Anti-Corruption Strategies in Jakarta Provincial Government: Educational, Preventive and Represive Approaches

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Abstract. Anti-corruption programs are the government's efforts to minimize the risk of corruption within the bureaucracy. However, implementing anti-corruption strategies often faces challenges, including the lack of coordination between the approaches used. Educative, preventive, and repressive approaches are often not well-coordinated, thus affecting the success of these anti-corruption programs. Therefore, this research evaluates the effectiveness of educational, preventive, and repressive programs implemented by the Jakarta Provincial Government in combating corruption, as measured by the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index (IEPK) through the Nvivo 14 Method. The study reveals that eight final verdict corruption cases occurred between 2017 and 2023, with seven of these cases arising before implementing the IEPK assessment model. Notably, the IEPK value improved from 2.94 in 2022 to 3.28 in 2023, indicating a shift from a "Learning" category to "Working," which suggests a reduction in corruption levels. While the findings highlight advancements in corruption control efforts, the reliance on corruption level data poses limitations, as it excludes ongoing cases that could accurately represent corruption levels. Future research should explore the impact of these improvements on governance and consider a broader range of data sources.

Keywords: Anti-Corruption Strategies, IEPK, Level of Corruption, Nvivo 14.

Abstrak. Program anti-korupsi adalah upaya pemerintah untuk meminimalkan risiko korupsi dalam birokrasi. Namun, pelaksanaan strategi anti-korupsi sering menghadapi tantangan, salah satunya adalah kurangnya koordinasi antara pendekatan yang digunakan. Pendekatan edukasi, pencegahan, dan represif sering kali tidak terkoordinasi dengan baik, sehingga memengaruhi keberhasilan program anti-korupsi tersebut. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas program edukasi, pencegahan, dan represif yang diterapkan oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta dalam memerangi korupsi, yang diukur melalui Indeks Efektivitas Pengendalian Korupsi (IEPK) melalui Metode Nvivo 14. Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa delapan kasus korupsi dengan putusan inkracht terjadi antara tahun 2017 dan 2023, di mana tujuh dari kasus tersebut muncul sebelum penerapan model penilaian IEPK. Secara signifikan, nilai IEPK meningkat dari 2,94 pada tahun 2022 menjadi 3,28 pada tahun 2023, menunjukkan pergeseran dari kategori "Belajar" menjadi "Bekerja," yang mengindikasikan penurunan tingkat korupsi. Meskipun temuan ini menyoroti kemajuan dalam upaya pengendalian korupsi, ketergantungan pada data tingkat korupsi menunjukkan keterbatasan, karena tidak mencakup kasus yang sedang berjalan yang dapat secara akurat mencerminkan tingkat korupsi. Penelitian di masa depan harus mengeksplorasi dampak dari perbaikan ini terhadap pemerintahan dan mempertimbangkan berbagai sumber data yang lebih luas.

Kata Kunci: Strategi Anti Korupsi, IEPK, Tingkat Korupsi, NVivo 14.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fraud is destructive for society and the country, effective mitigation strategies are Essential. To tackle this issue, a deep understanding of fraud and the behavior of fraud perpetrators is essential. Among the many perpetrators of fraud, some are civil servants. According to the Association of Certied Fraud Examiners, fraud can be classied into three types: financial statement fraud, asset misuse, and corruption (ACFE, 2023). Addressing these three categories through appropriate measures is crucial to reducing the widespread impact of fraud on local government and society.

The type of fraud that frequently occurs in regional government is corruption. The more limited the authority of regional governments to manage or regulate their nances, the lower the chances of corruption (Cholbiyah, 2021). Indonesian Corruption Watch highlights the vulnerability to corruption in Indonesia. It reports that law enforcement agencies have handled 2,857 corruption cases from 2017 to 2022, which have the potential to cause state losses amounting to 113.78 trillion rupiah.

