The Sociological Dynamics of Corruption Social Behavior Crimein Indonesia

Samsudin[1], Rahul Chauhan[2], Nur Aminudin[3]

[1]IAIN Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia

[2]Parul University, India

[3]Universitas AisyahPringsewu, Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract

Corruption is a crime that has existed since ancient times and no society in the world is free of corruption. Initially corruption took simple forms, such as bribery, and continued to grow in complexity into organized white-collar crime. In everyday life we often find, for example in handling documents or taxes, there are people who bribe officials so that their interests are facilitated. Likewise, for example when someone wants to carry out a construction that requires various permits, many elements then carry out extortion under the pretext of "cooperation" or "helping" to shorten the licensing process.This paper discusses the aspects and dynamics of the sociological processes that exist in corrupt behavior. This presentation began with several examples of corruption incidents in various fields in Indonesia, followed by theories and sociological perspectives on corruption. This paper also discusses the sociological characteristics of the perpetrators of corruption and various efforts to strengthen elements that can prevent corrupt behavior. The recommendations for both research and intervention measures are presented in closing.

Keywords: sociological, corruption, social behavior, government

1. Introduction

Corruption can be done by individuals or in collaboration with several people. The bigger the interests, the bigger the corruption, the more involvement of various parties is needed to smooth the corruption course. If this corruption is committed by a number of parties that involve more than one person, then this corruption is regulated in such a way that the other party does not detect the action. The results of Corruption Perception Index (CPI)published by Transparency International place Indonesia as a country with a high level of corruption, occupying the 117th position out of 175 countries in the world. Indonesia's score is 34 on a scale of 0-100 (0 means very corrupt and 100 means very clean). Corruption in particular is said to be at the top of 18 factors inhibiting the ease of doing business in

Indonesia[1].Because of that, we often hear the term 'congregational corruption' (corruption together). The dispute over the regional head election (pilkada) and its victory in the Constitutional Court (MK) is an example of how corruption is carried out in congregation. The most famous case is the scandal involving the former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, Akil Mochtar. He was given a life sentence for accepting bribes and gratuities related to the handling of dozens of regional election disputes at the Constitutional Court, as well as the crime of money laundering.

The sociological aspects of corruption are still wide open for research due to various considerations. First, corruption actually occurs in a multilevel manner, from the individual level, groups, organizations, even in the life of the state and nation. However, this deeply rooted and ingrained corruption is studied more from the corruptor profile (individual level). For example, the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), through its research results, stated that most of the perpetrators of corruption came from officials or employees of ministries and local governments [2]. Corruption has torn the moral values of the community and also those who enforce corruption eradication itself - especially corruption in the police, which ironically is rarely discussed as an institution, but more by individuals.

Second, studies on corruption also focus more on aspects of the corruption impact. In the impact analysis, there are two things that become the focus of the study, namely: the dynamic process of corrupt behavior or the impact of corruption dynamic process. Organizational researchers examine the impact of corruption more than the corruption process. Corrupt behavior does cause state losses as well as social impacts such as behavior that easily spreads and destroys the nation's morals. However, in Indonesia, corruption has taken place extraordinary, massive, and penetrated into the government system and other systems in the life of the state and society [3]. Various systems were built with the aim of facilitating corrupt behavior so that corruption became a systemic problem.

Corruption research needs to be expanded to a level larger than the perpetrators and target not only the impact, but also the corruption processes that give rise to that impact. For this reason, theoretical support is needed that can explain corrupt behavior as a result of interactions between individuals, between individuals and groups and between groups, in addition to existing theories that discuss corruption actors. In this paper, the author introduces a social interaction perspective that includes a number of aspects of corrupt behavior [4]. This perspective complements is existing treasury, which emphasizes more on the personality factor in corrupt behavior. The social interaction perspective is provides a number of insights that support efforts to prevent and corruption deal in a more comprehensive manner.

2.   What is the corruption?

Based on its origin, corruption comes from the Latin word "corruptio" which means damage. Corruption can be defined as behavior that causes damage in all life areas [5].According to Indonesian law, corruption is a form of crime and its eradication is regulated in law. In Law no. 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption in conjunction with Law no. 20 of 2001, it can be seen that the elements of corruption are:

a) Violating the law is enriching other people / bodies,

b) Misusing authority due to position / position which can cause financial loss / position, and

c) Can be in the actions form that harm state finances, bribery, embezzlement in office, extortion in office, fraudulent acts, the formation of interests in procurement, and gratuities.

