



Leveraging e-government to combat corruption: A technological solution for transparent governance

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Received Date: December 13, 2024

Revised Date: February 2, 2025

Accepted Date: February 26, 2025

ABSTRACT

Background: Corruption is an extraordinary crime that often occurs in Indonesia. In the midst of the development of technology that is present, Indonesia is considered unable to utilize it to prevent and resolve corruption. Even in the fact, Indonesian people are ready to accept the development of technology in this era. This is proven by a survey by the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers/*Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia* (APJII), which shows that 79% of the Indonesian people are internet users. This research aims to determine the background of corruption due to the lack of use of technology and to analyze how the implementation of E-Government in governance can be a solution to preventing and overcoming corruption in Indonesia. **Methods:** This research employs a normative method with a conceptual approach, analyzing theoretical frameworks, legal principles, and relevant literature to construct a comprehensive understanding of the topic. **Findings:** The results of this research indicate that the cause of corruption is due to the lack of transparency in the administration of government and causes a lack of supervision from citizens, thus providing opportunities for corruption and create a desire of the perpetrators to corruption. **Conclusion:** This research applies three E-government features. The first is "E-monitoring" as a transparency feature of government administration. The second is "Corruption News" as a news and information service of the ongoing and/or done corruption cases. The last feature is "E-reporting" as a reporting service if the public finds indications of corruption through data in E-Monitoring. **Novelty/Originality of this article:** This research optimizes existing ideas, E-Government is a form of online-based the administration of government. This research emphasizes the harmonization of various forms of the administration of government into a single website.

KEYWORDS: corruption; E-government; E-monitoring; E-reporting; technology.

1. Introduction

Corruption is one of the extraordinary crimes that could damage various aspects of a country, such as politic, economy, social structure, and hinder national development (Pamungkas et al., 2024). Indonesia is a country with a significantly high corruption rate. According to Transparency International (TI), Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index score in 2023 was 34 with a ranking of 110 out of 180 surveyed countries. The score is the same as in 2022, but has decreased in ranking from 110 in 2022 to 115 in 2023 (Safitri, 2023). Meanwhile, according to the International Corruption Watch (ICW), there were 791 corruption cases that occurred in Indonesia with total losses reaching more than 28 trillion Rupiah (Guritno & Ramadhan, 2024). One of the biggest corruption cases that ever happened in Indonesia was the tin corruption case that occurred in 2024. The state's

Cite This Article:

Abella, I., Nurjani, S. R. P., & Raniza, D. (2025). E-Government as a solution to prevent and overcome corruption in Indonesia. *Institute for Advanced Social, Science, and Sustainable Future*, 2(1), 37-49. <https://doi.org/10.61511/sdseps.v2i1.2025.1410>

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economic, ecological, and environmental losses due to that case has reached more than 271 trillion rupiah.

As a country based on law as it stated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of The Republic Indonesia, the significantly high number of corruption cases in Indonesia is clearly not in line with how a country based on law should be, which prioritizes justice, benefit, and legal certainty in a country. In addition, the high number of corruption cases is an urgency for Indonesia to improve itself in handling corruption, because it is not in line with the goals of the country in the fourth paragraph of Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of The Republic Indonesia which states that the goals of the Indonesia "Protect the whole people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and in order to advance general prosperity, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom". Corruption is also and not in line with the concept of the "Welfare State" or namely the government's obligation to realize general welfare for all its citizens.

In fact, several efforts have been made by Indonesia to deal with the significant increase in corruption cases. Starting from the existence of Law of The Republic Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 about Eradication of Corruption with also the Draft Bill about Asset Confiscation and by now the presence of a special institution to eradicate corruption, namely the *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* (KPK). However, these efforts have not succeeded in reducing the number of corruption cases in Indonesia. This is because these efforts still focus on repressive efforts rather than preventive efforts. Preventive efforts can be carried out by providing transparency in the administration of government to the public, so that the public can participate in supervising and minimizing the possibility of corruption.

