

Community Perceptions of Countries in The World Towards Corruption and Its Handling in Indonesia in The Last Five Years (2017-2022)

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ABSTRAK

The Corruption phenomena in the World is important to analyze because corruption has decreased on quality of public services and economic productivity. This research aims to determine and analyze the level of corruption in the form of bribery and gratification in Indonesia from a world perspective involving 169 countries (76,350 respondents) during five years from 2017 until 2022. Analysis in this study using statistical tabulation methods has shown that the results of Corruption Perceptions explain that 87.8% of corruption (both high and medium level corruption) and 12.62% low level and no corruption) with domination actors of corruption are businessmen 94,76%, second of sequel is central governments at 94,51% respondents and the third of sequel is local government at 93,74% The risk of corruption in the form of law action that has a deterrent effect on corruption in Indonesia is still very weak, this is stated by 24.07% of respondents. Therefore, to reduce corruption, it is necessary to eliminate the culture of tribute to government officials, then in terms of the government must increase the integrity of public services, accompanied by firmness and independence of law enforcement officials.

Keywords: Perception Corruption, strengthen watches of bureaucratic, law enforcement

INTRODUCTION

The success of development and community welfare is often linked to the economic growth of a country (Ali et al., 2024). The low economic growth of a country can be seen from factors, such as increasing levels of poverty, low income, weak education systems and health services, and so on (Efendi et al., 2019). However, the problem that arises is that it disrupts economic growth, namely when the public facilities and infrastructure provided by the government to the community to improve welfare through increasing economic productivity and improving the quality of life become poor and limited due to those in power misappropriating the budget (corruption). The development of economic growth in world countries (89,000 respondents) from 2017-2022 experienced fluctuations, not only due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2019 to mid-2021 but experienced fluctuations that were thought to be caused by the impact of corruption.

Alatas (Semma, 2008) indicates the essence of corruption as theft through deception in situations that betray trust. The World Bank (Subekti, 2014) says that corruption is every transaction between actors from the private sector and the public sector through shared utilities that is illegally transformed into personal gain. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that

corruption is the drive that exists within a person to obtain something which is done by the method of theft and fraud in abusing public and private power/position for personal gain.

The theory used and chosen as the assumption that acts of corruption occur is the theory of Klitgaard and Jack Bologne; because it uses equations that follow the research definition of abuse of power that occurs in the public sector (Zulu, 2018). In this research, the category of corruption that will be discussed focuses more on grand corruption, namely large amounts of public resources that are stolen and misused by a handful of public officials, carried out by political elites or senior government officials.

Various research sources say that corruption has an impact that can hamper economic growth, namely: reducing the state budget which will have an impact on reducing the state's ability to provide social security, health, education, and public welfare payments such as clean water, roads and electricity, disrupting state defense and stability. politics with the decline in alusista, corruption also reduces tax revenues for the State The types of corruption are broadly grouped into 7, namely as follows:

State Financial Losses

Unlawfully committing acts of enriching oneself or another person or corporation (Taufiq et al., 2021). The perpetrator has the aim of benefiting himself and abuses the authority, opportunities, or facilities available (Kusnadi, 2024). For example, a government employee marks up the budget to profit from the price difference (Bolton et al., 2003). This action is detrimental to state finances because the budget can swell more than it should (Cooper, 2024).

Bribery Bribery

Giving or promising something to a State Civil Apparatus, state administrator, judge, or advocate to do something or not do something in their position (Reich, 2024). Bribery can occur between employees and employees with outside parties (Gorsira et al., 2018). For example, bribery between employees is carried out to facilitate promotion or position (Aumentado et al., 2024). Meanwhile, bribery with external parties is for example when private parties give bribes to government employees to win in the tender process.

Embezzlement in Office

The act of intentionally embezzling money or securities, or falsifying books or lists specifically for administrative inspection (Kusnadi, 2024). An example of embezzlement in office, law enforcers tear and destroy evidence of bribery to protect the bribe giver.

Blackmail

Civil servants or state officials benefit themselves or others unlawfully, or by abusing their power to force someone to give something, pay, or receive payment at a discount or to do something for themselves (Rauf et al., 2022). For example, a civil servant stated that the fee for processing documents was IDR 50 thousand, even though it should only be IDR 15 thousand or even free (Manfaluthi et al., 2024). The employee forced people to pay outside the official provisions with the threat that their documents would not be processed.

Fraudulent Acts

Fraudulent acts are carried out intentionally for personal gain which can endanger other people (Isa et al., 2024). For example, when constructing a building or selling building materials, a contractor commits fraudulent acts that endanger the safety of people or goods. Another example is fraud in the procurement of goods for the TNI and Police which could endanger the safety of the country during war.

Conflict of Interest in Procurement

Civil servants or state officials, whether directly or indirectly, deliberately participate in contracting, procurement or rentals even though they are assigned to manage or supervise them (Kusnadi, 2024). For example, in procuring office stationery, a government employee includes his family company in the tender process and tries to win.

Gratification

Any gratification to civil servants or state officials is considered a bribe, if it is related to their position and is contrary to their job obligations (Fazzan et al., 2020). For example, a businessman gives expensive gifts to officials in the hope of getting a project from a government agency. If it is not reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission, this gratification will be considered a bribe.

There are 30 types of criminal acts of corruption, these 30 types of corruption are very diverse, ranging from petty corruption to big corruption or grand corruption, namely as follows:

1. Bribing civil servants;
2. Giving gifts to civil servants because of their position;
3. Civil servants accept bribes;
4. Civil servants receive gifts related to their position;
5. Bribing the judge;
6. Bribing lawyers;
7. Judges and advocates accept bribes;
8. Judge accepts bribes;
9. Advocates accept bribes;
10. Civil servants embezzle money or allow embezzlement;
11. Civil servants falsify books for administrative inspection;
12. Civil servants destroy evidence;
13. Civil servants allow others to destroy evidence;
14. Public servants help others destroy evidence;
15. Civil servants extort;
16. Civil servants blackmail other civil servants;
17. The contractor cheats;
18. Project supervisors condone fraudulent behavior;
19. TNI/Polri partners cheat;
20. TNI/Polri partner supervisors cheat;
21. The recipient of TNI/Polri goods allows fraudulent acts;
22. Civil servants invade state land to the detriment of other people;
23. Civil servants participate in the procurement they manage;
24. Civil servants receive gratuities and do not report them to the Corruption Eradication Commission;
25. Obstructing the process of investigating corruption cases;
26. The suspect did not provide information regarding his assets;
27. Banks that do not provide information on the suspect's account;
28. Witnesses or experts who do not provide information or provide false information;
29. A person who holds official secrets, but does not provide information or provides false information;
30. Witness who reveals the identity of the reporter.

So from this it can be seen that those who are at risk and have the potential to become perpetrators of corruption are central government officials, business people, regional government

officials, public service providers and law enforcement officials (civil servants, doctors, teachers, police and the judiciary). Therefore, it is important to analyze how people in Asia perceive corruption cases and the risk of corruption in Indonesia as well as perpetrators of corruption in Asian countries.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Desain

Perception of Corruption (PK) is an aggregate indicator that combines various sources of information about corruption including the public's perception of perpetrators of corruption as mentioned in the introduction, namely parties who are at risk and have the potential to become perpetrators of corruption are central government officials, business people, regional government officials, government officials. public service providers and law enforcement (civil servants, doctors, teachers, police, and judiciary). Analysis in this study using statistical description methods. General views about corruption and how big the risk of punishment for corruption is in Indonesia, thus providing information on the world's view of the level of corruption in Indonesia.

Sample and Data Collection

The 169 countries in the world (76,350 respondents) were the focus of research on perceptions of corruption throughout 2017-2022. The respondents were students from various campuses in the world with the assumption that they were adults (over 18 years old) and had a good understanding of Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 169 countries in the world (76,350 respondents) that were the focus of research on perceptions of corruption throughout 2017-2022 are as follows:

B Kode negara (jika dalam 3 digit berdasarkan daftar dibawah ini)							
1 Albania	84 Burkina Faso	222 Et-Selwator	348 Hungaria	434 Libya	514 Salwadia Baru	602 Arab Saudi	704 Thailand
12 Algeria	108 Burundi	226 Guinea Khatulistiwa	352 Islandia	438 Madagaskar	518 Nikaragua	604 Sri Lanka	708 Togo
16 American Samoa	112 Belarus	231 Ethiopia	356 India	454 Vatikan	522 Niger	608 Senegal	712 Trinidad
20 Andora	116 Kamboja	235 Eritrea	360 Indonesia	458 Malaysia	526 Nigeria	612 Seychelles	716 Tunisia
24 Angola	120 Kamerun	239 Estonia	364 Iran	462 Mali	530 Norwaja	616 Sierra Leone	720 Taiwan
28 Antigua dan Barbuda	124 Kanada	243 Finlandia	368 Irak	470 Malta	432 Korea Utara	712 Singapura	724 Turki
32 Argentina	148 Chili	250 Perancis	372 Norwedia	474 Marokko	512 Oman	716 Slovakia	728 Turkmenistan
31 Armenia	152 Chile	264 Georgia	376 Israel	478 Mauritania	516 Pakistan	720 Slovenia	834 Tanzania
36 Australia	156 China	270 Gambia	380 Rumania	480 Mauritius	520 Panama	724 Somalia	734 Uni Emirat Arab
40 Austria	170 Colombia	274 Guinea-Bissau	400 Jordania	484 Meksiko	524 Papua Nugini	718 Afrika Selatan	838 Uganda
21 Azerbaijan	284 Porto Gading	278 Jermany	388 Jamaika	488 Meksiko	604 Paraguay	728 Spanyol	844 Ukraina
50 Bangladesh	194 Kepulauan Cook	288 Ghana	392 Jepang	496 Mongolia	608 Peru	732 Sudan	848 Amerika Serikat
52 Barbados	188 Kazakhstan	292 Gibraltar	396 Kazakhstan	498 Moldova	612 Filipina	740 Suriname	852 U.S. Virgin Islands
56 Belgia	191 Kroasia	300 Yunani	404 Kenya	504 Norwegia	616 Polandia	744 Swedia	856 Uruguay
60 Bermuda	192 Kuba	320 Guatemala	414 Kuwait	508 Mozambik	620 Portugal	748 Swissland	860 Uzbekistan
64 Brunei	196 Siprus	324 Guinea	417 Kyrgyzstan	104 Myanmar	278 Palestina	750 Suriah	704 Viet Nam
68 Bolivia	202 Republik Ceko	328 Guyana	418 Laos	512 Montenegro	630 Puerto Rico	416 South Korea	862 Venezuela
70 Botswana	180 Republik Demokratik Kongo	428 Inggris Raya	432 Lebanon	807 Macedonia	634 Qatar	864 Serbia and Montenegro	868 Yaman
72 Botswana	208 Denmark	332 Haiti	436 Lesotho	516 Namibia	642 Rumania	811 Serbia	874 Zambia
76 Brazil	214 Republik Dominika	340 Honduras	438 Latvia	524 Nepal	646 Rusia	628 Timor-Leste	716 Zimbabwe
84 Belize	818 Meksiko	344 Hong Kong	436 Liberia	528 Belanda	648 Rwanda	712 Tajikistan	
100 Bulgaria	218 Ekuador						

After selecting 89,000 respondents, it turned out that 76,350 respondents provided answers that could be used in this research. With the following data conditions:

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Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
B_COUNTRY	76,350	426.2889	252.7823	20	909
Q112	76,350	7.714106	2.37561	1	10
Q113	76,350	2.412299	.7991752	1	4
Q114	76,350	2.520052	.7499868	1	4
Q115	76,350	2.50499	.7851788	1	4
Q116	76,350	2.42647	.788567	1	4
Q117	76,350	2.349679	.8076656	1	4
Q118	76,350	2.092312	.9048961	1	4
Q120	76,350	6.400642	2.715579	1	10
Version	0				
do1	0				
A_WAVE	76,350	7	0	7	7
A_YEAR	76,350	2018.98	1.485064	2017	2022
A_STUDY	76,350	2	0	2	2
B_COUNTRY_A	0				
C_COW_HUH	76,350	454.4624	295.2284	2	920
C_COW_ALPHA	0				
D_INTERVIEW	76,350	4.26e+08	2.53e+08	2.01e+07	9.09e+08
8007	76,350	4.27e+08	2.53e+08	2.07e+07	9.09e+08
J_INTDATE	76,350	1.94e+07	3849796	-5	2.02e+07

How do people perceive the behavior of bribing, giving gifts or assistance to other people so that our needs are met or get the services we need, related to this, what do you think about the level of corruption in Indonesia in the range 0-10 (if it is close to 0, the lower it is, conversely if it is close to 10 the higher). The results are shown in the following table:

tab Q112			
Perceptions of corruption in the country	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1 There is no corruption in my country	1,308	1.71	1.71
2	1,247	1.63	3.35
3	2,627	3.44	6.79
4	3,066	4.02	10.80
5	6,603	8.65	19.45
6	6,802	8.91	28.36
7	9,029	11.83	40.19
8	10,561	13.83	54.02
9	7,563	9.91	63.92
10 There is abundant corruption in my c	27,544	36.08	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

There were 45,668 respondents' answers (59.8%) indicating that the level of corruption in Indonesia was high (score 8-10), while 22,434 (29.4%) indicated that the level of corruption in Indonesia was moderate (score 5-7), and the remaining 8,248 respondents (10.8%) who rate Indonesia as having low corruption (Score 1-4).