Anti-corruption organization *Transparency International* defines corruption as an abuse of power entrusted by the public for personal gain. In more detail, corruption is the behavior of public officials, both politicians and civil servants, improperly and illegally enriching themselves and those close to themselves by abusing the public power entrusted to them.

Based on the above definition, it appears that corruption is illegal behavior. Basically, corruption is a criminal act. Early understanding of corruption can be started by knowing the criminology of corruption. Corruption is very rarely a single focus in criminological research. If we examine corruption, most of it is carried out in the context of a larger concept of crime, such as organized crime.

Organized crime is a criminal phenomenon that increasingly threatens the legal economy, but many law enforcers find it difficult to catch the illegal networks operating behind it. Corruption is a mechanism used by perpetrators to facilitate their illegal activities without being detected and protected. Organized corruption, for example, often occurs in drug cases. Drug dealers can often continue to operate even after imprisonment, by bribing wardens to help them. There are also many incidents where police officers are employed by them to become protectors of drug syndicates [6]. Corruption by bribing police officers, officials and government officials also occurs, for example in illegal logging forestry crimes.

Corruption is as an instrument of protection for organized crime can be compared to other forms of crime, namely white collar crime which involves rich and powerful people. White-collar crimes are acts of fraud committed by people in government (officials, rulers, state officials) who with their position and authority, can influence policies or legal, economic and political systems. Because of their high social status, corruption is protected

and difficult to detect. If detected, the perpetrator will not be prosecuted. If prosecuted, he will not be convicted or found guilty. If found guilty, the sentence is light. Included in white collar crime is occupational crime, in which employees abuse their authority for personal gain and against the interests of those who employ them.

So far, it can be concluded that corruption has many faces. In the broadest sense, corruption is all forms of behavior that are contrary to ethics, morals, and laws that cause damage or loss to individuals and society. As a specific crime, corruption is generally a form of financial crime (bribery, extortion, embezzlement, fraud), can involve the abuse of power and authority for personal gain, and occurs in the work, corporate, or government environment.

Corruption is a tool to protect mistakes or other forms of crime, it can be also the main crime that a person or group tries to protect. Corruption can be carried out from members of the general public, office employees and civil servants to criminals, public officials and law enforcers who are tasked with fighting corruption itself. Corruption, which has the potential to be carried out and affects anyone, deserves to be watched out for, prevented and eradicated.

3.   Corruption CrimeInstilled through the Process of Imitation

Corruption is contagious so that it influences and shapes the environment. Corruption network is formed following the pattern of isolation system in accordance with the division of labor model. Then the coordination is effective and confidentiality is maintained. The strategy is to break the link so that every investigation will be deadlocked. Then the network is not exposed. Corruption touches the joints of power and the justice system, law enforcement officers, and the DPR. A state with a lot of corruptions will cause the emergence of other forms of criminality. Street justice appeared. It grows paramilitary groups that rely on violence on the basis of religion or ethnicity [7]. This group that often imposes wills with physical violence seems to be left on purpose because it gives several advantages: (i) to carry out dirty tasks so that law enforcement officials can wash their hands; (ii) distracting the case ("insulation effect"); (iii) creating a situation where security forces are urgently needed; (iv) contrast the legitimate use of violence. Allowing the practice of violence is a form of corruption law enforcement officers.

Corruption crime is usually instilled through the process of imitation. Knowing that by slowing down a procedure, it will be beneficial, then complicating it in order to be gratified as a service to smooth the process they manipulate. If there is an effort to fight or

being honest, the environment will give sanctions. Finally, obedience without pressure will be adapted because this adaptation means promising material benefits. Corruption communicates the practice of exercising power: how to make reports, how to interact with superiors or with other agencies, how to contract, how to make a budget, how to get a position, how to place subordinates, how to recruit employees, terms of affairs can be sorted out [8].