In the midst of the current technological advances, efforts to overcome and supervise criminal acts of corruption should involve the existence of the benefits of technology. Several countries such as Denmark have succeeded in reducing corruption rates by utilizing technology, while Indonesia is still considered not yet able to utilize the technology. The example is that Indonesia still using information boards or billboards to share information about ongoing infrastructure projects as transparency of governance administration. By this way, only certain people could see that information and it causes the opportunities for corruption to exist. In fact, Indonesia is in a state of readiness to accept existing technological advance. According to a survey conducted by the *Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia* (APJII), the number of internet users in Indonesia has reached more than 221 million people or around 79% of the population in Indonesia (Haryanto, 2024). This fact shows a proof of Indonesia's readiness for the presence of technology and shows that the reach of technological advance in Indonesia is already very broad.

Therefore, there should be a system that uses technology in governance to prevent and overcome corruption in Indonesia. As a response to this issue, E-Government is presented as an effort to supervise and overcome corruption based on technological advance and the existence of citizens participation in governance. According to the Ministry of Communication and Information Indonesia, E-government is an application of information technology based on the internet or other digital devices managed by the government to convey information from the government to the public using online features. The difference between the concept of E-Government in this research with other studies is the features that we provided. The concept of E-government in this research provides three features at once on one website. The first is E-monitoring that contains real data on government administration, including data of infrastructure projects from *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara* (ABPN) and *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah* (APBD), where project holders of must also provide project progress data in E-monitoring. The second feature is E-Reporting that contains a form for people to report any indications of corruption by watching data from E-Monitoring. The last feature is Corruption News that give any news about ongoing and/or done corruption cases in Indonesia. In addition, E-Government in this research will also use easy-to-understand language, so that the information can be received by all levels of society. Through E-Government, it is expected

to increase public participation in the administration of government through monitoring of APBN and APBD projects, so that the gap for corruption becomes narrower.

2. Methods

2.1 Research design and approach

This study employs a normative legal research method with a conceptual approach. According to Mahmud (2007), normative legal research is a process of identifying legal principles, legal rules, and legal doctrines to provide answers to legal issues and problems. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is based on doctrines and views that have developed within legal science and aims to generate ideas containing legal principles, legal understandings, and legal concepts relevant to the issue under examination. In this study, the normative legal method is used to assess the extent to which anti-corruption regulations in Indonesia are capable of addressing corruption. The conceptual approach is applied to examine the implementation of e-government in public administration as a strategy for preventing and combating corruption in Indonesia.

2.2 Legal materials

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials are binding legal materials, whereas secondary legal materials function as explanatory legal materials (Angkasa et al., 2019). The primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. Secondary legal materials consist of scholarly journal articles, legal theory books, and information obtained from official government websites. Tertiary legal materials include news articles published in mass media, particularly those related to corruption cases and government efforts to address corruption.

2.3 Data collection and analysis

The research materials were collected using a literature review technique. A literature review involves the process of gathering legal data and information from various published sources relevant to the research topic (Muhaimin, 2020). The collected materials were analyzed using a qualitative approach to interpret legal norms, principles, and concepts related to corruption prevention and e-government implementation. Furthermore, conclusions were drawn through deductive reasoning, moving from general legal principles and regulations to specific findings regarding the role of e-government in preventing and overcoming corruption in Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Previous research

Kristina (2019), in her study entitled “The Implementation of E-Government in Indonesia as an Effort to Combat Corruption,” found that public services in Indonesia were still largely dependent on manual and traditional systems. Such conditions create opportunities for corrupt practices, particularly extortion and abuse of authority by government officials. The study highlights e-government as a strategic instrument for minimizing corruption by promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation in government oversight. Through online platforms and accessible information systems, citizens are able to monitor government activities more effectively. Furthermore, the adoption of information technology contributes to improving the efficiency and quality of

public service delivery, thereby reducing opportunities for corrupt behavior within governmental institutions.