How are the world community's perception of perpetrators of corruption by central government officials:

tab Q113			
Involved in corruption: State authorities	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
None of them	4,188	5.49	5.49
Few of them	32,356	42.38	47.86
Most of them	28,675	37.56	85.42
All of them	11,131	14.58	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

A total of 32,356 respondents (42.38%) said that a small portion (some) of central government officials were perpetrators of corruption and 28,675 respondents (37.56%) said that most central government officials were perpetrators of corruption. The most extreme response from 11,131 respondents (14.58%) said that all central government officials were corrupt. However, there are still those who believe that the central government is free from corruption, as many as 4,189 respondents (5.49%). The percentage of corruption cases by the central government as perceived by respondents is possible considering that the central government is the highest decision maker, especially regarding the APBN, the tug-of-war over the interests of the parties in authority, even policies related to the implementation of development programs and national priorities are controlled by the Government Center. The percentage of corruption cases by the central government as perceived by respondents is possible considering that the central government is the highest decision maker, especially regarding the APBN, the tug-of-war over the interests of the parties in authority, even policies related to the implementation of development programs and national priorities are controlled by the Government. Center.

The world community's perception of perpetrators of business corruption:

tab Q114			
Involved in corruption: Business executives	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
None of them	4,001	5.24	5.24
Few of them	36,585	47.92	53.16
Most of them	27,821	36.44	89.60
All of them	7,943	10.40	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

There were 36,585 respondents (47.92%) who said that a small (few) business people were perpetrators of corruption and 27,921 respondents (36.44%) said that most business people were perpetrators of corruption. The most extreme response from 7,943 respondents (10.4%) said that all business people are corrupt. However, there are still those who believe that all business people are free from corruption, as many as 4,001 respondents (5.24%). Business actors to be appointed as providers of goods/services by the government through auctions or direct procurement require complete documents, experience, a long process, and a bid price that is below the HPS price. Government projects with large and lucrative value and intense competition between providers of government goods/services ultimately encourage business actors (goods/service providers) to provide quite large amounts of kickbacks to relevant government officials to win the tender. These costs are ultimately compensated by business actors by reducing the quality of the goods/services produced.

Perceptions of the world community towards perpetrators of corruption in local government officials

. tab Q115			
Involvement in corruption: Local authorities	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
None of them	5,054	6.62	6.62
Few of them	36,624	47.97	54.59
Most of them	25,734	33.71	88.29
All of them	8,938	11.71	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

It can be seen that 36,624 respondents (47.97%) stated that a small portion (some) of local government officials were perpetrators of corruption, 25,734 respondents (33.71%) said that most local government officials were perpetrators of corruption, and the most extreme was 8,938 respondents (11, 71%) said that all business people are corrupt. Meanwhile, those who still believe that all government officials are free from corruption are 5,054 respondents (6.62%). This has made it possible that since Regional Autonomy, the authority of the Regional Government as a policy maker has become greater. There is also increasing development in the regions, so opportunities and possibilities for contact with business people who offer various inducements to be appointed as partners providing goods/ services often occur.

Perception of the world community towards perpetrators of corruption providing public services (civil servants, doctors and teachers) and legal services (police, judiciary)

tab Q116			
Involvement in corruption: Civil service providers	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
None of them	6,318	8.28	8.28
Few of them	39,236	51.39	59.66
Most of them	22,713	29.75	89.41
All of them	8,083	10.59	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

Research shows that 39,236 respondents (51.39%) said that a small number (some) of public service officials (civil servants, doctors, and teachers) and legal services (police and judiciary) were the perpetrators of corruption and 22,713 respondents or 29.75% said that most of the officials public services and legal services as perpetrators of corruption. The most extreme response from 8,083 respondents (10.59%) said that all central government officials were corrupt. However, there are still those who believe that all public service providers (public and legal services) are free from corruption, with as many as 6,319 respondents (8.28%). Important role in society so some of them abuse their power to get money. Officials and professionals have important roles in society so some of them abuse their power to get money.

