



Analysis of E-Government Implementation as an Effort to Reduce Corruption in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the impact of implementing e-government on reducing corruption in Indonesia. Analysis was carried out using qualitative methods through a narrative observation process. Research data was collected from various trusted sources, such as the E-Government Development Index (EGDI), Transparency International (TI), and Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI). The analysis revealed three main indicators, namely e-government development, government effectiveness, and anti-corruption education. The research results show that there is minimal impact of e-government in preventing corruption in Indonesia. Based on EGDI data, in 2022 Indonesia's ranking will increase significantly to reach the 77th position. However, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) noted a decline in investigations into corruption cases. This occurred as a result of the revision of Law Number 19 of 2019 which had an impact on the independence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Additionally, TI noted a drastic decline in perceptions of corruption in Indonesia, while WGI data showed a decline in the effectiveness of public sector officials. In this context, anti-corruption education through e-learning programs is a crucial factor in building community integrity. This study emphasizes the importance of evaluating anti-corruption policies, the independence of the KPK, and e-learning-based anti-corruption education in Indonesia.

Keyword: Anti-Corruption Education, Corruption, Corruption Eradication Commission, E-Government, Government Effectiveness

A. Introduction

E-government is one aspect of digital transformation in the public sector. This concept has undergone a transformation in public services that has been implemented by many countries on the European continent (Morte-Nadal & Esteban-Navarro, 2022). Countries with effective e-government have succeeded in reducing the burden of public administration by improving government performance, transparency, and accountability (Agbozo & Asamoah, 2019). The concept of e-government is mostly a keyword that brings change in the scope of digital government (Mergel et al., 2019). E-government has evolved in various perspectives, becoming increasingly complex when faced with the challenges of digital transformation. Therefore, this concept is increasingly important in public sector governance.

E-government provides efficient, transparent, integrated, and community-centric services 24/7 through the use of technology (Samsor, 2021). The implementation of e-government can increase accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in both the public and private sectors. It is assumed that well-implemented e-government services will result in various improvements that are beneficial to public sector services. This concept can be classified into two categories, namely information-based and operational (Twizeyimana & Andersson, 2019). Information-based services include the transmission of operations through websites, while operational-oriented services combine various transactions between the government, the community, and the collaboration of various public entities (Matheus et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2021). E-government services provide faster and more efficient access to information and create an interactive mechanism in online transactions that are easily accessible to the public.

In the early stages of e-government development, researchers identified the potential of new ICT tools to reduce corruption through various channels (Bhatnagar, 2003). In the implementation of e-government, there are four main aspects that need to be considered, namely effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability (Saingura & Purnomo, 2018). Through e-government services, the government can publish information in a more transparent manner, and is expected to reduce the level of corruption in each country (Kim & An, 2022). By creating an automated and well-documented system, the potential for corrupt practices can be minimized (Kutlu & Mao, 2023). This provides an opportunity for the public to better monitor government actions, as well as create a more transparent and accountable environment. However, the challenge of e-government in preventing corruption cannot be ignored.

Corruption cases have become a serious concern in the realm of governance. The high level of corruption has a negative impact on various economic and social aspects, such as slowing economic growth, declining investment, increasing poverty, and increasing income inequality (Fadhil 2019). Corruption can interfere with the fair decision-making process, harm the community directly, and create uncertainty that is detrimental to the business environment (Warren 2023). Therefore, corruption prevention is an important priority in efforts to improve the quality of government.

As a global phenomenon, corruption has become a thing that affects almost all countries and even its negative impact can specifically affect the growth of a country (Meganingratna 2023). Corruption in Indonesia has become a serious problem that has an impact on various aspects of life (Setiadi 2018). The number of troubling corruption cases is caused by the government's tendency to achieve a monopoly of power by controlling all existing potentials (Saingura and Purnomo 2018). According to Deputy Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Nawawi Pomolango, as many as 70% of corruption cases handled by the KPK are related to the procurement of goods and services sector (Kristina 2019). Therefore, more serious efforts are needed to overcome corruption in Indonesia.

Efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia are faced by various obstacles, including structural obstacles that stem from the practice of state administration (Setiadi 2018). Lack of transparency, weak law enforcement, and the existence of a system that is vulnerable to corrupt practices are the main challenges that must be overcome (Setiadi 2018). In addition, increasing awareness of integrity values can form a strong foundation to fight corrupt practices. Efforts are needed by the government, law enforcement agencies, the private sector, and civil society to create an environment that is intolerant of corruption (Hardjaloka 2014). Therefore, handling

corruption requires cross-sectoral efforts and cultural change to achieve significant improvements.

According to Law No. 31 of 1999, corruption is any person who deliberately commits an act of enriching himself or another person or a corporation that can harm the country's finances and economy (Rahayuningtyas and Setyaningrum 2018). In this law, corruption is defined as a form of abuse of authority committed by public officials to enrich themselves through corruption, gratuities, extortion, embezzlement of funds, and money laundering (Kristina 2019). However, the main challenge still lies in consistent and effective law enforcement. Governments and law enforcement agencies need to work together synergistically to eradicate corrupt practices, ensure transparency in government, and increase the accountability of public officials (Zhao, Ahn, and Manoharan 2021). Only with decisive action can Indonesia build a solid foundation for clean governance and integrity.

Corruption can be classified into various forms, such as harming state finances, bribery, embezzlement in office, and extortion (Setiadi 2018). In addition, corruption can also be defined as the abuse of office for personal gain or others, and involves unlawful actions (Ambarwati, Zahro, and Chotimah 2023). In the context of handling corruption, more serious efforts and appropriate anti-corruption education strategies are needed to clean Indonesia from the symptoms of corruption that have permeated various levels of society (Rahmawati 2023). Concrete measures such as increasing transparency, strengthening anti-corruption institutions, and strict law enforcement need to be implemented (Yuliyana et al. 2016). In addition, anti-corruption education must be an integral part of the educational curriculum to form a young generation who have high moral awareness and integrity.

The implementation of e-government can contribute significantly to efforts to eradicate corruption through the complex relationship between e-government and public trust (Jameel et al., 2019). Based on *E-Government Development Index* (EGDI) data, Indonesia's position has increased significantly from 88th (2020) to 77th (2022). However, *Indonesia Corruption Watch* (ICW) recorded a drastic decrease in the number of corruption investigations for the 2019-2020 period (Habibi, 2020). This phenomenon is influenced by the results of the revision of Law Number 19 Article 3 of 2019 which changed the position of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to be part of the executive government structure (Wahyuningrum et al., 2020). This change creates a new dynamic in handling corruption cases in Indonesia. The revision of the law gives the government greater authority in the appointment and dismissal of KPK leaders, so that it can have a negative impact on the independence of the KPK (Einstein & Ramzy, 2020). This shows that the government is trying to weaken the KPK, so that it can affect its effectiveness in eradicating corruption.

The concept of e-Government seeks to increase behavioral intentions through the values of transparency and accountability in the eradication of corruption (Alam et al., 2023; Kim & An, 2022). Research on the relationship between e-government and corruption is still limited. This fact is supported by the research of Basyal et al (2018) which shows that there are still very few literature studies on e-government and corruption. Previous research has highlighted specific issues, such as public transparency, culture, and foreign direct investment (Ibrahimy et al., 2023; Kim & An, 2022; Zhao et al., 2021). This research will focus on the discussion of the role of e-government in reducing corruption in Indonesia. According to Ali et al (2022), to further discuss the relationship between e-government and corruption, there are five indicators that can be used, such as e-government development, government effectiveness, press freedom, education, and the economy. However, press and economic freedom show a negative and insignificant impact on corruption. Therefore, this study will focus on discussing three main indicators such as e-government development, government effectiveness, and anti-corruption education in Indonesia.

B. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a narrative approach. This method focuses on actual problems through the process of collecting, compiling, processing data, and drawing conclusions (Nisa, 2023). This study aims to analyze the implementation of e-Government in reducing corruption in Indonesia. We collect secondary data from a variety of trusted sources, namely *Transparency International* (IT), *E-Government Development Index* (EGDI), and *Worldwide Governance Indicator* (WGI). The panel data involved samples in the 2019-2022 period. Furthermore, the data was analyzed using three indicators that have a relationship between e-government and the prevention of corruption cases, namely the e-government

development index, government effectiveness, and anti-corruption education. Ali et al (2022), stated that the implementation of e-government services is expected to reduce the level of corruption around the world. This research has an impact on the implementation of e-government which can affect corruption prevention efforts in Indonesia.

C. Results and Discussion

Development of E-Government

The concept of e-government has the main goal of increasing transparency in efforts to eradicate corruption, as has been highlighted by recent studies (Alam et al., 2023; Kim & An, 2022). In this context, the positive role of e-government is not only limited to administrative efficiency, but also has a significant impact on corruption prevention, which in turn can increase the level of accountability of public sector services (Ibrahimi et al., 2023). The importance of an effective e-government system is also reflected in its ability to strengthen supervision, making it easier to detect potential acts of corruption (Kristina, 2019).

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a very important evaluation tool in measuring the progress and performance of a country's e-government (Mutar et al., 2022). The survey, which is published every two years, ranks 193 UN member countries from five dimensions of EGDI's performance, namely *the Online Service Index, Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, E-Government Index, E-Participation Index, and Human Capital Index* (Ali et al., 2022). This evaluation method facilitates a comprehensive assessment of the e-government development index worldwide. The EGDI survey uses several key indicators, including voice and accountability, rule of law, quality of rules, political stability, absence of violence/terrorism, government effectiveness, and corruption control (Effiong & Okijie, 2021).

Table 1. Indonesia's EGDI Ranking

Country	Rank	Year
Indonesia	88	2020
	77	2022

Source: UN E-Government Survey (2023)

Based on *E-Government Development Index* (EGDI) data, Indonesia's position has risen significantly from 88th (2020) to 77th (2022). This change in the ranking reflects the efforts made by the government in implementing technological innovations to improve efficiency, accessibility, and transparency (Agbozo & Asamoah, 2019). However, data from *Indonesia Corruption Watch* (ICW) found a drastic decrease in the number of corruption investigations in Indonesia (Habibi, 2020). This is the impact of the revision of Law Number 19 Article 3 of 2019, which has a negative effect on the independence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in carrying out its duties. Thus, despite advances in the technological aspect (EGDI), challenges continue to arise related to the independence of corruption eradication institutions in Indonesia (Table 1).

The positive role of e-government in preventing corruption can improve the quality of public sector services (Ibrahimi et al., 2023). This highlights the important role of factors such as discretion, transparency, and accountability in influencing the level of corruption in Indonesia (Hardjaloka, 2014). The dominance of these three factors in a system can increase the likelihood of corruption being difficult to avoid. The importance of protecting the independence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) needs to be emphasized so that efforts to eradicate corruption can run optimally. Thus, the protection of the independence and integrity of the KPK is crucial to ensure that efforts to eradicate corruption continue to be carried out firmly, without any political intervention that can be detrimental. Therefore, concrete steps are needed to minimize the level of corruption in Indonesia, such as the reform Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). This step aims to increase the independence of corruption monitoring institutions. By strengthening the KPK institution, it is hoped that efforts to eradicate corruption will be more effective and credible, to create a clean and transparent government.