Figure 1.1 Corruption Eradication Tren
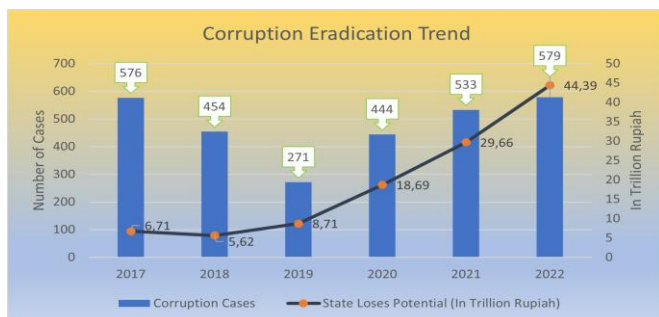
Source: Processes from ICW Report

The impact of the rising level of corruption is a decline in public perception of the government's efforts to corruption. Transparency International measures public perception to assess corruption in the public sector across 180 countries, using a scale from zero, meaning highly corrupt, to 100, meaning very clean. Transparency International Indonesia reported that Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) declined in 2022, placing the country at 110th out of 180 countries, with a score of 34, a drop compared to previous years. To improve the Corruption Perception Index, the maturity of the Government's Internal Control System (SPIP) and the capability of the Government's Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) play a crucial role in inuencing the index (Suhartono R, 2020).

To avoid high levels of corruption, fraud prevention is expected to anticipate the evolving methods of fraud. Fraud prevention functions to more effectively prevent and combat corruption in all forms of criminal acts of corruption that considerably harm national or regional nances and economies. Economic growth is influenced by citizens' trust in governments (Mouna A, 2020). Along with the development of preventive measures by government agencies and governance reforms in Indonesia, efforts to control corruption within the Jakarta Provincial Government have also been strengthened, thus affecting the economic growth of the Jakarta Provincial Government.

The Jakarta Provincial Government has taken various steps to enhance transparency, accountability, and integrity in government administration. One of these measures aligns with the mandate of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008 on the Government Internal Control System (SPIP) to achieve effective, efcient, transparent, and accountable nancial management. Ministers/agency heads, governors, and regents/mayors are required to implement controls over the administration of government activities (Article 1 of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008).

The implementation of corruption prevention must be supported by adequate governance. According to the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index (IEPK) assessment conducted by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) on the Jakarta Provincial Government in 2023, the IEPK Score of Jakarta Provincial Government is at level 3, which is categorized as having functioning controls. This marks an improvement from 2022, when the score was at level 2, which is categorized as still in the learning phase. The urgency of this research is further strengthened by a corruption case that has reached a final legal decision (incracht) in 2022, causing a state loss of IDR 2.3 billion. This case highlights weaknesses in the internal oversight system and the management of education funds, which should have been used to improve the quality of

education. Therefore, the primary aim of this research is to assess whether the educational, preventive and repressive programs implemented by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta have been effective in reducing corruption.

2.   METHOD

This study was carried out within the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, specically focusing on data collected from the Jakarta Provincial Government Inspectorate and BPKP Jakarta. The research object was chosen based on factors such as Indonesia's largest regional budget with inherent corruption risks and the KPK's recognition of the best provincial government in corruption prevention, a benchmark for other regional governments.

This study included both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered through focus group discussions and interviews with key informants from the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, such as the Investigative Assistant Inspectors (Irban) at the Inspectorate of the Province of DKI Jakarta, as well as key informants from the BPKP, such as the Coordinator of Supervision in the Investigation Unit. These informants have information, interests, and policy-making power regarding corruption control in the Jakarta Provincial Government. The interview findings were subsequently processed for strategy assessment using descriptive analytic methods and NVivo 14 tools.

Secondary data was obtained from documents and reports issued by relevant agencies regarding corruption control efforts and cases in Jakarta, such as the Inspectorate of Jakarta Provincial Government (Corruption Control Effectiveness Index Scores), Supreme Court (Supreme Court Decision Directory), BPKP (Government Internal Control System Maturity Assessment Report, Risk Management, and Corruption Control Effectiveness Index), and KPK (Finalized Case Secondary data). Those data often include rules and literature studies on the subject issue.

This study's data collection methodologies included literature reviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and interviews. FGDs were held with corruption prevention stakeholders. The ndings of the FGDs were assessed with interviews with expert informants (expert sampling) to get complete information for developing plans to improve the Jakarta Provincial Government's Corruption Control Effectiveness Index.

Purposive sampling is the primary technique used in this study to select key informants, meaning informants are deliberately chosen based on their competence or usefulness to corruption prevention within the Jakarta Provincial Government. The sources were chosen based on criteria appropriate for addressing the study problem, resulting in a concrete and objective picture of corruption prevention. Potential informants for this study include the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index Quality Assurance Team, which consists of Assistant Investigative Inspectors of the Province of DKI Jakarta, Senior Auditors as Technical Controllers of the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta Quality Assurance Team, IEPK Quality Assurance Team of the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, Coordinator of Supervision in the Investigation Sector BPKP Representatives of DKI Jakarta and IEPK Assessment Team of BPKP Representatives of DKI Jakarta. A total of 8 expert informants were interviewed.

Data Analysis Methods: After processing and analysis, the gathered primary and secondary data were used to create recommendations to reduce levels of corruption in the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta by raising the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index. In order to understand the informants' perspectives about the efforts made by the Jakarta Provincial Government to enhance the IEPK, the study data was examined using descriptive analytic techniques for the FGD and indepth interview data.

The NVivo 14 tools were utilized in the qualitative analysis to categorize, organize, and facilitate the interpretation of the informants' perspectives of the initiatives to enhance the IEPK within the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. NVivo 14 is a tool that assists researchers in analyzing research data and ensures linkages between the aspects researched, in contrast to statistical data

processing tools that generate quantitative data (Saputro in Aziz, 2020).

Data Processing Using NVivo 14: The process of data processing through NVivo 14 to analyze efforts to improve the IEPK is:

Input data files from interviews and FGDs into NVivo 14

The data input into the application consists of Word files and audio recordings containing informants' perceptions of efforts to improve the IEPK. These perceptions are from the Inspectorate of the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency.

Data Grouping/Categorization: At the next stage, data encompassing various informant perceptions is grouped into themes known as codes. Codes are containers provided by NVivo to store data from informants' answers. The created codes are then subjected to coding. The coding process involves categorizing or grouping data according to the research objectives.

The coding process involves three stages: first, creating codes freely from informants' statements on IEPK improvement efforts in the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. Second, re-categorizing existing codes into sub-themes, and third, re-categorizing according to theme similarities and linking them to the research aspects to be explored.

The first stage involves creating codes from raw data of key informants' interview answers. The codes input is answered according to stakeholder perceptions. The second stage of coding involves re-categorizing existing codes into parameters. After the second coding stage, parameters are categorized according to similar elements and linked to the research objectives. Corruption Risk Management Capability, Prevention Strategy Implementation, and Corruption Incident Handling are elements. At this stage, efforts and strategies for improving IEPK based on stakeholder perceptions are identified.

Analyzing Data for Code Interconnections

In this stage, to identify interconnections among IEPK improvement efforts, a coding or relationship matrix is created according to the discussed topics. The coding matrix is a feature in NVivo 14 that allows users to compare different codes and identify relationships. Stages of the coding matrix:

Organizing two categories in the coding matrix: informant category and research element or variable category through literature studies. The informant category includes the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency. The research element category includes elements related to efforts to improve the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index, including Corruption Risk Management Capability, Prevention Strategy Implementation, and Corruption Incident Handling.

