



## Prevention and Eradication of Corruption With Information and Communication Technology Progress

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**Abstract:** This research aims to provide several ways that can be done by the Indonesian government on how to use the current development of information technology and especially in the unitary Republic of Indonesia. The data presented in this research journal can be used as a reference as a way to eradicate corruption, and can help the government in eradicating the disease that has undermined the Indonesian State, namely corruption or fraud. Corruption is one of the causes for the inadequate use of state revenues, which can be in the form of taxes, PNBP, customs etc. So that indirectly it can affect the development process in Indonesia, where the source of funds for the construction of public facilities, health and education comes from Indonesia's state revenue. This study uses an approach based on quantitative analysis methods with survey results based on data on the daily life of Indonesians in various circles of society carried out by various survey bodies or institutions in various countries that remain focused on the use of technology in Indonesia so that contrasting ideas can arise. which can shed some light on those who care about this country to fight for their rights which are taken away by the corruptors and other rats of the country. The use of technology can not only be used to prevent acts of corruption but can also be done in eradicating it, this is possible because the development of this information technology has reached a government system where everything someone does must have digital traces left such as corruption. This study uses the method of presenting data with descriptions, charts and survey results.

**Keywords:** Role of Technology, Corruption, Corruption Eradication

### INTRODUCTION

Fraud or corruption is a problem of society and the State. Various cases of alleged corruption involving a number of officials at various levels in the Central and Regional Governments are examples of fraud that has occurred in the public sector. Sudarmo at al. (2008: 11) explain that "in everyday terms fraud is interpreted as dishonesty."

According to Tuanakota (2007: 272), efforts to prevent fraud begin with internal control, followed by two other important concepts, namely raising awareness of the existence of fraud (fraud awareness) and efforts to assess the risk of fraud (fraud risk assessment).

According to Loskutovs (2006) in the prevention of fraud in public institutions there are five stages, so that the fraud prevention system is more effective, namely: 1) participation of superiors, 2) development and application of a code of ethics, 3) recruitment of employees according to regulations 4) adjustment of regulations to conditions that continue developing, and 5) accountability. Based on the 2012 Banda Aceh City Government Inspectorate Findings Report, actions, deviations and attitudes of officials in carrying out their duties, whether intentionally or unintentionally, can be classified as acts of fraud, such as: There are officials who only sign absences and do not perform their duties/obligations in the office, signing the attendance list for an activity without participating in the activity, overpayment of the number of days of activity and the number of goods procured, the expensive price of goods, and the amount of payment that is not in accordance with tax specifications (Banda Aceh City Inspectorate, 2012).

The Banda Aceh City Government has made efforts to prevent fraud as early as possible by implementing a fraud prevention system. The use of information technology in various work support system innovation programs is applied as a form of fraud prevention system technique, including the e-performance system to measure and assess work performance and provide incentives to apparatus, e-procurement in the process of procuring goods and services, and establishing Integrity Zones as a form of commitment from the Banda Aceh City Government in preventing corruption through a fraud prevention system and reforming the bureaucracy in its work environment (Public Relations Setda, 2012). To build a reliable work support system requires an apparatus with high integrity who is trustworthy and responsible, competent, intelligent, skilled and has special expertise. The optimal use of information technology can help run a fraud prevention system that has been integrated at all levels of positions in the government of the Republic of Indonesia. In implementing a new policy in the government system, such as policies in the use of information and communication technology in government, it can fail if it is not accompanied by skills in management and bureaucracy. This is considered important, partly because the success of a policy is also determined by the ability of management in the government bureaucracy to implement the policy efficiently and effectively. All activities within government agencies will be measured in terms of performance accountability, both in terms of individual performance, work unit performance and agency performance, as well as overall government performance. In Indonesia, the practice of performance measurement is carried out in response to the MPR Decree No.IX/MPR/1998 regarding the implementation of regional government that is free from corruption, collusion and nepotism and Law no. 28 of 1999 about the same thing. Responding to this mandate, Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 1999 was issued concerning the accountability of the performance of government agencies which obliged all government agencies to prepare strategic planning, measure performance and report it as a form of accountability. One of the things that affects the performance of local government agencies is the use of information technology. Organizations responded to the development of information technology by designing information systems based on computer technology or websites. Information systems supported by IT can provide added value to the organization if they are designed to be effective information systems.