Syihabuddin et al. (2024), in their study entitled "Optimizing E-Government in Combating Corruption," found that corruption prevention requires a comprehensive approach involving anti-corruption education and training, the development of an anti-corruption organizational culture, the implementation of reward and punishment mechanisms, the strengthening of internal control systems through audits and inspections, and continuous evaluation processes. The study emphasizes that these measures can be supported through e-government initiatives that promote transparency, particularly regarding the wealth and expenditure of government leaders and high-ranking public officials. By enhancing public access to information and increasing governmental accountability, e-government can serve as an effective tool in reducing opportunities for corruption. However, the authors also note that further development and expansion of e-government systems are necessary to ensure broader accessibility and effectiveness across all segments of Indonesian society.

Surbakti et al. (2024), in their study entitled "Building an E-Government System as a Breakthrough Against Corruption in Indonesia," highlighted several important functions of e-government, including strengthening administrative accountability, enhancing transparency, and increasing public participation in governmental processes. The study identified various e-government models, namely Government-to-Business (G2B), Government-to-Citizen (G2C), and Government-to-Employee (G2E), which facilitate interactions between the government and different stakeholders. Furthermore, the authors pointed to several examples of e-government implementation in Indonesia, such as the LAPOR! platform (lapor.go.id), mobile-based public service applications, e-tendering, e-catalog, and e-procurement systems. These digital platforms contribute to reducing opportunities for corruption by promoting transparency, improving access to information, and ensuring more accountable public service delivery.

3.2 Theoretical basis

3.2.1 Theory of welfare state

The welfare state theory is a concept where the government has the responsibility to ensure the welfare of the citizens. The purpose of the welfare state is to achieve general welfare for the citizens. Very high number of corruption cases in Indonesia is a concrete example of an obstacle in achieving the level of citizen's welfare in this theory. Therefore, in achieving general citizen's welfare and as a manifestation of the welfare state, the state must be able to provide effective solutions in preventing and overcoming corruption in Indonesia. Indonesia is one of many countries that adopt the concept of a welfare state. This is stated in the fourth paragraph Preamble of 1945 Constitution of The Republic Indonesia Indonesia "Protect the whole people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and in order to advance general prosperity, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom" (Maulana & Fadlia, 2022).

3.2.1.1 Theory of legal effectiveness by Soerjono Soekanto

To measure the effectiveness of the implementation of laws in society, Soerjono Soekanto stated that there are five main factors that can influence the effectiveness of the law. The first factor is the law itself. Law is a tool of social engineering that is present through legislation. An ideal law is not only aimed at achieving legal certainty, but must also pay attention to social aspects in achieving justice and the benefits of law for society. The second factor is the law enforcement officers. Law enforcement could be carried out optimally if the law enforcement officers have good integrity and credibility, so that they can grow a trust from the citizens. The next factor is facilities that can support the implementation of law enforcement. The facilities of the law must be adequate and in the

terms of good quality to provide the law enforcement to the citizens as a society. In this condition the law must be able to adapt to the conditions of society. Along with the advance in the digital era, the law must be able to adapt to technological advance, so that it could solve various problems that are present in society this time. The fourth factor is the law awareness factor of the community. In this case, law awareness of the community is influenced by many aspects, one of those is the community's understanding of the law itself. Understanding of the law could influence community compliance with the law. Efforts that could be built to improve law understanding in the community are through socialization from the government on a regulation or efforts to increase public participation in the administration of government. The last factor is the legal culture of society. Legal culture is closely related to the values inherent in society. Legal culture has a significant role in the effectiveness of a regulation that applies to citizens as society. In many cases, the implementation of a regulation is less than optimal because the legal culture in society is inversely proportional to the desired legal values. This creates a mismatch that reduces the effectiveness of the law itself (Orlando, 2022).