This modality is difficult to disclose because it is quite hidden and deliberately made to leave no trace (no receipts, avoid transactions through banks), but it can be felt that something is wrong. Behind the practice of corruption, it hides secret code. This confidentiality will only be revealed if there is a crisis of relations between those involved. Then new accusations or reports will emerge. The stake of bad habitus of corruption is the formation of the mental state of the nation (mental breakdown, selfishness, no matter the common welfare, insensitive to injustice, dimming solidarity). Indeed, bad habits relate to the perspective of the organizing system, the interaction of power and the prevailing norms [9]. As a result, corrupter does not feel guilty because the victim is usually anonymous (state, community), except in cases of disaster or embezzlement of a group. However, there is still penance.

The penance mechanism is often used to reduce guilt or erase traces of crime. Some money is donated for the construction of houses of worship, religious institutions or other forms of piety. This effort is to avoid moral guilt after being legally free from sanctions. Impunity is one of the causes of the outbreak of corruption and the absence of guilt. Then ethical sensitivity or moral awareness needs to be sharpened or developed [10]. Training and reflection on how to integrate ethics in public services are then urgently needed.

The poor ethical sensitivity pushes values and ethics as the basic of education or training of personnel and reflexes of government organizations in developed countries. Public ethics should not only stop being discussed in terms of deontology (organizational discipline), but it must reach aspects of juridical, disciplinary, and public accountability. These three aspects are the pillars of accountability that enable the growth of public integrity and keep away from integrity degradation. There are several categories of violations of the integrity of public office: corruption, conflicts of interest, waste and misuse of resources, misuse and manipulation of information, use of violence and improper investigation methods, discrimination, and bad behavior outside of work.The category which is considered the most detrimental of public services is corruption. Corruption is considered as a form of the trust abuse and power abuse for personal interests, family, friends, groups or political parties.

Abuse is not only defined from the perspective of the law, but it also includes the social meaning and cultural standards which means that corruption undermines the values of leadership, citizenship, representation, deliberation, and accountability. Corporate corruption is also a trust abuse which only done in the private sector [11]. Misuse of trust in the private sector signifies the deterioration of social norms of society and influences the relationship between participation and economic and political institutions.

a. In the social sciences especially psychology, why people commit corruption can be explained in several perspectives, namely individual perspectives, institutional-organizational perspectives, and interactional perspectives.

b. Individual Perspectives

Psychology has a big role in formulating the role of individual factors in corrupt behavior, one of which is the psychopathic personality theory. Many crimes are attributed to personality defects, particularly in the form of theories based on the antisocial or psychopathic nature of the perpetrator.

The concept of a psychopath refers to individuals who engage in frequent and repetitive criminal activity, from which they feel little or no remorse. Such people are chronically tricky and manipulative. They appear almost unconscious which leads them to recurrent conflicts with society, often from a very young age.

They are superficial, arrogant, and don't seem to have learned from experience. They lack empathy and are less loyal to individuals, groups or communities. They are selfish, heartless, and don't feel guilty. They tend to blame other people or offer reasonable rationalization for their behavior.

Another theory comes from the psychoanalytic paradigm. Psychoanalytic and psychodynamic theories emphasize the role of internal processes and conflicts as determinants of behavior. Instead of ignoring the importance of social and environmental factors, this theory emphasizes dynamic processes as those that play a major role in the development of criminal behavior [12]. The psychoanalytic model combines unresolved internal conflict, lack of emotional stability, and childhood events. Psychoanalysis believes that evil results from a weak ego and a superego that is unable to withstand the antisocial instincts of the individual. The life history of each individual should reveal the specific factors that produce an imperfect ego and superego, but the factor most blamed is the childless identification of the parent.

c. Institutional-organizational perspectives

At the macro level, many criminologists attribute the criminogenic effect (tending to cause or support crime) to the culture of competition, which is a complex of values and beliefs that are particularly strong in a social system based on capitalism. Competition produces maximum economic value for society as a whole. This demand for success and the pursuit of wealth is criminogenic and in turn encourages corrupt behavior, as evidenced by the many cases of financial crimes motivated by the pursuit of luxury and social status based on wealth.

Apart from the macro factors of culture that shape the behavior of community members, there are also specific roles played by the state and corporations. At the country level, the government is responsible for controlling corporations by regulating business and actively strengthening these regulations by monitoring compliance and punishing non-compliance. Financial crimes involving corporations become facilitated when this social control is lacking, namely when government agencies fail to prohibit deviant business activities or prevent corruption crimes that play a role in smoothing or protecting these business activities.

