



**COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA AND
MALAYSIA A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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Sarjana Sosial (S.Sos.)**

By:

**CAHYA WENING PUJAYANTI
016202100013**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAM
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TURNITIN SIMILARITIES REPORT

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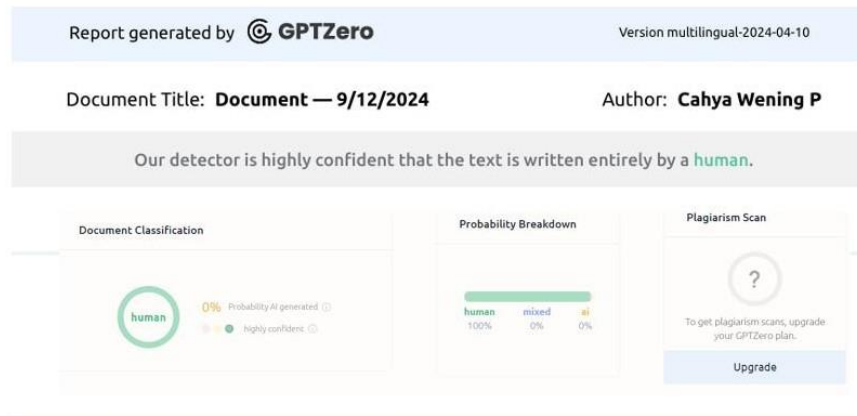
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ABSTRACT

Title: Combating Corruption in Indonesia and Malaysia A Comparative Study

Corruption is a global problem that emerged decades ago, for example Indonesia and Malaysia. This research uses qualitative methods to compare between Indonesia and Malaysia in combating anti-corruption. Using Neopatrimonialism Theory that the root of corruption is patronage or clientelism from political elites who have power and authority. The results of this research show that there are main factors that occur in Indonesia and Malaysia such as historical root, political factors, and cultural factors. Apart from that the challenges in dealing with corruption in these two countries are the strategies made to eradicate corruption in Indonesia and Malaysia. Political leadership and strong government and institution commitment plays important in eradicating corruption. Its implementation must be carried out and supported by many parties. If only anti-corruption agencies are determined and the government does not do the same, eradicating corruption will not be successful.

Keywords: Corruption, Indonesia, Malaysia, Neopatrimonialism

ABSTRAK

Judul: Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia dan Malaysia Studi Banding

Korupsi merupakan masalah global yang muncul puluhan tahun lalu, misalnya Indonesia dan Malaysia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk membandingkan antara Indonesia dan Malaysia dalam pemberantasan antikorupsi. Menggunakan Teori Neopatrimonialisme bahwa akar dari korupsi adalah patronase atau klientelisme dari elit politik yang mempunyai kekuasaan dan otoritas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat faktor utama yang terjadi di Indonesia dan Malaysia seperti akar sejarah, faktor politik, dan faktor budaya. Selain itu tantangan penanganan korupsi di kedua negara ini adalah strategi yang dilakukan untuk memberantas korupsi di Indonesia dan Malaysia. Kepemimpinan politik dan komitmen pemerintah dan institusi yang kuat berperan penting dalam pemberantasan korupsi. Implementasinya harus dilakukan dan didukung oleh banyak pihak. Jika hanya lembaga antikorupsi yang ditentukan dan pemerintah tidak melakukan hal serupa, maka pemberantasan korupsi tidak akan berhasil.

Kata kunci: Korupsi, Indonesia, Malaysia, Neopatrimonialisme

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1MDB	Malaysia Development Berhad
ACA	Anti-Corruption Agency
ASEAN-PAC	Association SouthEast Asian Nations-Parties Against Corruption
BDNI	Bank Dagang Negara Indonesia
BLBI	Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance
BPPN	Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPO	Crude Palm Oil
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat
E-KTP	Elektronik-Kartu Tanpa Penduduk
FGV	Felda Global Ventures
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLC	Government Linked Companies
GTP	Government Transformation Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi
KPKPN	Komisi Pengawas Kekayaan Pejabat Negara
MACC	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission
NACP	National Anti-Corruption Plan
NEP	New Economic Policy

NIP	National Integrity Plan
OJK	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
PERC	Political and Economic Risk Consultancy
PM	Prime Minister
PRS	Political Risk Service
SBY	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
SPRM	Suruhanjaya Prevention Rasuah Malaysia
SRC	Strategic Resources Company
TGOK	Tim Gabungan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States
VOC	Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie