



The Implementation of E-Government to Reduce Corruption in Indonesia

¹Zaki Al Mubarak, M.Si
²Prof.Dr.Drs. Hadi Prayitno, M.Kes
²Dr. Anastasia Murdyastuti, M.Si
²Agus Trihartono, S.Sos, M.A, Ph.D

¹Doctoral Student at the University of Jember, East Java Indonesia

²Lecturer at the University of Jember, East Java Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study examines the important role of e-government in reducing corruption in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to explore the application of e-government in government offices in order to encourage employees not to commit acts of corruption. Corruption is an act of someone who abuses trust in an issue or organization, only for personal gain. The application of e-government aims to provide services without the intervention of public institution employees and a long queue system just to get a simple service. In addition, e-government also aims to support good governance.

The data collection process is carried out by searching, recording and studying data from a number of existing archives or official documents, literature and research journals that are considered important and have relevance to the problem under study obtained transcribed and analyzed. The results of the analysis raise 4 themes that are discussed here: The Practice of implementing e-government in Indonesia; Improving public services in Indonesia; e-government encouraging behavior changes in institutions, public officials and society and e-government to become early detection of corruption prevention.

Key words: e-government, corruption, and good governance

INTRODUCTION

The digital era also affects the trust of a company or government. Companies that use several up-to-date digital devices will make it easier for consumers. One example is a company engaged in online purchases, simply by accessing the internet, the order will come immediately without coming to the company. Buying food using Gofood's services will come without having to come to the restaurant. This means that humans will be spoiled by the digital era. This will have an impact on consumer confidence in a company. Public trust that has been built on public services performed is an activity that must be carried out in line with the expectations and demands of the community regarding improving public services.

The government is also the same, the more it can serve the community well, the more people will trust or be satisfied with the services it receives. The level of public trust in the government decreased along with the disclosure of several corruption cases. Corruption is an integral part of officials, politicians and people wanting to enrich themselves with shortcuts. Corruption is caused by several factors. Economic factors are often seen as the main cause of corruption. Economic development through education, the existence of a middle class creation class was found to be the strongest determinant for reducing corruption in many studies (Treisman, (2000), Paldam (2002) in Hariyani, Priyarsono and Asmara (2016). Meanwhile, political factors that explain corruption include democracy, the effectiveness of

government and decentralization. In terms of socio-cultural factors and the history of corruption have been considered the effects of cultural values, colonial heritage, ethnic diversity, quality of regulation.

News about the arrest of presidential aides at the end of 2020 who stumbled over corruption problems. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries where the lobster problem becomes public consumption. The lobster problem has not yet been resolved, the community has been stirred up by the Ministry of Social Affairs tarnishing the Jokowi government. Basic food package assistance aimed at small communities affected by Covid 19 was actually corrupted. As an assistant to the president, he should help to increase the success of the government but it embarrasses the government. This condition will have an impact on the corruption perception index.

Corruption perception index as a measure to assess the level of a country's corruption perception index (CPI). The institution that assesses the level of corruption is Transparency International. How about Indonesia? To assess whether Indonesia is still a corrupt country or not, refer to the Corruption Perceptions Index (IPK). Based on data from Transparency International in 2018, Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index has a value of 38 and is in the 90th position of the country out of 180 countries. Meanwhile, in 2019 it increased 2 points to 40, bringing its position to 89.

Corruption is one of the causes of low income and plays an important role in creating a poverty trap (Blackburn et al., 2006). However, some people consider that corruption is used as an oiling the wheel for bureaucracy, sometimes corruption can also benefit the economy (Huntington, 1968; Lui, 1985). Conversely, corruption can incur large bureaucratic costs. The threat of corruption, which has become endemic, has become a major problem in all countries including a number of countries in the Asia Pacific (Tanzi, 1998)

When compared to Malaysia and Singapore, Indonesia is far behind. Malaysia and Singapore have a corruption perception index of the 90s. Therefore, it is necessary to take bold and forward steps from the government and also the support of the Indonesian people to commit to reducing corrupt practices. The government has issued a technology-based innovation called e-government. E-government is a technology and information system developed by the government in providing services to the public to gain access to information and government services. The use of e-government technology is also a form of support for government activities.

The implementation of e-government aims to create online and not off-line customers. E-government aims to provide services without the intervention of public institution employees and a system of long queues just to get a simple service. In addition, e-government also aims to support good governance. The use of technology that makes it easier for the public to access information can reduce corruption by increasing the transparency and accountability of public institutions. E-government can expand public participation where people are allowed to be actively involved in decision / policy making by the government. E-government is also expected to improve the productivity and efficiency of the bureaucracy and increase economic growth.

Improved services, dissemination of information and services to the public by the government to the public, private sector and government agencies are carried out by means of the internet or other digital technology (Elbahnasawy, 2014). With the aim of increasing the effectiveness and efficiency, transparency, convenience and accessibility in public services. The products can be called electronic-based services (e-service), such as online-based agency service systems, such as e-KTP, BPJSTKU Mobile, and so on. This opinion is reinforced by the results of research conducted by Nurhakim (2012) that e-government requires transparency and efficiency in government administration. It is also supported by the results of research conducted by Rahayuningtyas and Setyaningrum (2017) that the implementation of comprehensive governance can reduce the level of corruption. Also support the results of research conducted by Manurung, Sembiring and Sulistyani (2019) which state that the use of information and communication technology is also expected to eliminate or at least reduce the

chances of corrupt behavior. Based on the above background, it can be formulated that the title of this study is the implementation of e-government to reduce corruption in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

E-Government

According to the World Bank, e-government is defined as the use or use of information technology by government agencies to improve services to the public, business people, and at the same time facilitate cooperation with other government agencies ". e-Government must be directed at empowering people through broad access to available information. E-government is how the government works effectively, disseminates information and provides better services to the community (UNDP, 2014). So that with the e-government, it is expected to reduce information asymmetry. Agency theory states that.

The presence of information asymmetry creates a moral hazard agent, resulting in deviant behavior. Corruption is one of the deviant behaviors committed by agents that arise because of the asymmetry of the information (Elbahnasawy, 2014). With the asymmetry of information on the administrative knowledge of agents in this study, there are more local governments than the people who are in principal positions. The regional government as an agent then takes opportunistic actions for its own interests and takes advantage of its power, thus triggering deviant actions such as corruption, theft, fraud, as well as collusion and nepotism. Thus, in eradicating corruption, it is necessary to improve the relationship between local governments and the community by reducing existing information gaps and increasing accountability of local governments to the community.

The implementation of e-government in Indonesia is evaluated by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology both at the Ministries / Agencies and at the local government level, both at provincial and district / city levels. The objective of the evaluation is to map the implementation of information and communication technology in government agencies so that they can encourage the achievement of bureaucratic reform through the development and enhancement of the benefits of e-government throughout Indonesia (Kominfo, 2015). The dimensions evaluated in the implementation of the Indonesian e-Government Ranking include: policies, institutions, infrastructure, applications and planning and, other aspects that have been shown to influence corruption in government are the level of public education (Liu and Lin, 2012), the level of salaries of government officials (Treisman, 2000; Liu and Lin, 2012; Dong and Torgler, 2012) and the complexity of government organizations (Prud'homme, 1995; Nurhasanah, 2016).

Cahyadi (2003) model of national scale e-government and in this model a government that wants to transform itself into a form of e-government must have components such as the following.

1. Executive Leadership.

The leadership function rests on the shoulders of the head of government, whose task is to provide direction in setting the goals and objectives of the national e-government program as well as setting the technological standards that must be used by every government agency under its control. The Chief Executive Officer, who in this case is played by the head of government / state, can delegate part of his authority to a government official who acts as a Chief Information Officer who carries out and oversees the day-to-day operations of the national e-Government program.

2. Participation of Legislative Authorities and Other Authorities based on Jurisdiction.

Representatives of the legislature must be involved as partners of the government in overseeing and directing the development of e-Government programs both at national and regional levels. Representatives of government agencies also need to be included considering that they are the ones who are responsible for e-government operations in each agency.

3. Information Technology Advisor (IT Advisor).

An institution that acts as an information technology problem thinker (IT Think Tank) needs to be established or established. The agency's function is to provide advice and input of a technical nature in the context of development to government agencies running the program.

4. Managers at the institutional / organizational level (Enterprise Level Governance Boards). Responsible for application and infrastructure investment in each institution.
5. Supervisors and technical controllers (Technical Oversight Boards). Responsible for the operation and readiness of the information system network as well as the consistency of application work

The reasons for the importance of implementing e-government in community development, namely:

1. Communication between the public sector and society offers a form of participation and interaction between the two. The time needed is shorter, in addition to the higher level of service comfort. In addition, new forms of transactions will increase public understanding and acceptance of government actions.
2. Information technology in public services allows the elimination of bureaucratic structures and convoluted processes. The realistic goals to be achieved through cyberspace are service efficiency and financial savings. Online information in public services can increase the degree of public knowledge about the processes and requirements of a public service.
3. E-government provides local information as well. The use of the internet in the public sector will allow local people to compete with global developments.

E-government policies in the Indonesian government system are seen as having the following benefits:

1. Better service to the community, such as being provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, without having to wait for an office to open. Information can be sought from the office, home without having to physically come to a government office.
2. Improved relations between the government, business actors and the general public. With openness it is hoped that the relationship between various parties will be better.
3. Community empowerment through easily available information and sufficient information, the community will learn to be able to make choices. For example, data about schools; number of classes; student capacity, passing grade and so on.
4. The implementation of a more efficient government. For example, government coordination can be done via email and even video conferencing.

E-governance and e-government

The two words above have different meanings. An important distinction must be made between "governance" and "government". The government is an institution itself, whereas governance is a broader concept describing forms of government that are not necessarily in the formal hands of the government. Corporate governance, for example, refers to how the private sector structures its internal mechanisms to provide accountability to its stakeholders: Although the government may be involved in this through company laws, there are some aspects it does not control. According to Keohane and Nye (2000):

Promotion of good governance is widely accepted as a prerequisite for development (Sen, 1999). But defining the principles of good governance is difficult and controversial. The United Nations Development Program (1997) announces a set of principles which appear to have universal recognition and is given below:

According to Nugroho (2007), the stages of developing the implementation of e-government in Indonesia are divided into four:

1. Web Presence, namely bringing up regional websites on the internet. In this stage, the basic information needed by the public is displayed on the government website.
2. Interaction, namely a regional web that provides facilities for interaction between the community and local government. In this stage, the information displayed is more varied, such as download facilities and E-mail communication on government websites.

3. Transaction, that is, apart from having interaction facilities, it is also equipped with public service transaction facilities from the government.
4. Transformation, in which the government services are increased in an integrated manner.

Application of e-government in Government

Referring to Ministerial Regulation No.28 of 2006, Depkominfo on domain creation using the go.id extension. For some local government website managers who have already developed domain names independently, this ministerial regulation has indeed arrived late and the provisions in it are felt to be an obstacle. Nurhakim (2014) To encourage the ranks of the central government and local governments to create and manage websites professionally and to uniform government-owned domain names. e-government development for local government agencies which is still in its early stages. To seriously manage a website as an effective means of communication not only domestically but also to the global community.

To help the government focus more on strategic issues in the e-government application, DeTIKNas was created. From the consolidation and internal discussions in this council, 16 flagship programs can be formulated which will become an agenda for immediate realization. The sixteen programs include: Palapa Ring project, e-Procurement, National Single Window, National Identity Number, e-Budget, e-Education and e-Learning, Legal Software, ITE Law, Digital TV implementation, BWA development, low-cost PC programs, professional competency standards for human resources in ICT, Techno Park, Venture Capital for ICTs, Convergence Law, and e-Health. Not all of these programs have been implemented or in fact, many are still limited to conceptual ideas.

The passing of the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), namely Law no. 11 of 2008. Although it is a bit slow to guarantee its legality as long as the signature is indeed valid and known by the person who signed the signature. Likewise, this law also affirms the government's protection of the copyright of information or works published in the form of electronic files. Apart from that, at least this law has provided legal support for public service transactions conducted electronically so as to dispel doubts from many parties about the validity of transactions that have been carried out so far. For example, if many people have so far still doubted the validity of the electronic signature from the scan.

The government has made changes with the aim that the government is clean or good government, so that it is expected to provide good services to the community and improve the image of the government. The government is really trying to implement e-government well, but it must also be supported by existing employees. Without the support of government officials, e-government cannot run as expected. Moreover, recruitment of employees that still smells of KKN will hamper the implementation of e-government. This is because employees who enter KKN generally have below average abilities or inappropriate placements, which in essence, these employees do not support the implementation of e-government implementation.

Improving the quality of human resources is the right choice for the government to face these challenges. The existence of training for government officials on technology is needed to support e-government. Rapid and dynamic technological changes require the government to prepare employees who need to be prepared with a mentality that is willing to learn and is responsive to change. In connection with existing cultural barriers, Indonesia's readiness to implement e-government depends on the commitment of public employees to share information and treat people like customers. Indonesia also needs to restructure its organization which, among others, can be done by gradually eliminating KKN practices that contribute to cultural constraints in the context of implementing e-government. Individuals who use the opportunity find it difficult to obtain information that needs to be prevented. Apart from the aforementioned matters, it is also necessary to examine what policies or policies are used in the context of implementing e-government in Indonesia. Policies for implementing e-government need a uniform legal basis / as well as a clear implementation basis.

The application of e-government as an innovation strategy among government organizations, as well as the innovation strategy applied to a business organization, clearly requires appropriate change management for its success. Implementing e-government means carrying out a series of changes or cultural reforms (cultural change). Change management in this context is focused on how stakeholders in public services enter a period of transition from traditional approaches to management, from the era of pre-information and communication technology to a new era where the environment is always changing rapidly through the very development of information and communication technology. sophisticated (Riley, 2003).

The existence of the digital revolution has been utilized by several government agencies by providing various government services and online public information services for e-government stakeholders. These stakeholders include:

1. Society
2. The business community
3. Government Employees
4. Government agencies, departments and ministries
5. Union leaders
6. Community leaders
7. Politicians
8. Foreign Investors

Corruption

Argyo (2007) corruption is an act of public officials, both politicians and civil servants as well as other parties involved in acts of corruption that improperly and illegally use the public trust given to them to gain unilateral benefits. Corruption according to Law no. 31 of 1999 which has been amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of corruption is an act of every person, both government and private, who violates the law, carries out activities to enrich themselves or others or corruption that can harm state finances. Meanwhile, the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) said corruption was practices such as the abuse of authority, bribery, facilitation payments, illegal fees, payment on the basis of collusion and nepotism and the use of state money for personal gain.

Corruption can be defined as rottenness, ugliness, and corruption. Corruption is an act that deviates from the norms of society by gaining benefits for oneself and harming public interests. Corruption is also the abuse of trust given by the public or the owner for personal gain. Thus, corruption shows a contradictory dual function, namely having the authority given to the public which is supposed to be for public welfare, but is used for one's own benefit. Corruption occurs in situations where someone holds a position that involves sharing sources of funds and has the opportunity to abuse them for personal gain.

Corruption is an act of someone who abuses trust in a problem or organization, only for personal gain. Corruption as a phenomenon of deviation in social life, social culture, and state has been studied and critically analyzed by many scientists and philosophers. Aristotle, for example, followed by Machiavelli, since the beginning has formulated what he calls moral corruption (Semma, 2008: 32). An official who commits an act of corruption if he receives a gift from someone whose purpose is to influence the decision making that prioritizes the interests of the gift giver. It is possible that people who give gifts in the form of remuneration are also included in corruption (Kristiadi, 2009).

