博士論文審査報告書

論文題目

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<td>The E-Government Development Towards Anti-Corruption Strategy in Indonesia</td>
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<th>英訳</th>
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<td>インドネシアにおける汚職防止強化に向けた電子政府の発展</td>
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2017年6月
I. Purpose of the dissertation

This study hypothesizes that e-government is able to reduce government vulnerability to corruption through the greater monitoring capacity of stakeholders. By being able to collaborate with stakeholders, a government has increased transparency and accountability which is followed by the extensive monitoring coverage. With the greater monitoring coverage, e-government contributes to closing the opportunity for government officers to commit corruption. In addition, the tight collaboration with other government institution will increase the capability of the government to conduct a peer-control thus strengthening the integrated and continuous monitoring.

This study adopts a multi-method approach through interviews and a survey to examine the proposed hypotheses. The surveys involved only Indonesian government officers from both local and central government. Overall, this dissertation demonstrated that monitoring capacity is an appropriate link between government interaction with stakeholder using e-government and government vulnerability to corruption, a topic that has been hardly explained. Additionally, this dissertation identifies a strategy for developing e-government that mitigates the risk of corruption; participatory over substantial information, fairness over the trust, and pattern identification over the information seeking.

II. Table of Contents

This dissertation is composed of the following eight chapters written in English.

Chapter 1. Outline of dissertation
  1.1 Research Problems 1.2 Research Objective
  1.3 Research Design

Chapter 2: Literature Review
  2.1 Corruption 2.2 Anti-Corruption Pattern
  2.3 Transparency: A prescription for reducing corruption 2.4e-Government: A Platform for Transparency and Accountability 2.5 Quality of Government 2.6 E-Governance 2.7 Previous works on e-government against corruption

Chapter 3: Examining the relationships among e-Government, e-Participation, and Corruption: A cross-country analysis
  3.1 Introduction 3.2 E-Government, E-Participation, and Corruption
  3.3 Research Model and Proposed Hypotheses 3.4 Data and Measures
  3.5 Testing the impact of e-Government and e-Participation on Corruption
  3.6 Findings and Discussion

Chapter 4: A Study on the Use of Information and Communication Technology for Combating Corruption: A case study in Supreme Audit Institution of Indonesia and Japan
  4.1 Introduction 4.2 Research Methodology
4.3 Context Cases      4.4 Analysis and Findings

Chapter 5: Research Model and Hypotheses  5.1 Introduction

5.2 Government-to-Citizen (G2C)       5.3 Government-to-Business (G2B)
5.4 Government-to-Government (G2G)     5.5 Monitoring Strength (MON)
5.6 Government Vulnerability (GVUL)

Chapter 6: Research Methodology  6.1 Introduction  6.2 Methodological Background  6.3 Measurement Items Development  6.4 Validation of the Measurement Items  6.5 Analytical Method  6.6 Conclusions

Chapter 7: Research Analysis, Findings, and Discussion  7.1 Introduction

7.2 Survey Administration       7.3 Analysis Procedures and Findings
7.4 Measurement Model Assessment  7.5 Structural Model Assessment
7.6 Assessing the effect of government type  7.7 testing the hypotheses
7.8 Discussions       7.9 A Case study on assessing the government vulnerability

Chapter 8: Conclusions  8.1 Introduction  8.2 Summary of Research Findings  8.3 Limitation of the Research  8.4 Implication of the research  8.5 Future Research  8.6 Concluding Remarks

III Chapter Outline and Dissertation

Chapter 1 presents the background of the study. This section describes the current situation of e-government. Also, this chapter noted the research questions and the objective of this study. Originality and research plan were described in this chapter. In all, Chapter 1 consists of the reason behind this research and what is the expectation of this research.

Chapter 2 discussed and reviewed the theory surrounding the topic of this study as well as the relevant previous studies, i.e., e-government and corruption. The concept of corruption, covering the definition, sources, causes, and consequences of it, was explained so that this chapter can draw the cycle of corruption. Fraud Triangle theory was chosen as the foundation for this study. Secondly, this study also discussed the role of voluntary supervision from citizens as a source of eyeball for the government. Lastly, this chapter explored anti-corruption policies and practices in International organizations and developing countries. In all, this chapter defined the scope of this study and sharpened the research objective.

Chapter 3 is the first analysis in this study. The analysis intended to find out which government’s interaction among three interactions, i.e., interaction with citizens, business, and other government agencies, has the least impact on corruption. Also, this analysis attempted to draw the positioning of e-government and e-participation in the
field of anti-corruption. Using secondary data from World Economic Forum’s Network Readiness Index, UN’s e-Participation Index, and Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index, this analysis indicated that government’s interaction with other government institutions has the least impact on corruption.