Government Effectiveness

Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of civil services, its independence from political pressure, the quality of formulation, policy implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to the policy (Androniceanu et al., 2022). The use of e-government allows the government to utilize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of government administration (Lytras & Şerban, 2020). ICT not only makes it easier for the public to access information, but also allows the government to optimize internal processes, such as data management, performance tracking, and coordination between agencies (Al Vayed et al., 2023). In addition to the benefits that have been mentioned, the implementation of e-government also has a positive impact in overcoming several traditional obstacles in the administration of government (Chung & Kim, 2019).

The effectiveness of government through e-government in preventing corruption is becoming increasingly important in facing the challenges of corruption in this digital era (Alam et al., 2023). The implementation of e-government, by utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT), brings a number of benefits that can stimulate corruption prevention measures (Al Vayed et al., 2023). This concept creates transparency in the process of government management. By providing access to information that is open to the public, the public can more easily monitor every government policy (Setiadi, 2018). This can open up space for accountability, reduce opportunities for corrupt practices, and encourage the integrity of government administrators.

Based on *Corruption Perception Index* (CPI) data in 2022, it shows that most countries have failed to stop corruption (Yuliyana et al., 2016). The CPI ranks 180 countries around the world based on perceptions of public sector corruption levels, on a scale of 0 (very corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

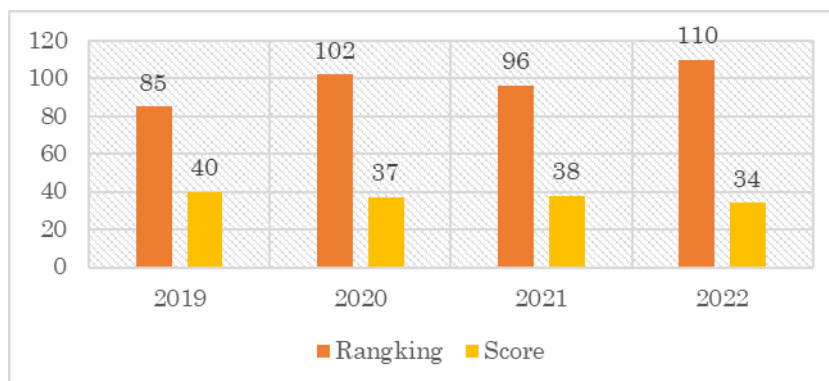


Figure 1. Perception of Corruption in Indonesia
Source: Transparency International (2023)

Figure 1 above shows the *Corruption Perception Index* (CPI) data for 2019-2022 in Indonesia. CPI noted that in 2019, Indonesia was ranked 85th out of 180 countries with a score of 40 (Fadhil, 2019). Furthermore, in 2020, Indonesia experienced a significant drop in ranking to 102 with a score of 37. Although there was a slight improvement in 2021, Indonesia was only able to rise to 96th position with a score of 38. However, in 2022 Indonesia again experienced a very drastic decline in 110th position with a score of 34. This downward trend reflects a negative change in the perception of the level of corruption in Indonesia every year.

This condition reflects the existence of systemic problems in law enforcement or weak supervision of the implementation of anti-corruption policies (Alam et al. 2023). With the trend continuing to worsen, it is important for the Indonesian government to evaluate and improve its anti-corruption strategies, strengthen the institutions that function to combat corruption, and ensure that the reforms carried out are effective and well-integrated in the governance system.

In the face of these challenges, it is important for the Indonesia government to strengthen its commitment to transparency and accountability by implementing comprehensive reforms (Setiadi 2018). One of the key steps is to increase the support and capacity of anti-corruption institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), as well as ensure their independence so that they can work effectively without political pressure. In addition, improving the surveillance and law enforcement systems to ensure that corruption violations are dealt with firmly and fairly is essential to restoring public trust. Public education and awareness about the impact of corruption also need to be increased through programs that

directly involve the community, such as training and anti-corruption campaigns (Murtiningsih and Dwi Putri Maharani 2020). The use of information technology, including e-Government and other digital platforms, can help increase transparency and allow the public to more easily access information and report acts of corruption.