Organizational performance is greatly influenced by the mastery of information technology from employees of an organization. With the application of technology, organizations will experience changes in management systems, from traditional systems to contemporary management systems.

According to O'Brien (2006: 28) in Wijana (2007) technology is a computer network consisting of various components of information processing using various types of hardware, software, data management, and information network technology. According to Aji (2005: 6) in Wijana (2007) information is data that is processed and its nature becomes other useful data and is commonly called information. Utilization of information technology is the behavior / attitudes of accountants using information technology to complete tasks and improve their performance. Utilization of information technology according to Thomson et.al. (1991) in Wijana (2007) are the benefits expected by users of information systems in carrying out their duties or behavior in using technology when doing work. The measurement is based on the intensity of utilization, frequency of utilization and the number of applications or software used. The use of appropriate information technology and supported by the expertise of the personnel operating it can improve the company's performance and the performance of the individual concerned.

Information technology is related to service, this is because one of the dimensions of service quality is the speed of service (Parasuraman et al., 1988 in Mardjiono 2009), where this dimension can be related to information technology. With the existence of information technology, the services provided, especially in service organizations, will be faster and more accurate. Bodnar and Hopwood (2000) state that computer-based information systems are a group of hardware and software designed to convert data into useful information. The use of hardware and software is intended to produce information quickly and accurately. Research conducted by Bandi (2006) shows that a company's information technology investment affects the company's performance. Likewise, Rahadi (2007) and Jayanti (2008) also stated that information technology plays a very important role in improving services in the public sector. Mardjiono (2009) also concluded that the use of Information Technology has an effect on organizational performance, namely RSUD in Temanggung Regency. Another factor that also affects organizational performance is internal control. In the research of Prasetyono and Kompyurini (2007) on the analysis of the performance of regional hospitals with a balanced scorecard approach based on organizational commitment, internal control and application of the principles of good corporate governance (a survey of hospitals in East Java) states that there is a relationship between organizational commitment and control. internal and implementation of good governance on organizational performance. Accountability Performance of Government Agencies in each region is different.

Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 13 of 2006 concerning guidelines for regional financial management where each region carries out its own financial management. This research was conducted to review how the influence of Information Technology Utilization and Internal Control on the Performance of Kampar District Government Agencies. Based on the above background, the problem under investigation can be formulated in the form of research questions as follows: is there any influence between the use of information technology and internal control on the performance of government agencies. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of the use of information technology and the effect of internal control on the performance of government agencies. The benefit expected from this research is to provide information as to the importance of the influence of the use of information technology and internal control on the performance of government agencies and for local governments it is hoped that it can be used as input in supporting the implementation of regional autonomy, especially in improving the performance of local government agencies in realizing good governance.

Based on the above background, the purpose of this study is to analyze and understand the various roles of society in eradicating corruption. The focus of this research's attention is focused on exploring the role of the development of Science and Technology in eradicating corruption by using a descriptive qualitative approach.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Definition Of Corruption

According to the understanding of people who are not very deep about corruption, corruption is like an act of trying to take money from the state and want to enrich oneself and also get as much profit as possible. However, according to Fatimah (2007) Corruption is a calculated crime that uses thoughts, and not crimes driven by emotions. An official who is honest and able to refuse a bribe, if the bribe offered is large while the possibility of being caught is very small, and if he is caught the sanctions imposed are very light, then many officials will be tempted to accept bribes. Therefore, corruption prevention must go through a system. Monopoly must be eradicated and eliminated, boundaries of authority must be clear, accountability must be increased, the possibility of being caught in the act of red-handed must be increased, and the law for perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption must be made heavier.

### Types Of Corruption

Apart from explaining the definition of corruption, it turns out that corruption also has several types, according to Beveniste in Suyatno (2005). Corruption is defined in 4 types, namely as follows:

1. *Discretionary corruption, is an act of corruption carried out because the freedom to determine policies, even if they are legal, are not acceptable practices for members of the organization. Example: A foreign worker licensing officer, provides faster service to "brokers", or people who are willing to pay more, than mediocre applicants. The reason is because brokers are people who can provide additional income.*
2. *Illegal corruption, is a type of action that intends to confuse the language or purposes of law, regulations and legal regulations. For example: in auction regulations it is stated that for the procurement of certain types of goods must go through an auction or tender process. However, because the time is urgent (due to the late budget reduction), this process is not possible. For the project leader to seek which legal basis can support or strengthen implementation so that it is not blamed by the inspector. We look for articles in the regulation that allow them to be used as a legal basis to strengthen the validity of the tender implementation. In the implementation of a project like this case, it is actually legal or illegal, depending on how the parties interpret the applicable regulations. In some cases, illegal corruption lies in the sophistication of playing the words; not its substance.*
3. *Mercenary corruption, is a type of corruption that is intended to gain personal gain, through the abuse of authority and power. Example: In a tender competition, an auction committee has the authority to pass tender participants. For this reason, he secretly or openly said that in order to win the tender, the participants must be willing to pay a certain amount of "bribe" or "polish".*
4. *Ideology of corruption, is a type of illegal corruption or discretionary that is intended to pursue group goals. Example: The Watergate scandal is an example of ideological corruption, where a number of individuals committed themselves to President Nixon rather than to law or law. Sale of BUMN assets to support election wins.*

### Information and Communication Technology

Technology itself comes from the Greek, *techne* which means "expertise" and *logia* which means "knowledge". In a narrow sense, technology refers to objects that are used to facilitate human activities, such as machines, tools, or hardware. Technology in modern times is very diverse. However, what needs to be developed at the time of the information and communication section. According to Rusman (2012), Information and Communication Technology means all activities related to processing, manipulation, management and transfer of information between media. Information and communication technology is electronic

equipment consisting of hardware and software as well as all activities related to processing, manipulation, processing, and transfer or transfer of information between media.

### Corruption Prevention

Corruption activities are carried out prior to the occurrence of these corruption activities. According to Jepkin (2008), the best way to end acts of corruption that are already acute is to prevent them because prevention will take less time, considering that the essence of prevention is to keep perpetrators and (potential) actors from accessing and potential for corruption to occur. In this case the legislators must think about restricting access to corruption. Evaluation on aspects that are often exploited, such as government project budgets, must be carried out immediately.

### RESEARCH METHOD

According to Miles and Huberman (in Basrowi and Suwandi, 2008) there are four stages in analyzing data as follows:

1. Data collection, which is collecting data at the research location by making observations, interviews, and documentation by determining data collection strategies that are deemed appropriate and to determine the focus and data deepening in the subsequent data collection process.
2. Data reduction, namely as a process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, transforming rough data in the direct field, and continuing it at the time of data collection, thus data reduction begins when the researcher focuses on the research area.
3. Presentation of data, namely a series of information organizations that enable research to be carried out. The presentation of data obtained by various types, networks, activity linkages or tables.
4. Withdrawing conclusions, namely in data collection, researchers must understand and be responsive to something that is examined directly in the field by compiling patterns of direction and cause and effect.

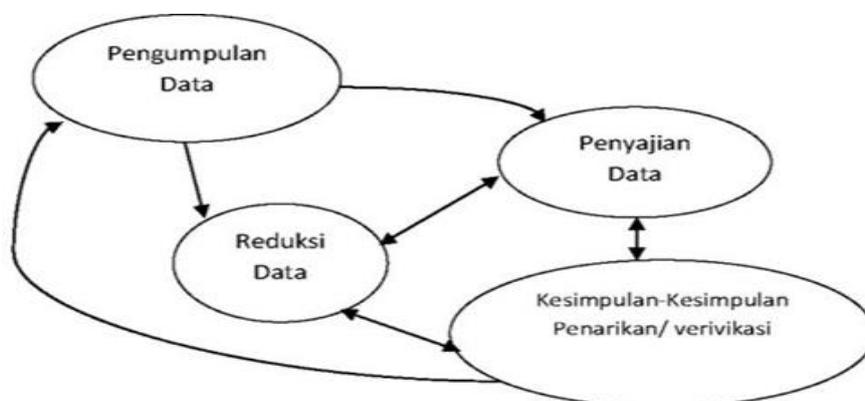


Figure of Data Analysis Components Miles & Huberman in Basrowi and Suwandi, (2008)