Chapter 4 is the second analysis in this study. This stage employed a qualitative study using interview and Focus Group Discussion as a method for gathering the data and information. This analysis used a case study of Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) in Japan and Indonesia. This study used SAI as a case study for some reasons. Firstly, SAI is one of the pillars of National Integrity System. Secondly, SAI Indonesia and Japan has similar ICT solution that represents government interaction with other government institutions, especially for electronic data transmission. The result of this study concluded that mutual control system among government agencies is essential to decrease the corruption. Also, SAI Japan indicated that the consistent use of ICT for combating corruption could shift the ICT from a fraud detection tool to a fraud prevention tool.

Based on the result of chapter 2, 3 and 4, the research model on how government’s interaction using ICT could lessen the vulnerability was defined in chapter 5. The research model comprises three independent variables and two dependent variables. Also, chapter 5 stated the hypotheses.

Chapter 6 defined the measurement items of each variable. In total, there are 23 items employed in this study. Six items for Government’s interaction with citizens, categorized into two categories; Substantial Information and Participatory. Six items for government’s interaction with business enterprises, categorized into two categories; Fairness and Trust. Five items for government’s interaction with other government agencies, categorized into categories; Information Seeking and Pattern Generation. Other variables; Monitoring and Government Vulnerability, has three measurement items per each. These items were used in a questionnaire distributed to government officers in Indonesia, both local and central government.

Chapter 7 analyzed the 386 respondents of questionnaires. Among 23 measurement items, one item was removed due to insufficient statistical requirement. Using Structural Equation Model (SEM), the result of analysis found that e-government, the use of ICT in government’s interaction with stakeholders, contributes 86% to strengthening government monitoring capacity. And, Government Monitoring Capacity shares 59% in lessening the government vulnerability to corruption. The result also showed an interesting evidence that the type of government, local and central government, moderate the impact of e-government on monitoring capacity, thus, moderating its
impact on government vulnerability. It indicated an interesting result that there are corruption pattern differences in local and central governments. This chapter also proposed the method for assessing government vulnerability through the lenses of government interaction with stakeholders. This method was tested in two government institutions; Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia and One-Stop Service unit in Depok City.

Chapter 8 stated the conclusions of the whole integrated research. Some highlights extracted from this study are that e-Participation help e-Government to reach more public engagement in providing voluntary supervision on government activities. The next, this study revealed that statistically, there are corruption pattern differences between local and central governments.

**IV. Oral examination**

The oral examination was held at GSAPS room 712 from 14:45 – 16:30 on May 17, 2017, with full participation of 4 examiners. Comments and questions on oral presentation by examiners are as follows: 1) the procedure of the interview and the contribution in making the conclusion in chapter 4. 2) the impact of internet penetration in developing countries on the benefit of e-government in combating corruption. 3) each institution should analyze their main weakness for prioritization of these interactions, i.e. G2C, G2B, and G2G. 4) The use of ICT is basically the same in SAI. It is important to add information about the advantage of Audit System in Japan SAI but from non-ICT perspective. 5) Government Auditing System in Indonesia involves two agencies; BPK, and BPKP. The differences between these two Auditing Agencies. 6) In the future, if the collaboration is not good, how to strengthen such collaboration? 7) Please recommend the government to strengthen collaboration among BPK, BPKP, and Inspectorate.

Comments by examiners in the overall assessment were very positive and fruitful. The author answered all questions clearly and consequently revised some points later based on the examiners’ advice and sent revised dissertation to all examiners for their review.

**Evaluation**

The committee evaluated the contents of the dissertation regarding new findings, originality, contributions and policy implications. The main finding of this dissertation is the importance of converging the government’s interactions into a monitoring capacity that is effectively lessening the government vulnerability to corruption. This research shows a new approach to assessing the government vulnerability through the lenses of government interaction with stakeholders. It also provides a new framework
for prioritizing the e-government development and how it can be evaluated against government vulnerability in the government institution. This dissertation may contribute to policymakers for improving the quality of government through lessening the vulnerability. This research provides government officers with the comprehensive concept of e-government development by further focusing it on its alignment with anti-corruption strategy in the digital age.

The Examination Committee carefully checked the revised thesis and concluded to accept the final dissertation without hesitation.

VI The Decision of the Committee

Upon consideration of the results of the careful assessment of the submitted written dissertation, the oral presentation of the dissertation, and subsequent discussions held on May 17, 2017, The Committee members came to a unanimous decision that the author of the submitted dissertation should be granted a Ph.D.

June 23, 2017
申請者名：Pingky Dezar Zulkarnain

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