Ali et al (2022) stated that the implementation of e-government has a positive and significant influence on corruption. In the context of implementing e-government, there are four main aspects that need to be considered, namely effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability (Saingura & Purnomo, 2018). *The Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI)* plays a role in reporting aggregate and individual governance indicators in more than 200 countries. The WGI uses a percentile ranking measure that reflects a country's position, with a value of 0 (lowest) and a value of 100 (highest).

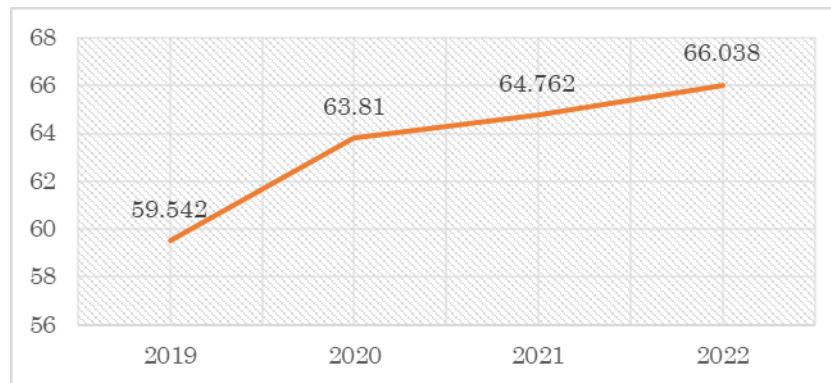


Figure 2. The effectiveness of the Government of Indonesia
Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators (2023)

Figure 2 shows *Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)* data for the period 2019 to 2022. Durkiewicz & Janowski (2018) stated that the higher the percentile of a country, the lower the level of effectiveness of its government. In 2019, Indonesia's percentile ranking was at 59,542. Furthermore, in the following years there was a consistent increase, until it reached a peak with a percentile ranking of 66,038 (2022). This trend illustrates a negative indication of a decline in government effectiveness on the parameters measured during the four-year period. The decline in government effectiveness has a direct impact on the *Corruption Perception Index (CPI)* in Indonesia. *Transparency International* noted that Indonesia's corruption ranking has fluctuated, decreasing from 85th in 2019 to 110th in 2022. This change reflects a negative shift in government effectiveness, so there is a need for efforts to improve the quality of public services in the government sector.

The application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in government administration has the potential to overcome several challenges related to government effectiveness. Ali et al (2022) stated that ICT can improve bureaucratic efficiency by speeding up administrative processes and providing faster access to information. In the context of corruption prevention, the concept of e-government is expected to be an effective solution (Basyal et al., 2018). With the existence of e-government, the interaction between the government and the community can become more efficient, transparent, and can be better monitored. The application of ICT and the concept of e-government is a crucial element in increasing government effectiveness and reducing the risk of corruption. Concrete steps are needed, such as improving the quality of public services, transparency, accountability, bureaucratic efficiency, and the use of technology in the government sector.

An effective e-government system can strengthen supervision, making it easier to detect corruption (Kristina, 2019). The findings show that the implementation of e-government has not been fully effective in preventing corruption in Indonesia. This shows that efforts to increase transparency and reduce the level of corruption in the government sector have not achieved the expected results. Data from *Transparency International (IT)* and *Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)* provide an important warning about the urgency of improving the anti-corruption system.

To improve the effectiveness of the e-government system in combating corruption, there is a need for a more coordinated approach between various government agencies and stakeholders (Adnan, Hidayanto, and Kurnia 2021). The implementation of information technology must be accompanied by adequate training for civil servants and stakeholders to ensure that they understand and can make the most of the system. In addition, it is important to conduct regular audits and evaluations of e-government systems to identify and correct potential loopholes that can be exploited for corruption actions.