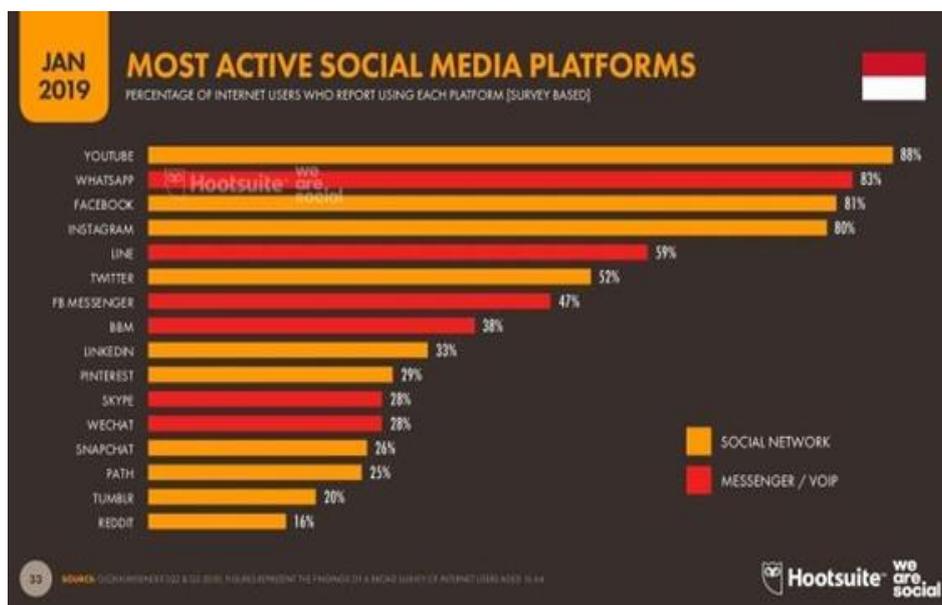
### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### Eradicating Corruption Through Social Media

Social media is a term used to describe interactions that occur between groups or individuals, such as sharing and exchanging ideas via the internet or other virtual communities. This social network or also known as social media has a significant impact on the lives of teenagers. This is because nowadays, children have grown up surrounded by mobile devices and interactive social networking sites, such as Twitter, MySpace and Facebook. From this it is clear that social media has spread to all ages ranging from young children to grandparents. Social media has many advantages in delivering anti-corruption propaganda, namely: a. access is fast and easy, enabling the public to quickly recognize

posters submitted via social media. It is not necessary for people who wish to deliver anti-corruption propaganda to take a long time; b. wide network.

This very broad and unlimited social network can also be used as a means of promoting products across countries. The spread of anti-corruption propaganda is not only in Indonesia but all over the world so that we can make a corruption-free country an example if corruption does not exist in a country. This can increase the public's attractiveness to carry out these anti-corruption actions. Plus a wide network can make it easier for the public to see this propaganda because in a few minutes we can spread the information throughout Indonesia. So make sure that posters, videos and other things in order to prevent corruption are made as attractive as possible to attract the attention of the public; c. free use of social media as a means of promotion is free of charge, so we don't have to pay anymore for marketing. That way, anti-corruption propaganda can be delivered without costing a lot of money.



Source: <https://websindo.com/indonesia-digital-2019-media-sosial/>

Another important thing is that Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest social media users in the world, in early January 2019 around 56% of the total population of Indonesia or around 130 million, this is shown by the statistical data below.



Source: <https://websindo.com/indonesia-digital-2019-media-sosial/>

This research is in line with Hamdani (2018) in his article published on The Right Way to Tame Corruptors in Indonesia, namely by eradicating corruption through social media.

### Prevention through e-learning

E-learning is a learning system that is used as a means for the teaching and learning process carried out without having to meet face to face directly between teachers and students (Ardiansyah, 2013). However, through E-learning which continues to be developed, it can minimize the level of corruption in the country, because E-learning has the following characteristics: a. Make use of electronic technology services. In this case, we can use cellphones, laptops, and others to get anti-corruption lessons; b. Using self-learning materials which are then stored on a computer, meaning that we can save teaching materials about corruption, criminal forms and prevention materials and can be opened anytime and anywhere, not only teaching materials but also video videos about these teaching materials. so that the material is easier for the student to understand; c. Utilizing the learning schedule, curriculum, learning progress results, and matters relating to educational administration can be viewed at any time on the computer, this is very useful to see progress towards understanding anti-corruption education so that lecturers and students do not have to meet face to face to see the development of these students.

