Measures of Corruption: Needs, Opportunity and Rationalization

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Abstract: The Literature Review article on Corruption Measurement: Needs, Opportunity and Rationalization is a scientific article that aims to build a research hypothesis on the influence of variables that will be used in further research, within the scope of Human Resource Management. The method of writing this Literature Review article is the library research method, which is sourced from online media such as Google Scholar, Mendeley and other academic online media. The results of this Literature Review article are that: 1) Needs have an effect on Corruption; 2) Opportunity affects Corruption; and 3) Rationalization affects Corruption.

Keywords: Needs, Opportunity, Rationalization, Corruption

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a disgraceful behavior carried out by individuals or groups, and the impact is very detrimental to other people, institutions, and the state. In Indonesia, corruption cases are very rife, with suspected officials in specific agencies, regional leaders, and civilians. These actions can take the form of bribery, money laundering, buying and selling positions, corruption in social assistance, and so on. Based on this, the researchers researched what factors were related to corruption.

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher determines the formulation of the problem as follows:
1. Are Needs related to Corruption ?
2. Are Opportunity related to Corruption ?
3. Are Rationalization related to Corruption ?

LITERATURE REVIEW
Corruption

Corruption is behavior that deviates or violates responsibilities and duties as public or private officials because of personal or personal gains in status or money (Robert, K, 2001). Corruption is an act that is not good, fraudulent, or harmful and commits bribery, immoral,

deviant, and violates religious and legal norms (Nurdjana, 1990). In Law No. 31 of 1999 JO Law No. 20 of 2001, the behavior of criminal acts of Corruption is grouped into seven forms, including gratuities, state financial losses, bribes, embezzlement in office, extortion, fraudulent acts, and conflicts of interest in procurement. Indicators of the causes of Corruption include greed, opportunity, needs, and disclosure (Karsono, B., & Syauket, 2021).

Corruption has been widely studied by previous researchers, including: (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020), (Indawati, 2015), (Sovianti, 2019), (Karsono, B., & Syauket, 2021).

Needs

Need is a construct of brain power that organizes processes such as perception, thinking, acting, and changing existing and unsatisfactory conditions (Alwisol, 2007). Humans need five needs: security, love, physiological, self-actualization, and self-esteem (NS. Kasiati, 2016). Each individual's needs are different, some have few needs, and some have significant and many needs (Haryadi & Suciyanti, 2018).

Needs have been widely studied by previous researchers, including: (Haryadi & Suciyanti, 2018), (Saputra, 2022b).

Opportunity

Opportunity is a condition where there is an opportunity to do something or action, and the act can be a good or bad deed (Emile, D, 1917). Opportunity indicators in committing corruption include: trusting others too much, being careless, and having the motivation to do something. Then the opportunity for someone to commit corruption is also motivated by the power he has (Sundari, 2019).

Opportunity has been widely studied by previous researchers, among others: (Elmi & Ali, 2017), (Sundari, 2019), (Ghazali, 2020).

Rationalization

A rationalization is an act in which the feeling of guilt is strong but does not want to be blamed. Rationalization becomes a bad behavior in an organization or agency because they always feel that their actions are correct. Rationalization indicators include: 1) Ignoring facts and logic; 2) liking to blame other people and circumstances; 3) being unwilling to accept constructive criticism, 4) difficulty realizing and admitting his mistakes; and 5) feeling unhappy (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020).

Rationalization has been widely studied by previous researchers, among others: (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020).

