the basis for permanent preservation. The research findings suggest that the process of determining historical value is often challenging because not all archives have historical criteria that can be directly identified. In this condition, archivists and processing units play an important role in assessing and verifying the archives proposed to be destroyed. The limited information regarding the context of the creation of the archive and the need for coordination between units caused the decision-making process to be longer. As a result, the implementation of archive destruction is often delayed even though the archive retention period has ended. These findings suggest that the application of Schellenberg's secondary value principle in the context of local government bureaucracy requires a more complex assessment process because it must balance the need for efficient management of archives with efforts to preserve institutional memory and regional history.

c. Scarcity of Information

The scarcity of information is one of the challenges in implementing the destruction of archives at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service. Based on the results of the interview, before a record is destroyed, the archivist conducts an assessment to ensure that the information contained in the record is not unique and does not become the only source of information about a particular activity, policy, or event. If a record is found to contain information that cannot be found in other documents or has characteristics that are difficult to replace with similar records, the record is not immediately proposed for destruction but is reassessed through the assessment process. This condition causes the destruction process to take longer because each record must be carefully verified to prevent the loss of information that is valuable to the organization or serves the public interest. Thus, the existence of records that contain unique information is one of the factors that affect decision-making in the implementation of archive destruction.

The scarcity of information is an important aspect that must be considered in the archival assessment process. According to Schellenberg (1956), in addition to considering administrative value, the assessment of archives must also consider the value of information possessed by a record. Records that contain unique information that cannot be obtained from other sources have a high secondary value and therefore should not be destroyed even after their storage period has expired. The practices implemented by the Pasuruan District Library and Archives Service reflect the application of the principle of prudence in the assessment process by ensuring that important information is maintained before a destruction decision is taken. On the other hand, identifying the scarcity of information is also challenging because it requires adequate knowledge of the contents of the record and the ability to compare it with other related documents. Therefore, assessing the uniqueness of information is a factor that affects the effectiveness of archival destruction while contributing to the preservation of organizational memory and the availability of long-term valuable information.

These findings suggest that the main barrier lies not only in the existence of unique information, but also in the limitations of supporting information available to the assessment process. In practice, the archivist and the Archive Assessment Team must conduct additional verification and coordinate with the OPD as the creator of the archive to ensure that the information is not available in other documents. This process often takes longer because not all archives are equipped with adequate metadata or contextual information. As a result, the decision to destroy archives becomes slower and the effectiveness of the archive depreciation program can be hampered. This condition shows that the success of the destruction of archives is not only determined by the implementation of the Archive Retention Schedule, but also by the availability of adequate information as well as the capacity of the actors involved in the archival assessment process.

d. Storage Costs versus Historical Value

Limited storage capacity is one of the considerations in archive management at Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service. Based on the results of interviews and observations, the increasing volume of records each year causes storage space for inactive records to become increasingly limited, so the disposition of records is routinely required. However, the crushing process cannot be carried out just to reduce the storage load. Records whose retention period has expired are still undergoing an appraisal process to ensure that they do not have historical value or other archival value that still needs to be preserved. If a record is deemed to have historical value or the potential to become a permanent archive, it remains retained even though it requires additional storage space. This condition suggests that the need for storage efficiency must be balanced with efforts to preserve records that have important value to organizations and communities. Thus, limited storage space is one of the obstacles that affect the implementation of archive destruction because every decision must consider the balance between storage efficiency and information preservation.

The implementation of the destruction of archives is not only influenced by the limited storage space, but also by the decision-making process involving archivists, the Archive Assessment Team, and OPD as the creator of the archive. Although the need for storage space encourages the periodic shrinkage of archives, the decision to destroy cannot be made quickly because each archive must first be assessed for its historical value and information value. This condition shows that there is a dilemma between the demands of archive management efficiency and efforts to preserve archives that have long-term value. In practice, the more archives that need to be verified, the greater the workload of the assessment process that must be carried out before destruction can be approved. As a result, the limited storage space cannot necessarily be overcome immediately because the destruction process depends on the results of a careful assessment of the historical value of the archive. These findings show that the success of the destruction of archives is determined not only by the availability of storage space, but also by the organization's capacity to conduct accurate and consistent assessments of archives.

Based on the findings of interviews, observations, and documentation, the implementation of the archive destruction strategy at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service shows that there is a link between regulatory provisions, the archive assessment process, and coordination between the actors involved. Therefore, the results of the study not only describe the procedure for destroying archives, but also explain the factors that affect the effectiveness of their implementation in practice.

