CORRUPTION:
A SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE STUDY
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CASES

BY

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A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
OF PHILOSOPHY IN POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

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UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

FEBRUARY 2003
ABSTRACT

This study, *Corruption: A Sociological Interpretative Study with Special Reference to Selected Southeast Asian Cases*, examines the problem of corruption in general and in Southeast Asia in particular at the macro level from an analytical sociological viewpoint. The study consists of eight chapters including the introduction and conclusion. The core of the research; chapters 2 through 7, addresses the problem of corruption from both theoretical and practical approaches. The theoretical dimension (chapter 2 through 4) has focused on the discussion of the issue of definitions, the various sociological perspectives to the study of corruption, forms, types, causes, consequences, and checking of corruption respectively. In the applied dimension (chapter 5 through 7), an endeavor has been made to study the problem of corruption in Southeast Asia in general and analyze selected issues of corruption in a number of Southeast Asian countries. These issues comprise the historical dimension of corruption in Myanmar, reform versus corruption in Cambodia, political corruption in Thailand, the abuse of presidential office in the Philippines, and a multidimensional case of corruption in Indonesia. To examine these issues, the researcher has adopted analytical-descriptive, comparative, inductive and deductive methods with a critical appraisal. The study finds that corruption is a complex phenomenon. It is the outcome of the interaction between social, cultural, economic, and political factors. It corrupts all aspects of social life. Corruption makes society disintegrated, politics chaotic, economy sluggish nonproductive and bureaucracy inefficient. It has reached plague proportions in the Southeast Asian societies. The experience of Southeast Asian countries has shown that corruption is familiar in the practice of Southeast Asians. It has become widespread to reach its climax in the post-colonial regimes. However, a remarkable response from all parties to check it has taken root in the region. Finally, the study may hopefully have contributed some non-conventional insights and approaches into the socio-political studies on corruption.
DEDICATION

TO THE VANGUARDS OF REFORM WHO STAND FIRM FOR

HONESTY

&

TRANSPARENCY
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My gratitude and thanks are due to Allah (God) and a number of people whose contribution helped shape and materialize this study.

Thanks to Almighty Allah for bestowing on me uncountable gifts that I am enjoying such as faith, love of knowledge, good health and sufficient energy to undertake this task.

My deepest appreciation and thanks are due to Prof. Dr. Hussain Mohamed for the supervision of this thesis, patience, support, and understanding. His systematic and articulate scholarship, stimulating ideas, kindness and concern, and continuous encouragement were impetus for me to carry out this research. I really appreciate the extra time he cheerfully allocated for me in spite of his heavy schedule to provide me with valuable and indispensable suggestions that monitored my progress throughout.

My heartiest gratitude is also extended to the Board of Examiners for the time they gladly devoted to examine my research and also for their original comments and valuable suggestions.

My deepest thanks are due to Prof. Dr. Khairulamani Othman Saleh, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and his deputy Associate Prof. Dr. Mohammad Redzuan Othman and all academic and administrative staff of the Faculty and the Department of Anthropology and Sociology.

My appreciation is also extended to all relevant Malaysian and University of Malaya authorities for being so kind to host my family and myself and support my study. The Immigration Department, the management of the University, the IPS, and the Library staff are only a few among the noble hands that helped me stand where I do now.

I wish also to thank the Anti-Corruption Agency Malaysia for the unconditional support they have shown and given to me.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Mohamed Adnan Holdan, a native speaker English language lecturer at CELPAD, International Islamic University Malaysia, for undertaking the task of English language editing of the thesis. My sincere thanks are also extended to Mr. Hamadi Dhaou for editing some parts of the thesis.

My earnest gratitude is due to my beloved friends who were important sources of moral and technical support, namely, Jilani Meftah and Hassan Hindau. My thanks also go to Mohamed Tahir El-Missawie for lending me some references.

My heartiest thanks are due to my wife for the moral support and also for typing some parts of the research. My heartiest thanks are also extended to my two kids Fatma and Muhammad for their innocent interruptions.
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>Anti Corruption Agency (Malaysia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
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<td>ASA</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baht</td>
<td>Thai Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>Business International</td>
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<td>ed.</td>
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<td>edn.</td>
<td>Edition</td>
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<td>eds.</td>
<td>Editors</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>National Counter Corruption Commission (Thailand)</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringgit</td>
<td>Malaysian Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rupiah</td>
<td>Indonesian Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>SACC</td>
<td>Singapore Anti-Corruption Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEATO</td>
<td>South-East Asian Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>Transparency International</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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INTRODUCTION

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