Querying data using NVivo 14 to obtain information in the form of codes in each category, both in the informant and research element categories. The output of the coding matrix is numbers or values in these two categories. These numbers indicate statements that have been categorized into two intersecting codes. The relationship matrix results in numbers indicating the number of statements based on informants' perceptions.

The matrix coding numbers fall into three categories: high, medium, and low. High values indicate the most frequent code/statements explained by informants. Medium values are derived from the range between the highest and lowest statements. High values are above the median, while low values are below the medium (Aziz, 2020).

M= (X1+X2)/2
M = Median Value
X1 = Highest number of statements
X2 = Lowest number of statements

Identifying interconnections among statements involves recognizing statements that span multiple aspects. The matrix coding results also produce values indicating the number of statements informants make.

3.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1   Achievement of the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index (IEPK) of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government

Government Regulation Number 60 of 2008 outlines the elements of the Government's Internal Control System: the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and internal control monitoring.

One of the efforts to create and maintain a positive and conducive control environment can be achieved by realizing the influential role of the Government's Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP).

better and substantial management of corruption risk. A score of 5 is given for the most ideal condition (substantial optimal). IEPK is categorized as "working" if the minimum score is three against three pillars: Corruption Risk Management Capability, Implementation of Prevention Strategies, and Handling Corruption Incidents.

The Performance Report and IEPK Panel Discussion Data of the BPKP DKI Jakarta Representative show that the IEPK score of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in 2023 is at level 3 (working) with a score of 3.28, an increase from the previous year at level 2 (learning) with a score of 2.93 (Table 1).

Table 1 IEPK Indicator of DKI Jakarta Province in 2022 and 2023

Indicator	Anti-Corruption Strategies	Weight (%)	Year 2022		Year 2023	
			Score	Value	Score	Value
Anti-Corruption Policy	Preventif	9,6	**3**	0,29	**4**	0,38
Set of Anti-Corruption Systems	Preventif	7,2	3	0,22	3	0,22
Resource Support	Preventif	7,2	**2**	0,14	**3**	0,22
Power (Authority and Mandate)	Preventif	14,4	3	0,43	3	0,43
Anti-Corruption Learning	Educatif	9,6	3	0,29	3	0,29
Corruption Risk Assessment and Mitigation	Preventif	9	**2**	0,18	**3**	0,27
Effective and Credible Internal Reporting Channels	Preventif	3,6	3	0,11	3	0,11
Ethical Leadership	Preventif	9	4	0,36	4	0,36
Organizational Integrity	Preventif	7,2	3	0,22	3	0,22
Ethical Climate Principles	Preventif	7,2	3	0,22	3	0,22
Investigation	Represif	8	3	0,24	4	0,32
Corrective Actions	Represif	8	3	0,24	3	0,24
Total		**100**		**2,94**		**3,28**

Internal supervision encompasses the entire process of audit activities, review, evaluation, monitoring, and other supervisory activities on the implementation of organizational duties and functions to provide adequate assurance that activities have been carried out effectively and efficiently according to established benchmarks for the benefit of leadership in realizing good governance (PP 60 of 2008). This is conducted by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) through the use of the IEPK assessment model. In the worst condition, IEPK is given a score of 1, while scores of 2 to 4 indicate increasingly

Table 1 shows that in 2023, the Jakarta Provinial Government experienced an increase in the IEPK score across the indicator. Document studies found that this index increase is inseparable from the phased implementation of regulations by the DKI Jakarta Province. The existence of a set of regulations serving as the basis for public policy has improved the anti-corruption policy indicator from an initial score of 3 with a value of 0.29 in 2022 to a score of 4 with a value of 0.38 in 2023.

Further improvements occurred in the resource support indicator, from an initial score of 2 with a value of 0.14 in 2022 to a score of 3

with 0.22 in 2023. This improvement was marked by establishing the Anti-Corruption Counseling Unit at the DKI Jakarta Provincial Inspectorate, as stated in the DKI Jakarta Governor's Decree Number 704 of 2022 on Integrity Builders and Anti-Corruption Counselors for 2022.