To provide an overview of the implementation strategy of the destruction of archives at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service based on Schellenberg's theory, the results of the data presentation and interviews are summarized as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Data Presentation on Archive Destruction Strategies Based on Schellenberg's Theory

No	Strategy Indicators	Interviews, Observations, and Documentation Findings
1	Assessment as a basis for planning (assessment)	Assessment as a basis for planning (assessment)
2	Selection Standardization (Record Series Selection)	Selection Standardization (Record Series Selection)
3	Volume Reduction through Duplicate Removal	Volume Reduction through Duplicate Removal
4	Transfer of Responsibility (Transfer)	Transfer of Responsibility (Transfer)

To provide an overview of the factors that hinder the implementation of the destruction of archives based on Schellenberg's theory, the findings of the study are summarized as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Factors Hindering the Implementation of Archive Destruction Based on Schellenberg's Theory

No	Limiting factors	Interviews, Observations, and Documentation Findings
1	Administrative significance	Administrative significance
2	Historical Significance	Determining the historical value of records requires further assessment, which results in frequent delays in the destruction process.
3	Scarcity of Information	Records that lack comparative information or contain unique information should be reassessed before being destroyed.
4	Cost of Storage versus Historical Value	Records pile up, so storage space is getting more and more limited; However, records that have historical value are still kept.

Based on the results of the data presentation, the analysis was carried out using Schellenberg theory to determine the suitability of the archive destruction strategy implemented by the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of Analysis of Archive Destruction Strategy Based on Schellenberg's Theory

No	Strategy Indicators	Analysis
1	Assessment as a basis for planning	Archival assessments support the accountability of destruction, but depend on the completeness of information from OPD.
2	Standardization of Selection	The use of JRA improves the consistency of archive selection, but is still influenced by the quality of classification from OPDs.
3	Volume Reduction through Duplicate Removal	Effectively reduces the volume of archives, but requires verification to avoid losing important information.
4	Transfer of Responsibility	Makes it easier to manage inactive archives, but its effectiveness depends on coordination between units.

The analysis of the factors that hinder the implementation of archive destruction was carried out using Schellenberg's theory. A summary of the results of the analysis is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of Analysis of Factors That Hinder the Destruction of Archives Based on Schellenberg's Theory

No	Inhibiting factors	Main actors	Implementation constraints	Impact
1	Administrative significance	OPD and Archivist	The archive is still used as an administrative reference so the validation of the destruction is delayed	Slow down the process of destroying your archives

2	Historical Significance	Archivist and Archivist Assessment Team	It is difficult to determine which archives have long-term historical value	Requires repeated assessments and lengthening processes
3	Scarcity of Information	Archivists and OPDs	Supporting information of the archive is incomplete so additional verification is required	Increase assessment time and workload
4	Cost of Storage versus Historical Value	Archivist, Archive Assessment Team	The dilemma between the need for storage space and the preservation of historically valuable archives	Storage efficiency can't always be achieved quickly

E. CONCLUSION

This study shows that the strategy of destroying archives at the Pasuruan Regency Library and Archives Service in general has been implemented in accordance with the principles of archive assessment put forward by Schellenberg, especially through the process of assessment, archive selection, reduction of archive volume, and transfer of archive responsibility. However, the implementation of this strategy is not entirely determined by the provisions of regulations and archival procedures, but is also influenced by organizational factors, such as OPD's dependence on archives that still have administrative value, uncertainty in determining the historical value and uniqueness of archival information, and the need to balance the efficiency of storage space with the preservation of archives of long-term value. These findings show that the application of Schellenberg's theory in the context of local government requires adjustments to bureaucratic dynamics, interagency coordination processes, and evolving archive management needs.

Theoretically, this study expands the understanding of the application of Schellenberg's theory in the Indonesian local government environment by showing that the decision to destroy archives is not only based on the assessment of the value of archives, but is also influenced by institutional factors and organizational coordination. Empirically, this study provides an overview of the challenges of implementing archive destruction in regional archives institutions. The findings of this study also provide practical implications for the management of local government archives, especially in strengthening coordination between archival institutions and OPDs, improving the quality of archive assessments, and optimizing the use of digital archive systems. In terms of policy, it is necessary to strengthen the assessment and validation mechanism of archives as well as clearer guidelines in determining the historical value of archives to support the implementation of more effective, accountable, and sustainable destruction of archives.

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