According to Law No. 12 of 2001 in Rahmawati, Maslichah and Mawardi (2019). Corruption is "Doing an act of enriching oneself or another person or a corporation, an act against the law, detrimental to state finances or the economy, abusing power, on the means available to it because of its position and position with the aim of benefiting oneself or other people". The aspects of corruption include:

1. Aspects of individual behavior

When examined from the point of view of the perpetrator of corruption, the cause of his corruption is in the form of a conscious desire to do so and an impulse of intention.

2. Aspects of Government Organization

In a broad sense, the organization contains a community environmental organization system. "Organizations that are usually victims of corruption often contribute to acts of corruption because they open up opportunities for corruption to occur" (Tunggal, 2000).

3. Aspects of the Prevailing Laws

The existence of weaknesses in legislation makes it easy for corruption to occur, which include: "(a) laws and regulations that only benefit a few parties such as relatives or" late-time "of the president himself, (b) the quality of statutory regulations is lacking, sufficient, (c) lack of socialization related to regulations, (d) light sanctions given to perpetrators of corruption, (e) inconsistency and discrimination in the application of sanctions, (f) weak areas of revision and evaluation of laws and regulations.

4. Supervision Aspects

Control is a process of regulating various factors in a company so that they are in accordance with the provisions in the plan. Control and supervision are an important part of humans who have limitations both in terms of knowledge, abilities, attention and also the time they have.

Factors Causing Corruption

According to Klitgaard (2012) corruption will arise in the government if the government, as a public servant, has a large monopoly power over citizens, has a large level of discretion, and weak accountability. Paul (2012) states that monopoly, discretion, and lack of accountability are key factors in the emergence of corruption in the public sector. According to Paul (2012) these factors are formulated as follows:

Corruption = monopoly + discretion - accountability

1. The government has monopoly power to be able to control or access natural or human resources as well as laws and regulations.
2. The existence of discretion (authority) held by public officials opens the opportunity to be abused by corruption, such as the existence of illegal fees in processing permits. The existence of complex procedures and a long process that makes people tend to take shortcuts.
3. The lack of accountability can be seen from the way in which decisions and actions are taken by public officials and this can be overcome through information and communication technology. Accountability is divided into: (i) citizen participation in political and government processes; (ii) effective bureaucracy; and (iii) implementation of laws and regulations

Meanwhile, Arifin (2000) in Aprilia and Islahuddin (2019) corruption occurs due to several factors:

1. Individual Behavior

Individual behavior is a function of the interaction between individuals and their environment. Sugiarto (2012) states that corrupt behavior is basically a structure contained in the objective of the perpetrator ratio as a result of sedimentation from repeated corruption practices that have been running so far.

2. Local Government Institutions

A regional government agency is an institution that manages its own regional affairs. To form an institution, local governments can carry out effective and efficient governance to improve public services and welfare. The establishment of local government institutions is based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2007 concerning the Organization of Regional Apparatus (Rasyid, et al.2009).

3. Application of Legislation

The application of laws and regulations is a provision that is needed so that there is efficiency in pursuing business for a purpose. Corruption easily arises because of weaknesses in the application of laws and regulations which include: (a) monolithic laws that only prioritize relatives, (b) inadequate quality of statutory regulations, (c) lack of socialization of regulations, (d) sanctions that are too light, (e) inconsistent application of

sanctions, (f) weak areas of evaluation and revision of laws and regulations (Sopanah, 2004).

4. Supervision

Supervision is a process to ensure that the goals of the organization have been achieved. In general, supervision is divided into two, namely internal supervision (functional supervision and direct supervision by the leadership) and external supervision (supervision from the legislature and the public). Supervision becomes ineffective due to several factors: (1) including overlapping supervision at various agencies, (2) lack of professionalism in supervision, and (3) lack of compliance with legal ethics and government by the supervisors themselves (Sopanah, 2004).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses literature study to obtain secondary data with material in the form of books, articles, research results, and expert opinions regarding the application of e-government to reduce corruption in Indonesia. Studying various libraries related to information systems, especially on matters relating to the system to be studied, namely e-government. In this literature study, data were obtained from literature books, research journals, papers, magazines and reference newspapers or references from previous research regarding existing terminology, frameworks of thought and theory and relevant to the subject under study. As well as carrying out data collection techniques by searching, recording and studying data from a number of existing archives or official documents that are considered important and have relevance to the problem under study.