3.2.1.2 Theory of characteristic and essence of the state by Socrates

In his theory of characteristic and essence of the state, Socrates revealed that a good state is a state that is capable and involves citizen's participation in determining the policies needed in a state. This means that the state's task is not only to create a law or a regulation for society, but also to involve citizens as society in every decision-making related to state policies, with the aim that citizens can have the same opportunity and freedom to determine how the state should provide policies that develop the dignity of society itself (Busroh, 2019).

3.2.1.3 Theory of willingness and opportunity to corrupt

Willingness and opportunity are two factors that generally occur as the main reason of corruption in every country, including Indonesia. The first is on internal aspect "willingness" that comes from heart perpetrator itself. This shows that corruption basically exists from the willingness of people as human and how someone chooses to commit a criminal act of corruption based on "greed" or "dissatisfaction" to fulfill what they want. In this theory, the external aspect of corruption is "opportunity". The occurrence of corruption is motivated by the lack of legal system in providing the punishment of the corruption or in regulating the law against this crime. After that, the opportunity to commit a criminal act of corruption also occurs due to the lack of strict supervision by the law enforcement officers or authorized institutions to supervise the criminal acts of corruption (Pustha & Fauzan, 2021). Other grand theory of corruption is actually "GONE" theory by Jack Bologne. "G" for Greedy, "O" for Opportunity, "N" for Needs, and "E" for Expose (Wilhelmus, 2017).

3.3 Technology and corruption

Technological advance is something that inevitable for every country in the world, including Indonesia. The significant technological advance could bring positive and negative impacts at the same time on a country. The choice between those depends on how a country utilizes the technology that is present. Some countries have utilized technology in government transparency to prevent corruption such as Denmark, Norway, United States of America, and Singapore (Ismail et al., 2020). In the meantime, Indonesia is still considered very far from regarding the use of technology in governance, especially in preventing and overcoming corruption. The example is the provision of information on an infrastructure project that is still listed on a billboard or information board, and sometimes, the writing provided is using an ordinary marker that is easily lost. This method is certainly very far from effective, because only people who are in the project environment could see it. This condition is a factor that causes corruption, because it provides an open space for the

perpetrators to commit corruption, thus giving rise to the desire to do the act. This is in line with the theory of corruption "Opportunity and Willingness" that corruption occurs because of the opportunity and desire of the perpetrator.