From these characteristics, E-learning helps the younger generation to create corruption-free actions effectively and efficiently. E-learning itself has advantages, namely: a. Easier to absorb, which means using multimedia facilities in the form of images, text, animation, sound, video; b. Much more concise, meaning that there are not many class formalities, right to the point, subjects as needed; c. Available 24 hours / day - 7 days / week, meaning that mastery of the material depends on the enthusiasm and absorption of students, can be monitored, can be tested by e-test. In Indonesia, it is very suitable to be applied E-learning because it is one of the top 10 countries experiencing the highest E-learning growth in the world. Through this potential, it is hoped that students as the nation's next generation can be free from this corrupt behavior. As for statistics, the development of E Learning in the world can be described through the following statistics:



Source: <https://www.liputan6.com/teknoread/3010481/10-negara-dengan-pertumbuhan-e-learning-tertinggi-di-dunia/>

This research is in line with the paper by Hersi & Islahudin (2015) which has the view that the fraud or corruption eradication system will be more effective if the science and technology system has been used extensively in the government so that all activities will leave digital traces as well as traces of corruption.

### **Prevention Through E Procurement And E Government**

E-Procurement (Electronic Procurement Services) in a company functions as an implementing unit that facilitates the company in the process of procuring goods / services electronically. Basically, the procurement system for goods carried out in several companies is done manually by recording every transaction that occurs. However, through E-Procurement, which continues to be developed, it can minimize the level of corruption within the company, because E-Procurement has the following characteristics: a. Transparency, guarantee and easy access to accurate and adequate information in order to create mutual trust between users and information providers. In this case, when opening an e-proc website, any activity can be seen clearly, so it is possible that no information is hidden. B. Non-discriminatory, meaning that it does not recognize differences, as long as it meets the requirements as a winner, the company will be the winner.

As long as you don't want to win, many companies offer very low prices with low quality too; c. Reducing the opportunities for KKN. In the auction process for the purchase of traditional goods and services, the opportunity for prospective auction participants to approach the auction committee is very large, so that the gratification models that smell of KKN are very strong. Through e-proc, this process is further streamlined and minimizes the occurrence of KKN; d. Provide small business opportunities to develop. So far, the biggest chance for winning tenders has always been companies with large capital, this has caused opportunities for small entrepreneurs to get worse. E-proc with its entire database system will not pay attention to whether the winner is a big or small entrepreneur, as long as the technical requirements and other requirements are fulfilled, the entrepreneur tends to be the winner of the tender. e. No need to meet face to face. In the e-proc process, the opportunity to meet face to face with the auction committee will be automatically reduced, so that the occurrence of KKN is getting worse.

E Government Information and communication technology is a technology that is developing very rapidly. The rapid development of information and communication technology will create (to create), access (to access), process (to process), and utilize (to utilize) information precisely and accurately. Information is a very valuable commodity in the era of globalization to be mastered in order to increase the competitiveness of an organization in a sustainable manner. Governments around the world are currently facing pressure from various parties to improve the quality of public services and increase active participation in providing information to the public and are demanded to be more effective. This causes e-Government or electronic-based government to play an increasingly important role for all decision makers.

Traditional government (traditional government) which is synonymous with paper-based administration is starting to be abandoned. The transformation from traditional government to electronic government (e-Government) has become one of the hotly discussed public policy issues lately. The Government of Indonesia, in responding to these challenges, has taken the initiative to make policies to utilize information and communication technology to build an integrated Electronic Government for Good Governance from regional to central government. The goal is that the information and communication technology infrastructure that will be built can be jointly utilized to coordinate all agencies, both at the central and regional levels. This government policy, among others, is set forth in the form of Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3 of 2003 and Decree of the Men - Teri Communications and