DISCUSSION

Practices of Implementing e-government in Indonesia

Efforts to minimize corruption include implementing good governance. Good governance refers to the general principles of good governance (AUPB), namely as a principle used as a reference for the use of Authority for Government Officials in issuing Decisions and / or Actions in government administration when referring to Article 1 point 17 of the Law. Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. Meanwhile, based on Article 1 number 7 of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administration that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (Anti KKN Law) states the General Principles of Good State Governance are principles that uphold the norms of decency, propriety and norms. law, to create State Administrators who are clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

The two laws further explain what principles are in order to realize good governance, namely the principles of legal certainty, expediency, impartiality, accuracy, not abuse of authority, openness, public interest, and good service (Article 10 of Law No. 30 of 2014). Meanwhile, Article 3 of the Anti-KKN Law states that the general principles of state administration include the principle of legal certainty, the principle of orderly state administration, the principle of public interest, the principle of openness, the principle of proportionality, the principle of professionalism and the principle of accountability. The purpose of these principles is to create a State Administration that is capable of carrying out its functions and duties seriously and responsibly.⁹ In principle, it is important that these general principles of good governance are accommodated in the form of legislation, policy formation, as well as public services to the community.

One of the manifestations of good governance is the application of e-government which was initiated through Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2003 concerning the National Policy and Strategy for E-Government Development. This Presidential Instruction was formed with the consideration of, among other things, to carry out good governance (good governance) and improve effective and efficient public services, it is necessary to have policies and strategies for developing e-government (Considering Base letter c).

After the implementation of this Presidential Instruction, there has been a significant increase in the existence of the government domain. In 2003 there were at least 247 go.id 10 domains, then increased again until December 2016, recorded 3,882 go.id domains.¹¹ The development of e-government in the delivery of public services was based on several advantages of this system, namely:

- a. Reducing the time, effort and costs incurred by the community;
- b. Improve service delivery and citizen satisfaction;
- c. Improve users' Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills, internet knowledge, and computer use; and
- d. Creating new business and job opportunities.

Improving Public Services in Indonesia

Referring to Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003, e-government development is an effort to develop electronic-based governance in order to improve the quality of public services effectively and efficiently. Through the development of e-government, management systems and work processes in the government are structured by optimizing the use of Information Technology (IT). The public hopes that integrated public services are not constrained by organizational boundaries and bureaucratic authority. The business world needs interactive information and support from the government to be able to respond to market changes and global competition challenges quickly. The smooth flow of information to support relations with state institutions and to stimulate public participation is an important factor in the formation of good state policies.

The integration of the e-government system is one of the basic strategies that need to be realized through government policy. If this can be realized, then this implementation will clearly have an impact on local governments, especially in implementing public services. For example, in the context of society, the impact is the ongoing change in the culture of society to the use of conventional systems to digital systems. Likewise with government employees, this impact also changes the work culture in providing public services.

The most fundamental thing in this e-government transformation is the readiness of government officials and the culture of the people who can respond to this change. The first challenge in the transformation of conventional government administration to e-government is a change in organizational culture. Organizational culture is related to organizational systems that are understood and practiced jointly by every member of the organization. In this case, government units, especially members of government units known as the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) will understand and practice the new organizational system, which is to move to create digital-based staffing services (ASN Must Create Digital-Based Personnel Services).

Therefore, public services must be transparent, reliable and affordable to the wider community through communication and information networks supported by professional experts. Human Resources (HR) either as developers, managers or users of e-government is a factor that determines and even becomes the key to the successful implementation and development of e-government. Efforts are needed to increase the capacity of human resources and structure in their utilization, with careful and comprehensive planning according to needs, and the implementation is carried out gradually and continuously. This is done through formal and non-formal education, as well as the development of competent standards .