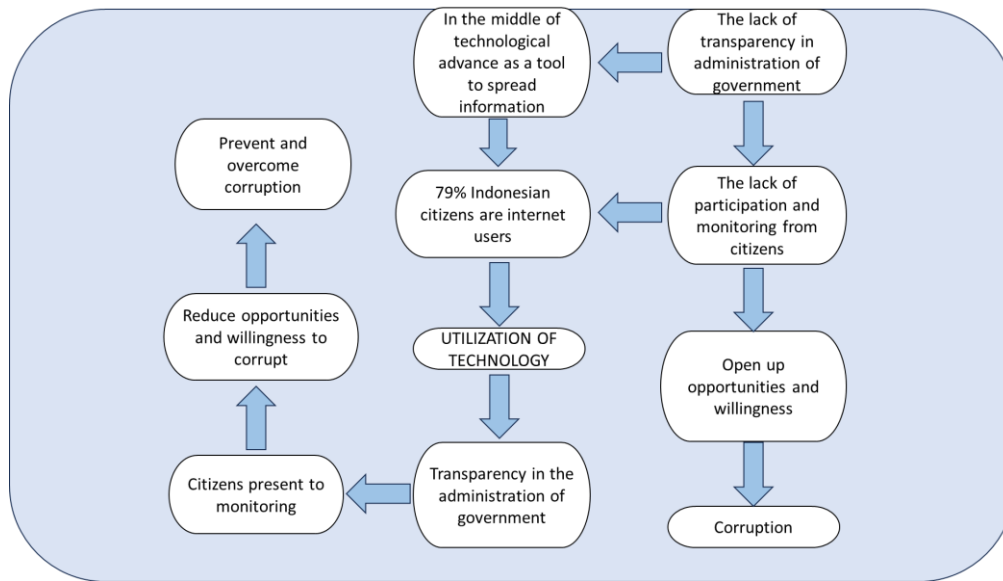


Fig. 1. Corruption and technology

In addition, the information currently available only includes data on project budgets, project holders, and project identities. Ideally, the information provided to the public should also include real-time data on project progress to minimize opportunities for data manipulation and corrupt practices. According to the theory of the nature and essence of the state proposed by Socrates, citizens should actively participate in government administration. These challenges can be addressed through the effective utilization of technology, enabling citizens to participate in monitoring governmental activities and thereby supporting corruption prevention efforts.

Law enforcement against corruption in Indonesia remains less than optimal, and preventive measures face similar challenges due to the limited level of public oversight. Although corruption-related regulations have long been established, their implementation still requires continuous improvement. Several important legal frameworks governing corruption in Indonesia include Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators Who Are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, as well as Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (Iqsandri, 2023).

However, these regulatory efforts are still considered not optimal in eradicating corruption in Indonesia, even in the middle of issue on the formation of the Asset Forfeiture Law draft. In general, the eradication of corruption faces challenges in its implementation. The first challenge is the bureaucracy, which is considered still not optimal. The lack of rewards and punishments, as well as integrity in public services in Indonesia, has resulted in the bureaucracy's efforts to combat corruption being less than optimal. In addition, the second challenge is the lack of institution or public services that provide transparency in the administration of government, including transparency in the legal process of corruption cases. Then, the main challenge is the lack of public participation in monitoring the administration of government. As a result, regulations and repressive efforts against corruption in Indonesia could not function optimally without accompanying preventive measures (Handayani, 2022).

Corruption is actually part of criminal law, so the case process follows the criminal procedure law in Indonesia. The process includes investigation, inquiry, prosecution, until it is transferred to trial. However, these processes are often cheated by the perpetrators and certain individuals. There are many corruption cases that initially surfaced to the public, but as the process progressed, the case seemed to disappear and make various speculations arose in the society. It makes most citizens speculate that there was foul play carried out by the perpetrators and certain law enforcement officers, such as the removal of evidence or the practice of bribery in the judicial environment. Of course, this affects the level of public trust in law enforcement officers. Therefore, in addition to preventive measures, supervision of repressive actions of corruption crimes also requires public involvement.

Both conditions can be resolved through the use of technology that is currently available. Indonesian citizens are in a state of readiness to accept technological advance. A survey conducted by *Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia* (APJII) shows that the number of internet users in Indonesia has reached more than 221 million people or around 79% of the population in Indonesia (Haryanto, 2024). Several other sectors such as the taxation sector have utilized technology to the maximum, one of which is by providing online tax reporting facilities. This way has a positive impact, as evidenced by the increase in tax compliance throughout 2024 by 83.22% with an increase of 7.32% from 2022 (Kurniati, 2024). Besides of those, based by survey of United Nations in 2022, Indonesia advanced eleven spots at utilization E-Government, from 88th place to 77th place in the world. This condition strengthens the evidence that Indonesian citizens are ready to face technological advance (Aptika, 2022).

3.4 E-government

Basically, citizens play a crucial role in government administration as part of efforts to prevent corruption. According to the concept of a good society proposed by Tazli, an ideal community is characterized by positive interactions among its members, as well as the autonomy, authority, and capacity to manage its own interests (Ferico et al., 2020). Such a community possesses the ability to solve its own problems and promotes a fair distribution of wealth, ensuring equal opportunities for all members to express their opinions. Furthermore, every individual is encouraged to actively participate in managing common interests and to uphold the importance of unity within the community. A good society also recognizes diversity and accommodates differing opinions while ensuring that public services are delivered as closely and efficiently as possible to citizens. Although conflicts may arise within the community, members are expected to have the capacity to manage and resolve them constructively. These characteristics demonstrate the importance of active citizen participation and collective responsibility in supporting transparent and accountable governance, thereby contributing to the prevention of corruption.