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research

No	Author (years)	Previous Research Results	Similarity with this article	Difference with this article
1	(Sovianti, 2019)	Framing Analysis: Reporting on the Arrest of Setya Novanto's E-KTP Corruption Case in Detik.Com and Kompas.Com Online Media	Discussing the Crime of Corruption	There is a difference in the research locus, namely in Media Daring Detik.com and Kompas.com
2	(Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020)	Gratification in State-Owned Enterprises Based on Fraud Motives: A Literature Review	Discussing the Form of Corruption Crime, namely Gratification	There are differences in the locus of research, namely in BUMN
3	(Mulyadi, 2011)	Corruption Reduction in Criminal Policy Perspective	Discussing the Crime of Corruption	There are differences in the research locus, namely in the Criminal Policy

				Perspective
4	(Sandi, Gunawan, & Ramdani, 2019)	Qualitative Review of the Effect of Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate on Corruption	Discussing the Impact of Corruption Crime	There is a difference in the variable GDP Growth Rate
5	(Sinaga & Ismail, 2021)	The Effect of Taxpayer Awareness, Knowledge of Corruption on Taxpayer Compliance at Kpp Pratama Medan Timur	Discussing the Crime of Corruption	There is a difference in the research locus, namely at KPP Pratama Medan Timur
6	(Hasibuan, Kalo, Purba, & Mulyadi, 2022)	Application of the Law on Corruption Crimes Against the Crime of Manipulating Collateral Data in Credit Applications at BUMD Banks	Discussing the form of Corruption Crime	There are differences in the research locus, namely at BUMD Banks
7	(Indawati, 2015)	The Development of Anti-Corruption Education	Discussing the Crime of Corruption	There are differences in this study discussing the Development of Education on Anti-Corruption

RESEARCH METHODS

The method of writing scientific articles is the qualitative method and literature review (Library Research). Assessing theory and the relationship or influence between variables from books and journals both offline in the library and online sourced from Mendeley, Google Scholar and other online media.

In qualitative research, literature review must be used consistently with methodological assumptions. This means that it must be used inductively so that it does not direct the questions posed by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that the research is exploratory, (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013). In the next stage, it will be discussed in depth in the section entitled "Related literature" or "library review" (Review literature), as the basis for formulating hypotheses and in the final stage these two literatures become the basis for comparing the results and findings. -findings revealed in research (H. Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

DISCUSSION

Based on the literature review and relevant previous research tables, the following discussion is discussed:

1. Relationship of Needs on Corruption

Needs relate to Corruption, where the Needs of each individual are different. Making the amount of money they spend also varies. If the funds they have to meet the needs are not met, then the pressure will arise, which requires them to be able to fulfill these needs. The pressure itself comes from internal and external, and internal pressure comes from the needs or desires to be realized, while external pressure comes from outside oneself, such as the company (Sovianti, 2019).

Needs related to Corruption, this is in line with research conducted by: (Sada, 2017), (Haryadi & Suciyanti, 2018).

2. Relationship of Opportunity on Corruption

The indicator of someone committing Corruption is because of the power and monopoly factors that are not accompanied by accountability. The opportunity itself is an

opportunity that arises from an activity. This opportunity can occur due to the weakness of the supervisory system, especially within the organization, so Corruption practices arise by individuals or groups. Then because they are in power or have authority, someone has easy access to do Corruption, for example, such as officials who take bribes from law enforcement.

Opportunity relates to Corruption, this is in line with research conducted by: (Setiawan, 2018).

3. Relationship of Rationalization on Corruption

Rationalization is an act where the act is wrong or not good, but the perpetrator does not want to be blamed or blamed for his actions. Corruption has many forms, such as bribery, gratification, extortion, abuse of position and authority, and embezzlement of money. Some of these forms of corruption often occur in various activities, both government agencies, private institutions, organizations, and the community. Most individuals justify these actions for personal or group interests. Even though their actions are criminal acts of corruption.

Until the Rationalization activity, habits emerged regarding corrupt practices, ranging from embezzlement of money, bribery of positions, and bribery of business licenses. Of course, it cannot do the action of Rationalization just like that, and it must still pay attention to aspects of right and wrong. For this reason, each individual must be required to distinguish between good and wrong actions so that Rationalization does not occur or decrease.

Rationalization relates to Corruption, this is in line with research conducted by: (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020).