Community participation also plays a crucial role in supervising and increasing transparency (Ginanjari and Mubarrok 2020). The public must be given greater access to monitor and assess e-government policies and implementation. Involving civil society organizations and the media in the oversight process can help increase accountability and encourage transparency. By integrating feedback from the public and other stakeholders, the government can make the necessary adjustments to improve the effectiveness of the e-government system and ensure that efforts to eradicate corruption become better. Increased transparency, strengthening the surveillance system, and more effective law enforcement can be necessary steps to respond to negative changes in increasing the positive perception of corruption levels in Indonesia.

Anti-Corruption Education

Anti-corruption education in the context of e-government plays an important role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and integrity in the management of e-government (Jameel et al., 2019). This education is not only related to understanding technology, but also emphasizes ethical and anti-corruption values (Juwandi et al., 2019). It involves government employees, the private sector, and the general public. Anti-corruption education aims to create a culture that not only respects information technology, but also applies the principle of integrity. Anti-corruption education through the e-government system highlights the risks of corruption that may arise in the use of information and communication technology. With a better understanding of how corruption can occur in the digital environment, it will reduce the potential for ethical and legal violations.

Anti-corruption education must also focus on improving skills in using the e-government system ethically and transparently (Ali et al., 2022). This concept includes an understanding of the need to maintain data confidentiality, avoid conflicts of interest, and ensure that every decision taken is based on the principles of justice (Alvarenga et al., 2020). Anti-corruption education in e-government also needs to emphasize the importance of public participation in monitoring government policies. By engaging the public, the government will get constructive feedback and reduce the possibility of corrupt practices. In general, anti-corruption education in e-government focuses not only on technical aspects, but also on the ethical and integrity values that underlie the use of such technology.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has made anti-corruption education one of the three pillars of corruption eradication in addition to enforcement and prevention (Ambarwati et al., 2023). Through anti-corruption education, the government wants to create a generation of the nation that is free from corruption for the sake of the nation's future (Rahmawati, 2023). Anti-corruption education forms the character of individuals who are resistant to the temptation of corruption by providing a deep understanding of the values of integrity, ethics, and transparency from an early age. Investment in anti-corruption education is a strategic step in building a strong moral foundation for the progress of the Indonesia nation.

Ali et al (2022) stated that various efforts can be made in anti-corruption education, such as book exhibitions, the development of anti-corruption education portals, the promotion of digital libraries, the use of public information software, and the implementation of special e-learning programs for gratuity information. Through these initiatives, anti-corruption education can be more effective in reaching out to various levels of society, providing knowledge, and building better awareness about the dangers of corruption. Information technology innovation, especially e-learning, can be an efficient tool in disseminating information and forming a critical attitude towards corruption in Indonesia.

D. Conclusion

The implementation of e-government in Indonesia has proven to be less effective in tackling corruption. Although there has been a significant increase in the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) with Indonesia's position rising from 88th (2020) to 77th (2022),

data from *Indonesia Corruption Watch* (ICW) shows a decrease in the number of corruption investigations. This happened because of the revision of Law Number 19 Article 3 of 2019 which changed the position of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to be part of the executive government structure. This change has a negative impact on the independence of the KPK in efforts to eradicate corruption. *The Worldwide Governance Indicators* (WGI) recorded a downward trend in government effectiveness, which had a direct impact on the low *Corruption Perception Index* (CPI) in Indonesia. In 2022, there was a drastic decline where Indonesia dropped to 110th position with a score of 34. This reflects the public's negative perception of the independence of the KPK.

The implementation of e-government can play a role in improving governance by improving the quality of public services. In addition, anti-corruption education also has a crucial role in efforts to prevent corruption. Through anti-corruption education, it is hoped that individual characters can be formed that include the values of integrity, ethics, and transparency from an early age. Initiatives such as book fairs, anti-corruption education portals, and e-learning programs. Curriculum development, teacher training, and material integration in various aspects of education are essential to improve the quality of anti-corruption education. The results of the study highlight the evaluation of anti-corruption policies, KPK independence, and e-learning-based anti-corruption education in Indonesia.

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