In other way, citizen as the public has the right to transparency in the administration of government. Therefore, the government should provide open data to the public regarding the administration of government. The characteristics of open data include access that could be obtained by everyone without discrimination, a data-based format that could be accessed massively by the public, and the element of freedom of reuse (Bakker et al., 2022). Freedom of reuse refers to data that could be used, modified, or distributed by the general public without bureaucratic intervention (Sumantri, 2023).

Responding to the urgency of utilizing technology in government administration to prevent and combat corruption, while also encouraging citizen participation as members of a good society, e-government emerges as a solution. E-government is defined as a government initiative that utilizes technology to provide information, services, business affairs, and other matters related to governance to the public (Afriana et al., 2020). According to Rustiarini (2019), e-government offers several advantages, including improving the quality of public services, increasing transparency and accountability, reducing transaction costs, enhancing citizen participation, reducing the abuse of public power, and improving law enforcement.

E-government is expected to improve the quality of public services by making them more accommodating and capable of providing greater convenience and welfare to the Indonesian people. In addition, because e-government can be accessed online by the public, it is expected to increase transparency and accountability by providing information that citizens should know regarding government budgets, including project revenues and expenditures in the administration of government. Furthermore, E-government aims to reduce transaction costs by providing easier access to information and government data through online platforms, thereby reducing expenses compared to conventional face-to-face services.

Another important advantage of E-government is its ability to increase citizen participation. Through accessible online systems, citizens are given opportunities to monitor the inflow and outflow of budgets in regional and national projects, thereby supporting transparency and strengthening the role of citizens in supervising government administration. At the same time, E-government is expected to reduce the abuse of public power by creating a more transparent governance system and minimizing opportunities for corrupt practices. Finally, E-government can contribute to the improvement of law enforcement by promoting the objectives of a rule-of-law state, namely legal certainty, utility, and justice. Through transparent access to information, public awareness regarding corruption risks can be increased, while government institutions can take stronger preventive measures against potential perpetrators of corruption.

Moreover, E-government is oriented towards achieving good governance in Indonesia. Where one of the main principles of good governance is community participation and transparency. Overall, the principles of good governance include community participation, the rule of law, transparency, concern for the business world, consensus orientation, equality, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision (Engkus et al., 2021). The concept of E-government actually is not something new or common anymore, and even has been adopted by many countries. The United Nations (UN) once conducted a survey on the implementation of E-government in various countries. The result of the survey shows that there are five stages of E-government implementation as a solution to prevent corruption.

The first stage is "emerging." The emerging stage is the earliest stage of E-government implementation in a country. At this stage, E-government is generally still semi-conventional and is considered less than optimal in its implementation. Several websites related to the administration of government have been established, however, the interaction that have created on those websites is still one-way, with only the government playing an active role in it. In addition, the information and data presented are still general and not yet concrete. The next stage is "Enhanced," which is a stage that is already better than the emerging stage. At this stage, information and data on administration of government have started to become organized. Additionally, the provided website has also become diverse with the involvement of various institutions, especially ministries and law enforcement officers. After the involvement of various ministry institutions and law enforcement officers, the "Interactive" stage becomes the next stage as a form of development from the previous stage. At this stage, interactions between institutions to any other related institutions in governance begin to form. Furthermore, at this stage, interactions between the government and citizens as website users also begin to form. In the next stage, it is called "Transactional," the provided website not only offers information and data administration of government but also opens up administrative services to the public. Various forms of government administration begin to be integrated into the website through this stage. At the end of these, the final stage of E-government implementation is "Seamless." At this stage, E-government implementation has involved the integration of various institutions and law enforcement officers. As a result, public participation becomes increasingly dominant and ultimately, the goal of preventing corruption through E-government could be achieved (Kristina, 2019).