The corruption risk assessment and mitigation indicator also showed an increase from an initial score of 2 with a value of 0.18 in 2022 to 3 with 0.27 in 2023. This was supported by the active efforts of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Inspectorate in conducting Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA) through the implementation of the Risk Management and Control Information System (SI-PERISAI) application.

The final indicator that saw improvement was the investigation indicator. This indicator increased from an initial score of 3 with a value of 0.24 in 2022 to 4 with 0.32 in 2023. This is inseparable from the support provided by the Inspector's Decree Number 40 of 2022 on the Secretariat Team of the Illegal Levy Eradication Unit of the DKI Jakarta Province, which regulates the task of investigating allegations of illegal levies within the DKI Jakarta Province. Based on the research conducted by Jeffersen (2019) which states while auditing alone cannot eliminate corruption, it plays a crucial role in the broader efforts to combat it.

Although several indicators have shown improvement, the educational indicator has not increased, yet corruption did not occur. This is in line with the research conducted by Dirwan (2019), which concludes that the number of higher education institutions (HE) and the Human Development Index (HDI) have not had a significant impact on reducing corruption cases in Indonesia. The combined influence of HE and HDI on corruption cases was found to be very small and statistically insignificant, at only 2.2%.

Nevertheless, the analysis results using the NVivo 14 application found that the improvement of these indicators has yet to affect the scores of other indicators in the IEPK significantly. The Matrix Coding Query between indicators produced by the NVivo 14 application (Table 2) shows that interview informants frequently mention eight indicators as obstacles to improving the IEPK in the DKI Jakarta Province. Sequentially, the effective and credible internal reporting channel ranks first with the highest relationship score of five obstacle statements, followed by the corruption risk assessment and mitigation relationship score with four obstacle statements, then the anti-corruption policy, set of anti-corruption systems, resource support, anti-corruption learning, and investigation relationships each with three obstacle statements, and finally organizational integrity (1 obstacle statement).

Table 2 Matrix Coding Query Obstacle in IEPK Indicators

	Resource Support	Anti-Corruption Policy	Anti-Corruption Learning	Set of Anti-Corruption Systems	Investigation	Corruption Risk Assessment & Mitigation	Organizational Integrity	Effective & Credible Internal Reporting Channels
PD1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PD2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PD3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
PD4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
B2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
B3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
B4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FGD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	5

Source: Processed from NVIVO 14 Data

Interviews with key informants confirm this. The Jakarta Provincial Government Inspectorate predominantly implements compliance with regulations and legislation as the supervisory unit. Other Regional Work Units (OPD) have yet to implement it systematically. The indicator of anti-corruption learning implementation is only applied in two regional OPDs, which are more ceremonial. Additionally, budget support for corruption prevention has yet to be ideally allocated in the DKI Jakarta Regional Budget (APBD).

3.2 Measurement of Corruption Levels through Corruption Cases from 2017 to 2023

The level of corruption can be interpreted from various perspectives. It can be viewed in terms of the frequency of corruption incidents, the financial loss incurred, or the impact of these incidents on society. According to Luo (2004) and Aguilera & Vadera (2008), corruption levels can also be assessed based on the scale of intensity (quantity and spread) and the hierarchical scale (managerial echelon levels) to indicate the severity of corruption.