At the corporate organizational level, when the opportunity to generate profits and sustain the survival of the corporation is threatened, agents in the organization can resort to illegal means of seeking profit, such as offering bribes to secure important contracts, under pressure from ambitious superiors. This happened, for example, in the bribery case of the Jakarta beach reclamation draft regulation by corporations against DPRD members. Corruption is an innovative way or even a solution to achieve organizational or corporate goals, especially used when conventional means are blocked.

d. Interactional Perspectives

The perpetrators of corruption are in reality people, not organizations. Nowadays, many criminologists hold the view that perpetrators of corruption are "normal" people and that personal sociological factors do not play a significant role. Corruption is a conditioning effect on individual behavior in organizations. Corruption is normal learned behavior; the results of the social learning of deviancy. Corruption occurs as a result of imitating the behavior of others, reinforced by the presence of rewards and unwillingness to be punished, weakened by aversive stimuli and loss of reward. That corruption is formed through the

interaction of individuals with significant groups creates an interactional perspective to understand corruption behavior.

In a corrupt group, individuals will learn corruptive norms, attitudes, and orientations. The people who end up committing in corruption experience they will do a process of neutralizing corruption. To be able to break the law, a person must cross a moral threshold to be able to break the law or ethical norms. The initial way, by adjusting to group norms with which the group assesses their behavior. This adjustment is made further by using neutralization techniques to deny the seriousness of offense and guilt. When an individual's moral sensitivity is weakened and he feels happy when he can benefit a group through corruption, there will be moral disengagement of corrupt behavior which then plays a role in preserving corruption within the group [13].A study to find out what aspects of corrupt behavior are using this interactional perspective. It was found that corrupt behavior was carried out based on certain social processes that occurred in interactions within the family, organizations, and in society. The beginning of corruption occurs when someone gets the transmission of unhealthy values (supporting or permitting corruption) from the family, society or organization, and this causes a person to learn and adopt inappropriate moral knowledge and build a wrong perception that corruption is accepted by the environment.

Within the individual there are also internal processes which cannot be ignored allowing corruption to occur. Corruption is a form of low self-integrity (moral disintegrity). A person failing to maintain his integrity can be first he does not know what is right and wrong, what is and is not allowed, so he does not direct his behavior to do what he should and does not feel guilty for his transgression [14]. Second, despite knowing what is right and wrong, he does not have the personal resilience to fight or resist social pressure for corruption or an internal desire for corruption because of certain interests. Third, experiencing a combination of the first and second processes. The tendency for corruption is greater if a person's moral emotions are low and their hedonistic orientation is high.

4.   Value Transmission: Individual-Family-Society Interactions

The main problem in corrupt behavior is whether the individual accepts the transmission of values regarding moral knowledge, moral emotions, and forms personal integrity properly or not. The term moral always refers to goodness and not the other way around. The agents of transmitting moral values are family, society, and workplace organizations.

Within the family, value transmission is influenced by parent-child interactions in parenting. Poor parenting has the potential to make children have a corruptive / psychopathic personality. First, in cold and distant parenting (nagging too much or just being ignorant), children imitate their parents by building unfeeling emotions, detached interpersonal styles that are flat in social engagement, and less empathic towards others. Second, in inconsistent parenting of rewards and punishments, children fail to learn the subtle distinction between appropriate and inappropriate behavior. These patterns are associated with delinquency as the child is older [15].

Within society, the transmission of value depends on how effective the social control process is. A healthy family and society will develop self-control for its citizens to grow and develop naturally. Based on the containment theory, if society is well integrated, has well-defined boundaries of behavior, encourages discipline and family supervision, and provides reinforcement for positive achievement, then crime will be restrained [16]. If external control is weakened, control over crime must depend on internal control, especially in the individual's self-awareness and ability to tolerate frustration, be motivated by long-term goals, resist distraction, and find substitute satisfaction.

In relation to these internal factors, a positive self-concept becomes a protective factor against corruption. With a positive self-concept, a person has the confidence not to easily follow persuasion or temptation from outside to commit corruption, whether to be accepted by the group or to get an award.

5.   Moral Emotionand Hedonistic Orientation

Moral emotions are emotions that arise before, during, and after an act of violating laws or rules, social or religious norms, and other mistakes. These emotions are shame, guilt, fear, and guilt if, during, during and after the wrongdoing / offense.