Conceptual Framework

Based on the literature review and the discussion above, the researcher determines the conceptual framework as follows:
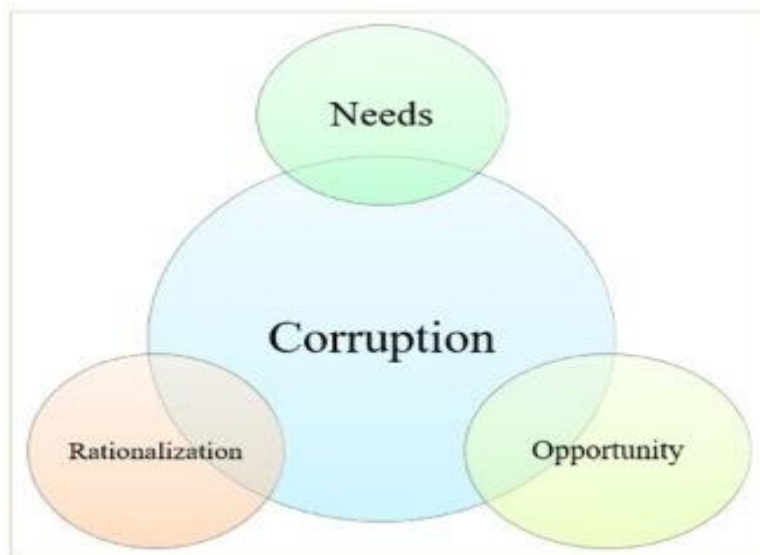

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Based on the conceptual framework above, then Needs, Opportunity and Rationalization relate to Corruption. Apart from the 3 variables above, there are other variable factors related to Corruption, namely:
1) Morality: (M Ridho Mahaputra & Saputra, 2021), (Karsono, 2018), (Saputra, 2022a), (Karsono, Suraji, & Sastrodiharjo, 2022), (Riyanto, Adila, & Ali, 2017), (Agussalim, Ndraha, & Ali, 2020), (Saputra & Ali, 2021), (Hairiyah & Ali, 2017).

2) Ungratefull: (Ali, 2019), (Sulistiorini & Ali, 2017) (M Rizky Mahaputra & Saputra, 2021), (Thanh Nguyen, Ali, & Agung Hudaya, 2019), (Syauket, Karsono, & Atmoko, 2022), (Suharyono & Ali, 2015), (Putri Primawanti & Ali, 2022), (Anggit & Setyorini, 2022), (Atmoko & Noviriska, 2022), (Noviriska, 2019), (Sudiantini, 2020a).

3) Lifestyle: (Maharani & Saputra, 2021), (Sitio & Ali, 2019), (Ali, Sastrodiharjo, & Saputra, 2022), (Mappesona, Ikhsani, & Ali, 2020), (Agussalim, Ayu Rezkiana Putri, & Ali, 2016), (Kainde, Saimima, & Yurnal, 2021), (Yurnal, 2018), (Apriyani, Roberta, Pribadi, & Ainun, 2022), (Pujiyono, Arfian, & Subiyakto, 2021).

4) Greed: (Saputra & Mahaputra, 2022b), (Ikhsani & Ali, 2017), (Saputra & Mahaputra, 2022a), (Sari & Ali, 2022), (Hernikasari, Ali, & Hadita, 2022), (Yurnal & Ihsan, 2019), (Riyani, Sitanggang, & Novrian, 2008), (Riyani et al., 2008), (Supriyadi et al., 2019), (Usman, Kadiyono, Sulastiana, & Harding, 2021), (Arfian, Kadiyono, Sulastiana, & Harding, 2020), (Sudiantini, 2020b).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
Conclusion
Based on literature review, relevant research and discussion, the researcher concludes this research as follows:
1. Needs is related to Corruption.
2. Opportunity is related to Corruption.
3. Rationalization is related to Corruption.

Recommendation
Based on the conclusion above, the variables of Needs, Opportunity, and Rationalization are related to Corruption. Apart from the above variables, it can use other variables for further research, namely Pressure, Lifestyle, and Greed.

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