Accurate corruption level data is difficult to obtain; therefore, the author uses a real case-based corruption measurement. One approach employed to objectively measure corruption levels is by counting the number of corruption cases with legally binding status (incracht) in court. Consequently, the corruption levels in DKI Jakarta can be observed in the following table 3:

Table 3 Jakarta Provincial Government Corruption Cases

No.	Case Description	Location of Incident	Year of Final Verdict	State Losses (Rp)
1	Criminal Act of Corruption Self-management of infrastructure maintenance for local channels, maintenance of road drainage channels, dredging, and repair of connecting channels as well as refunctionalization of rivers and connectors	West Jakarta Water Management Public Works Sub-department, Jakarta Provincial Government	2017	6.803.402.830,90
2	Criminal Act of Corruption in Road and Drainage Repair Funds on Jalan Mangga Block D, RW 10, Gang 1, Lagoa Sub-District, Koja, North Jakarta	North Jakarta Housing and Building Sub-department, Jakarta Provincial Government	2017	4.100.000.000,00
3	Criminal Act of Corruption in Fictitious Activities in Kayuputih Sub-District	Kayuputih Sub-District, East Jakarta, Jakarta Provincial Government	2018	600.000.000,00
4	Criminal Act of Corruption in the Procurement of TransJakarta Buses	Transportation Department of Jakarta Provincial Government	2019	9.576.562.750,00
5	Criminal Act of Corruption in the Procurement and Installation of Trash Traps in Rivers/Streams in the West Jakarta River System	Cleanliness Department of Jakarta Provincial Government	2019	1.468.990.375,00
6	Criminal Act of Corruption in the Pesanggrahan River Revitalization Project	Public Works Department of Jakarta Provincial Government	2020	32.802.128.900,00
7	Criminal Act of Corruption in the Procurement of Modernization Equipment for Archives at SDN Kebayoran Baru Sub-district and Kebayoran Lama Sub-district, as well as SMPN South Jakarta	Basic Education Sub-department of Jakarta Provincial Government	2020	1.698.605.989,00
8	Criminal Act of Corruption in School Operational Funds (BOS) and Education Operational Costs (BOP) of SMK 53 West Jakarta	Vocational High School 53 West Jakarta	2022	2.399.211.203,00
	TOTAL STATE LOSS			**59.448.902.047,90**

Based on the table above from data obtained from the Supreme Court's directory of rulings on corruption cases that have become final (incracht), there are 8 corruption cases with different types of corruption crimes. From 2017 to 2023, the State Losses resulting from Corruption Crimes in DKI Jakarta amounted to IDR 59.4 billion.

In 2017, there were two criminal act of corruption that occurred within the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. The first case was the TPK of self-managed work activities, in accordance with the Supreme Court's Decision No. 18 PK/Pid.Sus/2017 dated April 7, 2017, which occurred at the West Jakarta Water Management Public Works Sub-department. M R, who served as the Head of the West Jakarta Water Management Public Works Sub-department, committed this incident. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, fraud in procuring goods and services by ignoring procurement guidelines and conducting direct appointments on contracts where direct appointment was not allowed, causing state losses of IDR 6.8 billion. The second case was the TPK of road and drainage repair activities on Mangga Blok D Street, RW 10 Gang 1, Lagoa Village, Koja, North Jakarta, by the Supreme Court's Decision No. 413 K/Pid.Sus/2017 dated November 4, 2017, occurred in the North Jakarta Housing and Buildings Sub-department. R M A P, who served as the Head of the North Jakarta Housing and Buildings Sub-department, committed this incident. Court ruling ndings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in procuring goods and services through delegation of authority without contract supervision and bribery, causing state losses of IDR 4.1 billion.

In 2018, one criminal act of corruption occurred within the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. The case involved fictitious activities in Kayuputih Village, by the Supreme Court's Decision No. 144 PK/Pid.Sus/2018, dated September 24, 2018, which occurred in Kayuputih Village, East Jakarta. This incident was committed by S, who served as the Head of Kayuputih Village at the time. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in procuring

goods and services by conducting fictitious activities for financial accountability, causing state losses of IDR 600 million.