Corruptors experience what is called moral disengagement, namely the weakness of moral agency, which is the strength to refrain from behaving inhumanely and the proactive power to behave humanely. Self-regulation appears with a mechanism of self-sanction (self-sanction), namely punishing oneself for behaving inappropriately. If someone does not have self-sanction when they commit corrupt behavior, it will easily make rationalizations or justifications. For example, corruptors attribute the wrong to corruption in other parties, such as other people, systems, or situations. A person with high moral disengagement tends not to be bothered by feelings of guilt due to moral violations and is less prosocial [17]. Guilt is

included in moral emotion which is a key element in human moral completeness, and affects the relationship between moral standards (knowledge) and moral behavior.

Other moral emotions are (embarrassment), shame, and negative moral emotions. Disgrace, guilt, shame, and pride are members of the group of self-conscious emotions that are triggered by self-reflection and self-evaluation. When ourselves doing reflection, this self-conscious moral emotion will provide direct punishment (or reinforcement) for behavior. In effect, disgrace, guilt, shame, and pride serve as a moral barometer that provides feedback on whether the behavior is socially acceptable or not. When you sin, a feeling of shame will arise, while you do right a positive feeling of pride will arise [18]. However, based on studies, considering the well-being of individuals, loved ones, or society, guilt is the emotion that plays the most important role in a person's moral choices.

A hedonistic orientation is a person's tendency to seek pleasure and convenience rather than the troublesome and burdensome. A hedonistic person prefers things that provide more material benefits or worldly pleasures than those that do not, prefers instant (quick and easy) ways rather than the right way to achieve goals and desires, avoids, refuses or dislikes doing things who ask for self-sacrifice (in the form of material, energy, time, etc.), and prioritize self-interest, pleasure, and welfare above anything else.

A person is compelled to do corruption because he has this hedonistic orientation in life. Because of this urge to have fun or live a good and easy life, he becomes more likely to adopt practical means of fulfilling his desires, regardless of whether they are right or wrong.

The bad apple theory states that there are some exceptional and problematic people in the group. They are sociologically unlike others normally because they have characteristics such as: high sense of irresponsibility, hedonism and narcissism, self-control, integrity, and low conscientiousness, all of which are substantially correlated with white collar criminal activity. Such a person emphasizes the principle of pleasure, which is to consider only own comfort and well-being and does not direct his behavior with the principle of reality, which is an act of the ego that requires one to postpone immediate gratification in order to obtain a greater reward in the future.

6. Moral Integrityand Personal Insecurity

Integrity is a major trait in moral character. Integrity refers to internal self-consistency. People who have integrity are people who match words and deeds, are open to themselves, responsible, honest, and reject self-deception [19]. People with integrity live a

commitment to morals not as an option, but as a self-necessity. Corruption is a manifestation of a person lack of integrity.

A corrupt person has low integrity or lacks integrity. Integrity is a character of being loyal to moral principles characterized by honesty and openness. People who have integrity are people who value self-integrity as more important than material gain. Then refuses to use manipulative or fraudulent methods to achieve his personal or group interests, has the courage to admit / not cover up mistakes or violations that have occurred to himself or others, and encourages others not to use manipulative or fraudulent methods in achieving aim.

Personal toughness is courage and fortitude in going through something difficult or unpleasant. One of the factors that determine the level of a person's resilience is the difference in individual approaches to the pursuit of happiness in life, whether it is pleasure in immediate hedonic positive activities, meaning in activities that have altruistic goals, or involvement (engagement) in activities that absorb attention. Pleasure-oriented people tend to be less resilient. In relation to corruption, people who are less resilient in facing the temptations and difficulties of life, are easily influenced by corruption calls to solve problems and sacrifice their integrity.

Toughness does not only have a positive meaning. People who commit corruption also have certain toughness in another sense. In fact, capability plays a unique role, especially in large corruption cases. Corruption will not occur without the existence of a central figure with certain skills [20]. The opportunity to make corruption happen, incentives and rationalization attracts the perpetrator into a position where corruption can be done / occurs, but if he does not have the skills to commit crimes, intention, rationalization, and opportunity, even if there are, will not result in corrupt behavior.