The world community's perception of media and journalism actors as perpetrators of corruption:

tab Q117			
Involvement in corruption: Journalists and media	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
None of them	8,732	11.44	11.44
Few of them	39,677	51.97	63.40
Most of them	20,452	26.79	90.19
All of them	7,489	9.81	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

Data shows that 39,677 respondents (51.97%) said that a small (few) media and journalistic actors were possible perpetrators of corruption and 20,452 respondents (26.79%) said that most business actors were perpetrators of corruption. The most extreme response from 7,489 respondents (9.81%) said that all media and journalism actors commit corruption. However, there are still those who believe that all media and journalism actors are free from corruption, as many as 8,732 respondents (11.44%). Media crews and journalists/journalists are often targeted for bribes (hush money) to cover up corruption cases which can worsen the image of politicians,

officials, and law enforcement officers, on the other hand, they are also bribed to blow up cases of political opponents accordance with the interests of the bribe giver.

Perception of how often people bribe and give gifts and other things to get services from the police/judiciary/teachers and/or doctors

tab Q118			
Frequency ordinary people pay a bribe, give a gift or do a favor to local offici	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Never	22,417	29.36	29.36
Rarely	30,111	39.44	68.80
Frequently	18,179	23.81	92.61
Always	5,643	7.39	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

Data shows that 5,643 respondents (7.39%) said they always gave bribes and/or gifts to public service providers (police, judiciary, teachers, and doctors). 18,179 respondents said they often (23.81%) and 30,111 said they rarely (39.44%). However, there are still those who believe that to get public services there is no need to give bribes/gifts as many as 22,417 respondents (29.36%).

Perception of how much risk there is as a result of giving or receiving bribes, gifts or financial assistance to obtain public services in Indonesia.

tab Q120			
Risk to be held accountable for giving or receiving a bribe	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
No risk at all	4,614	6.04	6.04
2	3,293	4.31	10.36
3	5,237	6.86	17.22
4	5,229	6.85	24.06
5	10,449	13.69	37.75
6	8,205	10.75	48.50
7	9,409	12.32	60.82
8	10,012	13.11	73.93
9	5,592	7.32	81.26
Very high risk	14,310	18.74	100.00
Total	76,350	100.00	

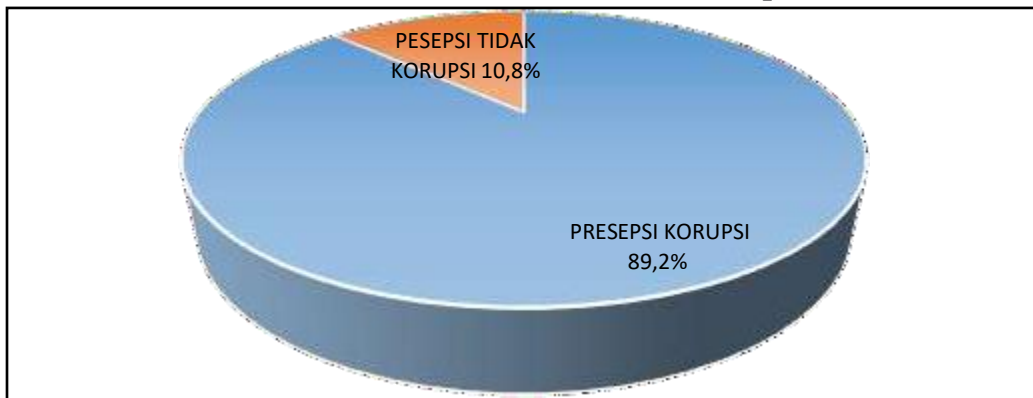
Research whose respondents were from countries around the world showed that 29,914 respondents (39.18%) said that the act of corruption in giving/receiving bribes to obtain public services (civil servants, doctors and teachers) and legal services (police and judiciary) in Indonesia was a high risk, 28,063 respondents (36.76%) said there was a moderate risk and the remaining