In 2019, two criminal acts of corruption occurred within the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. The first case was the TPK of TransJakarta bus procurement, by the Supreme Court's Decision No. 287 PK/Pid.Sus/2017, dated January 14, 2019, which occurred in the Jakarta Transportation Department. U P, who served as the Head of the Jakarta Transportation Department, committed this incident. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in procuring goods and services through discrepancies in product specications and overpayment of consultant fees, causing state losses of IDR 9.5 billion. The second case was the TPK of trash trap procurement and installation in rivers/streams within the West Jakarta River system. By the Supreme Court's Decision No. 2992 PK/Pid.Sus/2018, dated February 12, 2019, occurred in the Jakarta Sanitation Department. This incident was committed by P S, who served as a goods and services provider at the time. Court ruling ndings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in procuring goods and services through bid rigging, causing state losses of IDR 1.4 billion.

In 2020, one criminal act of corruption occurred within the Jakarta Provincial Government. The first case was the TPK of the Pesanggrahan River revitalization project, by the Jakarta High Court's Decision No. 12 PK/Pid.Sus. PT DKI/2020, dated April 27, 2020, which occurred in the Jakarta Public Works Department. This incident was committed by E S, who at the time served as the Head of the Infrastructure Division of the Jakarta Public Works Department. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, fraud in land acquisition by deliberately failing to carry out his duties in inventorying assets and acquiring land, causing state losses of IDR 32 billion. The second case was the TPK of equipment procurement for school archives modernization at Kebayoran Baru and Kebayoran Lama sub-district elementary schools and South Jakarta junior high schools. By the Supreme Court's Decision No. 3676

PK/Pid.Sus/2019, dated January 14, 2020, occurred in the South Jakarta Basic Education Sub-department. This incident was committed by T S, who served as the Commitment-Making Officer at the time. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in procuring goods and services through technical specication discrepancies and inflated cost estimates, causing state losses of IDR 1.6 billion.

In 2022, one criminal act of corruption occurred within the Jakarta Provincial Government. The case involved the misuse of School Operational Funds (BOS) and Educational Operational Funds (BOP) at SMK 53 West Jakarta by the Supreme Court's Decision No. 7500 PK/Pid.Sus/2022, dated December 28, 2022. This incident was committed by W, who served as the Headmaster of SMK 53 West Jakarta at the time. Court ruling findings explained the method used by the perpetrator, which was fraud in using BOS and BOP funds for fictitious activities, causing state losses of IDR 2.3 billion.

The data suggests that the implementation of the IEPK assessment model, which consists of educative, preventive, and repressive strategies, had contributed to improved governance in the Jakarta Provincial Government, as the number of corruption cases decreased from one in 2022 when the IEPK score was categorized as "learning," to none in 2023 when it was categorized as "performing." This is in line with the research conducted by Xiao (2020), which states that public confidence in government control of corruption is influenced by two main factors: the perceived level of existing corruption and satisfaction with the government's anti-corruption efforts.

4.   CONCLUSION

This research aims to determine how effective the education, preventive, and repressive programs implemented by the Jakarta Provincial Government are in reducing corruption, as seen from the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index that has been applied. This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the education, preventive, and repressive programs in reducing corruption within the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. The study found

that Eight final verdicts in corruption cases occurred from 2017 to 2023. Seven of these eight corruption cases occurred before implementing the IEPK assessment model in the Jakarta Provincial Government. In addition, The Corruption Control Effectiveness Index value of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in 2023 is at level 3 with the category "Working," an increase from 2022, which was at level 2 and in the category "Learning." The study concludes that the Jakarta Provincial Government has effectively implemented educational, preventive, and repressive programs for controlling corruption. This can be seen from the increase in the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index (IEPK) of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, where the IEPK value in 2022 was 2.94 and the IEPK value in 2023 rose to 3.28. This increase illustrates a decrease in corruption in the Jakarta Provincial Government. The findings from this research underscore essential practical implications for stakeholders in developing effective strategies to ght corruption. However, a limitation of this study is that it relies solely on nal verdict data and does not include information from ongoing corruption cases or those currently under investigation, which may not accurately reect the proper level of corruption. Future research should focus on analyzing the impact of improvements in the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index.

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