Another sociological aspect in perpetrators of corruption whichcalled the "ego challenge". A person is corrupt because he feels challenged to carry out a complex corruption scheme. The ability to do so provides a sense of pleasure and a sense of mastery over others or the system. There is also another aspect to power: wealth causes one to gain status and power, and power over others conferred by a high position may lead to corruption an attractive way of life because power comes from manipulating and looking down on others.

The perpetrators of corruption are rationalized to reduce or neutralize inhibition, and include the idea that there are no real (identifiable) victims of their corruption. Perpetrators use environmental rationalization and extenuation to adjust and eliminate perceptions of crime in their actions. In the case of fraud in an organization, for example, rationalization of actions can be done by blaming the victim or underestimating crime to the point that there is

no one victim. Perpetrators tend to have social engineering skills, namely the ability to systematically manipulate others, get others to work on their behalf, and compromise.

7. Interaction between Individuals and Groups

There is a role for culture and organizational structure in which a person works (meso level) in the transmission of values. There are certain group cultures that cause certain mental status in members and that mental status leads to corrupt behavior. For example, failure to run the government machinery properly, not in a bad character, is what causes public officials to become corrupt. Therefore, there are social context factors in corrupt behavior.

There are certain conditions under which corruption occurs (facilitating factors). Corruption is often perceived as a crime that can be transmitted. Once the culture of an organization (or country) is corrupt, everyone who comes into contact with it runs the risk of becoming corrupt, even if one started out as good. What is interesting here is that corruption itself can be a cause of corruption. Even in certain groups, not being corrupt can mean betraying the group.

In addition, the group think phenomenon can also explain the interaction between individuals and groups in engaging in corrupt behavior. There are group thoughts that arise and are usually confused and the individual feels compelled to follow the group's opinion. Their critical thinking space is individually weakened and if they do not follow they feel they are not part of the group. This group think phenomenon often appears when making decisions when the group perceives pressure from outside. There is a kind of unwarranted fear that arises, even though the reality is not necessarily the case. Political decisions are usually often threatened by the thinking of this think group so that many officials are led to corruption.Corruption in Indonesia has become a structural crime: a form of violence as a result of repeated and patterned social interaction, which prevents many people from fulfilling basic needs [21]. Corruption is so rooted so that it forms the structure of crime, which is "a negative factor engraved in the institutions of society that works against shared prosperity". Even because it is systematic, corruption is like a mafia. The emergence of a mafia model organization shows the symptoms of a state institutional crisis where injustice is more dominant than justice; corruption is rampant to blur the boundary between what is permissible and prohibited, legal and illegal, violations and norms. So corruption has become a practical action that does not foster guilt. So everyone who includes the power structure tends to corrupt.

8.   Preventive Issues

Effective prevention of corruption is carried out comprehensively, namely targeting the potential for corruption at various levels, from individuals, families, groups, organizations or workplaces, to the wider community. In addition, it is important that programs are based on a multi-perspective perspective. The individual perspective suggests improving one's personality and character and solving sociological problems that can lead to corruption, if any. The institutional-organizational perspective suggests improvements to systems, regulations, organizational culture, and work patterns [22]. Meanwhile, the interactional perspective that links the role of individual and environmental factors suggests improvements in interaction patterns between individuals and their groups (family, school, or workplace organization).

Corruption begins with the transmission of wrong values which indicates unhealthy patterns of interaction. Inculcation of wrong values in individuals usually occurs in their immediate environment, such as in their family, school and workplace. Therefore, preventing corruption should be done by strengthening these environments.

a.   Prevention of Corruption in Families

Family is the main bulwark against corruption. It is very concerning if many corruption cases in Indonesia involve the role of family members, such as wives, children, and relatives to support and commit crimes. Nothing like that happens if every member of the family can look after the other family members. Therefore, an important form of corruption prevention is to form an anti-corruption family in which members are encouraged to teach one another, support one another, monitor one another and have the courage to remind each other to maintain personal integrity.