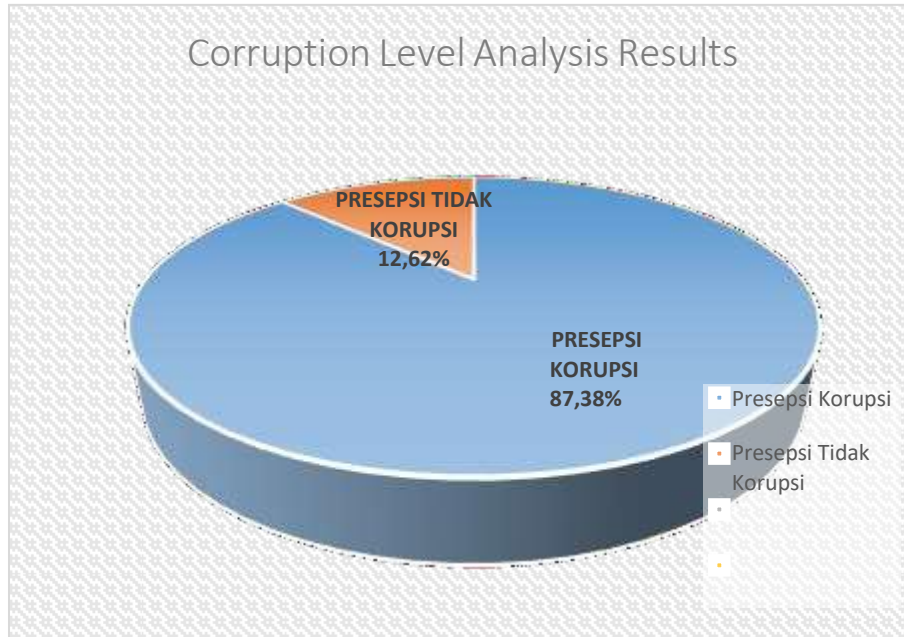
18,373 respondents (24.07%) said acts of corruption such as giving/receiving bribes/gifts/monetary assistance in Indonesia had a low risk. This means that the legal consequences of corruption in Indonesia are still low, this is due to weak bureaucratic supervision and law enforcement by security and legal forces.

Indonesian Corruption Perception Level with World Respondents (N= 76,350)

No.	Perception of Corruption	Medium and High Levels of Corruption	Low Level or Not at All to corrupt
1.	General Level of Corruption (Estimated)	89,20%	10,80%
2.	Central Government Officials	94,51%	5,49%
3.	Businessman	94,76%	5,24%
4.	Local Government Officials	93,74%	6,26%
5.	Actors (PNS, Police, Law Enforcement, Teachers and Doctors)	91,72%	8,28%
6.	Media and Journalism Actors	88,56%	11,44%
7.	How often do acts of corruption occur to obtain public services (general and legal)	70,64%	29,36%
8.	Risk of Corruption	75,93%	24,07%
	Results of Corruption Perception Analysis	87,38%	12,62%

Estimates of the General Level of Corruption





CONCLUSIONS

Corruption is important to analyze, especially regarding the world's view of corruption because corruption has reduced the quality of public services and economic productivity. There are 7 types of corruption in Indonesia: State Financial Losses, Bribery, Embezzlement in Office, Extortion, Cheating, Conflicts of Interest in Procurement and Gratification. Any gratification in large amounts to civil servants or state officials is considered a bribe, if it is related to their position and is contrary to their job obligations. For example, a businessman gives expensive gifts to officials in the hope of getting a project from a government agency. This research aims to determine and analyze the level of corruption in the form of bribery and gratification in Indonesia from a world perspective involving 169 countries (76,350 respondents). Analysis in this study using statistical tabulation methods has shown that the results of Corruption Perceptions explain 87.8% of corruption (both high and medium level corruption) and 12.62% low level and no corruption).

The estimated results for countries that are prone to corruption for Indonesia are 0.14% (89.2%) compared to the research results of 87.8%. country. On the other hand, the Non-Corruption Rate from the initial estimate was 0.86% lower, namely 10.6%, even though the results; assessment of the perception of no corruption is greater, namely 12.62%, Perpetrators of corruption are dominated by business actors (94.76%) followed by the central government in second place (94.51%) and in third place are regional governments (93.74%). Corruption enforcement in Indonesia is still weak, this was stated by the perception 24.07% of respondents regarding the risk of corruption in Indonesia which is still very low. As a suggestion, to reduce corruption, bureaucratic institutions in Indonesia need regulations that are binding and have the force of law, increasing the role of the government or related agencies in terms of public services. supervision, investigating corruption cases, and law enforcement. Prevent the loss of community productivity, and increase efficiency in inappropriate allocation of resources so that prosperity and peace will be created between countries in the world.

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