The application of e-government cannot be separated from the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the new digital transformation era that opens opportunities for ICT innovation in government administration. Among the future technologies that drive the implementation of e-government is cloud computing, which is a shared service technology. Sharing service technology can be accessed via the internet to provide data services, applications and infrastructure to users, thereby encouraging the performance of government administration that is increasingly collaborative, mobile, and competitive.

Facing the rapid expansion of ICT and data in the application of e-government, another supporter is needed, namely Open Source Software (OSS) to support cost efficiency goals. According to the Chairperson of the Indonesian Open Source Association (AOSI) Betti Alisjahbana, there are two important factors for the success of being adopted quickly or not in government circles. First, it depends on the leader who makes the policy and the second factor is the readiness in which ASN must be ready for changes in software systems from old to more sophisticated systems.

The skill factor and the availability of access have a significant level of relationship to public services. With a variety of social, economic and political conditions, the progress that has been achieved cannot be separated from the performance of human resources of government officials and the digitalization of the bureaucracy through the commitment of the Indonesian government to continue to improve and improve its bureaucratic system. In addition, the cooperation that has been carried out by Indonesia and South Korea so far is considered successful and is still continuing in various fields. Meanwhile the Indonesian government continues to try to catch up in the field of e-government, so that in the future Indonesia will be able to compete with other large countries that have been successful in implementing e-government.

e-government Becomes Early Detection of Corruption Prevention

With the development of science and technology, the government is required to further improve the performance of public services, especially public services in the form of electronic services or e-services. The local government website is expected to become an e-government medium as a means of interaction between government and society through e-government (Aprilia, Wijaya and Suryadi (2014). Human life activities with various sectors have changed.

In the public service sector carried out by the government, the development of information and communication technology has given birth to a public service model that is carried out through e-government. Government services that are bureaucratic and seem rigid are eliminated through the use of e-government to become more flexible and more oriented towards user satisfaction. e-government offers public services that can be accessed 24 hours, anytime and from wherever the user is. e-government also allows public services not to be done face to face so that services become more efficient.

Realizing the great benefits of e-government, the Indonesian government since 2003 has issued a policy on the application of e-government in the form of Presidential Instruction No.3 of 2003 (Hartono, Utomo and Mulyanto, 2010). The scope of e-government includes the interaction between government and government. community (G2C-Government to citizen), government and business companies (G2B-Government to Business), inter-governmental relations (G2G-Inter Agency Relationship). e-government aims to provide services without the intervention of public institution employees and long queuing systems only to get a simple service.

In addition, e-government also aims to support good governance. The use of technology that makes it easier for the public to access information can reduce corruption by increasing transparency and public accountability (Holle, 2011). On the other hand, according to Electronic Government, it is a government system process by utilizing ICT (Information Communication and Technology) as a tool to provide convenience and processes as well as communication and transactions to citizens, business organizations and between government agencies to the community (Susena and Lestari, 2016) .

The development of e-government in Indonesia in terms of quantity is starting to increase, but in terms of quality this is not sufficient. To further enhance the development of e-government in Indonesia both in terms of quantity and quality, it is necessary to have commitment from the government in perfecting the development of E-Government, especially in terms of infrastructure, human resources, applications, regulations and socialization from internal government and to the public. If done seriously this will support

the creation of a government system or e-government that is clean and good governance free from corruption (Sari and Winarto, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion that has been explained, the following conclusions can be made: The practice of implementing e-government in Indonesia, has an impact on good governance and improves effective and efficient public services, requires e-government policies and development strategies. Improving Public Services in Indonesia has an impact on public services that must be transparent, reliable and affordable to the wider community through communication and information networks supported by professional experts. E-government encourages changes in the behavior of institutions, public officials, and society, the application of information technology can increase public productivity, efficiency, and achieve good governance. E-government Becomes the Early Detection of Corruption Prevention, e-government offers public services that can be accessed 24 hours, anytime and from wherever the user is. e-government also allows public services not to be done face to face so that services become more efficient

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