In addition, family strengthening is needed by restoring the function of the family as the first and main school for children. Parents are important value transmission agents, considering that children learn to behave by imitating their parents; behavior. Parents need to continually improve their parenting methods. Parents need to be committed and consistent in using rewards and punishments when dealing with children's mistakes, and not allowing wrong behavior to be uncorrected. For example the cultivation and application of the values of honesty in the family is carried out with love, so that children do not learn to be dishonest for fear of their angry parents.

b. Prevention of Corruption in the Educational Environment

Various efforts to prevent corruption have been carried out by educating children and youth for anti-corruption through anti-corruption education and instilling integrity values from an early age. The aim of anti-corruption education is to build an anti-corruption culture. In this education, the younger generation is given knowledge about the intricacies of corruption and its eradication so that in the future they can become agents of change and the driving force of the anti-corruption movement in society.

c. Prevention of Corruption in Organizations and Society

Education efforts are a strategy for transmitting or inculcating healthy values, but that alone is not sufficient to prevent corruption. As has been seen, the occurrence of corruption involves a complex process, not only a matter of value transmission. A common corruption prevention issue is when on the one hand an individual incessantly receives anti-corruption education, on the other hand, in the realities of daily life, he witnesses the behavior of community members or colleagues in the workplace that are contrary to the ideal, so that it occurs. inconsistency and value confusion.

For example, the coverage of corruption cases of DPR members on television is in the initial illustration. The hope of the media and many parties is that there is openness in investigating corruption cases. However, what appears is the broadcast of the perpetrator who is not ashamed and unrepentant with his actions, the incomplete prosecution of cases, even the appearance of protection, and the imposition of sentences that do not have a deterrent effect. From the gap between the values taught and the values practiced, people learn how corruption is facilitated, protected, and tolerated by the environment (perceived-corruption facilitative organization). Therefore, efforts to build commitment and resilience in applying anti-corruption principles must also be a concern.

Proven commitment and resilience in eradicating corruption and law enforcement also transmits anti-corruption values. As is well known, individuals can learn socially; he imitates and imitates the behavior of important figures. When leaders set an example of non-corruption and cultivate the habit of obeying law and morals, it is a good role model for the community or its employees.

People who become role models must be able to become the pioneer and spearhead of the anti-corruption movement at various levels they lead. Therefore, an important form of preventing corruption is to ensure that leaders are clean, brave and tough people so that they can teach the right things and create a clean work environment. A good example comes from

China. The Prime Minister of the 5th Republic of China, Zhu Rongjisaid, "I will prepare 100 coffins for the corrupt, and one for me, because I will die of exhaustion (for fighting corruption)" Leaders should not be proven people. corruption.

9. Conclusion

Corruption that is allowed to be ignored will not only undermine the joints of the economy, but also weaken the institutions in a country, and affect the norms and culture of society.Everyone must not forget that the origin of corrupt behavior is a corrupt soul, that is, when one's common sense and conscience are paralyzed by low desires for material gain in a way that is neither legal nor moral and religious justified. Indonesia needs to reflect on the experiences of developed countries. In developed countries, corruption is generally low. All systems are carefully crafted and uphold common sense. However, in a country full of corruption, any system will be attacked to perpetuate corruption, even deliberately designed to facilitate corruption. A corrupt soul produces corrupt behavior and a corrupt living order.

Emphasizing the impact of corruption on the human psyche calls on psychology to play a bigger role in efforts to prevent and deal with corruption with the support of quality research. Compared to developed countries, research on the psychology of corruption in Indonesia is still far behind, even though insight into corruption is very much needed to help change behavior, strengthen the integrity and resilience of the Indonesian human personality. Corruption research can follow existing perspectives to examine the profile of the individual perpetrators of corruption and their relationship to their social environment (family, neighbors, workplace, society, and even the state); examine the impacts of corruption, especially in the behavioral and mental aspects, identify the causes of corruption that may have roots in certain cultures of Indonesian society; and investigating the progress and persistence of corruption.

Corruption is a behavior that is learned and not born; learned from key people, influencing individuals. This can be used as a guide for corruption prevention efforts, starting from the family to the workplace. Sociological theories as partially described in the paper can be used as the basis for a social intervention program. However, this success also requires the contribution of parties from other fields of science, such as economics, law and cultural sciences, as well as religion which is the source of anti-corruption moral values.Corruption that is not stopped can spread and spread even to people with integrity. If you do not want corruption to develop and spread, then it is necessary to take action as soon as possible to

stop it and not let it be while it is still in the planning process or acts of corruption are still small scale.

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