In fact, several countries have utilized E-government in their governance. One country that has adapted the E-government system in its governance is Denmark. The E-

Government system in Denmark has been implemented in all government sectors since 2016. An example of the implementation of E-government in the governance of Denmark is the Danish Internet Initiative which contains programs and various strategies in order to provide transparency in decision-making, increase public participation and other programs that support the implementation of the E-government system in its governance (Fauziah & Harahap, 2024). In addition to increasing public participation, Denmark government believes that organizing the government through online services can provide accountability and transparency to the public regarding government management. A high level of transparency accompanied by public participation in supervising the management of the state budget can reduce the level of corruption that occurs in Denmark. This is evidenced by data provided by Transparency International (TI) in 2023 which states that Denmark is a country that occupies the main ranking in the Corruption Perception Index with a score of 90 (Pratiwi, 2024). Other countries with good score of corruption such as Singapore with 83 score and being on the fifth country in this world with the lack of corruption (Hardiantoro & Dzulfaroh, 2024).

According to this research, several features can be provided within the e-government system to support transparency, accountability, and public participation in preventing corruption. One of these features is E-Monitoring, which can be accessed by all website users. Through this feature, information regarding government administration, including the *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara* (APBN) and *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah* (APBD), is made available to the public. In addition, data and progress reports on development projects from the national to the regional level are presented through E-monitoring, enabling citizens to actively participate in supervising government administration.

Another important feature is Corruption News, which provides information on ongoing and completed corruption cases. The information presented in this feature is expected to be developed in cooperation with the Supreme Court, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office to ensure the validity and accuracy of case developments. Through access to such information, the public can participate in evaluating legal processes involving corruption cases, thereby strengthening public trust in the Indonesian government. Furthermore, this feature includes an opinion section that can be accessed and utilized by legal academics and legal experts to provide responses, analyses, and recommendations regarding reported cases. These opinions can serve as evaluation materials and references for developing future strategies to address corruption.

In addition, the proposed e-government system includes an E-Reporting feature, which functions as a reporting service for suspected corruption. Through information obtained from E-monitoring, citizens can compare the published data with actual conditions in the field. If inconsistencies are identified, users may submit reports through the E-Reporting service. To ensure the credibility and accountability of reports, this service is not accessible to all website users solely through email registration. Instead, users are required to provide supporting identification information, including an Identity Card (*Kartu Tanda Penduduk*), a Citizenship Identification Number, and an attachment of their identity card image before submitting a report.

There also should be an optional attachments if the users wants to provide additional evidence, such as picture evidence and so on. The final step is that the users must agree to a statement letter confirming that the data is true, based on the facts seen and without any coercion from any person or institution. All incoming reports will be processed immediately and the progress of the report will be displayed to users. Apart from that, the privacy identity of the users as reporters will be guaranteed confidentiality.

Those three features and services in E-government could be a solution to the prevention and handling of corruption in Indonesia. This is because the public could monitor the progress of the administration of government projects for 24 hours and when they find indications of data discrepancies in the progress provided, the public can directly connect to the *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* (KPK) to provide a report. By using language

that is easy to understand in E-government, the information and features on it are expected to be conveyed well to the public.

According to the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of The Republic Indonesia "Protect the whole people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia, and in order to advance general prosperity, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom" which also shows that Indonesia is one of many countries that have adopted the concept of a Welfare State. Because of that, achieving the highest happiness in the society is the right as the concept of a welfare state, the government must take part in providing solutions related to problems that exist in society. These are including problems regarding criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia, by utilizing technology in the administration of government to prevent and overcome criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia. In line with Soerjono Soekanto's theory of effectiveness, that one of them is law enforcement officers, the establishment of transparency facilities for the administration of government to support the number of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia is an urgency.