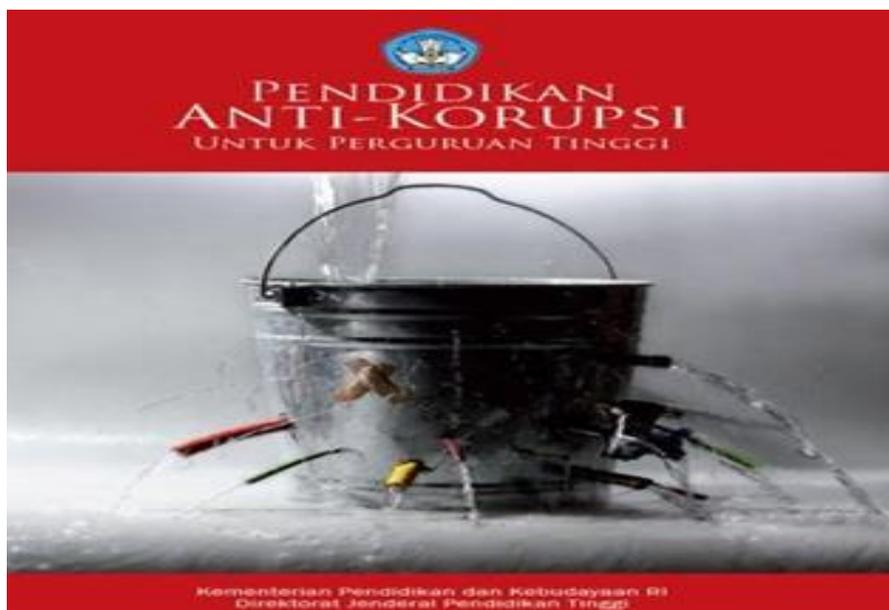
Information about the development of e-Gov, which is a form of the government's desire to push the Indonesian nation towards a knowledge-based society. Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2003 concerning the National Policy and Strategy for the Development of Indonesian e-Gov, among others, contains guidelines that have been socialized, including the following. First, Government portal infrastructure development guidelines; second, manual electronic document system management; third, Guidelines for the preparation of an institution's e-Gov development master plan; fourth, Guidelines for administering local government websites; and fifth, Guidelines on e-Gov HR education and training.

The need for the availability of information from these various guidelines will at least have characteristics, among others: broad coverage, easy to use, current, safe, and inexpensive. E-Government basically provides information services to fellow government institutions (Government to Government-G2G), to the business world (Government to Business-G2B) and to the community (Government to Citizen-G2C), with the aim of: being able to provide complete information about institutions or regions for economic progress and regional development, and improving service process performance (increased effectiveness and productivity); and able to optimize the use of resources such as time, manpower, budget, and other facilities (increased efficiency). Maladministration practices can occur from public service activities provided by public officials to citizens. Maladministration practices tend to occur in public services provided by means of direct contact between service providers and service users. Through the application of e-Government, maladministration practices such as collusion and nepotism can be prevented, abuse of authority, requests for money compensation, bribes, and other forms of mal administrative practices.

This research is in line with Edy Nugroho (2014) in his paper entitled Utilization of Information Technology in Order to Eradicate Corruption Crime electronically, that corruption can be prevented and eradicated through the information system.

## Through The Community

### 1. Providing Anti Curriculum



Source: <https://acch.kpk.go.id/id/berkas/buku-antikorupsi/perguruan-tinggi/pendidikan-antikorupsi-untuk-perguruan-tinggi/>

Education is one surefire way to eradicate corruption as described above by providing material on Anti-Corruption Education from elementary, junior high school,

high school and college levels. This prevents corrupt behavior from childhood. For elementary school level, it is taught the forms of small behavioral behavior which are the origin of corruption and begins to instill a mindset that corruption is equal to thieves in general. When junior high school began discussing the behavior of corrupt behavior, at the next level of education, the mindset about the dangers of corruption was tantamount to being a thief and it would not change, it was just understanding how the behavior included corruption. Not only formal, non-formal education can also be done through the youth organization holding anti-corruption socialization at the village hall. The provision of material delivered by village leaders and officials in the area shows the importance of anti-corruption education in the current era of globalization.

## 2. Synergy between the community and law enforcement agencies

The public assists the government in catching corruption cases by monitoring government behavior and reporting the actions of government officials who feel suspicious. This has made people trust the government even more for participating in the eradication of corruption. Not only in government circles, all actions aimed at personal gain must be reported by the public to the competent legal authorities. The public will also be protected by legal parties when reporting criminal acts of corruption so that there is no intervention or threat from the reported party. If the case is proven true, the person will be given a reward according to the level of the corruption case. Ormas or NGOs that have assisted in efforts to prevent or eradicate corruption may be awarded a certificate / premium, after a court decision convicting the defendant has permanent legal force (PP No. 71/2000 Chapter III Articles 7 to Article 11). This can increase the synergy between the community and law enforcement agencies and law enforcers and facilitate the eradication of corruption. The ultimate goal of this method is to create a society of integrity.

Analisis saya sejalan dengan buku yang diterbitkan oleh User,Super.2017. yang berjudul Pendidikan Antikorupsi Untuk Perguruan Tinggi bahwa pendidikan sejak dini dapat berpengaruh dalam pola pikir untuk membangun kepribadian anti korupsi

## Government

### 1. Recruitment process for state civil servants

If in the previous period of recruiting employees there were acts committed by echelon 1 or 2 officials and during the election there were bribery activities such as regional head elections and even presidential elections, for now the government has carried out filtering in recruiting civil servants by looking at the history of crimes that have been done. And keep the admissions department supervised by the supervisory agency to prevent collusion and nepotism from occurring in hiring employees. If the action is caught, the parties involved are demoted or revoked while the cpns is blacklisted in the recruitment of lifelong civil servants. If there is even acceptance, especially in the government there must be something that is detrimental to Indonesian citizens.

### 2. Official assets report

This policy has indeed been running and is very good in monitoring the assets of state officials to prevent corrupt practices. However, this system currently has a number of weaknesses, especially in its implementation, the difficulty of estimating and assessing asset prices which follow market prices. Including the timeliness of reporting which has also not been implemented according to the provisions of the KPK. So we often see that there are still many state officials who have not reported their assets seriously. While the KPK also did not verify and validate the financial report data provided by the reporter in real terms, this method must be changed. The KPK or the authorities are obliged to carry out cross-check and factual verification of reported assets, even including the KPK, do not

easily believe the data provided before being tested by the public. That way there will be public supervision of the development of wealth and the addition of assets from the term of office to the end of the term of office. Such a process will create public transparency. Thus, the reporting of assets of state officials is not merely administrative in nature.

### 3. Imprisonment, compensation and confiscation and dismissal

For defendants who have been proven to have committed acts of corruption at the Special Corruption Court. They should be given the highest possible punishment. With the Anti-Corruption Law which regulates, stipulates severe sanctions in the form of imprisonment of more than 20 years. Long and long sentences are intended to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrator and his family. So that it will be an example for others. If there is fear of corruption, the prison sentence will be effective. The judiciary also prepares judges and court proceedings that are open, honest and uphold the law as the supreme commander in chief of the country. So that the right to get the same treatment before the law is running well. This includes preparing judges who are clean and with integrity. Apart from imprisonment of more than 20 years for middle-level corruption perpetrators (hundreds of millions), the court also requires the defendant to return the proceeds of corruption to the state or the injured party. Coupled with the confiscation of assets resulting from corruption and it could also be private property to return the losses of other parties. Furthermore, if they are state officials or ASN / PNS, they will be subject to disrespectful dismissal. Courts must be firm and their leaders or superiors are obliged to recommend to judges who decide to be removed from office as well as termination of employment.

This analysis is in line with Pradipto, Rimawan. 2016. How to Prevent Corruption in Corporations: Practices and Strategies. Jakarta: Corruption Eradication Commission. Because the government is also a major factor in eradicating corruptors in Indonesia. By issuing policies that urge corruption will reduce the number of corruption occurrences.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **Conclusion**

Corruption is actually the same as thieving because it harms other parties not only in the form of assets but also includes time and other things that benefit a party or individual, the group itself. There have been many actions in eradicating corruption starting from technological advances such as E Government , E Learning, E Procurement and social media. Through the community, such as providing education and synergy between the community and legal institutions in eradicating corruption. From the government it is carried out at the time of recruitment of ASN, it must pay attention to the crimes that have been committed, at work it must report assets to be examined by the Kpk and accompanied by strict regulations and force the goal to minimize corruption and create community and officials with integrity in order to achieve purpose of state.

### **Suggestions**

Corruption eradication is carried out with the aim of creating a clean government environment and increasing public trust in the government. Efforts have been made through advances in technology, society and government. For this reason, it is hoped that these efforts can minimize acts of corruption in Indonesia. In doing so, the integrity of each individual is needed in order to achieve a corruption-free Indonesia and instill in oneself that thieves are the same as corruption.

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