Therefore, E-government is expected to be handled directly by the *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* (KPK). This is going the same with the duties of the KPK as stated in Article 6 of Law of The Republic Indonesia Number 19 of 2019 about the Second Amendment to Law of The Republic Indonesia Number 20 of 2002 about the Corruption Eradication Commission, as follows: "preventive measures so that Corruption does not occur; coordination with agencies authorized to carry out the Eradication of Corruption and agencies tasked with implementing public services; monitoring the implementation of state governance; supervision of agencies authorized to carry out the Eradication of Corruption; investigation, prosecution, and prosecution of Corruption; and actions to implement the determination of judges and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force". So this is the right thing that the responsibility for E-government as a prevention and handling of corruption is held by the KPK.

However, regarding the optimization of E-government under the responsibility of the KPK, although the KPK has the legal authority to be responsible for E-Government as an effort to combat corruption, but the fact shows that KPK is still considered less capable of fully implementing the optimization of E-government in Indonesia. When looking at history, the KPK was established by the Fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia, Megawati Soekarnoputri, based on the inability of the Police and the Prosecutor's Office to tackle corruption in Indonesia (Najma et al., 2023). However, the fact is that in 2023, Indonesia recorded the highest number of corruption cases in the last five years. There were 791 corruption cases that occurred throughout 2023 according to a report provided by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (Yandwiputra, 2024). In addition, the number of corruption cases handled by the prosecutor's office is much higher than the corruption cases handled by the KPK. The KPK only handled 36 corruption cases throughout 2022, while the prosecutor's office successfully handled 405 corruption cases throughout 2022 and the police with 138 corruption cases throughout 2022 (Anggrainy, 2023).

Therefore, in order to optimize E-government in Indonesia as a means of combating corruption through community participation, there is an urgent need to establish regional KPK. The goal is to ensure that the implementation of E-government can be maximized with real data and facts from the performance of KPK in various regions. This urgency is also supported by the spread of anti-corruption courts throughout all provinces in Indonesia. This fact certainly opens up the opportunity for the establishment of regional KPK.

4. Conclusions

Weak preventive efforts in government have led corruption rates in Indonesia into a very high level of cases. This issue is caused by several factors. The first factor is the lack of transparency in administration of government that have given to the citizens as society. The lack of transparency causes the second factor of corruption, that is the lack of public

participation in administration of government. This condition make it easier for corruptors to manipulate data, and ending up in criminal acts of corruption. The last factor is the lack of use of technology in administration of government in the middle of technological advance and the readiness of the Indonesian people to accept technological advance. Therefore, E-government is present as a solution in the transparency of administration of government, so that it could prevent and overcome criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia. Some of the features in E-government are E-monitoring as a forum for providing information on transparency in administration of government, Corruption News as a forum of presenting information and news regarding ongoing and/or done corruption cases, and E-Reporting as a reporting service if the public finds indications of corruption through data in E-monitoring.

However, the implementation of E-government to prevent and overcome corruption has some challenges. Very first challenge comes from the hackers on data and privacy of the user. Therefore, the implementation of E-government must involve the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, so that there could be a guarantee for users on their data and privacy while using E-government. In addition, although internet users in Indonesia are very high, but not yet reached the entire population in Indonesia. Therefore, to massively spread E-government in Indonesia, a socialization is needed first, especially in remote areas. So that the E-government can reach all levels of Indonesian citizens. In addition, to maximize optimalization of E-government in Indonesia, there should be KPK regional. The purpose is to make transparency in E-government could be more valid and accurate because of KPK regional.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all scholars, researchers, and institutions whose publications and legal resources contributed to the development of this study. The authors also appreciate the valuable comments and suggestions provided by reviewers and editors, which helped improve the quality of this manuscript.

Author Contribution

All authors fully contributed to the writing of this article.

Funding

This research does not use external funding.

Ethical Review Board Statement

Not available.

Informed Consent Statement

Not available.

Data Availability Statement

Not available.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Declaration of Generative AI Use

The authors used generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools solely for language editing and grammar improvement during the preparation of this manuscript. The authors carefully reviewed and revised all AI-assisted outputs and take full responsibility for the content, interpretation, and conclusions presented in this article.

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